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by
CARLOS NAVARRETE

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Carlos Navarrete
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INTRODUCTION

This investigation of the general “Frailesca” area of Central Chiapas was undertaken during the winter of 1959, taking advantage of the only season when archaeological reconnaissance can be done satisfactorily. Torrential rains in the adjacent Sierra Madre de Chiapas cause flooding of the rivers during the rainy season, preventing almost all automotive travel at this time.

The route followed in this survey was essentially the same as the one followed by John L. Sorenson as reported in his published reconnaissance notes (1956) and in his fuller unpublished account (1953) containing information about sites visited by or reported to himself and Thomas S. Ferguson in May, 1953. Use has also been made of the report of Edwin M. Shook (1956) in which he analyzed the ceramics of some of the sites visited in 1953.

The object of this investigation was to compare the ceramics of Chiapa de Corzo and other known sites on the Grijalva River (Lowe, 1959) with those of the area bordering it on the southwest, termed the Frailesca sub-region of the Central Depression by Lowe (ibid., p. 21). This subregion was one little known archaeologically, for which we had only scattered notes indicating the presence of Pre-classic and later materials at numerous sites. A new survey of this subregion might therefore either produce entirely new materials or agree with others already known in the great archeological mosaic of the Grijalva Valley. Also, the proximity of the Fralesca to the archeologically unknown Sierra Madre and parallel coastal plain would be expected to help clarify obscure points regarding influences arriving via the Chiapas coast.

It was therefore decided to investigate the region commencing in the environs of Suchiapa (Fig. 1), progressing towards the Frailesca proper, and ending with the foothills of the Sierra Madre extending from the Colonia Monterrey southwest of Villa Corzo and along the Villa Flores–Arriaga highway as far as the archeological site nearest to Colonia Tiltepec, facing the Tuxtla–Arriaga highway junction.

The first zone investigated was that of Suchiapa, bounded by the cliffs of the meseta of Copoya on the north and the wide plain of the River Suchiapa on the south. This zone was formerly inhabited by the now extinct speakers of the Chiapanec language (Vivó, 1942).

Next came the zone known as La Frailesca, so called because of the establishment of haciendas there by Dominican friars in the Colonial period. This is a region of valleys limited by the Colonia Lázaro Cárdenas on the west, San Pedro Buenavista on the south, and the place known as El Brillante on the east.

The third area of reconnaissance was the route toward the colony of Monterrey, from the Veracruz ranch on the south of Villa Corzo, following the road to Parián, along the course of the Pando River.

Finally, the region beginning beyond the San Lucas ranch at the Villa Flores Arriaga highway and extending through the Colonia El Tablón to end at the archeological site of La Tigra.

In reality, the four separate zones may be considered a geographical unit with small variations of altitude and physiography, since the many streams that intersect this region form a network with the larger rivers running into the Grijalva, the major geographical feature of the Central Depression of Chiapas (Mullerried, 1957; also Lowe, 1959: 4-5).

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

The principal rivers of the area surveyed are the Tres Picos and the San Lucas which form the Suchiapa River, and the Pando and the Los Amates which form the Santo Domingo. The latter and the Suchiapa form the greater Santo Domingo which unites with the Grijalva near Chiapa de Corzo. Another important river is the Nijundilo, known also as the San Pedro Buenavista and the San...
Miguel; this is an affluent of the Rio Dorado which in turn empties into the Grijalva (Woolrich, 1948).

In addition to these rivers of constant flow there are innumerable dry stream beds that carry water only in the rainy season, when they flood with such intensity that they form an aquatic net that would hem in any motor vehicle caught within it, and requiring that cargo be then moved by ox-cart. The greatest precipitation is in June; in late July and early August generally there is an appreciable diminution (the canicular), and again in September and October there is another season slightly less rainy than the first.

The flora is not very varied, largely due to the systematic destruction of it on arable lands. There are extensive ranges and meadows for cattle, which suggests, as we shall see later, that the present uncultivability of some parts is due to soil erosion that occurred in prehispanic times. Typical species of the region are the brazil (Haematoxylon brasiletto), guachipilin (Dyphisa racemosa), quebracho (Acacia milleriana), copalillo (Bursera bipin-nata), madrecacao (Caesalpinia velutina), granadillo (Dalbergia granadillo), broom palm (Crisophila nana), mountain oak, (Tabebuia palmeri), coyol (Acrocomia mexicana), etc. (Miranda, 1952).

An interesting use is made of the coyol palm. This tree grows up to 20 meters in height, with the trunk covered, in the upper part, with large black spines; it has divided leaves and globular fruit. The latter are edible and the pits yield oil. From the coyol the natives make a fermented drink which they like very much and call taberna (Fig. 45, a). To get this they fell the palm, generally in the dry season before it flowers, then they cut off the leaves and make a cavity near the upper end of the trunk in which the sweet sap gathers and ferments in a day. The yield is sufficient for three drinks a day. In the proper season the production of taberna is of great economic importance. In the colony of Revolución, where I took these notes, there were at this time about two hundred coyoles in production.

Beyond the region of Suchiapa, where we know that the inhabitants were of Chiapanec speech, the ethnic and linguistic affiliations of the part of the Frailesca subregion that I visited are unknown. Apart from some Chiapanec place names noted by Becerra (1932), we have no data regarding the prehispanic population. There are, however, data and traditions that have been compiled and buried in minor locally printed pamphlets that unfortunately are often ruined by the author's interpolations and conjectures, thus losing any value that the traditions might have.

Except for Suchiapa no important colonial settlements are found. The only remains that indicate the old lands of the former friars are small haciendas where generally the only remaining vestige is that of the chapel. We found ruins that we could not identify due to the constant changes in names which the new owners give to their lands; in other cases it was impossible to locate a site of known name, as in the case of San José de los Negros, thus called for the African slaves brought by the friars to work the lands. On the other hand, some places were easily identified, such as San Lucas (Fig. 45, b) and Santiago in the municipality of Villa Corzo. The names of others have been changed but the memory preserved, as in the case of the Trinidad de la Ley and Catarina the Grande haciendas, today the towns of Villa Corzo and Villa Flores respectively (De la Peña, 1951).

We found the situation a little perplexing, for while the general belief is that this region contains important colonial sites, our reconnaissance indicates the contrary. It seems that only in Suchiapa are there important 16th century remains; the same is true of the end of the colonial period and during that of the republic, in which conditions in this zone did not change. Judging by the few historical data that we have, and by visible architectural remains, it seems that during a large part of the period of the republic the occupation of the Frailesca was limited to the present haciendas, and no centers of population were formed (Fig. 45, c). The first towns that were founded were Villa Corzo and Villa Flores, the latter in 1872 (Soto Aguilar, 1950). The Dominican friars specialized in the raising of cattle on a large scale and in agriculture, growing great areas of sugarcane which they processed in small mills on the haciendas.

The new towns of today, principally agrarian colonies, were founded after the revolution of 1910; some are less than twenty years old. And although the growth of these towns
is very rapid and the Frailesca is today rather well populated, I should repeat that it was almost unoccupied at the time of the Conquest, and during almost all of the colonial and republican periods.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

To aid in locating them, the different sites will be described in the order of the route followed in the reconnaissance. Although this has the disadvantage of jumping from one period to another without chronological order, this defect will be remedied by the inclusion at the end of this section of a table in which may easily be seen the occupational periods of each site and their temporal relationships (Table 1; see also Table 2, and discussion of ceramics by phases, pp. 23-34).

The number that precedes the name of each site serves the purpose of aiding in its localization on the map of the reconnaissance (Fig. 1), as well as in the use of the tables. The ceramic phases follow the sequence established at Chiapa de Corzo (Warren, 1959a, 1959b; Lowe and Agrinier).

SITES VISITED

1. Suchiapa

Town founded in the 16th century. No remains of prehispanic structures were seen. In most excavations in the courtyards of several houses we found ceramics in only the upper 25 cm., with a total recovery of only small quantities. In one pit, however, a row of stones with a floor of burnt earth containing Late Postclassic pottery was found at a depth of 30 cm.


2. El Rosario

Two kilometers to the west of Suchiapa. About eleven mounds, the tallest three of which are 1.5 m. in height. These three are in a line, with a north-south axis. The others have no apparent orientation or plan but are scattered around the three major ones. This site is near a group of basal platform ruins that extend from the Plan de Mulmi colony to El Rosario; the rows of ruin foundations of the two places come together, resulting in an extensive single site.

The method of construction of the higher platforms is very simple: a nucleus of earth and boulders with faced walls of cut slabs forming two bodies or terraces. No remains of stairways or of landing surfaces were found. In the upper part of one mound a piece of burnt clay with cane impressions was found which must have belonged to a structure on the uppermost platform.

CERAMICS: Tuxtla Phase (XII): white slip, coarse reddish, coarse brown.

3. Pacú

Near the right bank of the Suchiapa River, 3 km. to the west of that city, remains of foundations and structures of the type of El Rosario were found within the courtyards of the houses and in the streets. The largest of the mounds (Fig. 45, d) is 20 m. long and 2 m. high; remains of some very destroyed stairways and of the stone facing may be seen.

CERAMICS: Tuxtla Phase (XII): white slip, coarse reddish, coarse brown.

4. San Pedro Buenavista I

This site, 5 km. west of Suchiapa, is known also as San Pedro los Albores, and today as San Pedro de los Ruizes, from the name of the present owner. This place was investigated by Heinrich Berlin (1946; see also Sorenson, 1956: 11); the outlines of the cruciform platform structure that he excavated can still be seen (Fig. 45, e). The site consists of about a dozen mounds of pyramidal form and numerous low platforms. Remains of cut stone used for external facing may be seen in almost all. They have been much destroyed by recent cultivation.

CERAMICS: No pottery was collected, but judging from the collection made by Sorenson and the description by Berlin this site may be ascribed to the Ruiz and Tuxtla phases (XI-XII).

5. Munder

This site lies 2 km. to the east of Suchiapa near the highway to Villa Flores, to the right of the road near the bridge over the Suchiapa River; it is also known as Buena Vista. Eight mounds are visible, the largest about 5 m. high. Small platforms of cut stone that seem to have been foundations of houses may be
seen; the mounds apparently are arranged in no definite plan. The method of construction is very simple: earth and boulders. At the base of some mounds a considerable quantity of pottery is found, as well as pieces of burnt clay with impressions of cane which must have been part of the walls of the structures built upon the upper platforms.

CERAMICS: Escalera-Francesa Phases (III-IV): polished red, polished brown, painted red, polished black, coarse reddish. Guanacaste Phase (V): polished red, polished black, coarse reddish.

6. Las Maravillas

This site was described by Sorenson (1956); it lies 2 km. to the west of Suchiapa. Five mounds are visible on the second alluvial terrace; two of these, 3 m. high, seem to be the remains of pyramids. Apparently the edge of the terrace on which the mounds lie was reinforced by a wall now very much destroyed by the removal of stones by the habitants of the neighboring village. There are many architectural stones, some still in original positions. There seems to be no definite plan or orientation. Ceramic material is abundant.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): fine reddish, white slip, coarse brownish, coarse reddish.

7. El Cielito

To the left of the highway to Villa Flores, 3 km. from the Lázaro Cárdenas colony, this is the first site that may be considered as within the Frailesca (Sorenson, 1956: 11). Remains of very destroyed and unidentified colonial structures were seen here.

There are ten large mounds (Fig. 2). The largest, a platform 105 m. long, 50 m. wide, and 6 m. high, is near the highway. There is a second upper platform on its north side 45 m. long and 27 m. wide. Both platform levels bear modern edifices. The lower one has the remains of a small stairway on its east side, ending at the base of the upper platform. The steps are very much destroyed and their former number is very difficult to determine. The upper platform retains its terrace steps on its western or rear side. These are large, 1.80 m. wide and 50 cm. high, made of cut stone fixed with mud. There must have been five terrace steps, four of which are well preserved (Fig. 45, f), and I believe that there was one more lower step. They probably reached to the slope of the neighboring hill.
which is very pronounced. When the highway was made, part of the hill was cut off, thus burying at least one step of that side of the platform.

About 100 m. in front of this great platform is seen another with similar dimensions but only 2.5 m. in height. Between the two are a pair of mounds on an axis with the center of the two large platforms; this axis runs 70° southeast.

To the sides are other mounds of heights from 1 to 5 m. The material of construction, visible in the cuts in the mounds, is a kind of mortar of tamped sand and lime which resembles that of the structure at San Agustín in the municipality of Terán (Navarrete, 1959). In some places scattered stones are found that must have served as facing for some of the structures. The ceramics are abundant.


8. Alto de las Flores
This site is known also as Alto de los Adobes. It is on the left side of the highway to Villa Flores, 5 km. from Cielito, opposite the village of Los Adobes, in the barranca formed by the banks of a stream. Scattered foundations are found without definite order. Pottery is very scarce.

9. Los Angeles
Also on the right side of the highway to Villa Flores, 8 km. from El Cielito. Here there are twenty-seven mounds (Fig. 3), the largest 23 m. in diameter and 7 m. high, and a platform 30 by 15 m. and 7 m. high; the other mounds vary between 1 and 3 m. in height.

The mounds, arranged in small joined plazas, are made of tamped earth with boulders forming the nucleus. They were faced with cut stone, as can still be seen in the principal mound (Fig. 46, a). One important
Figure 4. SPINDLE-WHORLS AND OTHER CLAY OBJECTS FROM SEVERAL SITES
a-f, m: Veracruz I; g-j: Calzada Larga; k: Rancho Tampico; l: Cerro de las Pastoras. a-j: Clay spindle-whorls; k: Stone spindle-whorl; l: Small incised vessel, white slip; m: Fragment of urn, coarse reddish clay; l is at half scale.

Figure 5. CLAY OBJECTS FROM THE VERACRUZ I AND VERGEL SITES
a-c: Veracruz I; d: Vergel. a-b: Hollow figurine heads, red clay; c: Fragment of urn, polished brown ware; d: Cylindrical pottery "seal."
point is that baked bricks were used in the construction. These are not adobes with burnt surfaces, but true bricks, made especially as building elements. The platform containing them is much destroyed by plowing; nevertheless we were able to secure some intact with a more or less regular measurement of 26 x 24 x 8 cm.; they were made in molds. In the other mounds also there are isolated occurrences of the bricks, suggesting that the builders of this ceremonial site were experimenting with a new material; later they got the idea of combining it with stone which was then used as the principal element of construction material. Pieces of burnt clay with cane or twig impressions were also found on the platforms.

Ceramics: Ruiz Phase (XI): fine sandy gray, coarse sandy reddish, sandy red, coarse brownish.

10. Veracruz I

This site is located 3 km. to the west of the Jesús M. Garza colony. There are lines of stones in the form of foundations of houses, and small platforms no larger than 50 cm. in height scattered in the hills adjacent to the Veracruz ranch. Archeological material is very rare at the surface; this includes: spindle whorls of clay or stone (Fig. 4, a-f), hollow figurines of reddish clay (Fig. 5, a, b), a fragment of a kind of urn of polished brown (Fig. 5, c), and of another of coarse reddish clay (Fig. 4, m).

Ceramics: Ruiz Phase (XI): fine sandy gray, coarse reddish.

11. El Ocote

On the left side of the highway to Villa Flores, 2 km. from the Jesús M. Garza colony, is a small group of mounds apparently without plan or orientation. The largest are 2 m. high. Pottery is very rare.


12. Colonia Calzada Larga

This site is 1 km. from the town of Calzada Larga, the zone being split by the highway to Villa Flores (Fig. 6). The eastern part is on higher ground, on the slope of the neighbor-
ing hills. Six mounds form a sort of large plaza; remains of steps of cut stone can still be seen in one of them. The other mounds have been very much destroyed by the natives of the colony who remove stones for their buildings. The ancient building technique in this part of the zone was to modify the unevenness of the terrain by building platforms and walls, made of stone, earth, and slabs cut from the same hill.

To the west of the highway there is an area of low mounds and house foundations that rise only a few centimeters above the soil; the largest are less than a meter high. These are dispersed over a large area.

Pottery spindle whorls have been found at this site (Fig. 4, g-j).

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): sandy red, coarse brownish, white slip. Ruiz Phase (XI): fine sandy gray, fine creamy, coarse reddish, sandy red.

13. Rancho Tampico
Two km. west of the last zone, this site has two mounds 1.20 m. high and a number of others almost eroded. House foundations of the same type as those at Calzada Larga (p. 7) were noted.

A spindle whorl of stone was found (Fig. 4, h).

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): sandy red, coarse brownish, white slip. Ruiz Phase (XI): fine sandy gray, fine creamy, coarse reddish, sandy red.

14. Zaragoza
On the ranch of this name, to the east of the junction with the road to Arriaga, there are stone house foundations of the type already described, but no mounds. The pottery is scanty.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): sandy red, coarse reddish.

15. Cerro Naranjo
This site lies at 4 km. from Zaragoza, to the left of the highway to Villa Flores. Opposite it is the tallest hill in the region, Nanbíyigua.

Half way up the hill, about 150 m. above the road, are a cliff shelter and a cave, both sites with cultural remains. The former measures about 30 by 12 m. (Fig. 45, g). Rock and rubble have fallen from the roof, preventing the examination of the floor and of whatever cultural remains it might contain.

The most important feature is the paintings on the ceiling which are preserved in relatively good condition. There are traces of pictures that have practically disappeared because of water action and roof-fall. The recognizable motifs are in three groups. The first consists of geometric designs and a human face (Figs. 7; 45, h); the latter may not be contemporaneous with the others, as the color is brighter and the style considerably different.

In the second group a human figure representing a warrior (Fig. 8) is easily recognizable. He has a plumed headdress and wears a mask of cherry red, ear ornaments and a pectoral in the form of a human face, as well as breech-cloth (maxtlatl) and sandals. In his right hand he carries three darts or spears and what seems to be a spear-thrower (atlaltli), in the other hand a shield (chimalli) and three spears. The symbol for speech extends from...
his mouth. The figure, with all the attributes of a warrior, is of an art style similar to that in the Mixtecoid Borgia codices. Possibly it represents a god, or a person of divine character, but we have been unable to identify it with any specific one.

The third group is very destroyed but, still in good condition, a skeleton viewed from the front is obvious; beneath it is a monstrous animal like a lizard (Fig. 9). This might represent the earth-monster Cipactli, since nearby there are designs that seem to represent sprouting bean seeds. Two volutes or speech-symbols project from the mouth.

All the paintings are done with green-blue, brown, and cherry red colors. The style, as before remarked, resembles that of the Borgia codices, of Mixtec tradition.

Twenty meters to the south of this is the cave with a narrow entrance (Fig. 45, i) which once contained archeological material. We found only remains of domestic ollas of indeterminable temporal phase.

16. Villa Flores
At the eastern edge of this town, before arriving at the site known as El Vergel and still among the town houses, is a group of mounds that have been much destroyed by adobe-makers. Only one remains intact, and this will probably not remain so long. They are of earth and boulders without any architectural covering.

CERAMICS: Dili Phase (II): sandy black, natural orange.

17. El Vergel
Four kilometers east of Villa Flores, this site is within the lands of the ejido of that town and of the old hacienda El Vergel, between the Pando River and the arroyo of Los Comales. It is in one of the most fertile regions of the whole Frailesca, since the narrow band of land watered by the Pando River constitutes the true richness of Villa Flores for the variety of the crops and the abundance of the harvests. This fertile band is barely a kilometer and a half wide, but extends for several kilometers following the course of the river. It is not surprising therefore that the prehispanic occupation of this area was quite intensive, as is indicated by the rows of house foundations that extend for several
kilometers at the edge of this broad valley.

There is a group of scattered mounds of slight height, and a plaza is formed by a mound 8 m. high (Fig. 47, a) and a platform on the east side with three smaller mounds (Fig. 10). There are also traces of the former existence of another similar platform on the west side, today almost destroyed by the local residents. In the middle of the plaza is a small mound 1.5 m. in diameter and 1 m. high. The east platform is about 40 m. long and oriented in agreement with the axis of the plaza, from north to south.

A cylindrical pottery seal with geometric motifs (Fig. 5, d) and three mold-made pottery figurine heads (Fig. 13, d-f) were found here.

Ceramics: Francesa Phase (IV) is poorly represented by polished black. Maravillas Phase (X): sandy red, fine reddish, coarse brownish, coarse reddish.

18. Cerro del Zope

Two kilometers north of Villa Corzo is a hill with almost destroyed ruins of ancient structures; the site has been greatly damaged by the construction of the highway. The architectural technique is similar to that at Calzada Larga (p. 7), modifying the naturally uneven terrain with platforms made of earth and stones. There is little surface pottery.

Ceramics: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse reddish, coarse brownish, coarse yellowish.

19. Padre Piedra

This site is 2.5 km. east of the Revolución colony, across the Nijundilo or San Pedro River. It takes its name from an enormous monolith referred to locally as Padre that has one of its faces carved. The stone is famous in this region and all sorts of luck and miracles are attributed to it. It is believed to visit the houses invisibly, and to like to sit in hammocks and break them, and persons have tried to contact it through spiritual mediums to learn of the place where it guards its treasure. It is believed that no possible force could move it from its position, and that no one can learn its secrets.

The granitic stone, probably brought from the neighboring hill where this rock is abundant, lies about 100 m. northeast of the house of the Padre Piedra ranch. Lying on its side, it measures 2.20 m. in length, 1.10 m. in
width, and 60 cm. in thickness (Fig. 46, b, c). Broken in three pieces, another part of this large stone was taken to the village of Revolución where I was told that it forms the cornerstone of a house; this piece contains the carved left arm. The location of a third piece, which should be the head, is unknown. The sculpture (Fig. 11) represents a standing man carved in low relief. He wears a decorated breechcloth (maxtlatl) and a pectoral which hangs from the breast to the height of a broad belt or sash. Over each thigh, to either side of the breechcloth, a decorated band hangs down. In the right hand he carries a ceremonial ax, and the shoulder is covered by a cape. Kneeling before him is another person who seems to wear a mouth mask representing a feline muzzle. Judging by other Mesoamerican sculptures with similar motifs, the attitude may be presumed to be that of a conquered suppliant, or of one humbling himself before a prominent superior.

The style of the relief, the treatment of the stone, and the physiognomy of the second personage give this sculpture the characteristics of the Olmec or La Venta art style (Covarrubias, 1946). Sorenson (1956: 12) has noted the stylistic resemblances with the pictographs of Chalchuapa, El Salvador, described by Boggs (1950), the danzantes of Monte Alban, and certain altar figures of La Venta (Stirling, 1949). Also it is interesting to note the stylistic resemblance between this sculpture and the stela called “El Soldado” at the ruins of Iglesia Vieja in the municipality of Tonalá (Ferdon, 1953).

Here there seem to be no archeological constructions of any type, only slight soil elevations near the sculpture, so small that they may be natural convexities in the surface.

The fact that the stone lies partly below soil level is apparently due to the excavations that local treasure-hunters are constantly making below it, causing it to sink. I was informed that forty years ago it lay on the surface and formed a boundary-stone between the finca of Padre Piedra and Santa Cruz.

Near the ranch houses there are two sandy stones carved with representations of a foot and hand. These have unfortunately been retouched by the local residents so that it is impossible to form a good opinion regarding their origin.

Seven stratigraphic pits, four of which proved sterile, were sunk in search of archeological material to date the occupation period. All were made in the area surrounding the sculpture on the slight elevations that may have been occupation sites. The pottery types found and their respective quantities may be seen in the following table of pits and their 10 cm. artificial levels (Str.).
As may be seen from the total of sherds, the material is very sparse. There is only one layer of cultural material that barely reaches 40 cm. in thickness; below it is sterile. The major part of the pottery found is of the Cotorro Phase (I), and only in the upper layers were sherds of the Dili Phase (II) found, as may be seen in the Table, suggesting that the occupation period was transitional between these two early Preclassic phases.

Also a surface collection was made of objects, figurines, etc., all of Preclassic types; among these objects are a flat seal with design of concentric circles (Fig. 12, e), solid clay human torsos (Fig. 12, c, g), a hollow human foot (Fig. 12, a), and several clay human figurine heads of simple form with the features shown by incisions and modeling (Fig. 12, b, d, f, h, i). All the figurines are made of an orange-colored clay. Sorenson (1956, p. 17, 1) shows a figurine from Padre Piedra which, like those found by us, is similar to those that Drucker (1952, Pl. 26) describes in his report on La Venta.

20. Cerro de las Pastoras
This lies opposite to Padre Piedra and the Revolución colony. The hill is named for its reputation as a place to find archeological figurines (pastoras); it is also known as Loma de las Caritas. This large archeological area is the principal center of a very extensive zone that contains a great number of isolated archeological sites whose ceramics are similar to those found by us on this hill.

The first group of constructions is found about 200 m. from the west base of the hill; these are simple foundations of the type already described from other sites (Fig. 46, d).

A second group commences about 100 m. above the level of the valley; here are found the first important constructions such as platforms and closed plazas of indubitable religious function. In one of the plazas on the east side are two plain stelae of coarse granitic stone, oriented east-west (Fig. 46, c).

A third group is on the top of the hill at 160 m. altitude, from where the entire valley may be seen (Fig. 46, f). The constructions occupy the entire crest of the hill which runs from north to south. There are also plazas like those described for the second group.

At the summit of the hill, upon a platform, and rising above the other constructions, is a small mound of potsherds. This is not a construction but a great pile of broken pottery (Fig. 46, g) that has been kept together owing to the platform on which it rests. A large part of this material has rolled down the slopes. My opinion is that this was a ceramic refuse pile, used in some special ceremony like that known in central Mexico in prehispanic days and celebrated at the close of a calendrical cycle of fifty-two years. The enormous quantity of pottery and the place where it was found point to a special ceremony of religious nature.

The width of the zone varies in accord with the size of the hill, which is 50 to 75 m. wide at the summit. The continuity of the constructions is interrupted in some places, but the length of the zone is some 300 m.

The arrangement of the plazas, the type of construction, and the use of plain stelae recall the archeological zone of Iglesia Vieja at Tonalá, already mentioned (p. 11). The use of the natural terraces of the hill (Fig. 46, h),
Figure 12. CLAY OBJECTS FROM THE PADRE PIEBRA SITE
a: Hollow human foot; b, d, f, h, i: Modeled figurine heads, orange clay; c, g: Human torsos; e: Flat seal.

Figure 13. CLAY HUMAN FIGURINE PARTS FROM THE CRISTOBAL OBREGON AND VERGEL SITES
altering them as little as possible, and the use of large stones of slab shape without any binding between them to construct platforms (Fig. 46, i) indicate an archeological zone similar to Iglesia Vieja.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): fine reddish, sandy red, polished sandy brown, coarse yellowish, white slip, coarse brownish, coarse reddish.

21. Las Delicias I

This site may be considered typical of those around the hill of Las Pastoras. It lies on the Las Delicias ranch at 2 km. from Padre Piedra. Being small and rather complete, a small plan was made of it (Fig. 14). There are house foundations that have no apparent order or uniform orientation, and none rises more than a few centimeters above soil level. Nor have the areas formed by the foundations any standard size.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): fine reddish, coarse reddish.

22. El Tesoro

House foundations at 1.5 km. from Padre Piedra.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): white slip, coarse brownish.

23. El Pinolito

House foundations at 5 km. from Padre Piedra.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse brownish, coarse reddish.

24. Santa Isabel I

Ten kilometers southeast of Padre Piedra. There are house foundations and a small mound composed of earth and boulders with remains of the facing of cut stone.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse reddish, coarse brownish.

25. San Antonio I

Situated at 5 km. from Padre Piedra. There are house foundations and remains of platforms of 1-2 m. height. At the time of our visit it was being destroyed by a tractor.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse brownish.

26. Finca Belén

House foundations and remains of platforms of 1-2 m. height at 6 km. from Padre Piedra. These are of cut stone with a nucleus of earth and boulders. Three platforms without obvious standard orientation remain in good condition.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): white slip, coarse brownish, coarse reddish.

27. El Recreo

On the hill at whose base El Recreo ranch lies, 7 km. from Padre Piedra, is a small zone of the type described at Las Pastoras (p. 12), with a large number of house foundations.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): fine reddish, sandy red, coarse reddish.

28. Las Esmeraldas

House foundations at 8 km. southeast of Padre Piedra.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse reddish.

29. El Carmen

House foundations at 4 km. from Padre Piedra.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse reddish, coarse brownish.

30. Santiago

To the left of the road to Villa Morelos, 8 km. from Padre Piedra, are the remains of a
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES VISITED

31. Colonia Villa Morelos
On the outskirts of the village house foundations are found.
CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse brownish.

32. Rancho Santa Cruz
On the road to Villa Morelos at 3 km. from the Revolución colony, there are house foundations. Two hundred meters opposite the hacienda house is a small hill with about thirty strange constructions on the soil, very close together. They are paved squares, too small to be habitations, with an average of 1.20 m. on a side. Among the objects obtained here are a small human mask (Fig. 16, e), a solid figurine fragment with human face and protruding eyes (Fig. 16, c), and a small hollow figurine head (Fig. 16, d).
CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse yellowish, coarse reddish.

33. Colonia Revolución
Between this colony and the Santa Cruz ranch, 1 km. southeast of the former, are four mounds of earth and boulders, as well as of the typical granitic stone of the neighboring hills which was used as a facing. These mounds seem to have no order of arrangement.
CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse reddish.

34. Rancho San Angel
There are house foundations here at 4 km. from the Colonia Revolución.
CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse reddish.

35. Rancho Cholita
Here, at 6 km. from Colonia Revolución, there are groups of house foundations. No pottery was found on the surface but, judging by certain objects in the Pastrana collection in Villa Flores, this site may be considered as of the Late Classic period.

36. Rancho San Agustín
Mounds and foundations are found here half way between Villa Corzo and Colonia Buena Vista. The mounds are of earth and boulders, and some remains indicate that they were faced with cut stone. No order is evident in the arrangement of the mounds and the lines of foundations.
CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): polished sandy brown, coarse reddish, coarse brownish.

37. Veracruz II
This important site is located 3 km. south of Villa Corzo, cut by the road to Colonia Monterrey. The most important group of mounds, sixty-six of them, are west of the road (Fig. 15). The mounds represent platforms (Fig. 47, b) and pyramids (Fig. 47, c) of from 1 to 8 m. in height, and are grouped around an axis with an orientation of 40° east.
The entire complex is built on the second terrace of the Amates River toward which a paved path (not shown in the plan) descends. There are seven visible monuments of coarse stone that seem to be circular altars or plain stelae, all placed in front of the principal buildings (Fig. 47, d). In the center of the large plaza are two elongated platforms that seem to be part of a ball court with open ends, and outside of the plaza there is another similar complex of larger size.
The mounds are of earth and boulders, finished with cut stones. In the adjacent fields isolated mounds are combined with rows of house foundations.

On the principal pyramid one may still see remnants of the balustrades of the stairway that led to the top of the structure, although the steps have almost disappeared. At the lower end of each balustrade is a circular altar (Fig. 47, d). In front of this pyramid is a part of a sculpture with human or animal elements (Fig. 47, e).

Pottery is quite abundant, and it would be most desirable to make excavations here because of the typological variety of the ceramics, and the many temporal periods represented in surface finds.

Two fragments of hollow clay figurines were found (Fig. 16, a, b).
CERAMICS: Francesa Phase (IV): polished red. Horcones Phase (VI): a magnificent intact vessel of the polished bay type was found here (Fig. 32, g). The vessel is reduced to half scale. Maravillas Phase (X): fine reddish,
sandy red, white slip, coarse brownish, coarse reddish. Ruiz Phase (XI): fine sandy gray, coarse brownish, fine creamy, coarse reddish.

38. Alemania

This site, 5 km. from Villa Corzo, consists of four mounds, three in the pastures to the north and one among the ranch houses. There seemed to be no regular plan. The largest mound is 3.5 m. high. Mounds are of earth and boulders and were originally faced with cut stone; the one nearest the ranch houses has been ruined by treasure-hunters (Fig. 47, f). Opposite this there is a circular altar of coarse stone which, according to the men who dug into the mound, originally lay at or near its top (Fig. 47, g). Pottery is scarce.


39. Sevilla

Eight kilometers from Villa Corzo and 200 m. north of the principal ranch house is a rather complete group of platforms formed of several groups of foundations and a series of platforms on a north-south axis (Fig. 18).

The site is on the edge of a barranca in which a few potsherds are found. The mounds are of earth with boulders in the interior and the surfaces are covered with thick slabs arranged in three terraces. The method of covering is simple: in each terrace a wall of horizontal slabs covers the nucleus, and these in turn are covered by vertical slabs that form the visible face of the terrace. The average height of the platforms is 2 m. This type of platform is typical of all the sites of this period (Fig. 47, h, i). The foundations here are similar to those already described.

Cylindrical clay seals with geometric motifs are found (Fig. 19, a, c), fragments of solid clay figurines (Fig. 19, b, d-g), a little clay head similar to those found at Padre Piedra (p. 10) (Fig. 19, h), and a foot of a hollow pottery figurine (Fig. 19, i).


The two phases are found in adjacent zones; near the platforms only pottery of the Maravillas Phase is found, while that of the
Figure 16. Clay Objects from the Veracruz II and Santa Cruz Sites
a-b: Vera Cruz II; c-e: Rancho Santa Cruz. a, b: Fragments of hollow clay human figurines; c: Solid figurine fragment with protruding eyes; d: Small hollow figurine head; e: Small human mask.

Figure 17. Hollow Clay Human Figurines from the Nuevo Mexico Site
40. San Julian

On the San Julian ranch, 2.5 km. from Sevilla and near the highway to Monterrey, a number of house foundations and platforms similar to those at Sevilla (p. 16) are seen, very much destroyed by cultivation. There is little pottery on the surface.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse reddish, white slip.

41. San José

Opposite San Julian and the San José ranch, 1.5 km. from the beginning of a path from the finca San Julian to the hill of Las Chiveras, are a few house foundations with little surface pottery.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse reddish, coarse yellowish.

42. Monterrey I

Situated at 1.5 km. from Colonia Monterrey are rows of foundations and platforms of the same type as those at Sevilla (p. 16) (Fig. 49, b, c). Little surface pottery.
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES VISITED

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X); coarse reddish, coarse brownish, coarse yellowish.

43. Monterrey II

This site may be considered as of two parts, one, now much destroyed, in the midst of the town, and the other to the west on a hill opposite the town. In both there are simple low mounds or remains of platforms and foundations. Very little surface pottery.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X); coarse reddish, coarse brownish, coarse yellowish.

44. Santa Isabel II

Also known as Las Isabeles and La Suiza, this site lies 5 km. from the Monterrey colony, opposite the Santa Isabel ranch. The archeological zone is on a hill approximately 150 m. high (Fig. 48, a). From the base of the hill remains of foundations and small platforms may be seen which form isolated groups around the hill reminiscent of the site of Las Pastoras (p. 12). There are two apparently independent groups, the first composed of two mounds joined by a paved stone path (Fig. 48, b). At the end of the path, before each mound, are two plain stelae of coarse stone (Fig. 48 c).

Further on, at the highest point of the hill, is a more important group of constructions (Fig. 20). The top of the hill has many platforms with roadways (Fig. 48, d) uniting them which terminate in another large flattened open space topped by a very destroyed pyramid of 5 m. height (Fig. 48, e, f). The pyramid has a nucleus of earth and stones with remains of the former facing of cut stone. It is practically the only absolutely artificial construction in the entire zone. Circular altars and plain stelae of coarse stone (Fig. 48, g, h) are frequently found on the platforms.

This site is really impressive for the manner of construction of the platforms. The whole slope of the hill, quite steep, is modified by retaining walls or by lessening the natural slopes where believed necessary. No bonding material is used between the stones, and it is only because the natural stone strata of the hill slope support them that the walls, platforms and foundations remain intact (Figs. 48, i; 49, a).

CERAMICS: Very sparse. Maravillas Phase

SITIO SANTA ISABEL
MUNICIPIO DE VILLA CORZO
CHIAPAS MEXICO

0 100 M.

Figure 20. Plan of a Part of the Santa Isabel II Site
fine reddish, polished sandy red, white slip, coarse reddish, coarse brownish.

45. Las Lluvias
Near the road under construction to Tonalá, 6 km. from Villa Corzo, are foundations and small platforms like many already described. Pottery is scarce.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): sandy red, polished sandy brown, coarse reddish.

46. Santa Inés
Also known as Loma Encantada or Loma Bonita, this site lies at 10 km. from Villa Corzo, following the breach in the road under construction to Tonalá. It consists of two parts. One part, consisting of a large quadrangle very similar to that described at Veracruz (p. 16), lies on the second terrace of the Los Amates River (Fig. 49, a) where there are large mounds of about 5 m. height. The other part is on a hill to the north of the first, where there are foundations and small platforms like those at Sevilla (p. 16). Some of the foundations are large, possibly the largest seen in all the reconnaissance; one is 26 m. square, forming a large rectangle with interior rooms. On the neighboring hills are a series of platforms and stone paths like those at Santa Isabel (p. 19).

CERAMICS: Pottery of the Maravillas (X) and the Ruiz (XI) Phases was found on the river-terrace site, only that of the Maravillas Phase on the hill site. Maravillas Phase (X): fine reddish, sandy red, coarse reddish, coarse brownish. Ruiz Phase (XI): fine sandy gray, thick sandy reddish, fine creamy, coarse reddish, coarse brownish.

47. La Sirena
There are foundations and a pyramid that is a prolongation of a small hill situated opposite the crossing of roads to the ranches of La Sirena and Santa Fe, 6 km. west of Villa Flores. This small pyramid has four parts, now much destroyed, in which fill and artificial walls are combined with the natural land (Fig. 49, e). Vertical slabs face the features as noted at Sevilla (p. 16). Surface potsherds are few.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse reddish, polished sandy brown, coarse brownish.

48. Santa Fe
Small platforms and foundations and few ceramics at 2 km. from La Sirena.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse reddish, polished sandy brown, coarse brownish.

49. Mirador del Zope
About 3 km. from the road that leads to Arriaga there are foundations of the type already often described, and remains of platforms that were destroyed when the highway was constructed. Pottery is scarce.

CERAMICS: Maravillas Phase (X): coarse reddish, polished sandy brown.

50. San Lucas
About 10 km. from the exit from the Villa Flores–Arriaga highway, this site marks one of the limits of the Frailesca, since traditionally it is considered the last Dominican plantation toward the Sierra Madre. Remains of colonial constructions (Fig. 45, b) can still be seen, and close to these ruins are foundations like many described. The pottery of this place seems to be of the Villa Flores Phase. In the neighboring hills, mainly in the Cerro de la Manga, there are foundations and small platforms. Here there is little pottery, and all the aboriginal ware is of the Maravillas Phase.


51. La Gloria
This lies between the colonies of Melchor Ocampo and Cristóbal Obregón. About 200 m. from the ranch house of La Gloria are very low earth mounds that are not over 50 cm. high due to constant tillage, but there also seem to be six mounds 5 m. high made of earth and a few stones. They had no stone facing.

CERAMICS: Escalera (III) and Francesa (IV) Phases: polished red, polished brown, coarse reddish.

52. San Antonio II
At 1.5 km. from La Gloria, on the road to Cristóbal Obregón. As the site is divided among several proprietors it is also known as San Pedro and San Antolin. Six large mounds may be seen, the largest 7 m. high; they are beginning to be destroyed by cultivation.
They are made of earth and loose stones, without stone facing, and without any obvious order or orientation. A good quantity of ceramics was found at the surface.

**Ceramics: Escalera (III) and Francesa (IV) Phases:** polished red, polished brown, painted red, cream slip, polished black, coarse reddish. Guanacaste Phase (V): polished red, polished black.

53. Cristobal Obregón

In the cemetery of the Cristobal Obregón colony there are a much destroyed mound and lines of house foundations as well as remains of mounds that were utilized for tombs. Surface pottery is abundant, but almost all is of domestic ware and of slight value diagnostically.

Two hollow pottery figurine heads (Fig. 13, a, c) and a hollow human body representing a woman carrying a child (Fig. 13, b) were found.

**Ceramics:** Maravillas Phase (X): polished sandy brown, white slip, coarse reddish, coarse brownish, coarse yellowish.

54. Pueblo Viejo I

This site is 4 km. north of the colony Melchor Ocampo on a detour of the road to the Nuevo México colony, on the summit of a hill about 40 m. high, and consists of a large zone of foundations and mounds of slight height. It has much resemblance to Santa Isabel (p. 19) but without the proportions of the latter. Ceramics are abundant in this site and also in the flat fields that surround the hill where material of the Escalera and Francesa Phases is often mixed with that of the Maravillas Phase.

**Ceramics:** Escalera (III) and Francesa (IV) Phases: polished red, painted red. Maravillas Phase (X): polished sandy brown, white slip, coarse reddish.

55. Nuevo México

In the environs of this town are isolated groups of foundations; the same is true of the hills that surround the town where small platforms of cut stone are frequently found. Ceramics are scarce. Several hollow female pottery figurines were found (Fig. 17, a-d).

**Ceramics:** Maravillas Phase (X): polished sandy brown, white slip, coarse reddish.

56. Ocotlán

This site is on the hacienda Ocotlán, to the right of the road to Arriaga, a few kilometers from the Melchor Ocampo colony. There are two large platforms (Fig. 21) that support seven mounds, one of them 5 m. high, and around the platforms are scattered five mounds more. The platforms have an orientation of $20^\circ$ east. There is little surface ceramic material.

**Ceramics:** Ruiz Phase (XI): fine sandy gray, thick sandy reddish, fine creamy, coarse reddish.

57. La Tigra

This was the last site visited in our reconnaissance, some 10 km. from Ocotlán, to the right of the highway to Arriaga. The eight mounds are very much destroyed by the great natural erosion of the soil and by the laborers who constantly remove material to repair the road. The mounds are of fair size, the largest 6 m. high, of earth, sand, and stone, without any evidences of stone facing; there seems to be no order or orientation in their arrangement.

**Ceramics:** Jiquipilas Phase (VIII): sandy black, painted red.

**TABLE OF CERAMIC DISTRIBUTION**

To give a clearer idea of the distribution of the ceramic types in each site described, Table 1 has been prepared, where the presence or absence of any type at any one of the 57 sites may be noted. Because of the scarcity of ceramic material at some sites it is impossible to make a statistical study of the examples.

**UNVISITED SITES**

It was impossible to visit a number of archaeological sites on which we had exact data. Since they are accurately located, they are listed below in continuing numerical order. Fortunately, thanks to the kindness of Dr. Pastrana of the city of Villa Flores, who allowed us to study the pieces in his collection, we were able to determine at least one of the periods of occupation of each site.

58. Carrizal

About 8 km. south of the Buena Vista colony and 2 km. from the Soledad ranch, on
lands around the Carrizal hill. The archeological zone rises from the flat lands to this hill in a series of platforms, mounds and house foundations. These and plain stone stelae compose a site resembling that on the hill of Las Pastoras (p. 12). The zone extends about 1.5 km., in good condition for such an isolated region. The material suggests an occupation during the Late Classic.

We were also informed of a site, Las Carolinas, of similar nature. The two sites are in the same direction and said to be at the same distance from Buena Vista, so that they may be parts of the same site.

59. San Vicente
This is on the highway from Villa Corzo to Tonalá, 4 km. from Santa Inés. Sapper (1895) visited it and published a map of the ruins which include foundations and platforms. The period is Late Classic.

60. El Porvenir
There are platforms and foundations of the Late Classic period on the same highway, 5 km. from San Vicente, across the Los Amates River.

61. El Desengaño
Foundations and platforms of Late Classic period a few kilometers from Santa Fe. They are of slight height.

62. Pueblo Viejo II
Foundations of Late Classic period 2 km. from Colonia Cuauhtemoc.

63. San Francisco
Foundations of Late Classic period 3 km. northeast of the Villa Hidalgo colony, on the road along the Villa Flores River.

64. Los Cimientos
Foundations of Late Classic period 3 km. from Cholita on the road from Colonia Revolución to Rincón Ocote.

UNIDENTIFIED SITES

Las Mercedes
Municipality of Villa Flores. Sapper (1895) published a plan of the site and it is reported in the Atlas Arqueológico de la República Mexicana. Possibly it refers to the Las Mercedes ranch to the northeast of Villa Flores.
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<th>Opaque Black</th>
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**TABLE 1**

*Occupation Periods of Sites as Evidenced by Presence of Wares of Various Phases*
on the highway to Villa Cuauhtemoc and about 8 km. from that city.

**El Ocotillo**

**Jovo Dulce**
Municipality of Villa Flores. Mentioned by Sorenson (1953) as 40 km. from Villa Flores beside the highway to Arriaga. He reported foundations of possibly historical period.

**Cerro Brujo**
Municipality of Villa Flores. Caves at about one hour’s journey from the Colonia Jesús M. Garza.

**Colonia Benito Juárez**
Municipality of Villa Flores.

**El Triunfo**
Mounds between El Porvenir and the Benito Juárez colony. Reported by Sorenson (1953) who said that there are also fossils there.

**Las Guayabitas**
Southwestern part of the municipality of Villa Flores. Reported by Sapper (1895) who published a map of the ruins, and in the *Atlas Arqueológico de la República Mexicana*.

**San Pedro Buena Vista II**
Referred to in the *Atlas Arqueológico de la República Mexicana*.

**Villa de La Soledad**
Mounds south of San Pedro Buena Vista in the neighborhood of “La Cabaña.” Reported by Sorenson (1953).

**Las Carolinas**
Some 8 km. south of Colonia San Pedro Buena Vista. As we have remarked with reference to Carrizal (p. 21), we believe that these are parts of the same site.

**La Junta**
Reported in the *Atlas Arqueológico de la República Mexicana*.

**Las Delicias II**
Reported by Sapper (1895).

**CERAMICS**

The different classes of ceramics found in the Frailesca subregion will be described in relation to the chronological phases established for Chiapa de Corzo (Warren, 1959a, 1959b). Close similarity of ceramic types makes this procedure justifiable. But the ceramic typology for Chiapa de Corzo is still being refined, and the descriptions given below are therefore my own, developed for the Frailesca wares only. Ware definitions are based on general surface appearance. (For a fuller study of Chiapa de Corzo Phases I and II ceramics see Dixon, 1959.)

**COTORRA PHASE (I)**
*(EARLY PRECLASSIC PERIOD)*

**Painted Orange**
Ocher clay with temper of river sand and small ground stone; well fired; wall color orange reddish.

It has a layer of red coloring that occasionally covers special zones such as the rims of...
vessels, or the entire interior as in the case of bowls. This is a polished specular hematite that sometimes gives off light metallic flashes when in contact with water. Simple incised lines may serve as decoration.

**Forms:** Simple *tecomates* (neckless "seed jars" with restricted orifice; Fig. 24, e); simple *tecomates* with rim slightly thickened exteriorly (Fig. 22, c); bowls with flat base and flaring wall (Fig. 23, j); bowls with flaring walls and exteriorly thickened rim (Fig. 22, e).

**Polished Brown**

Blackish clay with sand temper; well fired; blackish walls, exterior appearance brown. The polish is made by a stick.

**Forms:** Bowls with flaring wall and flat base (Fig. 23, a); thick bowls with straight everted rim and flutings on the upper part (Fig. 23, b, c); simple *tecomates* (Fig. 23, d).

**Opaque Black**

Ocher clay with sand and pulverized stone temper; well fired; reddish walls. The black color may be derived from smoke, and is burnished with a stick. On some bowls there are traces of red paint on the exterior; a layer of fugitive red coloring is applied to a not very smooth surface. There may be carved or incised decoration.

**Forms:** Bowls with slightly flaring wall (Figs. 23, k; 24, a); bowls with very flaring wall (Fig. 23, e); simple tecomates (Fig. 23, d).

**Coarse Reddish**

Reddish ocher clay with rather coarse sand temper. Unpolished exterior with surface probably smoothed by pieces of tree bark, evidence of the smoothing still being visible. Decoration, if present, by encircling incised lines, or by fingernail or finger impressions or small applications of clay at equidistant places.

**Forms:** Tecomates (Figs. 22, a, b, d, f, g; 24, b, d, g, h).
Natural Orange

Reddish clay; temper of sand and pulverized stone; moderate firing; walls orange reddish. Decoration, when present, of incised lines or rocker stamping.

Forms: Tecomates (Figs. 23, h, i; 24, c); flaring-wall bowls (Fig. 23, f). Cut sherds of this ware are found that may have been covers for vessels (Fig. 23, g).

Dili Phase (II)
(Middle Preclassic Period)

Sandy Black

Sandy texture; grayish clay; sand temper; moderate firing. Blackish walls; the color may have been produced by smoking. Sometimes there are lighter spots arranged in zones. Decoration of incised lines encircling the vessel or of application of small clay pellets on the lip.

Forms: Simple tecomates (Fig. 25, s); flaring-wall bowls (Fig. 26, d); bowls with thickened rim on the exterior (Fig. 25, q), or with everted rim (Figs. 25, o, r; 26, a, b).

Natural Orange

Dark ocher clay; coarse sand temper; well fired. Reddish wall; orange exterior polished with a stick. Decorated with encircling incised lines on the inner rim, or zoomorphic figures, mainly of fish, on the outer rim of some bowls. Sometimes these vessels are covered with a very light, fugitive, milky white slip which allows the color of the clay still to be seen.

Forms: Simple tecomates (Fig. 25, n); deep vertical-wall bowls (Fig. 25, b); flaring-wall bowls with everted flat rim (Figs. 25, j, m; 26, c).

Whitish Gray

Dark grayish clay; fine sand temper; well fired. The exterior appearance is polished light gray. It is sometimes covered with a layer of fugitive white color through which the natural color of the vessel may be seen. There may be decoration of incised lines around the vessel, geometric motifs on the exterior, or finger impressions.

Forms: Simple tecomates with a handle at the middle of the body (Fig. 25, a); high-
mouth ollas with simple converging neck (Fig. 25, d); deep vertical-wall bowls (Fig. 25, c); small bowls with flaring wall (Fig. 25, i); thick flat-base bowls with flaring wall and horizontal rim (Fig. 25, l, p); and bowls with flaring wall (Fig. 25, g, k).

**White Slip**

Ocher clay; temper of sand and pulverized stone; poorly fired; yellowish walls. It is covered by a thick polished layer of white color that adheres firmly to the surface. Any decoration is by encircling incised lines.

**Forms:** Flat-base, straight-wall bowls (Fig. 25, f); bowls with slightly curved wall (Fig. 25, e); vertical-wall bowls with everted rim (Fig. 25, h); flaring-wall bowls (Fig. 26, e); simple tecomates (Fig. 26, f).

**Escalera and Francesca Phases (III-IV) (Early Part of Late Preclassic Period)**

These two phases are here combined because, at the time of writing, the distinctions between them at Chiapa de Corzo had not been sufficiently well defined to permit the division of Frailesca surface material into the separate categories.

**Polished Red**

Fine, sandy, reddish clay; sand temper; well fired; reddish walls. It is covered by a layer of polished red color in different tones; occasionally this has a greasy or waxy feeling. Decoration is of incised lines, generally at the rim of the bowl, or by shallow scraped zones on the polished surface.

**Forms:** Flat-base bowls with plain flaring wall (Fig. 27, a, b); flat-base bowls with very flaring wall (Figs. 27, c; 28, a, c, d, f), sometimes undulating (Fig. 28, b); flat-base bowls with sloping everted rim (Figs. 27, d, e, g; 29, d); concave-base bowls with flaring wall (Fig. 29, f, h, i); simple tecomates with a line incised around the mouth (Fig. 27, f).

**Polished Brown**

Of the same texture as the preceding, but the temper may be a little coarser. It is colored by the same technique, but the color may be less firm.

**Forms:** Flat-base bowls with flaring wall and wide inclined rim (Fig. 28, h, i); concave-
base bowls with flaring wall (Fig. 29, h); concave-base bowls with incurring wall, making a curve (Fig. 29, c, e).

**Painted Red**

Yellowish clay; sand temper; reddish walls. It is covered by a cream paint that serves as a base for polished red; the latter easily peels off from the base color.

**FORMS:** Flaring-wall bowls with wide undulating rim (Fig. 28, e).

**Cream Slip**

Blackish clay; coarse sand temper; reddish walls. Covered with a layer of rather stable cream color with a line of cherry red at the rim.

**FORMS:** Flaring-wall bowls with wide undulating rim (Fig. 28, e); flaring-wall bowls with much inclined rim (Fig. 28, g).

**Polished Black**

Ocher clay; fine sand temper; well fired; reddish walls. Covered with a rather stable layer of polished black color. Incised decoration of hatching.

**FORMS:** Concave-base bowls with undulating wall (Fig. 29, g).

**Coarse Reddish**

Reddish clay; coarse sand temper; moderate firing; slipless. Traces of smoke on the exterior wall.

**FORMS:** Straight-neck ollas with everted rim (Fig. 29, a); flat-base bowls with flaring wall (Fig. 29, b).

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**GUANACASTE PHASE (V)**

(LATE PART OF LATE PRECLASSIC PERIOD)

**Polished Red**

Similar to Polished Red of the Escalera-Francesa phases (p. 26), as regards clay, temper, and external characteristics.

**FORMS:** Flat-base, flaring-wall bowls with undulating rim (Fig. 31, i); large flaring-wall bowls with wide rim (Fig. 31, a); flat-base, composite-silhouette bowls (Fig. 31, b); flat-base, flaring-wall bowls with inclined rim (Fig. 31, c); flat-base, sloping-wall bowls (Figs. 30, b; 31, k); bowls with concave wall (Figs. 30, h).
(31, e; 32, a); concave-base, composite-silhouette bowls, with a flange around the body; short, flaring, converging, or straight rims (Figs. 30, e; 31, d, f, j; 32, b, c).

**Polished Brown**

Similar to Polished Brown of the Escalera-Francesa phases (p. 26).

*Forms:* Flat-base, flaring-wall bowls with wide rim (Fig. 31, h); flat-base, slightly flaring-wall bowls (Fig. 31, m); high-neck ollas with flaring wall (Fig. 31, n).

**Polished Black**

Similar to Polished Black of the Escalera-Francesa phases (p. 26).

*Forms:* Undulating flaring-wall bowls (Fig. 30, c); flaring-wall bowls with exterior flange and incised decoration (Fig. 30, d).

**Bay**

Blackish clay; sand temper; well fired; reddish walls; covered with a very stable polished bay pigment.

*Forms:* Bowls with channeled rim (Fig. 31, g); bowls with medial constriction (Fig. 31, l); flaring-wall bowls with undulating rim edge (Fig. 31, p).

**Coarse Reddish**

Similar to Coarse Reddish of the Escalera-Francesa phases (p. 26).

*Forms:* Flaring-wall, high-neck ollas (Fig. 31, o); ollas with short, vertical neck and applications of clay in triangular form on the exterior (Fig. 30, a).

**Horcones Phase (VI)**

(*Early Protoclassic Period*)

**Coarse Bay**

Ocher clay; coarse sand temper; poorly fired; reddish walls. No exterior polish; stable polished cherry red in interior.

*Forms:* Ollas with high flaring neck (Fig. 32, f).

**Coarse Reddish**

Similar to Coarse Reddish of anterior phases.

*Forms:* Deep, narrow-base, composite-silhouette bowls (Fig. 32, e).
Polished Bay
Similar to Polished Bay of the Guanacaste Phase, though the temper is a little coarser. Reddish walls. Very stylized zoomorphic motifs may be carved in the polished surface.
Forms: Narrow-mouth bowl like a flower vase with everted rim (Fig. 32, d); flat-base bowl with slightly convex interior; straight wall slightly inclined outward (Fig. 32, g; vessel half scale).

Istmo Phase (VII)
(Not identified in the Frailesca; see “Discussion.”)

Jiquipilas Phase (VIII)
(Early Part of Early Classic Period)
Sandy Black
Yellowish ocher clay of fine texture, soft sandy; it feels as though the clay contained a little sand. Firing medium to good. Exterior polished or unpolished. Generally black with white areas, frequently at the rim (“white-rimmed ware”). These white areas were probably produced by a special technique during the firing. The color may range to clear gray with white areas. Decoration is of incised volutes or hatching around the vessel.
Forms: Flat-base bowls with slightly flaring wall (Figs. 33, c; 34, b); concave-base bowls with slightly flaring wall (Figs. 33, a; 34, d); flat-base tripod bowls with flaring wall (Figs. 33, e-g; 34, c); flat-base, vertical-wall bowls (Fig. 33, b); flat-base, flaring-wall bowls (Fig. 33, d).

Painted Red
Reddish clay; sand temper; medium firing; reddish walls. The polished cherry red color is in two tones, one polished and covering the entire vessel, the other stronger and applied to the rim.
Forms: Flaring-wall bowls (Fig. 34, a).

Laguna Phase (IX)
(Not identified in the Frailesca; see “Discussion.”)

Maravillas Phase (X)
(Late Classic Period)
Fine Reddish
Reddish clay; sand temper; poorly fired. The clay separates easily. Sometimes a very
weak cream slip. Incised decoration of very simple geometric motifs.

**Forms:** Flat-base, flaring-wall bowls (Fig. 35, b); concave bowls (Fig. 35, a, c, d); bowls with straight flaring wall (Fig. 35, e-h).

**Sandy Red**

Reddish clay; coarse sand temper; moderate firing. Rough exterior; the temper can be felt. Sometimes it has a polish given by a slip of finer clay, polished with some hard object.

The supports are solid, hand-modeled (Fig. 36, f). Any decoration is of incised parallel lines forming triangles.

**Forms:** Flat-base, flaring-wall bowls with horizontal rim (Fig. 36, a); flat-base bowls with inclined wall (Fig. 36, b, c, e, g); flat-base bowls with semi-concave wall (Fig. 36, d); flat-base bowls with very inclined flaring wall, and solid supports affixed to its base (Fig. 36, h).

**Polished Sandy Brown**

Reddish clay; fine sand temper; well fired. Exterior polished with a clayey brown color. Solid quasi-hemispherical supports (Fig. 36, j). Any decoration is of crossing incised lines.

**Forms:** Flat-base bowls or dishes without
supports but with very flaring wall (Fig. 36, i); flat-base bowls with basal flange and flaring wall (Fig. 36, k).

**Coarse Yellowish**

Reddish yellow clay; coarse sand temper; poorly fired. Yellowish exterior appearance. The clay loosens easily.

**Forms:** Narrow-mouth ollas with everted rim (Fig. 37, a-c); globular ollas with wide mouth and thickened everted rim (Fig. 37, d-g, i); high-neck ollas with sloping everted rim (Fig. 37, h); vessel covers (Fig. 37, j).

**White Slip**

Dark reddish clay; very fine sand temper; well fired; reddish walls. Covered with fugitive white pigment.

**Forms:** Flat-base, flaring-wall bowls (Fig. 37, k); flat-base flaring-wall bowls with solid supports (Fig. 37, l); small incised vessels (Fig. 4, l).

**Coarse Brownish**

Reddish brown clay; temper of sand and pulverized stone; poorly fired; brownish wall-color. No polish. Decoration of applied clay nodules or bands of clay with finger impressions.

**Forms:** Two-part censers with applique decoration (Fig. 38, a, d); narrow-mouth neckless ollas (Fig. 38, b); wide-mouth ollas with slightly flaring wall (Fig. 38, c); or with slightly converging wall and thickened rim (Fig. 38, e).

**Coarse Reddish**

Reddish clay; temper of coarse sand and pulverized stone; poorly fired. No exterior polish. Decoration of bands of clay with finger impressions. Some have solid supports (Fig. 39, c).

**Forms:** Large flaring-wall bowls with projecting rim (Fig. 39, a, g); composite silhouette bowls with thickened projecting rim (Fig. 39, b, f); narrow-mouth ollas with thickened (Fig. 39, d) or normal (Fig. 39, h) rim; narrow-mouth ollas with flaring-wall neck (Fig. 39, e).

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**RUIZ PHASE (XI)**  
**(EARLY POSTCLASSIC PERIOD)**

**Fine Sandy Gray**

Very fine gray ocher clay; rather fine sandy temper. The clay flakes off easily. No slip.
Decoration of incised lines and geometric motifs. Hollow rattling (Fig. 40, f) zoomorphic (Fig. 40, d) supports. Animal figures used for decoration (Fig. 40, g).

**Forms:** Concave-wall bowls with thickened rim (Fig. 40, a); small-mouth ollas with flaring neck (Fig. 40, b); flat-base, flaring-wall bowls with hollow supports (Fig. 40, e); flaring-wall vases (*fioreros*) with high neck and mouth (Fig. 40, c).

**Coarse Sandy Reddish**

Ocher clay; coarse sand temper; poorly fired; reddish walls. No exterior slip; it goes at a touch. Decoration of applied clay.

**Forms:** Globular flaring-wall ollas (Fig. 41, a, b); concave bowls (Fig. 41, c); high-neck ollas with everted rim (Fig. 41, d).

**Fine Creamy**

Dark gray clay; very fine sand temper; gray walls. Cream gray polished slip. Decoration of external bands of painting. Hemispherical rattling supports (Fig. 41, f).

**Forms:** Flaring-wall bowls (Fig. 41, e).

**Sandy Red**

Similar to Sandy Red of the Maravillas Phase (X, p. 30). There are large hollow supports (Fig. 41, i).

**Forms:** Globular ollas (Fig. 41, g); flaring-wall bowls with small basal flange, hollow feet, and a semi-concave base (Fig. 41, h).

**Coarse Brownish**

Similar to the same type of the Maravillas Phase (X, p. 31).

**Forms:** Globular ollas with short, slightly flaring neck (Fig. 42, b-d); censers with hollow handle (Fig. 42, f); griddles (*comales*) (Fig. 42, g).

**Coarse Reddish**

Similar to the same type of the Maravillas Phase (X, p. 31). Decoration of bands with finger pinching (Fig. 42, h).

**Forms:** Censers with hollow handles and zoomorphic figures (Fig. 42, a); high-neck ollas with flaring neck (Fig. 42, e).
CERAMICS—TUXTLA PHASE (XII)

Figure 42. CERAMICS OF THE RUIZ PHASE (XI)
a: Coarse reddish hollow-handle censer. b-d: Coarse brownish ollas. e: Coarse reddish olla. f: Coarse brownish hollow-handle censer. g: Coarse brownish griddle. h: Coarse reddish decorative band.

TUXTLA PHASE (XII)
(LATE POSTCLASSIC PERIOD)

White Slip
Blackish ocher clay; sand temper; well fired; orange walls. Entirely covered by a fugitive white paint with bands of black and red paint as decoration. Supports are solid (Fig. 43, a) or zoomorphic (Fig. 43, b).

FORMS: Tripod bowls with flaring wall (Fig. 43, g); simple flaring-wall bowls, without supports (Fig. 43, c); censers with hollow handle (Fig. 43, f).

Coarse Reddish
Ocher clay; coarse sand temper; moderate firing. The exterior surface is polished by burnishing.

FORMS: Globular ollas with thickened rim with or without annular support (Fig. 43, e).

Coarse Brown
Similar to the preceding except for the brown color.

FORMS: Griddles (comales) (Fig. 43, d); strainers or colanders (Fig. 44, a); globular ollas with small flaring neck.

VILLA FLORES PHASE (XIII)
(COLONIAL PERIOD)

Polychrome
Rather fine ocher clay; pulverized sand temper. Covered by white pigment over which geometric motifs are painted in black, red, and white.

FORMS: Wide-mouth ollas with thickened or simple rim (Fig. 44, d, e); large ollas with high neck and three handles (Fig. 44, c, g).

Polished Coarse Black
Dark brown clay; sand temper; average firing. Blackened by smoke and stick-polished. Decoration by cane impressions on the rim (Fig. 43, h). Polishing principally in the interior.

FORMS: Griddles (comales) (Fig. 44, f); wide-mouth ollas with protruding undulating rim (Fig. 43, h).

Figure 43. CERAMICS OF THE Tuxtla and Villa Flores Phases (XII-XIII)
a-g: Tuxtla; h: Villa Flores. a: White slip solid support. b: White slip zoomorphic support. c: White slip bowl. d: Coarse brown griddle. e: Coarse reddish olla. f: White slip censer. g: White slip tripod bowl. h: Polished coarse black olla with cane impressions.
Glazed

Dark reddish clay; sand temper; well fired. Glaze of various colors and tones: green, blue, dark brown and yellow, applied in spots.

Forms: Narrow-base bowls with flaring wall and annular support (Fig. 44, b).

Figure 44. CERAMICS OF THE TUXTLA AND VILLA FLORES PHASES (XII-XIII)

a: Tuxtla; b-g: Villa Flores. a: Coarse brown colander. b: Glazed bowl. c, g: Polychrome 3-handle ollas. d, e: Polychrome ollas. f: Polished coarse black griddle.

DISCUSSION

The zone included in this reconnaissance, in spite of small differences in altitude—except in the case of La Tigra and Santa Isabel in the foothills of the Sierra Madre—may be considered a single geographical entity. The rivers from the Sierra Madre water the entire area, forming arteries through the valleys and terraces leading to the Grijalva River, the major feature of the Central Depression of Chiapas.

Relations with the coast, as will be seen later, are largely determined by the natural rugged corridor that crosses the Sierra Madre, the route more or less followed by the Villa Flores–Arriaga highway; another corridor giving access from the coast is that from Estación Tres Picos on the coast to Parian, near Santa Isabel II, also used by a present road.

There is considerable difference in the architecture of the several different cultural horizons. During the Preclassic period the use of substructures composed of earth and boulders, placed on the second alluvial terrace of a river, was very general; only at El Cielito (p. 4) where there are structures of sand and lime, resembling the platform found at San Agustin near Tuxtla Gutiérrez (Navarrete, 1959), and at Mundet (p. 3) with its apparent covering of cut stone, do there seem to be variations from this general pattern. Nor, during this period, does there seem to be any planning in the position of the mounds except at El Cielito where they are arranged around a large plaza.

Judging from the only Early Classic sites, La Tigra (p. 21), and El Cielito (p. 4), the same architectural pattern was followed in that period.

A great architectural development seems to have taken place during the Late Classic and Early Postclassic. The difference between these two periods cannot be fully understood without excavations, but there are clearly two architectural types. One consists of structures arranged around plazas on a second alluvial terrace, with pyramids, plain stelae, and altars; a good example of this at Sevilla has been described in detail (p. 16). The second type is generally found on hills and consists of small plazas and paved paths, the natural slope of the hill being taken advantage of in the arrangement. Large stone slabs are used, without any binding material, and plain stelae and altars of coarse stone occur, sometimes oriented east-west. Together with these features, descending step-like, rows of house foundations extend to the foot of the hills, forming separate nuclei around ceremonial centers. The best example of this type seems to be at the hill of Las Pastoras, above described (p. 12), which contains a number of these nuclei.

It is interesting that some modern agrarian colonies make house foundations similar to the archeological ones. At Monterrey (p. 19) they first made a stone floor (Fig. 49, f), strengthening it under the walls which are generally of wattle and daub with palm-leaf
DISCUSSION

thatch roof. It is possible that the prehispanic population built in a similar technique, since bits of burned clay with impressions of reeds or sticks are frequently found in the foundation ruins; these probably represent a portion of the wall nearest the fireplace.

The complex at Cerro de las Pastoras (p. 12) much resembles that at Iglesia Vieja near Tonalá on the Chiapas coast (Ferdon, op. cit.), because of the similarity in the type of foundation, and the use of large stones without binder, and plain stelae, as well as in the placement of the plazas on different levels of the hill; a cultural or chronological relationship may thus be presumed.

Although the two architectural types above described seem both to have been employed during the Late Classic and the Early Postclassic, I believe that the type first described was more pertinent to the latter period, judging by the frequency of the ceramics of this era found in these sites. On the other hand, the pottery of the Cerro de las Pastoras belongs exclusively to the Late Classic, suggesting that structures of this type were more characteristic of that earlier period.

Ceramically, there is a close relationship between the Frailesca and Chiapa de Corzo. Although the study is still not completed, we have established for this region the same number of phases as at Chiapa. This opinion is based on a personal knowledge of the ceramics of the latter site as well as on the published material (Warren, 1959).

According to Warren, there are rather direct connections with the Pacific Coast of Guatemala during the Cotorra Phase (I), as demonstrated by the excavations at La Victoria (Coe, 1959). The Dili Phase (II) shows relationships with the Chiapas coast, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, LaVenta, and Pánuco on the Gulf of Mexico. The possible relationship of Cotorra Dili (I-II) phase pottery with Olmec-type sculpture, as well as with figurines like those found at LaVenta, as is the case with Padre Piedra, seems to strengthen the relationship of this part of Chiapas with the Gulf Coast. This also aids in the discussion of the problem of relating the great sculptural art of LaVenta to a definite ceramic period.

The Escalera, Francesa, Guanacaste, and Horcones Phases (III-VI) have close relations with the ceramic phases of the Guatemalan Petén—Mamom and Chicanel—, and there are also connections with the Guatemalan highlands, El Salvador, Oaxaca, and central Mexico. During the Francesa Phase (IV) there seems to have been a very close relationship between the Frailesca and the Guatemalan highlands, as is shown by the polished brown pottery which is abundant at Mundet, El Cielito and San Antonio, as well as in the Providencia phase of Kaminaljuyú.

No site of the period of the Chiapa de Corzo Istmo (VII) Phase is known here; there may have been a diminution in the population, or in the use of pottery at this time that precluded its superficial manifestation.

Phase Jiquipilas (VIII), mainly represented at La Tigra, but also noted at El Cielito, has relations with Late Monte Albán II and with the early levels at Zaculeu. Pottery of the Laguna Phase (IX) is missing. This is the period in which Teotihuacan influences were being manifest in neighboring regions.

From the Maravillas (X) Phase on, the present material may be considered without reference to Chiapa de Corzo, since this is the period of maximum constructional development in the Frailesca subregion, but with few exceptions little manifest at or near Chiapa de Corzo. There is a tendency in both regions toward a more local and specialized variation in ceramics, though still preserving the characteristics common to all Mesoamerica in this period. Mayan influences have been seen in the mold-made Frailesca figurines, but I do not believe that this opinion can be maintained in view of the absence here of other objects of that culture; rather it appears to be a local development, though not discounting the possibility of influences from other zones.

During the Ruiz (XI) Phase, Early Postclassic, there is a marked influence from Oaxaca, possibly moving in from the coast, as is shown in the fine sandy gray pottery and the fine creamy. The coarse pottery varies little between the Maravillas and Ruiz phases, and only with regard to trade pieces may definite identifications be made. Another evidence of direct influence from Oaxaca is in the rock paintings at Cerro Naranjo (p. 8); these have all the characteristics of Mixtec art, suggesting an intrusion of elements carrying that culture from the Mexican highlands. Typical also of the coast are the han-
dled censers with an effigy at the end, of a coarse reddish pottery; these were found mainly at Alto de las Flores and at Ocotlán. Drucker (1948) describes them at Paredón on the Chiapas coast.

The Frailesca was abandoned by the Late Postclassic period. From a considerable increase during the Late Classic, as may be seen in Table 2, there was a sudden diminution of the population during the Early Postclassic that culminated in the abandonment of the region. The cause of the latter may have been the great increase in the population compared with the habitable area during the Late Classic period. Numerous habitation groups were formed, as indicated by the many kilometers of house foundations that appear without interruption in some places. This must have eventually lessened the yield of the agricultural land and induced widespread erosion, a fact still evident in the artificial meadows so common in the Frailesca and useful only for cattle raising. This waste of agriculturally productive soil must have been the cause of the decrease in population during the Early Postclassic, and of its disappearance in the last stage of this horizon.

This must have been the situation found by the Spanish conquerors who sought for regions suitable for concentrated settlement and for providing good harvests. Hence the absence in the Frailesca of any important colonial construction; there is colonial pottery only in those places where ranches are known to have been established. It has already been remarked in the Introduction (p. 2) that the historical peopling of the Frailesca really began at the end of the last century, and developed mainly in the last thirty years.

However, there are important remains of the Protohistoric and Colonial periods—

the Villa Flores (XIII) Phase of Chiapa de Corzo—outside of the Frailesca proper, in the zone of Suchiapa. This town presents a situation similar to Chiapa de Corzo (Navarrete, 1959a); located close to colonial buildings and associated with Spanish pottery are remains of prehispanic houses and ceramics of that age. Around these towns there are located small purely prehispanic settlement ruins; in Suchiapa this condition is noted in El Rosario and in Pacú. I believe that these were small prehispanic centers with scattered population which, following the Spanish pattern, were concentrated in nuclear villages, with forced abandonment of their original homes on the arrival of the conquerors. In this case we have the necessary data to identify these centers with speakers of the Chiapane language.

These deductions are based on observations made in the field and of collections of surface ceramics, as a result of which I believe it desirable to make the following recommendations for future research:

1. Extensive excavations at Padre Piedra and Sevilla in order to determine more exactly the oldest occupational periods of the Frailesca.

2. Excavations at Mundet, El Cielito and San Antonio where there was an uninterrupted occupation from Middle to Late Preclassic, and where the abundance of ceramics on the surface suggests the possibility of making test pits producing good stratigraphy.

3. Excavations at La Tigra, the only site of the Jiquipilas Phase (VIII) that produced rather pure ceramics of this phase. Also the location of the site opens a vista on the road to the coast.

4. Excavations at Veracruz and Ocotlán, where there is abundant surface material of the Late Classic and Early Postclassic periods.
### Table 2

Occupation Periods of Sites as Evidenced by Presence of Wares of Various Phases

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Figure 45. VIEWS OF COLONIA REVOLUCION, SAN LUCAS, SAN AGUSTIN, PACU, SAN PEDRO BUENA VISTA, EL CIELITO, AND CERRO NARANJO

a: Trunks of coyol palm cut for the fermentation of taberna. Colonia Revolución.


c: Front of Nineteenth Century church. San Agustin.

d: Archeological mound in a farmyard. Pacu.

e: Cruciform platform structure excavated by Berlin (1946). San Pedro Buenavista.

f: Terraces of platform. El Cielito.

g: Cliff shelter with pictographs. Cerro Naranjo.

h: Painted pictographs in cliff shelter. Cerro Naranjo.

i: Entrance to cave. Cerro Naranjo.
Figure 46. Views of Los Angeles, Padre Piedra, and Cerro de las Pastoras.
Figure 47. VIEWS OF EL VERGEL, VERACRUZ II, ALEMANIA, AND SEVILLA

a: Principal mound, 8 m. high. El Vergel.  b: Long platform mound. Veracruz II.  c: Principal mound. Veracruz II.


h: Edge of stone platform. Sevilla.  i: Stones at edge of platform. Sevilla.

g: Circular altar (?). Alemania.
a: The archeological zone on a hilltop.  
b: Paved stone path connecting the two principal mounds.  
c: Fallen plain stela in front of mound.

d: Top of hill with platforms and paths.  
e: Pyramid and terraces on hill.  
f: Pyramid mound, 5 m. high.

g: Fallen plain stela.  
h: Plain altar (?)  
i: Ruins of stone platforms.

Figure 48. Views of Santa Isabel II
a: Edges of stone platforms. Santa Isabel.  
b: Platform edge of large stones. Monterrey I.  
c: Small mound. Monterrey I.  
d: Mound, 5 m. high. Santa Ines.  
e: Pyramidal mound. La Sirena.  
f: Modern house, embodying pre-columbian methods of construction.

Figure 49. Views of Santa Isabel II, Monterrey I, Santa Ines, and La Sirena
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THE NEW WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

1. Publication No. 1, 1956.................................Out of print

2. Summary Notes (No. 1), 1957..........................

3. Papers Nos. 1-4. Research in Chiapas, Mexico,
   by Gareth W. Lowe and Carlos Navarrete, 1959.............$4.00

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   Corzo, Chiapas, Mexico, by Keith A. Dixon, 1959..............$2.00

5. Paper No. 6. The Carved Human Femurs from Tomb 1, Chiapa de
   Corzo, Chiapas, Mexico, by Pierre Agrinier, 1960.............$2.00

6. Paper No. 7. Archeological Explorations in the Region of the
   Frailesca, Chiapas, Mexico, by Carlos Navarrete, 1960........$2.00