



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
NORTHWEST YUCATAN, MEXICO**

**Final Report of the 2002 Season
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■ Introduction

Since May of 1999, the authors of this report have been directing a field reconnaissance of prehispanic and historic archaeological sites in northwestern Yucatán, Mexico. This research is part of a larger multi-year study of coastal-inland dynamics of the northern Yucatecan coastal plain.

This research, which represents a continuation of several other projects begun in the 1970s and 1980s, has several objectives. The long-term focus is to investigate changing relationships between the coast and the interior of the prehispanic and historic northern Maya Lowlands, and how these relationships were affected through time by regional processes of environmental change, shifting commercial patterns, and broader pan-Mayan and Mesoamerican political developments. Specifically, we hope to obtain evidence of economic and political ties between major inland centers and coastal communities. The project is providing new data on coastal adaptations and coastal-inland exchange at the micro-regional level in several different areas of the north coast of Yucatán, through a program of survey, surface collections, and mapping and test excavations at selected sites. The ultimate goal of this research is to explore the nature of prehispanic adaptations to coastal environments and their implications for the reconstruction of microregional economic systems. This research, in turn, will enhance our understanding of the development of ancient Maya economic and political organization.

The research has focused on Zones 1 - 3, as shown in Figure 1, an area of approx. 2220 km². These zones had seen very limited prior archaeological exploration, and little was known about them. In the previous seasons of 1999-2001, we had focused exclusively on Zones 1 and 2a.¹ Due to the quantities of sites, and the general complexity of the archaeological record, we were unable to complete the reconnaissance of those zones. Thus, in the Spring of 2002, while focusing primarily on zones 2b and 3, we worked in all three zones. In 2002 we expanded our survey to zones 2b and 3, for the following reasons: 1) it would round out our coverage to include the entire northwest corner of the peninsula, and 2) it became evident that these zones had sites that were important to the overall political configuration of the region in prehispanic times, both in the Preclassic and Classic periods.

The total inventory of prehispanic and historic sites recorded to date in our survey area, and their coordinates, is presented in Tables 1 to 5, and their locations are plotted in Figures 2 and 4.

Ultimately, this project will add important data to the files of the *Atlas Arqueológico del Estado de Yucatán* (a state survey database), help preserve many sites threatened by coastal and inland development, and add to our growing understanding of prehispanic and historic settlement patterns on the coastal plains of the northern Maya lowlands, and develop research designs for future archaeological research in the region.

¹ Summaries of the research of previous seasons are available in reports to the Instituto Nacional Antropología e Historia (Robles Castellanos and Andrews et al., 2000 and 2001), the National Geographic Society (Andrews et al. 2000; Andrews and Robles Castellanos et al. 2001), the Comisión Federal de Electricidad (Robles Castellanos, Medina Castillo, and Lawton 2001), a B.A. thesis (Westfall 2000), two preliminary publications (Góngora Salas, Andrews, and Robles Castellanos 2000, Andrews 2001), and four papers, two presented at the 2001 Annual Meetings of the Society for American Archaeology in New Orleans (Andrews and Robles Castellanos 2001, Lawton and Medina Castillo 2001b), and two others presented at the X Encuentro Internacional de Mayistas in Campeche (Burgos Villanueva and Andrews 2002; Medina Castillo and Lawton 2002). The INAH and NGS reports contain detailed discussions of the research objectives and methodology of the project, as well as the history and bibliography of prior research in the region.

■ 2002 Fieldwork: Zone 1

As the the surveys of this area were completed in the previous seasons, our work in Zone 1 was limited to work surveying and mapping two previously located sites, Kaxek and San Francisco de Paula. Lawton also spent three weeks continuing his survey and mapping of sacbes and architectural groups at Tzemé. We also mapped two of the Colonial period structures in the port of Sisal, namely the old Customs House, and the “Casa de Carlota” (the house next to the Customs House, where Empress Carlota stayed in 1865).

The site of Kaxek (CY-49) includes the remains of an extensive prehispanic site, dating primarily to the Classic period, and a small historic village that was occupied from the Colonial Period through the early 20th century. Both settlements lie next to a large *cenote* or *aguada*, which undoubtedly explains the choice of location. The prehispanic site is not particularly remarkable, beyond covering an area of several hectares, and consists of several large platform plaza groups, which appear to have been of a primarily residential nature. The historic site is perhaps the most remote historic settlement of northwest Yucatán, located at the edge of the savanna and coastal swamps some 27 km due west of Hunucmá. The remote location prevented us from accomplishing much more than obtaining an intensive surface collection of the site, a sketch map of the prehispanic remains, and a more detailed map of the historic village. Senior informants from Hunucmá recall that Kaxek was an important camp for the extraction of dyewood (*Haemotoxylum campechianum*) in Colonial times and the 19th century; in fact, they showed us several groves of the *palo de tinte* trees near the village, from which we obtained samples of the dyewood. After the demise of that industry in the late 19th century, the village survived a few more decades into the 20th century as a center for the collection of the bark of the *chukúm* tree (*Pithecellobium albicans*), which was used in the local tanning industry in Hunucmá and Mérida. The historic village definitely merits more attention, as it is relatively intact, and there are few such sites on the peninsula. Among several issues that were left unresolved was whether the site was continually inhabited from prehispanic times into the colonial period – our surface materials did not include any Postclassic or Early Colonial artefacts, so that issue will only be resolved through further investigation.

San Francisco de Paula (CY-77; Fig. 8) is a small village of escaped slaves, approximately 7 km south of the historic and modern port of Sisal. It was originally settled in either the late 18th or early 19th century, and was abandoned in the 1920s. During the 2002 season we obtained a large surface collection and made a detailed map of this site. The remains of the village cover an area of approximately 400 x 300m, and consist of a series of property wall delineating houselots. There are approximately 28 lots, some of which may have been corrals. Some of the lots have standing walls of structures, some of which (~ 18?) appear to have been houses, while the others (~ 12?) May have been secondary structures of various types (kitchens, animals pens, or corn cribs). The surface collection yielded a rich collection of ceramic and glass artifacts, including many of European origin. This material is still being analyzed. We have only found a few scant references to this village in two 19th century documents and a single map, and have some sketchy oral history data from informants at Sisal. This site is unique, and will require considerable more research in archives and comparative sources before we can begin to make much sense out of it.

The 2002 field season at Tzemé (CY-1) , conducted by Corey Lawton, was a continuation of the research begun during the 2001 field season. Four objectives were addressed: 1) the continued mapping of the center of the site, 2) the location and mapping of sacbeob and the platform groups associated with them, 3) the determination of the extent of the site, and 4) the mapping of the transects to the NW, NE, SW, and SE edges of the site. Each of the structures along each transect was mapped and cultural materials (currently being analyzed) were collected from the surface of each structure. Two sacbeob and their associated structures were mapped, and two more sacbeob were located and targeted for further study. The transects and sacbeob survey resulted in an additional 28 structures mapped, and we now estimate the size of the site of Tzemé to be approximately 4 km².

■ 2002 Fieldwork: Zone 2a

This area was intensively surveyed in 2001, but additional forays in 2002 yielded 18 additional prehispanic sites, bringing the total to 90. Three sites with ballcourts were located – Cubano, Loreto and San Jerónimo 1 -- in addition to the ten recorded in this zone last year. During the 2002 season we mapped nine sites, including Chunché Chen, Cubano, Halal 2, Na On, San Jerónimo 1, Ulilá 1, Unión, Xcopté (Fig. 7), and Xkitinché. We also obtained sketch maps of several other sites, including the large site of Cometa, which may be the largest prehispanic settlement in the zone. This site has suffered a large amount of damage from stonerobbers and looters. We also conducted test excavations at Xcopté, a Terminal Classic site on the coast, and at three of the ballcourt sites, Na On, Sinab, and Xkitinché, all of which appear to be primarily Preclassic in date. The ballcourts will be further discussed below.

■ 2002 Fieldwork: Zone 2b

The first archaeological remains to be reported in this zone area were some prehispanic mounds at Progreso, which were first noted by Juan Miguel Castro in the 1860s, and subsequently obliterated by the growth of that port city (Castro 1869; Frias Bobadilla and Frias Bobadilla 1957, 1976). Members of the Carnegie Institution of Washington reported remains of prehispanic settlements at Caucel, Ucu, and Tuc/Zapote (Roys 1949, 1952, 1957; Thompson 1951; Shook and Proskouriakoff 1951; Shook 1955). Later, part of Zone 2b was surveyed by the Middle American Research Institute, when it expanded the area of the 1956-1966 Dzibilchaltún Program to include the mapping and excavation of the preclassic sites of Komchén and Mirador west of the Progreso highway (Andrews IV and Andrews V 1980; Andrews V et al. 1984; Andrews V and Ringle 1992; Ringle 1985). In 1968 Jack Eaton located the remains of several middens in the *ciénaga* (swamp) behind the coast, all of which were later recorded in the Atlas surveys of the 1970s. The Atlas surveys added a couple of new sites to the coastal inventory, and recorded many sites between the coast and the northern outskirts of Mérida (Eaton 1978; Ball 1978; Andrews 1976; Garza T. de González and Kurjack 1980). Subsequent to the Atlas, I.N.A.H. personnel conducted salvage work at Caucel, SN (CY-259), Tuc/Zapote, and San Antonio Ool 1 (Boucher et al. 1999; Hernández Hernández 2001; Hernández Hernández et al. 1999; Huchim Herrera et al. 1997). When our survey began, 26 sites had been reported in Zone 2b.

In 2002 we visited all the previously reported sites, and located many new ones. At present we have 49 prehispanic and 29 historic sites recorded in this zone. We obtained surface collections and sketch maps for many of these sites, but were only able to do a detailed map of El Cerrito, a small island site in the estuary behind Progreso. No sites were tested in this zone. In 2001 we mapped Tzikul, in the savanna south of Chuburná Puerto; Robles is currently supervising a more detailed map of that site, as we plan to carry out further work there in the future. We also located three new sites with ballcourts in this zone (in addition to Tzikul). Unfortunately, most of the sites south of Komchén have been largely destroyed by stone robbers, fueled in large part by the insatiable demand for construction materials of the fast-growing metropolis of Mérida.

■ 2002 Fieldwork: Zone 3

The first sites reported in this area were the prehispanic remains under the modern settlements of Kinchil, Tetíz, Hunucmá, Ucu, and Caucel (Roys 1949, 1952, 1957; Thompson 1951; Shook and Proskouriakoff 1951; Shook 1955). Members of the 1970s Atlas surveys recorded several more sites, bringing the total number of sites in this area to 15 (Garza T. de González and Kurjack 1980). In 1997, I.N.A.H. personnel recorded three new sites in the Susulá-Chalmuch area (CY-237, 238 and 239; Boucher et al. 1999; Peña Castillo et al. 2000; Ley Paredes and Pérez López 2000). In the course of the 2001 season, a request for a powerline survey between Mérida and Hunucmá directed our attention to the area south of the

Mérida-Hunucmá highway. This survey, which was conducted by members of the project, yielded several previously unreported sites, and visits to a couple of sites reported in the 1970s (Robles, Medina Castillo and Lawton 2001). Our surveys of Zone 3 in 2002 led to the location of many new sites, and the current inventory includes 48 prehispanic and 26 historic sites.

The largest prehispanic settlement in the area is Ch'el (CY-138; Fig. 6), a Rank 3 site next to the historic hacienda of San Antonio Chel, which we mapped and test-pitted in 2002. This site was most likely a regional capital in Classic times. Another important site, which we also mapped and tested, was Xtobó 1 (CY-166; Fig. 5), an extensive Preclassic settlement with a ballcourt approximately halfway between Ch'el and Merida. In addition to the above sites, we also located ballcourts at three other sites in Zone 3 – at SN/CFE-2, Chayil-Regina, and Uaya; we were unable to map the latter site.

Altogether, we were able to map three sites in Zone 3, and conduct test excavations at two of those. In addition we obtained surface collections and sketch maps of many more.

■ Prehispanic Settlements (Tables 1, 2, and 5, and Figures 2 and 3)

As was the case in previous seasons the survey work in 2002 continued to expose a pattern of very dense settlement. Zones 2b and 3 were first settled in Middle Preclassic times (>300 B.C.), and show continued heavy occupation into the Terminal Classic period (~ A.D. 700-1100). In the later part of that period, most sites were abandoned, and there is scant evidence of re-settlement during Postclassic times. In fact, there are very few Postclassic settlements in Zones 2b and 3; the most important town in this region when the Spaniards arrived was Candel, which is still a major town today.

Three of the prehispanic settlements studied this season merit special mention. The first of these is Xtobó 1 (CY-166; Fig. 5), located some seven km west of the outskirts of Mérida in Zone 3. The site covers almost one square kilometer, with a main plaza surrounded by several small acropoli and a ballcourt; it also has three internal sacbes. The main plaza, located on a low platform, has two substantial pyramidal structures, approx. seven meters in height. The southern acropolis, which is linked to the main plaza by a sacbé, has a double triadic acropolis layout. What makes this site all the more remarkable is that it appears to be primarily Middle Preclassic in date, and is by far the largest preclassic site in the survey area. It may have been the regional capital of northwest Yucatán in Middle Preclassic times. This center of the site was mapped in some detail, and two test excavations confirmed the dating of the settlement.

Another important site in Zone 3 was Ch'el (CY-166; Fig. 6), located six km ESE of Hunucmá, on the outskirts of the hacienda of San Antonio Chel. Originally reported during the Atlas surveys of the 1970s, it was believed to be, along with Chunchucmil, Tzemé, and Dzibilchaltún, one of the largest Classic sites in northwest Yucatán. We mapped the center of this site, whose main feature is a ~13m-high radial pyramid, with a 50m x 50m base, in the center of two adjoining plazas. The eastern plaza has a long range structure on its eastern side, facing the pyramid, in a layout that fits the configuration of an E-Group. Compass readings from the approximate center of the ruined eastern staircase of the radial pyramid to the northern and southern edges of the ruined range structure are, respectively, 73° and 111°, which fall in the approximate range of orientations for the rising sun on the summer and winter solstices. Surface collections, ceramics from the trailings of looter's pits, and two test excavations indicate that the site was originally constructed during the Middle Preclassic period, with a continued occupation through the Classic period. While the ceramic data would seem to indicate that the E-Group was constructed in Middle Preclassic times, this needs to be verified by further excavations. This is the first E-Group reported from northwest Yucatán, and only

the second one known from the northern Lowlands.²

The coastal site of Xcopté (CY-77; Fig. 7), located in Zone 2a approximately 7.5 km west of Chuburná, was first located by Jack Eaton in 1968 (Eaton 1978). This site, built behind the sand dunes of the open beach, is one of the few prehispanic shoreline sites on the north coast. It is also located next to the inland coastal estuary, where it likely functioned as a key node in the waterborne trade between the west coast and the central north coast of the peninsula, which followed the protected inland waterway from Celestún to Sisal, Progreso, Xcambó and Dzilám. This site was mapped and tested, and the material from the excavations and surface collections included substantial amounts of trade goods, including ceramics, obsidian, jade, and turquoise, which corroborated the notion that it was an important trading port in Late and Terminal Classic times. We believe that it formed part of an network of trading ports that extended from the Gulf Coast to the Caribbean during that period.

In the 2002 season we located nine sites with ballcourts, which brings the total number of ballcourts in our survey region to 25. The ballcourts all have general north-south orientations, have a structure closing off one or both ends of the courts, and are often accompanied by one or two small residential acropoli (raised masonry platforms with two or more mounds around a courtyard). As with previously reported structures, it appears that most of these may date to the Middle Preclassic period. As also noted in our previous report, this concentration of Middle Preclassic sites with ballcourts has no parallel elsewhere in Mesoamerica, but it is clear that the ballgame was a central part of the life of these early settlers (Stanton and Freidel 2001).

While the analysis of the ceramics from many sites is not yet complete, we can begin to perceive some general patterns in the overall distribution of settlements through time and space in the entire survey area. It would appear that the first wave of inhabitants chose to settle in a broad area of Zones 2 and 3 during the Middle Preclassic period, sometime before 300 B.C. Why they chose this area in preference to Zone 1, which has few traces of any Preclassic settlements, is not clear, though we suspect higher quality soils may have influenced their decision. It is possible that many of these communities may have formed part of an early polity centered at Xtobó 1.

In the subsequent Late Preclassic and Early Classic periods there is a decline in the number of settlements in Zones 2 and 3, in favor of a more even, lighter scattering of communities throughout the northwest region. During the Late and Terminal Classic there is a gradual buildup throughout the region, with the highest densities occurring in Zone 1 and the western portion of Zone 3, which may have been part of a polity under the control of the city of Tzemé. During the later part of the Terminal Classic period, there is a massive depopulation of the region, as occurred elsewhere in the northern Lowlands. There was relatively little re-settlement of the area during Postclassic times, and most of the inhabitants of that period seemed to have concentrated at the locations of the present towns of Kinchil, Tetíz, Hunucmá, Ucú, Candel, and Oxcúm. When the Spaniards arrived in the 16th century they encountered most of the population concentrated in these towns, as well as at the small fishing and salt-collecting coastal hamlets at Sisal and Chuburná Puerto.

■ Historic Settlements (Tables 3-5, and Figures 3 and 5)

In the course of this season we located and gathered information on 55 historic sites in Zones 2b and 3. As is the case with other modern communities in Yucatán, the major towns were built over earlier prehispanic settlements. Such was the case of Kinchil, Tetíz, Hunucmá, Ucú and Candel. Other smaller prehispanic communities, such as Oxcúm and Ch'el, were incorporated into historic haciendas. Many of the

² The only other E-Group known to date in the northern Lowlands was reported at Yaxuná. This structure may also date to the Preclassic period (Freidel, Suhler and Krochock 1990; Stanton 2000).

rural villages that dot the landscape today were originally historic haciendas. The coastal region of Zone 2b did not have any major settlements when the Spaniards arrived, though salt pans were exploited all along this coast. The Spanish established a portlet and lookout (*vigia*) at Chuburná during the Colonial period, but the areas around Chelém and Progreso remained uninhabited until the 19th century.

Most of the rural sites encountered in Zones 2b and 3 fall into two categories: 1) small *estancias*, or ranchos and haciendas of the pre-Caste War period (pre-1847), which were dedicated primarily to cattle, corn, and beekeeping, and to a lesser extent, to the exploitation of forest products, and, 2) the large henequen plantation haciendas of the post-Caste War period (post-1850). The latter include Chunyá, Huncanab, San Antonio Chel, Texán de Palomeque, Oxcúm, Tixcacal, Chalmuch, and Susulá, to the west of Mérida, and San Ignacio, Dzidzilché, Kikteil, Sierra Papacal, Suytunchén, Noc-ac, Cheumán, and San Antonio Ool to the north of Mérida. Most of these saw their greatest period of grandeur during Yucatan's Gilded Age, ca. 1880-1920. It is interesting to note that most of the Colonial period and early 19th century *estancias* and ranchos were small communal and private landholdings, which were consolidated into the large latifundia that characterized the late 19th century henequen plantation boom. Following the land reforms of the 1920s and 1930s, the latifundia reverted to communal (*ejido*) lands and small private ranchos.

Today, rural agriculture is a marginal activity. Only a few corn milpas are found scattered about, and most of the henequen fields have reverted to bush, which is primarily used for grazing cattle. The vast majority of all land in northwest Yucatán is dedicated to cattle. Some beekeeping also takes place, along with some limited extraction of forest products (lumber, firewood, thatch, and hunting). Poultry farms have cropped up around all the major inland towns, and provide some limited employment. Hunucmá continues to be the largest town and market center outside of Mérida, and employs some workers in shoemaking shops and *maquiladoras*. The bulk of the economy has shifted to the cities, and many adult males from all over the northwest now find employment in Mérida, and return to their towns and villages during the weekends.

Fishing still provides the mainstay of the economy on the coast, and fleets are found at Celestún, Sisal, Chuburná Chelém, and Progreso. Salt pans are still harvested at Celestún, though the salt pans between Sisal and Progreso have been gradually abandoned during the last half century. A large complex of shrimp farms (*camaroneras*) have been built to the east of Sisal, and pose a serious threat to the ecology of the estuary in that region. The coast north of Celestún, around Sisal, and from Chuburná eastwards is now packed solid with beach homes. Progreso, first settled in the 1850s, is today a major city and the principal shipping port of Yucatán.

■ Summary of Results and Ongoing Research

To date, we have gathered data on 246 prehispanic and 149 historic sites, and visited most of these in the field. When the project began in 1999, only 69 prehispanic sites had been reported in our survey area. We have obtained surface collections from more than 220 localities, and sketch maps of approximately 50 sites, have made detailed maps of 35 sites, and have excavated 21 test pits at 13 sites (cf. Table 5).

We have also set up a preliminary chronology of the region, by means of ceramic analysis, historic records, and informant interview data. The ceramic analysis is still underway, but it is now clear that the region has a long history of occupation, from Middle Preclassic times (> 300 BC) to the present. Our preliminary impression is that the region had a much heavier prehispanic population – especially during the Preclassic and Classic periods – than was previously thought; this is a very marginal area for agriculture, and it cannot support a large farming population. Thus, the inhabitants must have exploited a variety of forest and marine resources in addition to their limited farming activities. In historic times cattle, corn, and henequen have been the mainstays of the region's economy. Agriculture is a marginal activity in today's economy.

This has been a very successful project, and we believe the results are highly significant. In the first place, the survey has provided a wealth of sites and data for the files of the Atlas Arqueológico del Estado de Yucatán, which will assist I.N.A.H. in monitoring and conserving the heritage of this region, which is threatened by modern development. Perhaps of equal importance is the quantity and quality of the data; this was one of the most intensive regional archaeological surveys conducted in the northern Maya area, and yielded a sample of upwards of 80% of the settlements in the research area. We believe that the results will set high standards for future surveys on the peninsula. The results also allowed us to reconstruct a reasonable accurate diachronic profile of the history of settlement patterns of the region for the last 2,500 years. It is perhaps worth noting that this was the first settlement pattern survey to systematically incorporate historic sites. Our preliminary impression from the results is that we have a substantial Middle and Late Preclassic settlement of the areas in Zones 2 and 3, a heavy Classic period occupation of the entire area (perhaps more heavily in Zone 1), and a relatively light habitation of the entire region in the Postclassic and historic periods. We have tentatively identified possible regional capitals in the Middle Preclassic and Late Classic periods, Xtobó 1 and Tzemé, respectively. Tzemé was a large urban center with several monumental architectural groups, a network of internal sacbes, and monuments with hieroglyphic inscriptions, and may have been the seat of power of a regional kingdom that controlled a large part of northwest Yucatán in the Late and Terminal Classic periods. Following the latter period, the region suffered a major social, cultural, and demographic collapse, from which it never fully recovered.

One of the main objectives of this research was to examine the nature of the relationships between the coast and the interior in prehispanic and historic times, and our results in this regard have so far been mixed. There is evidence of economic activity between the coast and the interior in most periods, but political linkages between inland and coastal sites have been difficult to determine, and must await further analysis of the ceramic material. We have identified the existence of a dynamic commercial artery along the coastal estuary from Celestún to Progreso and beyond, but exactly who controlled this passageway and its ports remains unclear. Elucidating the nature of this coastal commercial network, and its relationships to foreign groups and polities in the interior of the northern lowlands will remain a paramount objective of our future research.

Future field research will focus on filling in gaps in our survey areas and focusing on certain key sites as time and funding permit. Authorities in I.N.A.H. and the state government have expressed a concern for the conservation of two of our coastal sites, Tzikul and Xcopté, and we plan to continue work at those sites in the next couple of years. In the process, we also hope to conduct test excavations at El Cerrito, which is threatened by the planned expansion of the *puerto de abrigo* (harbor) of Yukalpetén, to the west of Progreso. A large powerline and plans to develop the area around Ch'el pose a threat to the archaeological remains there, and we are currently preparing a more detailed map of that site. Edgar Medina plans to continue investigating sites with ballcourts, and perhaps even map a few more of them, for his B.A. (*Licenciatura*) thesis at the University of Yucatán. Corey Lawton plans to continue his research at Tzemé, which will be the subject of his Ph.D. dissertation at Tulane University. David Anderson is also making plans to investigate the Middle Preclassic sites in Zones 2 and 3, which would also provide the data for a doctoral dissertation at Tulane. Robles and his assistants are continuing their analysis of the prehispanic ceramics. Our historic materials are being analyzed by Rafael Burgos, a historical archaeologist at I.N.A.H., who plans to prepare a monograph on the historic sites in the region.

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TABLE 2. PREHISPANIC INTERIOR SITES
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Site	CY-	UTM Coords ¹	# Atlas	Verified
Actún Ox [CFE 1]	167	16Q BU 101 258		29-V-01
Balché	267	16Q BU 169 331	16Q-d [4]: 146	Destroyed
Benatunas	4	16Q AU 897 315		18-VI-99
Biltún [Metate]	24	15Q ZP 010 262		14-VI-99
Bohóm	42	15Q ZP 087 248		24-IV-00
Bom [Mak]	72	15Q YP 957 206		2-II-01
Buenavista 1	95	16Q BU 065 326		27-III-01
Buenavista 2	96	16Q BU 051 336		27-III-01
Campo	184	16Q BU 130 281		5-IV-02
Cárdenas [Komchén] ²	255	16Q BU 250 364	16Q-d [4]: 125	7-V-02
Carrera Chen	110	16Q BU 068 353		9-IV-01
Caucel	155	16Q BU 187 264	16Q-d [4]: 18	26-V-99
Cementerio Dzidzilché	249	16Q BU 189 415	16Q-d [4]: 20	6-V-02
Cementerio Susulá	237	16Q BU 200 210		30-IV-02
Cementerio Tamanché	248	16Q BU 246 400	16Q-d [4]: 157	6-V-02
Chacsinicché 1	261	16Q BU 100 231		7-V-02
Chacsinicché 2	262	16Q BU 115 222		7-V-02
Chalmuch 1	181	16Q BU 154 210		4-IV-02
Chalmuch 2 ²	182	16Q BU 150 204	16Q-d [7]: 108	30-IV-02
Chan Ch'em	125	16Q AU 983 358		8-V-01
Chayil	50	15Q ZP 040 266		30-IV-00
Chayil-Regina	207	16Q BU 053 235		17-IV-02
Chechén	37	15Q ZP 017 171		13-IV-00
Ch'el	138	16Q BU 058 251	16Q-d [4]: 4	16-V-01
Chencanché	175	16Q BU 118 354		15-III-02
Chen Ka	78	15Q ZP 088 266		20-II-01
Chen Panta	46	15Q ZP 083 120		27-IV-00
Chen Pus	53	15Q ZP 117 252		5-V-00
Chen Solís [SN]	41	15Q YP 953 246		21-IV-00
Chen Turco	31	15Q YP 943 105		6-IV-00
Chen Wes [Saramuyo]	79	15Q ZP 118 271		22-II-01
Chichichén	165	16Q BU 024 305		8-III-02
Chimay 2 ²	19	16Q AU 981 287	16Q-d [4]: 147	10-VI-99
Ckoko K'at	55	16Q AU 912 239		5-V-00
Chucabchén 1	201	16Q BU 073 201	16Q-d [7]: 158	12-IV-02
Chuk'Té	32	15Q YP 928 122		11-IV-00
Chuh'Kú	52	15Q YP 977 162		3-V-00
Chun Bohóm	81	16Q BU 013 363		22-II-01
Chunché Chen	109	16Q BU 078 371		9-IV-01
Chunchén	3	16Q AU 917 284		21-VI-99
Chun Cruz 1	86	16Q BU 013 304		6-III-01
Chunmulta	197	16Q BU 059 187		11-IV-02
Cometa ²	62	16Q BU 141 343	16Q-d [4]: 45	18-1-01
Cosgaya 1 ²	270	16Q BU 196 347	16Q-d [4]: 42	8-V-02
Cubano	160	16Q BU 007 337		28-II-02
Dátil [SN]	26	15Q ZP 034 263		14-VI-99
Don Perozo	90	16Q AU 934 208		21-III-01
Dzelchac 1	273	16Q BU 103 255		9-V-02
Dzelchac 2	274	16Q BU 106 244		9-V-02
El Diablo	94	16Q BU 051 307		27-III-01
El Diablo 2	121	16Q BU 065 307		7-V-01
Ermita	242	16Q BU 203 385		1-V-02
Escalera	140	16Q BU 074 395		3-IV-02
Halal 2	134	16Q AU 966 364		1 0-V-01

¹ Datum: WGS 1984

² Reported in the Atlas as SN ("Sin nombre")

Haltunchén 1	191	16Q AU 962 150		9-IV-02
Haltunchén 2	190	16Q AU 970 169		9-IV-02
Hobonyá ²	63	16Q BU 133 354	16Q-d [4]: 162	18-1 & 26-II-01
Hunucmá	20	16Q BU 011 266	16Q-d [4]: 148	26-V-99
Hunucmá 2	217	16Q BU 030 273	16Q-d [4]: 142	Destroyed
Huhub [Uayún 1]	9	15Q ZP 091 225		9-VI-99
Huolpoch	177	16Q BU 103 314		25-III-02
Jacinta	169	16Q BU 095 302		13-III-02
Kaka Hoykep	89	16Q BU 013 398		19-III-01
Kakamul Uilub	223	16Q BU 152 409		23-IV-02
K'amas	12	15Q ZP 077 349		24-II-00
Kanisté	38	15Q YP 027 170		13-IV-00
Kanisté 2	91	16Q BU 004 314		22-III-01
Kaniste 3	186	16Q BU 108 345		5-IV-02
Kanseb	279	16Q BU 129 410		16-V-02
Kaxek	49	15Q YP 990 263		14-VI-99
Kat Sayá	71	16Q YP 963 223		1-II-01
Kilómetro 5	21	16Q AU 886 152		25-VI-99
Kinchil	22	16Q AU 932 158	16Q-d [7]: 243	26-V-99
Kintunich	164	16Q BU 128 246		7-III-02
Kokol [San Atanasio]	47	15Q ZP 082 137		27-IV-00
Komchén [Grup 450-500]	187	16Q BU 250 371	16Q-d [4]: 5	7-IV-02
Kulé	281	16Q BU 129 434		16-V-02
Ku'uk	2	16Q AU 896 248		4-VI-99
Lal	210	16Q BU 013 248		19-IV-02
La Noria	154	16Q AU 971 190		9-V-00
La Redonda	23	15Q ZP 102 333		24-II-00
Lázaro Cárdenas 1	280	16Q BU 129 428		16-V-02
Lolché	108	15Q ZP 095 370		4-IV-01
Loreto	183	16Q BU 139 287		5-IV-02
Mariano	44	15Q ZP 098 235		24-IV-00
Mena ²	170	16Q BU 110 292	16Q-d [4]: 141	13-III-02
Mirador [Grupo 600]	257	16Q BU 229 331	16Q-d [4]: 6	7-V-02
Mirador 2 ³	269	16Q BU 242 338	16Q-d [4]: 49	8-V-02
Muká ²	195	16Q BU 042 195	16Q-d [7]: 98	11-IV-02
Nabulá 1	234	16Q BU 149 344	16Q-d [4]: 46	2-V-02
Nacacab	97	16Q BU 053 354		27-III-01
Na Kis	161	16Q AU 998 347		28-II-02
Na On [Na Om]	127	16Q AU 983 381		8-V-01
Nikté	79	15Q AU 883 283		21-II-01
Noc-Ac 1	260	16Q BU 174 324	16Q-d [4]: 54	6-V-02
Nohcacab	180	16Q BU 106 401		26-III-02
Nohuayún	65	16Q AU 914 225		19-I-01
Oxcúm 1	199	16Q BU 106 189	16Q-d [7]: 106	12-IV-02
Pakal	51	15Q YP 983 268		14-VI-99
Pam Bisayá	88	16Q BU 007 387		16-III-01
Paraná	102	16Q BU 018 335		4-IV-01
Pastillo	10	16Q AU 894 232		9-VI-99
Pilar	235	16Q BU 203 416		29-IV-02
Pitaya	92	16Q BU 046 409		26-III-01
Pitaya 2	193	16Q BU 035 213		10-IV-02
Pontó 1	136	16Q BU 092 340		11-V-01
Puga	173	16Q BU 131 312		14-III-02
Reyes ²	256	16Q BU 229 340	16Q-d [4]: 48	7-V-02
Sabak'abal	35	15Q YP 008 170		13-IV-00
Sabakalal	64	16Q BU 117 345		18-1-01
San Alonso [Los Alamos]	254	16Q BU 215 338	16Q-d [4]: 47	6-V-02
San Antonio 1	54	16Q AU 883 245		5-V-00
San Antonio 2	276	16Q BU 155 417		15-V-02
San Antonio Ool 1 ²	253	16Q BU 226 315	16Q-d [4]: 55	6-V-02
San Augusto	252	16Q BU 217 330		6-V-02
San Carlos Chac	104	16Q BU 067 286		5-IV-01
San Francisco	278	16Q BU 154 365		16-V-02

San Jerónimo 1	156	16Q BU 024 314		22-I-02
San Jerónimo 2	157	16Q BU 033 308		22-I-02
San Joaquín ²	25	16Q AU 952 290	16Q-d [4]: 139	10-VI-99
San José 1	6	16Q AU 976 302		10-VI-99
San José Boxactún	153	16Q AU 983 175		9-V-00
San Luis	196	16Q BU 041 171		11-IV-02
San Martín	176	16Q BU 110 350		15-III-02
San Miguel Chac ²	147	16Q BU 079 291	16Q-d [4]: 129	Destroyed
San Pedro ²	93	16Q BU 048 296	16Q-d [4]: 140	27-III-01
San Pedro 2	188	16Q AU 949 160		9-IV-02
Santana	172	16Q BU 126 307		14-III-02
Santana 2	185	16Q BU 126 301		5-IV-02
Santa Elena	124	16Q AU 997 319		10-V-01
Santa Isabel	231	16Q BU 197 381		1-V-02
Santa María ³	240	16Q BU 170 417	16Q-d [4]: 19	1-V-02
Santa Rita 1 ²	7	16Q AU 982 241	16Q-d [7]: 239	1-VI-99
Sascabchén	163	16Q BU 007 328		5-III-02
Silbaas	43	15Q ZP 078 243		25-IV-00
Sinab	98	16Q BU 018 319		30-III-01
Sinantok	58	15Q ZP 060 136		10-V-00
SN [Ya'ab Pech Reg]	39	15Q ZP 014 225		19-IV-00
SN [Ya'ab Pech Reg]	45	15Q ZP 004 232		19-IV-00
SN [Camino Km 19]	57	15Q YP 966 151		8-V-00
SN [N de Yaxché]	66	16Q BU 136 314		18-1-01
SN [Camino Km 24]	73	15Q YP 954 197		2-II-01
SN [Camino a Kaxek]	75	15Q ZP 020 262		15-II-01
SN [Camino del Caño]	76	15Q ZP 064 309		15-II-01
SN [NE de Tacubaya]	82	16Q BU 045 375		1-III-01
SN [NE de Tacubaya]	83	16Q BU 052 374		1-III-01
SN [NE de Tacubaya]	84	16Q BU 068 359		1-III-01
SN [SE de Uuilá]	99	16Q BU 118 297		2-IV-01
SN [SE de Uuilá]	100	16Q BU 117 307		2-IV-01
SN [N de S.M. Chac]	106	16Q BU 074 307		5-IV-01
SN [N de San Román]	115	16Q AU 987 341		17-IV-01
SN [Camino de Xtul]	117	16Q BU 094 408	16Q-d [4]: 133	30-IV-01
SN [Camino de Xtul]	118	16Q BU 117 402	16Q-d [4]: 134	30-IV-01
SN [N de San Román]	126	16Q AU 981 368		8-V-01
SN [N de San Román]	129	16Q AU 975 401		9-V-01
SN [N de San Román]	132	16Q AU 975 382		9-V-01
SN [N de San Román]	133	16Q AU 969 405		9-V-01
SN [N de San Román]	135	16Q AU 982 342		10-V-01
SN [W de Tacubaya]	162	16Q BU 003 342		28-II-02
SN [E de Kinchil]	189	16Q AU 961 162		9-IV-02
SN [SW de Huncanab]	203	16Q BU 026 202		15-IV-02
SN [SE de SM Chac]	205	16Q BU 088 273	16Q-d [4]: 68	10-IV-02
SN [S de SM Chac]	206	16Q BU 078 276		17-IV-02
SN [WSW de SA Chel]	208	16Q BU 047 239		18-IV-02
SN [CFE 2 - JP]	212	16Q BU 093 261		29-V-01
SN [CFE 3]	213	16Q BU 089 262		29-V-01
SN [CFE 4]	214	16Q BU 083 263		29-V-01
SN [CFE 5]	215	16Q BU 071 265		29-V-01
SN [CFE 6]	216	16Q BU 058 268		29-V-01
SN [E de Chucabchén]	218	16Q BU 077 208	16Q-d [7]: 157	Not located
SN [NW de Caucel]	219	16Q BU 179 292		22-IV-02
SN [NW de Caucel]	220	16Q BU 170 306		22-IV-02
SN [NW de Caucel]	221	16Q BU 161 318		22-IV-02
SN [NW de Caucel]	222	16Q BU 157 326		22-IV-02
SN [NW de S Papacal]	232	16Q BU 149 396		1-V-02
SN [NW de S Papacal]	233	16Q BU 141 401		1-V-02
SN [Mérida 20]	238	16Q BU 194 210		30-IV-02
SN [Mérida 11]	239	16Q BU 180 218		30-IV-02

³ Erroneously reported in the Atlas as Kakamul Uilub [CY-223].

TABLE 4. HISTORIC INTERIOR SITES

AA

Site	CY-	UTM Coords ¹	Type	Chronology
Bella Esperanza	283	NNE de Bella Flor	Rancho	Siglos 19 -20
Bella Flor	284	15Q ZP 057 106	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
Bella Unión	112	16Q BU 051 318	Rancho	Siglos 19 -20
Buena Vista	113	16Q BU 067 325	Rancho	Siglos 19 -20
Caucel	155	16Q BU 187 263	Pueblo	Prehisp > presente
Chacsinicché	263	16Q BU 100 238	Hacienda	Siglos 19 - 20
Chalmuch	285	16Q BU 164 216	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
Chencopó	286	16Q AU 927 331	Hda-Granja	Siglo 19 > presente
Chenlú	287	16Q AU 881 198	Rancho	Siglo 20
Chen Solís	41	15Q YP 953 246	Rancho	Prehisp; Siglos 19-20
Cheumán	289	16Q BU 188 317	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
Chicché	56	16Q AU 888 214	Hacienda	Siglos 19 -20
Chiiche	290	NE de Hunucmá	Rancho	Siglo 19
Cholul [o Chulul]	291	E de Hunucmá	Rancho	Siglos 19 -20
Chomul-Ho [Xcomul-Ho]	5	16Q AU 971 312	Rancho	Prehisp; Sig 19 - 20
Chucabchén	202	16Q BU 068 208	Hacienda	Siglos 19 -20
Chuiichén [o Chuychén]	292	Reg de Ochil	Hacienda	Siglo 19
Chuh'Kú	52	15Q YP 977 160	Sitio Prehisp	Prehisp - Hist?
Chunchén	3	16Q AU 917 284	Rancho	Siglo 20 > presente
Chun Cruz	143	16Q BU 044 301	Rancho	Siglos 18? y 19
Chunhuas	144	16Q AU 945 345	Rancho	Siglos 19 - 20
Chunhuayún	293	16Q AU 983 303	Rancho	Siglo 20
Chunuyá	194	16Q BU 001 198	Hacienda	Siglos 19 -20
Concepción	145	16Q AU 991 282	Rancho/Granja	Siglo 19 > presente
Cosgaya	294	16Q BU 190 353	Pueblo	1910 > presente
Cruz Habín [Sta.]	48	15Q ZP 072 141	Rcho/Hda	Siglo 19 > presente
Dátil	26	15Q ZP 034 263	Rancho	Siglo 20
Dzelchac	272	16Q BU 101 250	Rancho	Siglos 19 > presente
Dzidzilché	295	16Q BU 206 414	Hda/Pueblo	Siglo 19 > presente
Dzityá	296	16Q BU 217 300	Pueblo	Siglo 19 > presente
El Cortijo	297	16Q BU 145 373	Rancho	Siglo 20 > presente
El Diablo 2	121	16Q AU 065 307	Rancho	Prehisp; Col? Siglo 19?
Halal [Nalal; Nohalal]	298	15Q ZP 083 299	Rancho	Siglo 20 > presente
Halal 2	134	16Q AU 966 364	Rancho	Prehisp; Siglo 20
Haltunchén	192	16Q AU 960 150	Hacienda	Siglos 19-20
Hobonyá	63	16Q BU 134 357	Hacienda	Prehisp; Siglos 19-20
Huncanab	299	16Q BU 029 209	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
Hunucmá [Hunacama]	20	16Q BU 011 266	Pueblo/Villa	Prehisp > presente
Kanisté 2	91	16Q BU 004 314	Rancho	Prehisp: Colon > present
Kaxek	49	15Q ZP 992 264	Pueblo	Siglos 18 -20
Kikteil	300	16Q BU 203 389	Hacienda	Siglo 18 > presente
Kinchil [Quinchil]	22	16Q AU 932 158	Pueblo	Prehisp > resente
Kobxán	301	16Q BU 058 398	Rancho	Siglos 19-20
Kokol [San Atanasio]	47	15Q ZP 083 132	Rancho	Siglo 20
Komchén	303	16Q BU 232 360	Pueblo	Siglo 19 > presente
Kopté	304	NE de Tzemé	Rancho	Siglos 19 -20
La Redonda	23	15Q ZP 104 333	Rancho	Siglo 20
Lázaro Cárdenas	305	16Q BU 129 422	Rancho	Siglo 20
Mirador [Grupo 600]	257	16Q BU 229 331	Rancho	Siglo 19

¹ Datum: WGS 1984

Mulbacab	258	16Q BU 222 331	Rancho	Siglos 19-20
Mulsay	306	Reg de Komchén	Rancho	Siglos 19 y 20
Nabanché	307	16Q AU 971 261	Rancho	Siglos 19 -20
Nabulá	308	16Q BU 158 348	Rancho	Siglo 20 > presente
Naox	309	16Q BU 009 295	Rancho	Siglo 20
Noc-Ac	310	16Q BU 176 333	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
Nohuayún	65	16Q AU 913 223	Hacienda	Prehisp; Siglos 19 -21
Oxcúm	311	16Q BU 126 185	Hda/Pueblo	Siglo 16 > presente
Pedregal	312	16Q AU 897 256	Rancho	Siglo 20
Pontó	137	16Q BU 088 338	Rancho	Siglos 19 y 20
Sabak'abal	35	15Q YP 008 170	Rancho	Prehisp; Siglos 19 - 20
Sabakalal	64	16Q BU 117 343	Rancho	Prehisp; Siglos 19 - 20
San Alonso	254	16Q BU 215 338	Pueblo	Colonial
San Antonio [NW Hunucmá]	302	16Q AU 949 293	Rcho/Hda	Siglo 19 > presente
San Antonio Ch'el	149	16Q BU 074 244	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
San Antonio Ool [o Hool]	313	16Q BU 220 318	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
San Carlos Chac	104	16Q BU 167 286	Rancho	Prehisp; Colon? Sig 19?
San Eduardo	314	NNW de Hunucmá	Rancho	Siglos 19-20
San Francisco	278	16Q BU 154 365	Rancho	Siglo 20
San Francisco de Paula	77	15Q ZP 094 362	Poblado	Siglos 19 -20
San Ignacio	315	16Q BU 237 422	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
San Jerónimo	158	16Q BU 031 312	Rancho	Siglo 19 > presente
San Joaquín	25	16Q AU 955 301	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
San José	151	16Q AU 993 294	Rancho/Granja	Siglos 19 > presente
San José Boxactún	153	16Q AU 983 175	Hacienda	Siglos 18 - 19
San José Chulchacá	316	15Q YP 978 102	Rancho	Siglo 20
San José Pachul	317	16Q AU 951 173	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
San Lorenzo Kuxub [Cuxú]	319	16Q AU 900 199	Hacienda	Siglos 19 -20
San Luis Pakám	318	16Q AU 964 193	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
San Mateo	146	16Q BU 014 313	Rancho	Siglo 19 > presente
San Miguel [NW Hunucmá]	320	16Q AU 959 290	Hacienda	Siglos 19 - 20 21?
San Miguel Chac	147	16Q BU 077 290	Rcho/Hda	Siglo 19 > presente
San Pedro	93	16Q BU 048 294	Rancho	Prehisp & Siglos 19-20
San Rafael Abal	321	16Q AU 943 250	Rancho	Siglos 19 - 20 21?
San Román	322	NW de Hunucmá	Rcho/Granjas	Siglo 19 - 20
San Salvador	356	15Q YP 985 163	Rancho	Siglos 19 - 20
San Toribio	323	Reg de Hunucmá	Rancho	Siglo 19
Santa Clara	277	16Q BU 158 439	Rancho	Siglo 20
Santa Cruz [NE de Tetiz]	148	16Q AU 974 229	Hacienda	Siglos 19 - 20
Santa Cruz [NE de Hunucmá]	324	16Q BU 038 284	Rancho/Granja	Siglo 19 > presente
Santa Elena	124	16Q AU 997 319	Rancho	Prehisp & Siglos 19 - 20
Santa Inés	226	16Q BU 208 460	Rancho	Siglo 20
Santa María [Kinchil]	325	16Q AU 919 152	Rcho/Hda	Siglo 19 > presente
Santa Rita	326	16Q AU 986 233	Hacienda	Siglo 18 > presente
Santa Rosa	209	16Q BU 035 247	Hacienda	Siglos 19 - 20
Saramuyo	33	15Q ZP 070 226	Rancho	Prehisp? Siglos 19 -20
Sierra Papacal	328	16Q BU 167 381	Hda/Pueblo	Siglo 19 > presente
Sihunchén	329	S de San Ignacio	Rancho	Siglos 19 - 20
Sinab [Grupo Noria]	98	16Q BU 013 316	Rancho	Prehisp & Siglos 19 - 20
Sin Nombre [Region Ya'ab Pech]	40	15Q ZP 010 228	Rancho	Colonial (Siglo 16?)
Subín [Chu'kú]	36	15Q YP 990 111	Rancho	Siglo 20
Susulá [Zuzulá]	330	16Q BU 196 217	Hacienda	Siglo 18 > presente
Suytunchén	250	16Q BU 162 360	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
Tacubaya	85	16Q BU 012 339	Rcho/Hda	Siglo 19 > presente
Tetiz [Jetiz]	27	16Q AU 950 209	Pueblo	Prehisp > presente
Texán de Palomeque	331	16Q BU 057 174	Hda/Pueblo	Siglo 19 > presente
Tixcacal	332	16Q BU 176 183	Hacienda	Siglo 19 > presente
Tunpech [Tumpech]	333	NW de Kinchil	Rancho	Siglos 19 -20
Tzemé [Zemé, Hemé]	1	15Q ZP 097 157	Pueblo/Rcho	Prehisp > 1800s?

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF SITES MAPPED, TESTED, AND WITH BALLCOURTS

	CY-#	Map	Excav	# Tpits	BC
ZONE 1					
Benatunas	4	X	X	1	X
Cerro de Caracoles	13	X	X	1	
Chayil	50	X			
Choko K'at	55	X			X
Chuh'Kú	52	X	X	1	
Chuk'Té	32	X	X	1	X
Chunchén	3	X	X	1	
Kaxek	49	X			
Ku'uk	2	X	X	2	
San Francisco de Paula	77	X			
Santa Rita	7	X			
Sinantok	58	X			X
Sisal (Aduana)	16	X			
Subín	36	X			
Tres Hermanos	28	X			
Tzemé	1	X	X	5	
ZONE 2					
Chun Bohóm	81	X			X
Chunche Chen	109	X			X
Cubano	160	X			X
El Cerrito	229	X			
Halal 2	134	X			X
Kanisté 2	91	X			X
Kanseb	279				X
Lázaro Cárdenas	305				X
Loreto	183				X
Na On	127	X	X	1	X
Pitaya	92	X			X
San Jerónimo 1	156	X			X
Sinab	98	X	X	1	X
Sin Nombre [S. Of Komchén]	275				X
Tzikul	123	X			X
Uuilá 1	107	X			X
Unión	101	X			X
Xcopté	87	X	X	2	
Xkitinché	111	X	X	1	X
Xtul	69	X			
ZONE 3					
SN [CFE 2]	212				X
Chayil-Regina	207				X
Ch'el	138	X	X	2	
Uaya	168	X			X
Xtobó 1	166	X	X	2	X
TOTALS		35	13	21	25

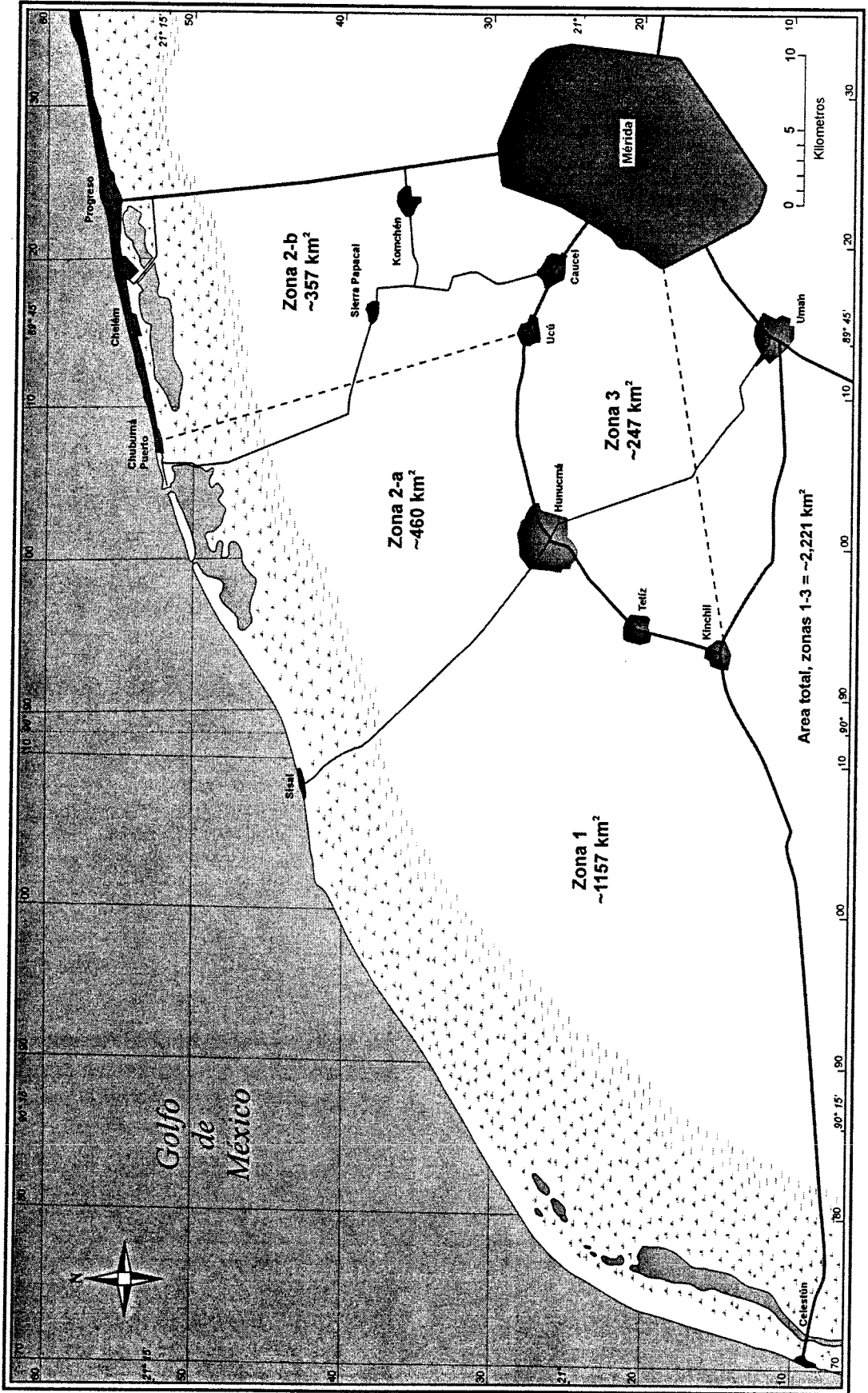


Figure 1. Map of northwestern Yucatan showing survey zones and surface areas.

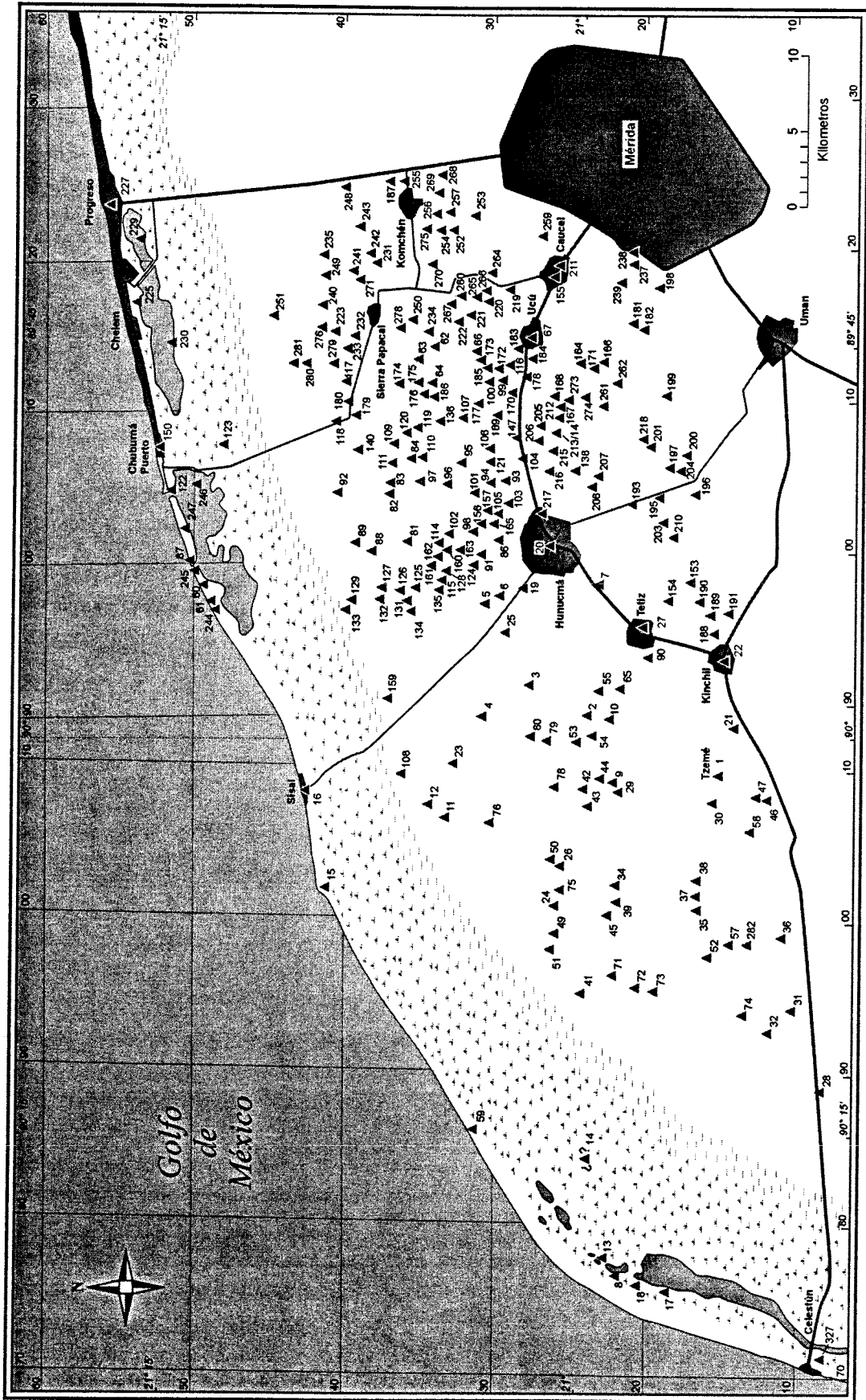


Figure 2. Map showing location of prehispanic sites.

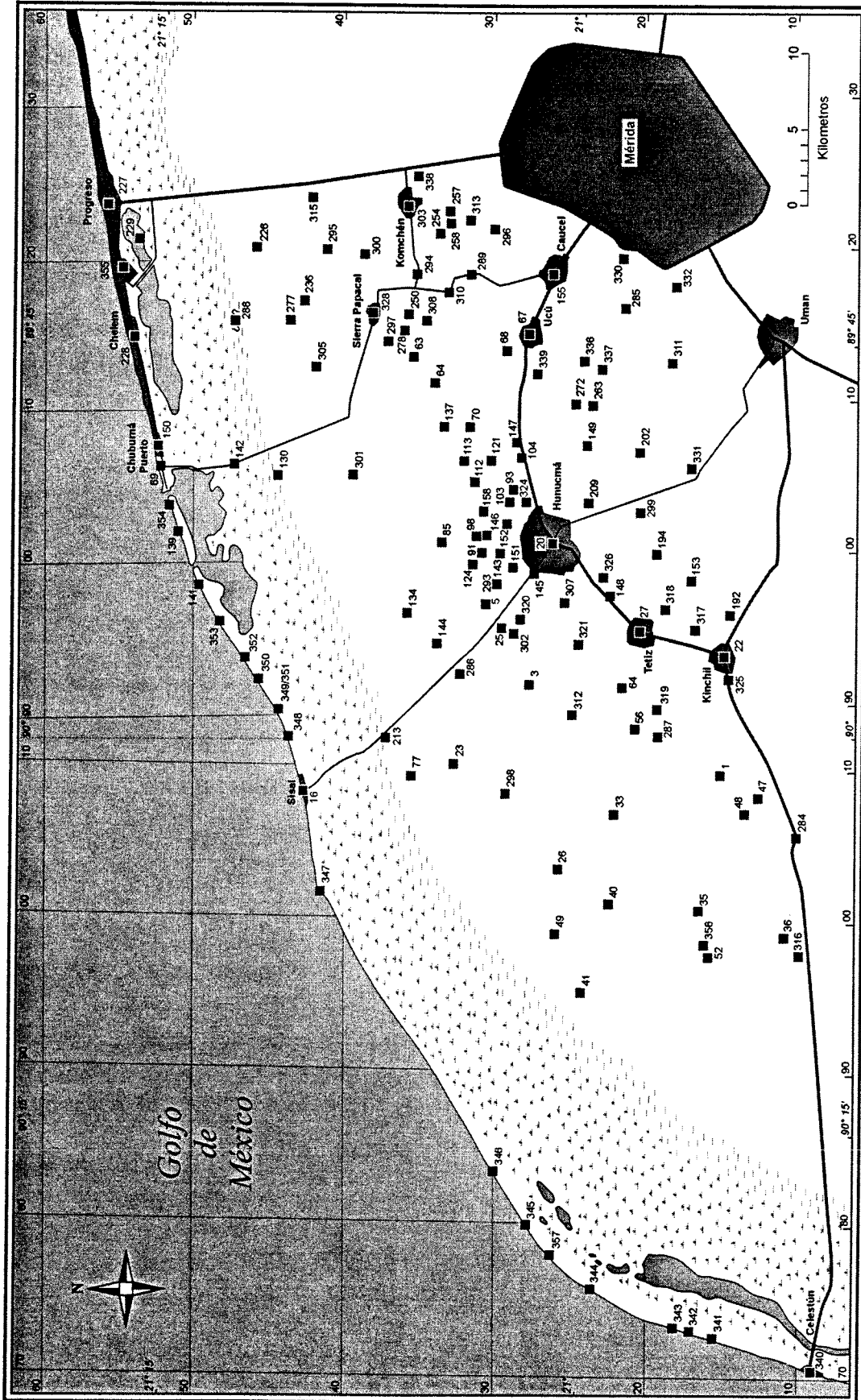


Figure 4. Map showing location of historic sites.

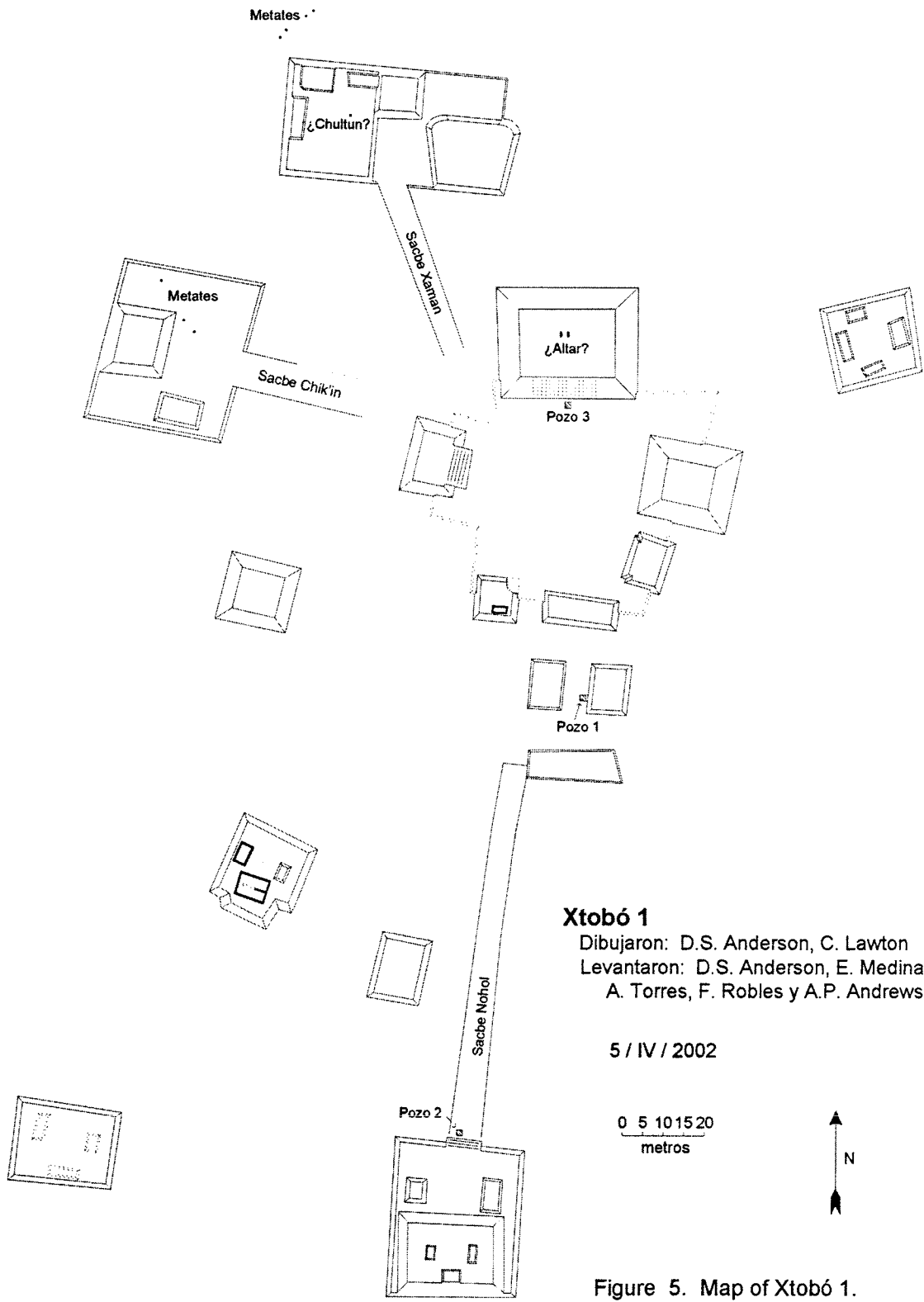
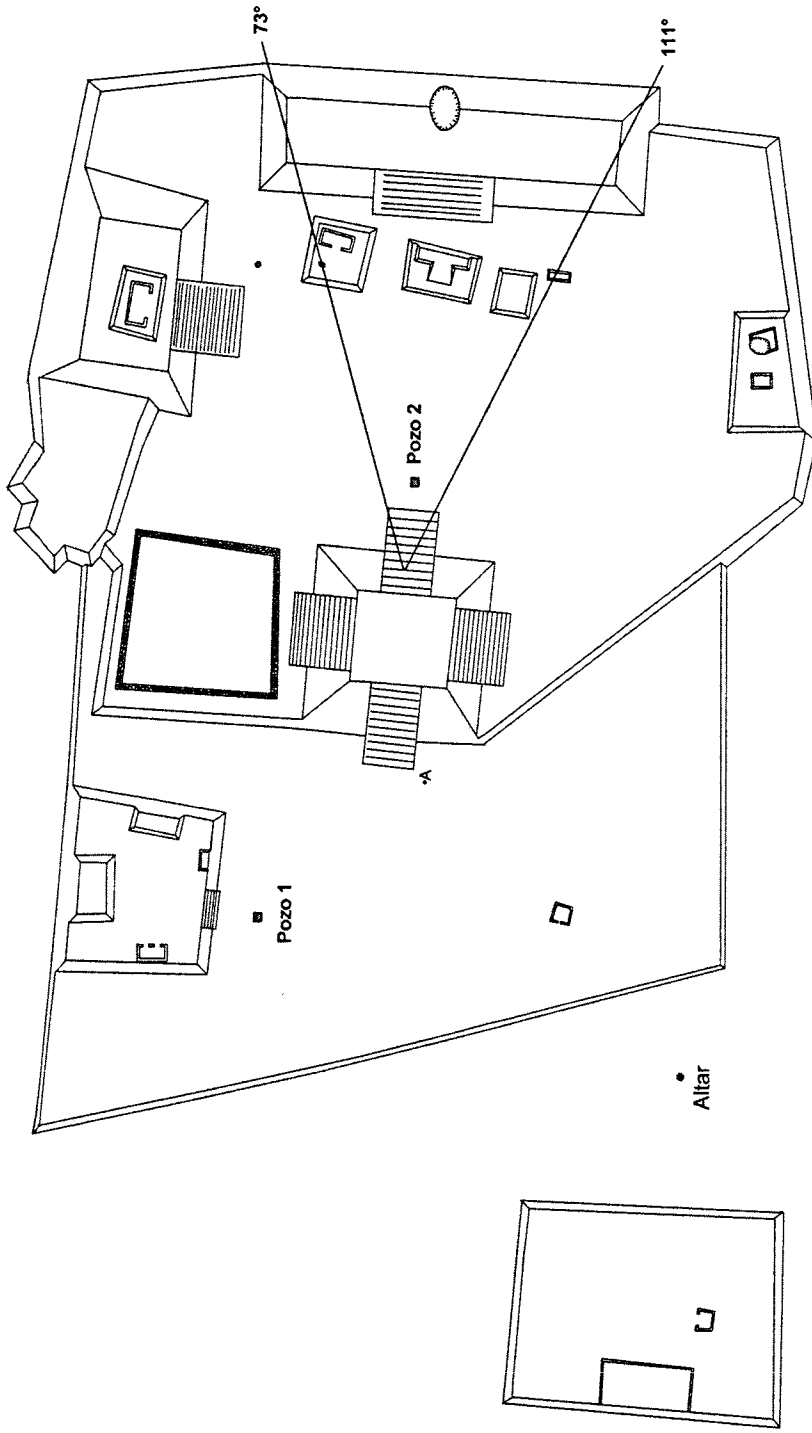


Figure 5. Map of Xtobó 1.



0 5 10 15
metros

Cueva
○

Ch'el CY - 138
 Dibujaron: C. Lawton, D. S. Anderson
 Levantaron: F. Robles, E. Medina, A. Torres,
 A. Góngora, A. Cantero

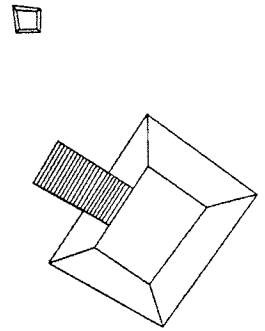


Figure 6. Map of Ch'el

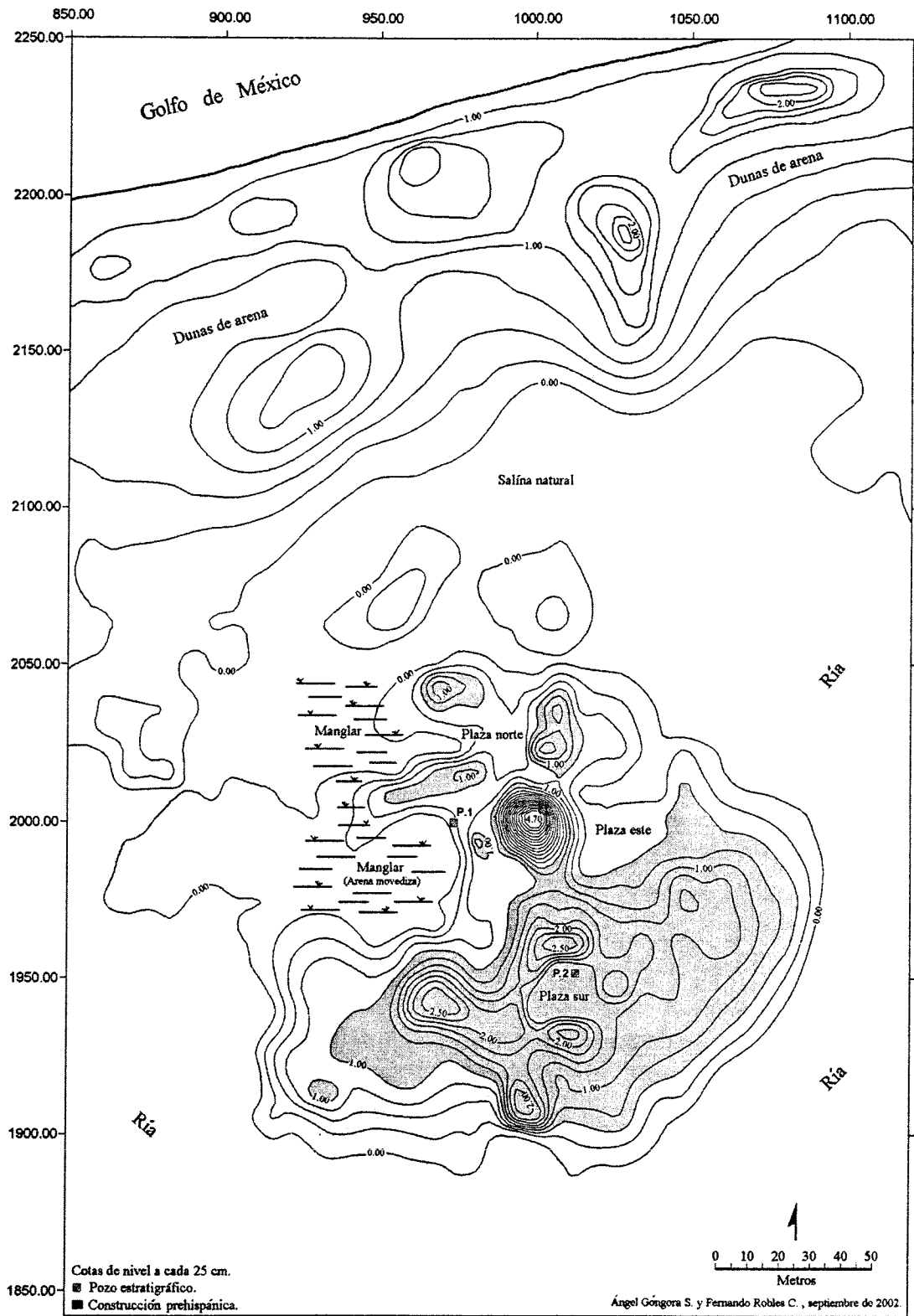
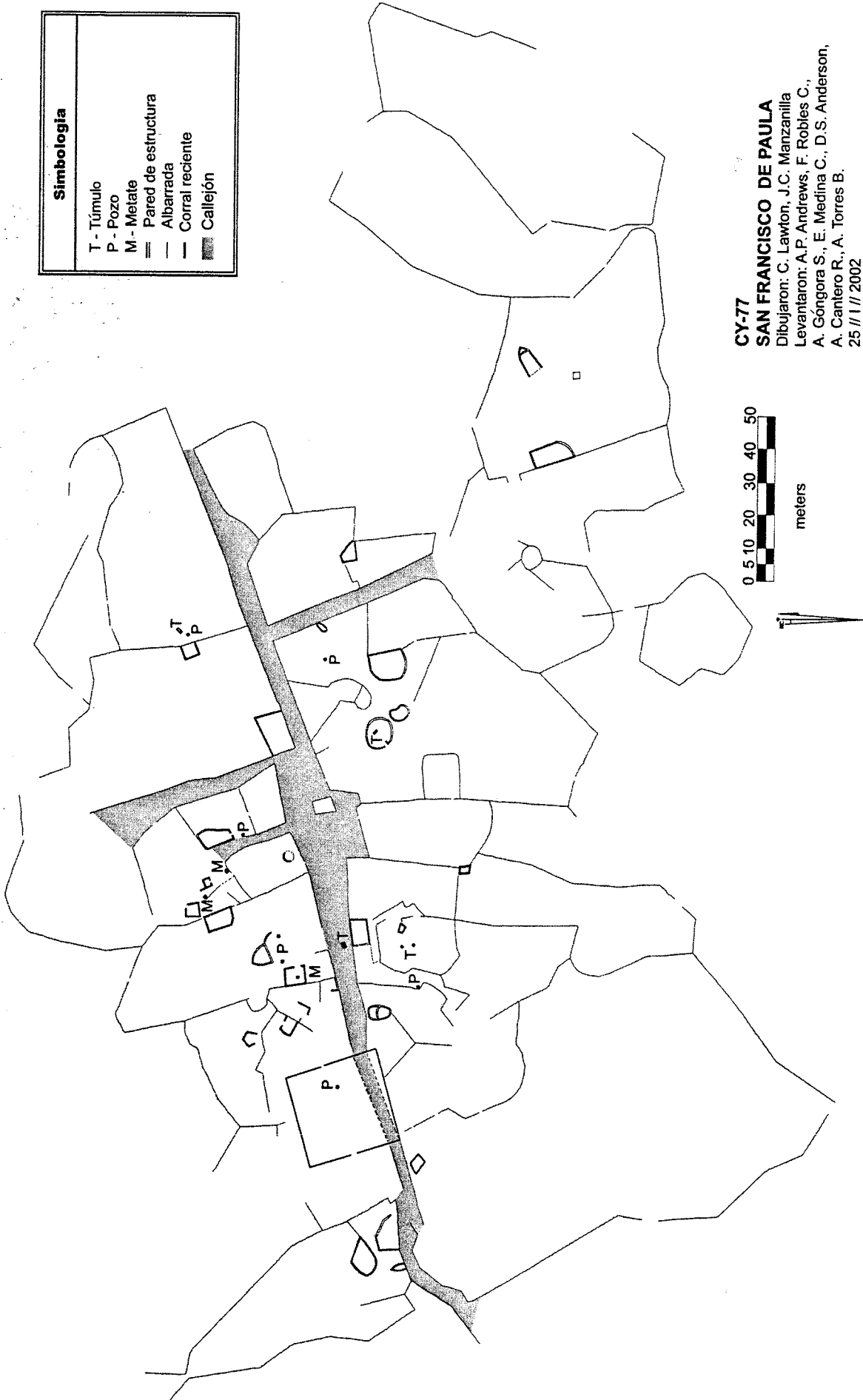


Figure 7. Map of Xcopté

Simbología	
T - Túmulo	
P - Pozo	
M - Metate	
— Pared de estructura	
— Albarrada	
— Corral recinto	
█ Callejón	



CY-77
SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA
 Dibujaron: C. Lawton, J.C. Manzanilla
 Levantaron: A.P. Andrews, F. Robles C.,
 A. Góngora S., E. Medina C., D.S. Anderson,
 A. Cantero R., A. Torres B.
 25 // 1 // 2002

Figure 8. Map of San Francisco de Paula