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MOUND 5 AND MINOR EXCAVATIONS,
CHIAPA DE CORZO, CHIAPAS, MEXICO

by
GARETH W. LOWE

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Compare with Figs. 2, 46. Roof construction is based upon fragments preserved by burning during the destruction of the edifice. Looking south of east.
# CONTENTS

## I. INTRODUCTION ................................................. 1
   Chronology .................................................................. 2
   Non-Architectural Traits ............................................. 2
   Acknowledgments ....................................................... 3

## II. MOUND 5 ................................................................ 5
   Mound 5 Excavation .................................................... 6
   Mound 5 Structures ..................................................... 7
      Early Occupation ..................................................... 7
      Stage H ..................................................................... 7
         Structure 5-H3 ....................................................... 7
         Structure 5-H2 ....................................................... 7
         Structure 5-H1 ....................................................... 9
      Stage I ..................................................................... 18
         Structure 5-I2 ....................................................... 19
         Structure 5-I1 ....................................................... 20
      Stage J ..................................................................... 21
   Mound 5 Burials ......................................................... 21
   Mound 5 Caches .......................................................... 23
      Stage H Caches 5-1 to 5-14 ....................................... 23
      Stage I and J Caches 5-15 to 5-21 .............................. 23

## III. MINOR EXCAVATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST QUADRANT .............. 25
   Introduction ............................................................... 35
   Mound 1a .................................................................. 37
   Mound 2 .................................................................... 38
   Mound 2a .................................................................. 39
      Mound 2a Burial ........................................................ 38
   Mound 3 .................................................................... 38
      Mound 3 Tomb ........................................................ 38
   Mound 4 .................................................................... 39
   Mound 4a .................................................................. 40
   Mound 4c .................................................................. 40
      Structure 4c-I2 ........................................................ 40
      Structure 4c-I1 ........................................................ 41
      Mound 4c Burials and Cache ...................................... 41
   Mound 5a .................................................................. 42
      Mound 5a Burials ....................................................... 42
   Mound 5b .................................................................. 42
      Mound 5b Burials and Caches ...................................... 43
   Mound 6 .................................................................... 43
   Mound 7 .................................................................... 45
      Structure 7-E ........................................................... 45
      Structure 7-F3 ........................................................... 46
      Structure 7-F2 ........................................................... 46
      Structure 7-F1 ........................................................... 46
      Structures 7-I2 and 7-I1 ............................................. 47
      Structure 7-J ........................................................... 47
   Mound 7 Burials ......................................................... 47
   Mound 7 Caches .......................................................... 49
TABLE

Chronological Periods at Chiapa de Corzo ........................................ 2

FIGURES

Frontispiece. Reconstruction of Structure 5-H1, Chiapa de Corzo .......... ii
1. Contour Plan of Mound 5 ......................................................... 5
2. Isometric Projection of Structure 5-H1 ...................................... 8
3. Plan of Structures 5-I and 5-J .................................................. 20
4. Plan of Burial 42 .................................................................. 22
5. Carved and Perforated Shell Beads from Burial 43 ....................... 23
7. Polished Brown Face-Neck Jars from Cache 5-6 (Horcones Phase) .... 24
8. Selected Objects from Cache 5-7 (Horcones Phase) ..................... 24
9. Plan of Cache 5-9 in Room 1 of Structure 5-H1 ......................... 25
10. Selected Objects from Cache 5-9 (Horcones Phase) .................... 26
11. Selected Pottery Vessels from Cache 5-10 (Horcones Phase) ........ 26
12. Selected Pottery Vessels from Cache 5-11 (Horcones Phase) ........ 27
13. Selected Objects from Cache 5-12 (Horcones Phase) .................. 27
14. Polychrome Pottery Vessels from Caches 5-12 and 5-13 (Horcones Phase) ................................................................. 28
15. Plan of Cache 5-13 in Room 8 of Structure 5-H1 ....................... 29
16. Selected Pottery Vessels from Cache 5-13 (Horcones Phase) ...... 30
17. Selected Effigy Vessels from Cache 5-13 (Horcones Phase) ....... 30
18. Selected Cache 5-13 Pottery Vessels with Modified Surface (Horcones Phase) ................................................................. 31
19. Cream-Ware Jars from Cache 5-13 (Horcones Phase) ................ 32
20. Selected Ceremonial Objects from Caches 5-12 and 5-13 (Horcones Phase) ................................................................. 33
21. Simplified Map of the Southwest Quadrant of the Chiapa de Corzo Archeological Site ................................................................. 35
22. Pottery Vessels from Tomb 8, Mound 3 (Guanacaste Phase) ....... 39
23. Excavation A-78 in Mound 4c .................................................... 40
24. Pottery Vessel from Burial 61 (Jiquipilas Phase) ....................... 41
25. Pottery Vessels from Burial 62 (Istmo Phase) .......................... 41
26. Plan of Excavation A-37, Mound 5b ......................................... 43
27. Plan and Sections of Excavations in Mound 7 .......................... 44
28. Mottled Black Whistling Vessel from Burial 2 (Escalera Phase) .... 48
29. East-West Section through Mound 8 ........................................ 49
30. Section through Mound 10 Summit, Excavation A-49 ................. 51
31. Simplified Plan of the Northwest Quadrant of the Chiapa de Corzo Archeological Site ................................................................. 53
32. Restored Polished Orange Bowl from Burial 26 (Escalera Phase) .... 54
33. North-South Section of Mound 17 ............................................ 54
34. Pottery Vessels from Cache 17-1 (Horcones Phase) .................. 55
35. Pottery Vessels from Cache 17-2 (Horcones Phase) .................. 56
36. North-South Section of Mound 33 ............................................ 56
37. North-South Section of Mound 36 ............................................ 58
38. Simplified Plan of the Northeast Quadrant of the Chiapa de Corzo Archeological Site ................................................................. 61
39. East-West Section through Summit of Mound 40 ................. 62
40. Pottery Vessels and Mushroom Stone from Mango Seco Burial 1 (Francesa Phase) ............................................. 63
41. Simplified Plan of the Southeast Quadrant of the Chiapa de Corzo Archeological Site ........................................... 65
42. Plan and Sections of Mound 67 Structures .............................. 67
43. Pottery Vessels from Mound 67 Caches ................................. 69
44. North-South Section through Summit of Mound 68 .................... 71
45. Plan and East-West Section of Excavation A-38 ....................... 72
46. Plan and Sections of the Mound 5 Structures .......... (in back cover pocket)

PLATES

1. Air View of the Southwest Quadrant .................................. 75
2. Mound 5, Structures 5-H1 and 5-I2 .................................. 76
3. Mound 5, Structures 5-H2 to 5-I2 .................................. 77
4. Mound 5, Structures 5-H1 to 5-I1 .................................. 78
5. Mound 5, Structures 5-I2 to 5-J .................................. 79
6. Mound 5 Burials ........................................... 80
7. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Caches 5-1 to 5-4 .......................... 81
8. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Caches 5-5 and 5-6 ........................ 83
9. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Caches 5-7 and 5-8 ........................ 85
10. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Cache 5-9 .................................. 86
11. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Cache 5-9 Pottery ....................... 87
12. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Caches 5-10 and 5-11 ................. 89
13. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Cache 5-12 .................................. 91
14. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Cache 5-13 .................................. 93
15. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Caches 5-13 and 5-14 Pottery .......... 95
17. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Cache 5-13 Pottery .................... 97
20. Mound 5, Istmom and Jiquipilas Phase Caches 5-16 to 5-21 ...... 100
21. Mounds 1a, 4, and 4c ............................................ 101
22. Mounds 2a, 3, and 5a ............................................ 102
23. Mound 5b, Caches and Burials 11, 11A, and 11B .................. 103
24. Mounds 6 and 7 ............................................. 104
25. Mound 7, Escalera Phase Burials and Offerings .................... 105
26. Mound 7, Stage F Structures and Caches in Excavation A-17b .... 106
27. Mound 7, Stage I Structures ..................................... 107
28. Mounds 8, 10, and 17 ............................................. 108
29. Mounds 33 and 36 ............................................. 109
31. Mound 67 Structural Features ...................................... 111
32. Mound 67 Structural Features ...................................... 112
33. Mound 67 Caches .............................................. 113
34. Additional Architectural Details of Structure 5-H1 .................. 114
MOUND 5 AND MINOR EXCAVATIONS, CHIAPA DE CORZO, CHIAPAS, MEXICO

Gareth W. Lowe

I. INTRODUCTION

During the years 1955 to 1959 the New World Archaeological Foundation was privileged to carry out fairly extensive investigations in a number of the ruin mounds making up the Chiapa de Corzo archaeological site. Reports of these excavations in Mounds 1, 12, and 13 have been issued as Papers 8-11 in the present series (Hicks and Rozaire, 1960; Lowe and Agrinier, 1960; Mason, 1960a, b). The present Paper reports all other excavations made in the Chiapa de Corzo mounds through 1959, describing the architectural features uncovered and also all associated burials and caches. An additional Paper being readied will report the non-mound excavations and all data of a purely stratigraphic or cultural nature other than architectural (Warren, in preparation).

The geographical situation of the Chiapa de Corzo site has been briefly described previously (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: 1-2). Additional, more detailed, description of the various quarters of the site is found in Parts III to VI of the present report (see especially pp. 35-37).

Ancient importance of the Chiapa de Corzo site is believed to be due to its position on the Grijalva River at a point of relatively easy crossing near the northwestern terminus of the upper Grijalva Valley or Central Depression of Chiapas (compare maps, op. cit., Frontispiece, and Lowe, 1959, Fig. 64). Here trade routes mingled and provided a crossroads of foreign cultural influences (cf. Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: 49). The broad flood plain of the Grijalva River, relatively wide at this location, permitted abundant agricultural harvests twice a year. Permanent streams on the north and east of the site provided domestic water for its ancient inhabitants, apparently supplemented in the rainy season by natural reservoirs within the site itself (p. 36). Additionally, there is a possibility that the springs forming the small Rio Nandalumí on the east were utilized anciently, as they are today (pp. 61, 64).

As will be brought out in this and a subsequent report, domestic refuse is extremely abundant at the Chiapa de Corzo site. There is evidence for heavy occupation of much of the site during most of its approximately two-thousand-year existence as an important center which came to an end about 400 A.D. Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that the site was chiefly a ceremonial center, devoted to civic or religious functions. If this is true, as the amount of ceremonial architecture suggests, the tremendous quantity of apparently domestic refuse at the site must have resulted from the daily activities of hundreds or thousands of artisans, servants, and priestly or princely attendants and their families. More will be said on this subject in the final interpretative report on the site. Farming, we believe, was confined to the lower regions surrounding the ceremonial center, as noted above, and to milpa or temporarily cleared cornfields on higher terrain at greater distances from the center.

Both the modern history and the archaeologically determined culture-history of the Chiapa de Corzo site have been summarized previously (op. cit.: 2-3, 7-12). At the present day the major portion of the ancient site is utilized for corn, vegetable, or fiber crops, a situation favoring archeological research. Investigations to date have sampled 19 of the more than 200 mounds at the site and have rounded out the data thus obtained with that from numerous test pits and several stratigraphic trenches (see maps, Figs. 21, 31, 38, 41). Reports on the more extensive excavations in Mounds 1, 12, and 13 have already appeared (see above). The only additional major mound excavation, that of Mound 5, is described in the ensuing section of this
following this, the successive sections describe minor excavations in the previously defined quadrants of the site (op. cit.: 4).

A fond intention of making excavations in the vicinity of each of the principal Chiapa de Corzo mounds in an attempt to determine the overall occupation or settlement pattern was unfortunately not realized. Practical considerations dictated the concentration of efforts in the southwest quadrant. But an adequate settlement pattern study at Chiapa de Corzo would be certain to produce significant and badly needed information respecting the make-up and functioning of early Mesoamerican communities. The extraordinary early, lengthy, and relatively dense occupation of the site together with its open situation combine to make it ideal for such a study. As time passes and the town of Chiapa de Corzo continues to grow, the need for building sites and building materials will make persistent ingresses upon the site, steadily reducing its archeological value.

**CHRONOLOGY**

The discussion in this report follows the chronological and architectural stage tables appearing in Paper No. 8 (op. cit.: 5-6). For convenience, the salient features of the Chiapa de Corzo archeological sequence are summarized in the Table below.

In the following sections, architectural structures are identified by the mound number and Stage letter corresponding to the local phase of the ceramic sequence, as Structure 5-H, etc. Said structure would pertain to the Horcones phase and Early Protoclassic culture period. Where architectural substages are distinguished, they are identified by the addition of an arabic numeral, as 5-H1, etc., in the order of discovery or inverse order of their original construction sequence. This procedure permits possibly more deeply buried substages to be added to the sequence upon discovery without disruption of the identification series. Architectural structures within a given mound will be described chronologically, the earliest-known first.

**NON-ARCHITECTURAL TRAITS**

No attempt has been made in the present Paper to report the incidental artifactual material included in the mound fill removed during the excavations described herein. Only those objects thought to have been interred deliberately, usually in connection with architectural features, are reported here. The generally few and fragmentary ornaments and implements of stone, bone, and shell recovered from mound fill, as well as the broken human effigy figurines and the hundreds of thousands of potsherds from such structural fill will be described together with those from non-mound excavations in a forthcoming report (Warren, in preparation).

Typological and comparative studies of the Chiapa de Corzo artifacts and pottery, including those reported herein, have been deferred to the above-indicated future publication. (Comparison of the architectural traits with similar features at other sites in Mesoamerica has been similarly deferred, since the problem of external influences involves both artifactual and architectural characteristics.) I have presented in this Paper only a general description and group illustration of objects by specific

<table>
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<th>Table. Chronological Periods at Chiapa de Corzo</th>
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* Estimated absolute dates are based on radiocarbon analyses from Chiapa de Corzo and elsewhere and upon cross-correlation with Maya calendar dates (GMT).
provenience in order to convey a concept of cultural context. The eventual discussion of artifactual and ceramic techniques, types, decorations, and functions will properly consider all material recovered from the site and any such present discussion of specific elements will be anticipatory. Similarly, the discussion of historical and cultural problems will be better justified after the completion of the definitive artifactual as well as architectural studies. Therefore, few such discussions are entered into in the present report.

All pottery and other artifacts recovered from the Chiapa de Corzo excavations remain at the time of writing in the N.W.A.F. laboratory in the Museo Regional at Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, where their analysis continues.

A word should perhaps be said in explanation of the photographic plates illustrating the pottery. My departure from Chiapas in the summer of 1959 was made on short notice. As the desired publication of the excavation reports would require illustrations of the many offerings encountered, I made a very expeditious effort to secure them. The offering vessels and other objects from a given cache were simply photographed as a group in open sunlight against a white background. (The great number of complete or partially restored vessels, 668 from Mound 5 alone, precluded individual photographs.) A 35 mm. single-lens reflex camera was used and the film processed by myself. The results, as seen in the Plates, were sometimes quite satisfactory and sometimes somewhat less so. Many of the vessel types are repetitious, but it was my concern to convey the impression of quantity as well as quality; in this I have no doubt succeeded. Line drawings in the text, conscientiously prepared by Ramiro Jiménez, will supplement the photographs. The definitive ceramic study in preparation will present more detailed illustrations of type vessels.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to acknowledge first of all my debt to many professional and student archeologists, the results of whose congenial efforts at Chiapa de Corzo I am pleased to describe in this Paper. The list is rather long: Pierre Agrinier, Lorenzo Allen, Keith A. Dixon, Donald Brockington, Jerome Handler, Joseph A. Hester, Richard Madison, J. Alden Mason, Carlos Navarrete, and Bruce W. Warren. Individuals have been credited in the text for particular excavations.

I am especially pleased to acknowledge the leadership of Heinrich Berlin who served as field director during the first and crucial season of 1955. Particular appreciation is also expressed to Bruce Warren for his cooperation in the field and laboratory. His assistance in refining the Chiapa de Corzo ceramic sequence and his always keen interest in theoretical problems are gratefully acknowledged. His willingness to supply needed information during my absence from Chiapas is very much appreciated—many facts of the present report were dependent upon his contributions.

For their assistance in the painstaking and oftentimes frustrating restoration of the hundreds of broken and crushed pottery vessels from the Chiapa de Corzo caches I wish to convey appreciation to many, including Manuel Aguilar, Julia Alvarez, Reynaldo Franco, Bernard Golden, Ramiro Jiménez P., and Patricia Raab. Thanks are also due Betty Willoughby Agrinier for her supervisory care with much of the vessel restoration and with the cataloguing of the restored items.

All pottery drawings are the work of Ramiro Jiménez P., staff artist of the Regional Museum of Archaeology and History at Tuxtla Gutierrez; the drawings of the Mound 5 vessels were prepared during a leave of absence from that position, and the remainder were drawn after hours. The willingness of Sr. Jiménez to proffer his talents and to accept suggestions to improve his presentations has been most helpful in the preparation of this and other reports. Arrangement of the Figures and the preparation of the Plates were done by myself.

The maps and architectural plans were drawn by Eduardo Martínez Espinosa. The plan and section and restoration drawings of Mounds 5 and 67 are the result of his own data recorded during excavations. The remainder of the excavation drawings are based on the field sketches of other individuals. My most heartfelt gratitude is extended to Sr. Martínez not only for his attention to details but for his valued companionship and practical suggestions during the years of my stay in Chiapas.

It is only just that I again express to the officers and sponsors of the New World
Archaeological Foundation the deepest gratitude of myself and fellow workers for their support of the Chiapa de Corzo investigations. Special credit is due Thomas Stuart Ferguson, who recommended that further and more exhaustive excavations be carried out at this site following the fruitful indications of the 1955 season. A good measure of the success of the endeavor may be credited to the enthusiastic interest of Mr. Ferguson and to his desire to see the results adequately published. His devotion to this cause even during a period of severe financial strain is gratefully acknowledged by his staff.

Especial gratitude is due to the Board of Trustees of the Brigham Young University who have made available the considerable funds necessary for publication of the present series of reports.

My personal debt to Editor J. Alden Mason is profound. His uniring and self-denying dedication to the publication of the present series of Papers is characteristic of his service to anthropological interests throughout his long life. Certainly both the reader and myself have profited immeasurably from his present office.

I thank the Government of Mexico and its Institute of Anthropology and History for its constant cooperation. The official visits and counsel of Dr. Ignacio Bernal and Román Piña Chan, past and present Directors of the Department of Prehispanic Monuments, were particularly appreciated. The visits and advice of Dr. Alfonso Caso and other Mexican archaeologists and anthropologists were also welcome and profitable.

The Chiapas state representative of the Mexican Institute of Anthropology and History, Director Armando Duvalier of the Museum of Archaeology and History at Tuxtla Gutiérrez, was at all times most helpful. His assistance in matters of protocol and his willing placement of the museum facilities at our disposal have been of great service and are highly appreciated. The work of the Foundation was also aided in many ways by the efforts of Sr. José Gabriel Camacho, State Director of Turismo for Chiapas. In addition to a keen professional interest, Sr. Camacho gave invaluable personal aid and made available a large building space for laying out the extensive sherd collections, including those of Mound 5 during their provisional examination.

Finally, I express the gratitude of myself and associates to the municipal authorities and private citizens of Chiapa de Corzo who cooperated in every way possible to facilitate the excavations at the adjacent ruinas. Our appreciation is extended to Dr. Octavio Godoy, Presidente Municipal, and to Sr. Tomás Gómez, his predecessor, for their long and friendly assistance. It is our hope that the investigations in the ruins of the Chiapa de Corzo archaeological site and the partial restoration of two of its ancient structures will prove to be a distinct cultural asset to their community.
II. MOUND 5

Mound 5 was the smallest of the mounds facing on the long plaza running northward from Mound 1 to Mound 13 in the southwest quadrant of the Chiapa de Corzo archeological site (Fig. 21). It separated the Mound 1 plaza from a level peninsular area extending eastward to a deep barranca (see site map, Lowe and Agrinier, 1960, Fig. 67). Also another large barranca commenced at the southeast corner of the mound and descended gradually southward (note aerial view, Pl. 1). Readers desiring a more adequate description of the setting should read first the introduction to Part III (p. 35). In appearance, Mound 5 was unimpressive, a somewhat rectangular 40-meter-square, 4-meter-high tumulus with a slight rise on its southern summit (Fig. 1). The mound had been plowed periodically for many years and its surface showed no evidence of architectural features other than a number of faced limestone blocks imbedded in its slopes. In use as a pasture at the time of investigation (Pl. 2, a), the mound gave no hint of its rich and unrivalled contents.

Figure 1. CONTOUR PLAN OF MOUND 5
Showing the grid system used in locating features mentioned in the text and indicated on the following architectural plans and sections. Note that the grid system interval is 2 meters, thus the metric value is double the grid number. Contour interval is 20 cm.
MOUND 5 EXCAVATION

Except for test pit A44 made at its eastern edge in 1956, the unchallenging Mound 5 remained uninvestigated until the spring of 1957 when a meter-wide trench was dug in from its southern base in an attempt to determine its relationship to the complex series of Mound 1 structures unfolding on the south. Under my direction, this trench (A-57) cut through non-architectural debris and encountered the intact lower faced-stone courses of an east-west wall about 6 m. in from the base. This wall was followed to its east and west corners by a narrow trench and nothing further done until the summer season began toward the end of June in the same year.

Discovery of the masonry wall remnant in Mound 5 together with the recovery of numerous broken pottery fragments of previously unrecognized types from trench A-57 indicated that further investigation of this mound could be expected to contribute considerable information about the Mound 1 plaza complex. Accordingly, this was a major project of the 1957 summer season, along with the continuing excavation of Mound 1 and the initial investigation of Mound 13 (see Lowe, 1957).

The investigation of Mound 5 during this season was begun under the immediate direction of Joseph A. Hester with Jerome Handler assisting. Hester initiated the drawing of the detailed contour map by the topographer and the placement of grid stakes at two-meter intervals over the entire surface of the mound; the stakes were numbered successively north and east of the southwesternmost stake (Fig. 1). The Mound 5 grid was aligned with that of Mound 1 and was oriented 21° east of magnetic north, corresponding to the established orientation of structures within Mounds 1 and 5. Excavations were conducted by grid squares and finds located with reference to the southwest stake of each such square. As the excavations advanced and the well-conserved ruins of the 5-H2 structure were cleared, the grid system was in a few instances abandoned and finds located on a “room” basis (see Fig. 2, and below). In my own structural descriptions which follow, references are to structural features entirely for the Horcones architecture and caches with no allusions to grid locations. But for the less well defined Istmo and Jiquipilas phase occupations I have frequently given locations in terms of the grid system.

With the Mound 5 excavations well under way in mid-July it became necessary for Hester to leave the field due to the most unfortunate illness of his wife. The work thereafter was supervised by Handler, whose keen interest in the project led him to stay on through the fall in order to completely clear Structure 5-H1 and its caches, an attitude and action much appreciated by myself. This present Mound 5 report is largely made possible by the full notes, other records and ample cross-referenced photographs of Handler (his academic interests and commitments did not permit him to write the field report). Few days passed without my personal observations of the excavations, however, and some of the description and most of the interpretations made in the following sections are based upon my own written or mental notes. Blame for shortcomings of the presentation, therefore, must rest with myself and in no manner upon Handler or Hester who were not personally consulted in its preparation.

I have previously acknowledged the contribution of Eduardo Martinez. The problem of mapping the Mound 5 structures as they were uncovered was solely his responsibility, along with many others. The final drawings of these plans and sections and of the restoration drawing for publication, so important to this report, were prepared by Martinez at the cost of considerable personal sacrifice and inconvenience. My intense appreciation for this effort is hereby manifest. Aid with uncovering, restoring, and cataloguing the Mound 5 cache vessels was provided by Bernard Golden, Patricia Raab, Betty Willoughby Agrinier, myself, and others acknowledged in Part 1. For a very useful preliminary typology and description of the Mound 5 cache vessels I am indebted to J. Alden Mason who devoted a great many sultry afternoons, to the task in Tuxtla Gutiérrez after putting in a hard day at the site. The final classification of these vessels as well as of the incidental objects recovered from Mound 5 fill, together with their significant external comparisons, will be included in the definitive ceramic and artifact reports to appear in a future publication (Warren, in preparation).

In sum, the Mound 5 investigations have involved the efforts of many people. I hope that my privileged reporting of the results to date will reflect favorably upon all. The
valuable contribution to knowledge of early Mesoamerican archeology made by these persons will be evident.

MOUND 5 STRUCTURES
EARLY OCCUPATION

Inasmuch as the Mound 5 structures were not removed entirely we cannot speak with much certainty about the original occupation of the locality. However, excavations to bedrock in three spots on the east side of the explored structures (Chambers A and B, shaft pit in Room 9) found only Horcones material, signifying that the area had been cleared prior to construction activities of that phase there. This situation contrasts with that found beneath the front or western stairway where primary Dili refuse and intact Francesa burials were encountered (Warren, in preparation). Similarly, at the eastern base of the mound, in excavation A-44, a mere 1 x 2 m. test pit, was found a single-course, faced-stone, terrace or basal platform wall associated with undisturbed refuse of the Guanacaste phase. This feature was underlain by a primary deposition of Francesa phase refuse.

The explanation of the above situation lies with the topography of the underlying bedrock and caliche layer which rises slightly beneath the present Mound 5 structures. Apparently the raised area had been kept clean of debris or, more likely, had been cleared for obtaining fill material, probably for use in the Early Horcones platforms within Mound 1 which appear to antedate slightly the 5-H3 platforms described below. The lower areas on either side of the low ridge under Mound 5, on the other hand, retained their earlier refuse deposits and thus provided a level rear and front plaza for the 5-H3 structures.

STAGE II
Structure 5-H3

Our only knowledge of the original Horcones phase architecture within Mound 5 was obtained from two small exploratory pits, one made by myself through the floor of Room 1, Str. 5-H2 (A-89), and the other a pit sunk by the topographer to determine the nature of substructure walls at the northeast corner of the Str. 5-H2 central facade (see plan, Fig. 46). The meager data provided by these brief explorations show that three or more low platforms, about 80 cm. in height, are located beneath the forepart of Str. 5-H2. The platforms have walls of poorly faced stone (Fig. 46, section E-E'). The small size and apparent juxtaposition of these platforms together with their relationship to the larger Mound 1 platforms, suggest that they contained small dwellings or ceremonial buildings.

All of the pottery lots from pit A-89 (note position in Pl. 2, f), even those from within the buried 5-H3 structure, contained sherds of the full Horcones phase. Cache 5-1, found immediately beneath the Room 1 floor, also consisted of a single Horcones-type inner-horn burner bowl (Pl. 7, a). Apparently the incorporation of the 5-H3 platforms with the construction of the much grander 5-H2 platform and edifice constituted a major structural advance comparable to that made in the Mound 1 sequence with the erection of Str. 1-H9, a primary platform far larger and more impressive than its immediate predecessor (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: 20-22). The 5-H3 structures must have served during a period in which the Horcones occupants were acquiring a position of wealth and prestige and with it an advanced technology which soon made possible and desirable more ostentatious quarters and facilities.

A single surviving section of a free-standing north-south wall with apron molding on both faces apparently indicates an eastern precinct wall for the early Horcones phase complex (Fig. 46, section G-G').

Structure 5-H2

There is some slight evidence to indicate that the structural platform covering the smaller 5-H3 platforms was of a ‘T’-shape, with a broad frontal platform extending to north and south of the central building platform (note Fig. 46). It would thus parallel on a smaller scale Str. 1-H9 in Mound 1 (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960, Figs. 2A; 11). Later building operations and failure to make minute investigations beneath the 5-H1 structures make it impossible to fill in details of Structure 5-H2. Furthermore, as the building occupying the surface of 5-H2 apparently continued to serve without modification other than the addition of other rooms occupying the enlarged 5-H1 platform, we have described all below as pertaining to Str. 5-H1.
Figure 2. ISOMETRIC PROJECTION OF STRUCTURE 5-H1

Compare with plan, Fig. 46, and restoration drawing in Frontispiece. Heavier shading indicates original 5-H2 building.
Structure 5-H1

With the uncovering of Structure 5-H1 the fortunes of archeology have revealed the substantial remains of a building unique in the annals of Mesoamerica (Frontispiece). Only at the mountain-top site of Monte Negro in Oaxaca has an equally complex floor plan of similar antiquity been found (Marquina, 1951: 363, Lam. 104), and there no comparable discovery of an intact building with standing walls was made (Caso, 1947: 167-168).

The fortunate preservation of the lower 30 cm. to 1.5 m. of the masonry walls of the 5-H1 building has provided the best example of Late Preclassic or Early Protoclassic superstructural architecture known to date in Mesoamerica (Fig. 2).

Structure 5-H1 was composed of a sophisticated edifice, apparently serving as a palace, supported by a two-level primary platform (Pls. 1; 2, e-f; 3, a). It appears to have been constructed toward the end of the Mound 1 sequence noted above. The 5-H1 palace structure was a formal building with many entryways, broad room entrances with flanking pillars, terraced floor levels, associated courtyard, and auxiliary rooms (cf. plan, Fig. 46, and perspective view in Fig. 2). This really not very large but relatively complex building assemblage can best be described in terms of its distinct components, first its supporting platform and then its individual rooms or courts. The identification of Rooms 1 to 11 was made by the excavator and for convenience has been retained here.

5-H1 Primary Platform

The broad primary platform supporting the 5-H1 palace was cross-shape, 20 m. across the front extension with a wide stairway and flanking balustrades and about 28 m. deep with a narrower extension on the south and north (Fig. 46). We were of the original opinion that this substructure had been constructed in various stages over a period of time, but evidence could be found to support only the two-phase distinction previously noted.

 Destruction of much of the western extreme of the platform has made its reconstruction imprecise. But the slope of the stairway balustrades and their relationship to the western 5-H1 substructure wall indicate that the original wall height here was about 2 m. (Section G-G', Fig. 46). This western section of the substructure was lower than the eastern portion directly beneath the palace itself, and provided a broad, raised forecourt apparently free of superstructures. This feature was maintained through the succeeding Stage 12 modification (Pls. 2, e-f; 4, g). The forecourt would have provided approximately 8 x 20 m. of open space.

The 5-H1 stairway was badly deteriorated and modified by later additions (Pls. 2, f; 4, e). Careful investigation showed that it had consisted of five steps, each with treads of a single stone approximately 28 cm. wide and risers of two courses averaging 27 cm. (Section G-G', Fig. 46). The stairway was 5.15 m. wide and was flanked on the right and left by sloping balustrades with vertical section at base and horizontal section at their summits (Fig. 2; section H-H', Fig. 46). The slope of the balustrades was formed by setting slightly beveled-face building blocks at an angle (note Pl. 4, d-e). These stones were placed over a rubble fill, seen exposed on the west of the stairway in Pl. 2, f. The 5-H1 stairway thus approximated at slightly reduced scale the 1-H9 and 1-H4 stairways in Mound 1 (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: Figs. 3, 11).

Intact sections of the 5-H1 primary platform walls show the presence of moldings only on the front or western side of the substructure, adjacent to the balustrades (note Section F-F', Fig. 46). There a base and apron molding formed a wall profile of identical proportions to that of Strs. 1-H9 to 1-H2 in Mound 1 (ibid.). The preserved wall sections on the north and south of the platform do not indicate the former presence of moldings. The perfectly intact eastern wall of the 5-H2 platform was insloping with inset building platform walls beginning 1.80 m. above base level, with no molding (Section G-G', Fig. 46).

Stonework in the 5-H1 primary platform walls was generally of a quality equal to that in the superstructure walls. Individual stones were smoothed on five sides though frequently only the actual face of the blocks would be really plane, the other surfaces tending to be slightly convex (Pl. 34, e). This convexity presumably resulted from a “rocking” effect as the blocks of soft tabular limestone were rubbed rapidly back and forth across a harder
abrasive stone such as the laminar sandstones or more rough conglomerates native to the area. As a rule the wall stones were laid in courses but little attempt was made to break vertical joints carefully, the odd dimensions of the individual blocks making such a custom impracticable. Spalls were occasionally used. The uneven interstices resulting from this type of masonry construction were filled with adobe mix and the wall surfaces then covered with a thin coat of plaster so that the inequalities in building blocks were of little importance. Where the blocks served as ledges or in steps, larger stones were usually selected and more carefully prepared. The platform hearting was of earth and stones.

The raised eastern portion of the 5-H1 substructure apparently served as a building platform designed to give added dignity to the edifice which it supported. Destruction of the western edge of the building platform by the Isthmo builders makes it impossible to be sure of the original terminus here or to determine the nature of the access stairway which must have existed. But we may postulate that it differed but little from that of the central facade of the immediately succeeding 5-I2 substage which was intruded in its place (Pl. 2, e-f). The evidence suggests that the forecourt was somewhat narrower and the building platform slightly wider for Str. 5-H1 since the western extremity of its floor was cut to facilitate construction of the new 5-I2 facade (Fig. 46; Pl. 5, a). The central building platform was only slightly inset from the supporting primary platform and apparently had no moldings, the building proper being inset only 15 cm. from its edge (Section D-D', Fig. 46).

We can imagine that the broad forecourt of the 5-H1 and 5-I2 substructures served for ceremonial functions or other more purely social gatherings and for affairs of state. The setting, between the stiff backdrop of the flat-topped palace structure and the wide balustraded stairway in the foreground, was undoubtedly formal and impressive.

**5-H1 Superstructure: General Comment**

Before attempting description of the individual rooms, something should be said regarding the destroyed state of the 5-H1 palace building in general.

The 5-H1 palace was definitely abandoned and burned down at the end of the Horcones phase occupation. Immediately before this was done, however, the rooms were apparently left clear of any natural accumulation of debris or any inorganic furniture which might have preserved some record of their use. Most of the rooms were made the repository of caches consisting of from 2 to over 200 pottery vessels and other objects described below. We know the destruction of the edifice to have been almost immediate after this because quantities of the heavy clay and plaster roof were found fallen directly upon the cache vessels or on the floor surface in many instances (note Pl. 10). In most cases the cache vessels were smashed and scattered by falling wall stones. Many pottery vessels in the caches show the effects of intense burning also (see especially Pl. 16, b-c). Although the masonry walls and the clay roof of the palace were non-inflammable, the wooden pillars and beams supporting the roof, the ceiling itself, and very probably mats, tapestries, and other furniture within the building were highly flammable. The abundant evidences of the conflagration are described in more detail below.

There can be no doubt that the destruction of the 5-H1 edifice was deliberate and probably a ceremonial occasion. The clearing of the rooms of any occupational debris and the placement of the caches make this a certainty. But whether this action was a “renewal” ceremony or simply an implementation of a “burned-earth” policy made at the departure of the center’s ruling class is less certain. I favor the latter explanation since the ceramic and artifactual complex which immediately succeeded the destruction is of a remarkably different nature and indicates the arrival of new artisans and the departure of the old ones to say the very least. Trade sources also seem to have shifted.

The nearly 700 complete or partly restorable vessels found in the 5-H1 room caches were certainly more than would have been in contemporary usage in the palace functions. It seems more probable that the pottery from the entire Mound 1 plaza complex and related dwellings was brought together within the walls of the palace as a massive offering or ceremonially sanctified dump. Thereupon, all of the cache objects and the building itself were burned and left desolate for the newcomers. Such an act must surely have been the result of civil or religious strife. This prob-
lem will be dealt with further in the terminal
Chiapa de Corzo report.

The fact that the 5-H1 palace rooms were
apparently cleaned of their natural occupa-
tional furniture or debris prior to abandon-
ment has denied us the clues which such ma-
terials would have given for functional inter-
pretations. (The rooms might have been kept
clean at all times also—the result is the same.)
We have attempted below to make some func-
tional explanations on the basis of the caches
themselves, whose makeup varied from in-
stance to instance, apparently with some rela-
tionship to their associated rooms. These in-
terpretations may be considered tenuous, but
some circumstance must have dictated the re-
markable distinctions between caches which
will be noted below (see also pp. 25-33).

Examination of Figs. 2 and 46 (sections)
and Pls. 2 to 4 will indicate that the 5-H1 su-
perstructure walls are severed at a more or
less uniform height, regardless of the eleva-
tion of particular wall stubs above the varied
floor levels of various components. This rather
uniform effect resulted from the subsequent
leveling efforts of the Istmo builders who
desired a single large platform upon which to
erect their own Stage I2 palace structure.
The present 5-H1 wall level is not, therefore,
a natural consequence of the Horcones aban-
donment and burning of the building which
undoubtedly left many of the walls standing
at nearly their original height. The Istmo
operation is discussed below (pp. 18-20).

The superstructure walls averaged 50 cm.
 thick and were constructed of faced stones
held in place with adobe mortar and covered
with a thin plaster of lime over adobe (cf.
Pls. 3, 4).

Room 1

Apparently a grand entranceway, reception
room, or gathering place, Room 1 was the
largest of the central 5-H1 buildings, measur-
ing approximately 8 m. across and 5 m. deep
(Fig. 46). Its massive level roof and ceiling
were apparently held up by heavy beams sup-
ported by thick wooden pillars, two in the
center of the room and two assumed to have
been at either side of the front entrance. Post-
molds indicate the central posts to have been
60 cm. in diameter (Fig. 9; Pls. 4, f; 10, b).

Destruction of the western extremity of the
Room 1 floor surface by the Istmo builders
unfortunately deprives us of knowledge of
that section, but we have postulated a repeti-
tion of the inner portals with flanking wooden
pillars (Frontispiece). Access to Room 1, in
addition to that postulated for the front, was
provided by a doorway on the south and two
on the north. The additional eastern doorway
on the north suggests that access from the
rear via Rooms 6 and 9 was frequent.

We can surmise that Room 1 served the
function of a receiving or gathering room (see
comment for Room 2 below). The careful
placement of the 125 vessels in Cache 5-9 on
the floor of the room prior to its destruction
(Fig. 9; Pl. 10) suggests its special importance,
since the remainder of the terminal offerings
in the 5-H1 structure were placed in a rela-
tively haphazard fashion. The position of a
smashed incense-burner stand in the south-
east corner of the room plus the presence of
four inner-horn burner bowls in the remain-
der of the offering indicate that appropriate
ceremonies accompanied this final act prior
to the abandonment and destruction of the
building (Pl. 11, b5, b10). Almost all vessels
in the cache appear to be of local manufa-
cure.

Roof Construction. The evidence for the
flat roof on the 5-H1 building is of more than
passing interest, since we consider it to be
typical of other contemporary structures. The
clearer testimony of the flat roof construction
was obtained from the building debris in
Room 1 where the circumstances of a large
original roof area and a very hot fire com-
bined to preserve incontrovertible evidence.
It was at first thought that the plastered baked
adobe fragments discovered amid the Cache
5-9 vessels were fallen from pounded adobe
walls surmounting the masonry base-walls (Pl.
10, c). But additional developments failed to
bear out this reasoning. My own notes, re-
corded after removing Cache 5-9, shed critical
light on the problem:

“This room, like the others of its complex,
was filled to a depth of approximately 30 cm.
with chunks of fallen adobe, most of which
have a reddish color indicating that they have
been burned. These adobe chunks may be
as thick as 25 cm. and often contain imprints
of leaves. No pole or beam impressions have
been noted, however, and it is impossible to
deduce the exact nature of the fallen con-
struction. Considerable charcoal, some of it
of a pole 7 cm. in diameter and in sections up to 12 cm. long, was present in the southwest quadrant. . . . The fact that the fallen adobe lies directly upon the floor in many instances indicates that little time elapsed between the placing of the offering and the destruction of the building. . . . Note: The following facts argue against the fallen wall theory: many of the chunks of burned adobe have a layer of good lime cement averaging 4-5 cm. thick, whereas the sections of wall still standing have a plaster averaging only 1 cm. thick and usually of a quality so poor as to suggest clay rather than lime. Also, the cement-capped sections are found, cement side up, in the center of the floor, as well as on the sides near the walls. Thirdly, the presence of baked post-molds 55 cm. in diameter indicates that there was a roof of substantial nature."

The absence of pole or beam impressions in the plastered adobe fragments on the floor of Room 1 leads us to suppose that the beam and rafter construction necessary to support a flat roof was covered with small poles or reeds which in turn were covered with a mat of large leaves. Over this ceiling layer the adobe was placed and a final cap of lime cement applied to make it impervious to the sometimes heavy torrents of the rainy season. Such a ceiling construction burned with vigor and baked the adobe in contact with the layer of leaves, accounting for the leaf impressions noted above. Since such burned adobe fragments were noted only in Rooms 1-5 we have supposed roofs left open or thatched with grass or palm fronds for the other rooms (see Frontispiece, also page 15). As Chiapa de Corzo is in a region of relatively light rainfall for the tropics (ca. 800 mm. annually, vs. several times that for either the Gulf or Pacific Coast) shed roof construction should have been adequate. If not, each of the rooms in question seems to have been provided with adequate drainage facilities.

Room 2

Room 2 appears at first glance to have served as little more than a hallway, permitting passage to adjoining rooms (Figs. 2, 46) . Its dimensions are 2.50 m. x 4.55 m. But it may more likely have also served as a stage upon which dignitaries sat or stood to address or officiate over the gathering in the larger and lower Room 1. The wooden pillars at each side of the full-width room entrance on the west and the raised thresholds of the north and south doorways must have given an air of sophistication to the room (Pl. 2, d).

One can visualize leather or fabric curtains closing the doorways and perhaps forming a backdrop as well, extended between the wooden pillars of the reduced Room 3 portal. No offering cache of any sort was placed on the floor of this room.

Room 3

Slightly smaller than Room 2, measuring 2.40 x 4.50 m., Room 3 had its floor raised an additional 10 cm., forming the third level of the building. Room 3 may have served as an extension of the "stage" postulated above, or, if used in ceremonies, as an inner sanctuary divided from Room 2 by a curtain stretched between the pillars flanking the brief wall projections at either side of its entrance (Fig. 2). However, a doorway existing to the north makes the role of a sanctuary seem improbable. Destruction of the eastern side of the room (Pl. 6, e) makes the reconstruction of details there questionable. It might be postulated that Room 3 served as a dining area, since it has ready access to the 5-H1 addition tentatively ascribed a pantry role (p. 17), but it seems small for this use.

Cache 5-4 was placed on the floor of Room 3 prior to its abandonment (Pl. 7, e) . The cache contained 8 pottery vessels of the most typical Horcones phase types which suggest nothing as to the function of the room. The vessels are those which might be classed as "table wares" (Pl. 7, f).

Room 4

A narrow enclosure, 1.75 x 4.30 m., oriented east-west (Pl. 4, c), Room 4 contained nothing to indicate its character; no cache of any sort was found in it. Conceivably it may have served as sleeping quarters but more probably it served some ancillary function in connection with the associated rooms. Opposing doorways at the western end of the room gave access to Room 2 on the north and to the auxiliary building represented by Room 10. A series of three steps led from the south doorway down to the lowermost level of the Room 10 floor (Pls. 2, e, 4, h).
Room 5

Room 5 was of identical proportions to Room 4, 1.75 x 4.30 m., and occupied a location parallel to it on the north side of Rooms 2 and 3. But it had doorways opening off both of the latter rooms and an exterior exit to the east (Pl. 2, d, background). Part of the northern wall of the room had been destroyed but the turned-up edge of the floor left no question about its former extent (Fig. 2; Pls. 7, 8, a). No particular function is known for Room 5. It may have served only as a vestibule or entryway serving functions associated with the central rooms of the building. Cache 5-3, a group of 2 pottery vessels, a clay "anvil," and a large worked rim sherd (Pl. 7, d-d2), offers no certain key to the use of the room though it suggests a possible craft function. The solid clay paddle-like "anvil" (Fig. 6) and the heavy worked sherd may be considered the tools of an artisan, but the handled instrument shows no wear which would indicate the nature of its actual use. Presence of the supposed tools in this room might have been symbolic and have implied that their use was in some way associated with its occupant or function, but such a conclusion would be questionable. Related "anvil" artifacts were found as minor elements in the larger Caches 5-7, 5-12 and 5-13 without functional implications.

Rooms 6 and 7

Room 6 appears to have served as no more than an alleyway or connecting court between adjacent rooms. Its identification as a "room" was purely arbitrary and it seems preferable to consider Rooms 6 and 7 as a single entity. They seem to have formed a complex of porches and a passageway (Fig. 2). The area may have constituted an enclosed court but destruction of the western extremities makes it impossible to say. We have concluded that Room 6 was open and unroofed (Frontispiece). The area was well paved at all levels. Cache 5-2 consisted of two large storage vessels placed on the floor and in the northeast corner of Room 7 (Pl. 7, b-c). Probably used for the storage of water or grain, these utilitarian vessels at least suggest by their presence a practical function for the rooms.

Room 8

Room 8 was 4.00 x 4.80 m. in area with a canal or channel 55 cm. wide and 25 cm. deep at its eastern edge (Pl. 3, e). A step 35 cm. high led down from the Room 7 level. A low two-course terrace wall set off a northern section of the room at a lower level. The north edge of the room was destroyed but may have had another doorway (Pl. 3, d). No trace of plaster flooring was found but still retained small fragments of lime and clay stucco similar to the other walls of the 5-H1 edifice. The floor of the room was instead composed of loosely compacted earth (perhaps from post-occupation fill) and large compacted boulders.

The walls of Room 8 were preserved to the greatest height, 1.50 m., of any superstructural walls so far discovered at Chiapa de Corzo. We suppose these walls to have supported a sloping, shed-type roof or none at all. But the function of the room remains uncertain. The lack of a good lime floor in this otherwise very formal construction contrasts sharply with other rooms of Str. 5-H1. The room may have served a purely domestic function, such as meal preparation or storage, which would not have required lime floors.

Room 8 contained the largest cache or offering so far found at Chiapa de Corzo, Cache 5-13, consisting of 212 complete or partly restorable vessels and a number of other objects (Figs. 14-20; Pis. 14-19). In addition to many unique pottery vessels, the cache included an unusual number of incense-burner stands and inner-horn burner bowls, all fragmentary (Fig. 20; Pl. 18, c-l). As is noted in the remarks accompanying the cache descriptions, many of the fragmentary vessels in the Room 8 cache were restored with sherds recovered from Cache 5-12 outside of Room 9 (pp. 27-33). This latter cache was only partly excavated, but appeared to be essentially refuse. Its content was smaller but otherwise very similar to that of Cache 5-13 in Room 8—not only were parts of the same vessels interred in the two caches but they resembled each other closely otherwise in regard to the inclusion of many incense-burner fragments and unique vessels apparently imported from outside of the central Chiapa region (Pl. 13).

It seems probable that the vessels so abundantly piled up in Room 8 before its destruction, as well as those of Cache 5-12, were the final objects to be so abandoned by the Hor-
cones occupants. Perhaps for this reason the finer vessels were held back to the last, and the incense burners deposited only after their service in a final rite (the burner fragments in Cache 5-13 were concentrated toward the outer edge of the offering—see plan, Fig. 15). It appears that the foreign and exotic vessels which distinguish Caches 5-12 and 5-13 were not considered fit to include in the grand offering placed within Room 1 (pp. 11, 25). This might indicate a class or social distinction between particular groups of people responsible for individual Mound 5 caches, though the situation most certainly was complicated by the distinct purposes being served by the several cache depositions, all very likely under the control of an overseeing priest.

We see no functional connection between the massive Cache 5-13 and Room 8, unless it was the improbable one of storage space. The broken and scattered condition of many of the cache vessels indicates that they were not in a position of storage but that they were hastily put in place. In addition, great numbers of potsherds in the cache were impossible of restoration and it appears thus that broken vessels and even stray sherds were thrown into the deposit in an apparent effort to dispose of everything on hand.

Room 9

As with Rooms 6 and 7, Room 9 may have been more of an entryway or rear court than a room proper. It had no paved floor and may have been devoted to preparation of meals or other mundane pursuits. A well-constructed stairway of three steps 3.5 m. wide approached the area from the north, flanking the eastern wall of Room 8 (Pl. 3, c-d). These steps provided the principal and only surely known access to the 5-H1 palace complex apart from the main frontal stairway.

At the head of the Room 9 stairway was a niche or recess, 1.25 x 1.30 m. in area (Pl. 3, c-d left rear). Upon clearing this inset feature, another cache of broken pottery was uncovered (Cache 5-11, Pl. 12, b-b'). Beneath the contents of this cache were discovered two rectangular faced-stone building blocks lying flat (Pl. 34, d). These blocks were found to cover a deep, circular shaft 45 cm. in diameter at the mouth and widening out below (Fig. 46, Section B-B'). The walls of the shaft were laid up of unworked rough tabular limestone rubble. Illumination from above showed an accumulation of debris at the base of the shaft approximately 2.38 m. below the rim.

To investigate the purpose and possible contents of the Room 9 shaft, a short tunnel was excavated westward through the east wall of the 5-H2 substructure just above base level (Pl. 34, e). But clearing of the shallow debris at the bottom of the shaft and to the level of sterile caliche a meter below it produced nothing of a cultural nature other than potsherds in the upper levels. The fill material was carefully removed from the shaft in shallow layers with the following observations (depths below covering slab and contents taken from Handler's notes, comments my own): 1) 2.38 to 2.45 m.—brown sandy soil, loosely compacted with a few small stones and potsherds; this is apparently loose material fallen from the sides of the shaft during its centuries of abandonment. 2) 2.45-2.60 m.—hard-packed pure earth fill with few small sherds; this appears to represent the "wash" which filtered into the shaft during the early period of its abandonment. 3) 2.60-2.65 m.—heavier sherd content, but no restorable vessels; these are fragments of vessels fallen from those deposited in Cache 5-11 and this is therefore the level exposed at the time of abandonment. 4) 2.65-2.79 m.—hard brown earth with a few small stones and sherds plus small charcoal fragments at 2.72 m., base of shaft walls at 2.75 m.; this 10 to 14 cm. must represent the amount of debris or deposit accumulated in the shaft during its period of use. 5) 2.79-2.90 m.—hard-packed fill with very few sherds with an extremely hard floor of yellowish earth at the 2.90 m. level; this layer apparently represents the natural accumulation of debris on the spot, contemporary with the use of the 5-H3 platform structures (page 8). 6) 2.90-3.60 m.—extremely hard-packed yellowish soil absolutely sterile of cultural content ending over solid bedrock at 3.60 m.; apparently this layer is the undisturbed caliche or decomposing limestone native to the area.

Though no certain clue to the function of the Room 9 shaft was discovered, speculations are many. The skeleton of a reptile, apparently a snake, found with Cache 5-11 over the imperfectly covered shaft suggested at once that the chamber had served as a snake pit. But the presence of the bones may have been
fortuitous, many rodent holes and ant colonies, etc., being found in the Mound 5 fill. There is little to indicate that serpents figured importantly in the Horcones culture. Another suggestion is that the shaft served as a latrine, in which case it might or might not have been fitted with a seat and the niche perhaps closed off by a curtain. Latrines are known in the palace ruins of Palenque at least, where they are provided with stone seats and drainage canals, and the possible presence in Str. 5-H1 of a more rudimentary sort cannot be ruled out.

It has also been suggested that the Room 9 shaft served as a cooling chamber for storage of a liquid drink, such as the agua miel or pulque of the maguey plant, or a fermenting corn liquor of some sort. The opening of the shaft is of a proper diameter for lowering and raising a storage jar, perhaps in a net or a fiber halter (handled storage jars were not in use at the time but a few spout-jars had suspension loops—(Pl. 17, f). The restricted entrance and narrow shaft would have admitted only a very small person and it seems unlikely that such an event occurred. The shaft’s porous walls certainly did not serve as a cistern, as no fallen plaster that might have made it impervious was found. A storage function remains the most plausible explanation for the pit, as two chambers of similar depth but much greater area were added at the rear of the 5-H2 substructure during the 5-H1 modification (see below).

Two other caches were placed on the earth-en floor in the western section of Room 9, both against the masonry building-platform wall supporting the north wall of Room 5. Cache 5-5 was a single inverted vertical-wall bowl intact save for a hole knocked in its base (Pl. 8, a-a’), but Cache 5-10 consisted of a number of bowls, almost all smashed and fragmentary as though thrown in place as refuse (Pl. 12, a-a’). Both caches, like that over the shaft nearby, appear to have been deposited hurriedly prior to abandoning and destroying the edifice overhead. Neither cache presents any clue as to the use of Room 9.

Room 10

Room 10 provided a large, though unenclosed, area of approximately 8 x 10 m. It represents a parallel to the central rooms of the structure in that its floor is set in three stages or terraces, rising toward the rear or east with the uppermost partly closed off by projecting walls (Figs. 2; 46, section I-I’; Pls. 2, e, 3, h). A channel or canal, 110 cm. wide and 40 cm. deep, remains at the western edge of the room (Pls. 2, e, 34, a). Three plastered masonry steps lead up to Room 4. It is unknown whether there was ever an exterior exit to this room, but no evidence of any stairway existed on the south where the substructure wall was completely cleared (Pl. 2, e). The destruction of the southern and eastern extremities of this room and of much of its floor area leaves many questions about it unanswered.

We have assumed that the great Room 10 chamber was roofed by perishable material in lean-to fashion or left open. Our basis for this supposition is the presence of a quantity of ash presumably from thatch and the absence of any fallen adobe and plaster roof fragments in the burned debris overlying sections of the floor. We have postulated a shed-type roof at a low gradient as the only structural form calculated to span the wide room and conform esthetically with the flat-roofed central rooms. Surely some support in the center of the room must have been necessary even for this type of roof, since the 8 m. room width appears to be more than would be adequately spanned by any but very heavy roof beams. It is possible, of course, that such heavy beams were used, since the masonry walls of the room appear adequate to have supported them plus a lightweight roofing material. The removal of the central portion of the Room 10 floor by the Istmo occupants has destroyed any evidence of post-molds which may have been there.

A large amount of gray ashy material occurring in the trench or channel constructed at the western edge of Room 10 is thought to be the siliceous residue of burned reeds, straw, or palm fronds. This material suggests that the roof had been constructed of palm-frond or reed-grass thatch and/or that mats of some sort had adorned the walls or floor of the room. Apparently the ash resulting from the burning of the thatch and/or mats filtered with rain water through the debris formed by the destruction of the building and, arriving at the terraced floor levels, washed downhill where it was finally trapped in the channel on the western edge of the room. The sili-
ceous material still remains in that deposition as a blanket of light powdery ashes 15 to 20 cm. thick (Pl. 34, a).

A charcoal pole fragment about 7 cm. thick and 44 cm. in length was found in the north-west corner of Room 10 (Pl. 34, f) together with a deposit of ashes and smaller charcoal fragments. Other small deposits of charcoal and ash over the undisturbed sections of the room floor also testify to the perishable nature of the roof or partition construction.

The function of Room 10 remains unknown. Its size suggests a gathering place or sleeping quarters, perhaps for royal or priestly guests. But the terraced floor levels suggest a more formal usage, perhaps accompanied by partition walls of perishable material. The canal or channel on the west side of the room might have served for drainage, but its lack of plastered walls or floor suggests that this was not its function. To have allowed moisture to seep away through its porous floor would probably have endangered the stability of the substructure and the edifice which it supported. Just as in Room 8, the purpose for which these room channels were constructed remains a mystery.

A small offering of five pottery vessels was placed on the uppermost floor level of Room 10 prior to its abandonment (Pl. 9, e). Consisting of four inverted culinary vessels and a decorated open bowl upright on the floor, Cache 5-8 reveals nothing about the function of the room in which it was placed (Pl. 9, f). Half of the Cache 5-14 carved tetrapod vessel (Pl. 15, v) was found at the west edge of this room (pp. 33, 34), the remainder of the vessel being found in Room 11 (see below).

Room 11

Little of Room 11 remains as a result of the destruction of its western and southern sides (Fig. 2; Pl. 2, e). Sections of the northern and eastern walls, however, still stand to the height of 1.10 m. (Fig. 46, Sections D-D', I-I'; Pl. 4, a-b). Its dimensions must have approximated 2.50 x 7.40 m. The room had an unusual feature at its eastern edge, apparently a niche associated with a stone-covered bench running to a shallow, well-plastered medial channel draining westward through the floor of the room (Pl. 4, a-b). The feature is too destroyed to permit sure assessment of its function, but it may have served to divert water draining from the roof, or conceivably but improbably as a latrine or washtand.

Room 11 appears to have been served by a doorway at the southwest corner of Room 1 (Fig. 46).

The only offering in this room was a shattered half of the Cache 5-14 carved tetrapod vessel (Pl. 15, v); found against the east wall, it fitted with the portion found in Room 10 (see above and pp. 33, 34).

Eastern 5-H1 Addition

The structural modification identified as the eastern extension of 5-H1 constituted an addition of 7 meters to the rear or east side of the original Str. 5-H2 primary platform. The surviving portion of the addition supported a narrow room on the north and a small room on the south (Figs. 2, 46). The floor area of the first room was largely taken up by two sunken pits, labeled Chambers A and B (Pl. 3, b). Both chambers were of similar shape, size and construction. Erected of rough tabular limestone rubble on three sides with the cut stone wall of the 5-H2 substructure forming the fourth side on the west, the sunken chambers had an enclosing rim of thick well-faced stone blocks (cf. Sections A-A' and G-G' of Fig. 46). These chambers and their contents are described in detail below.

The western portion of the eastern 5-H1 addition seems to have been constructed primarily to enclose the storage chambers A and B. The eroded area of the easternmost slope of the mound presumably contained an additional room. The platform substructure supporting this latter postulated room was found to extend farther north than did the platform enclosing Chamber A. This manner of construction resulted in a niche or enclosure remaining between portions of the 5-H1 substructure walls. Cache 5-12 was apparently thrown into this enclosure during the destruction of the building at the end of the Horcones occupation (Pl. 13, a). A portion of the 5-12 cache remained within the unexcavated portion of the fill within this area. As only part of the western wall of the 5-H1 eastern substructure was thus uncovered, no details about this feature are available. It must have supported rooms whose functions were auxiliary to those of the already described palace structure.

There was no appreciable accumulation of
debris noted beneath the excavated walls of the eastern Str. 5-H1 addition and we do not suppose that much time elapsed between the erection of the original 5-H2 substructure and this addition. It appears probable, then, that the 5-H1 addition was an integral part of the palace complex during most of its existence which in any case does not appear to have been a lengthy one, certainly less than fifty years.

Chamber A

Chamber A was situated in the northern half of the explored section of the eastern 5-H1 addition and was surrounded on three sides by the earthen floor of this room. Its periphery was raised 30 cm. above the floor (Fig. 2; Pl. 3, b). The pit was 2.50 m. deep and its floor area, 1.50 x 1.40 m., was only slightly less than that of its mouth, its walls being very nearly perpendicular (Sections A-A', G-G', Fig. 46). Its walls, composed of rough, unsmoothed chunks of tabular limestone, were durable but surely not designed for appearance or impermeability. The noteworthy feature of Chamber A was the presence of Cache 5-7 on its unpaved floor and western lip (pp. 24, 25; Pl. 9, a-d).

The placement of the Cache 5-7 pottery vessels almost entirely within the western portion of the Chamber A floor, largely against the 5-H2 substructure wall, indicates that the eastern half of the floor area was utilized by a ladder needed for the descent into the pit and to provide working room for the person placing the cache. This fortunate circumstance, in fact, was very effectively demonstrated in my own exhumation of the offering.

The 91 pottery vessels on the floor of Chamber A were smashed, scattered, and covered by a quantity of lime plaster, ash, burned earth, and a great number of well-faced building stones which formed a very loose fill in the lower portion of the pit (Pl. 9, c). This debris was certainly from the collapsed eastern wall of Str. 5-H1 Room 3 and probably also from the roof and eastern wall of the room enclosing the chamber. The material filled the pit in the act of falling and was not deliberately thrown in. Fine bits of charcoal were found throughout the lower chamber fill but were most abundant immediately above the floor, mixed with ashes and the vessels of the cache. A few fragments of carved limestone troughs or drain stones were recovered from the fill of this chamber (Pl. 34, c; note restoration in Frontispiece).

The arrangement of the Cache 5-7 pottery vessels suggests a "pantry" function for Chamber A, although, as with the caches found in the rooms of Str. 5-H1, the emplacement seems to have been made immediately preceding the destruction of the edifice overhead. The vessels from the floor of the chamber, while including only a few coarse-ware storage basins and being mostly of the finer Horcones "table wares," are uniformly small and there are no spouted jars, censers, or unusual forms or wares (Pl. 9, a). The position of the vessels, in most still-in-situ instances nested upright with inverted covering vessels, suggests that they were put in place with some contents. We suppose these contents to have been food products, probably in a prepared form such as ground corn, cooked squash, fruits and so forth. Of such speculative organic contents naturally nothing remained.

The inclusion of four obsidian flake-blades and five thin marble earspools with that portion of Cache 5-7 placed on the floor of Chamber A emphasizes its offering nature despite its "pantry" aspects. The additional objects found at the western rim of the chamber also indicate the offering nature of the cache, including as they do a fine cream bridge-spout vessel and a solid clay "anvil" of unknown use (Fig. 8, a; Pl. 9, a6, d-d7). Other vessels were placed on the floor near the north edge of the rim (Pl. 9, d, d2-d4) and others were apparently placed on the other edges of the rim from whence they were knocked into the pit. Six shattered pots in the chamber fill 1.94 to 1.99 m. below its rim appear to have either fallen from a position above or to have been thrown in after the partial collapse of the structure.

There is no possibility that Chambers A and B served as cisterns, since neither their rough rubble walls nor their unsurfaced floors would have retained water. It does seem probable, however, that they served a cellar or pantry function as cool places to store prepared or perishable foodstuffs. Water in containers might have been stored in such pits but failure to find necked storage jars in either of the chambers and the evaporative cooling characteristic of clay water-jars themselves rules out such a postulate in this instance.
Chamber B

Only slightly smaller than Chamber A, Chamber B was distinguished by being behind or within a partition wall (Fig. 2). This partition wall arose directly above the north wall of Chamber B and was later largely destroyed by an intrusive Istmo burial chamber (Pl. 3, b, left center, 6, e). Chamber B had a faced stone rim 35 cm. above the surrounding earthen floor closely similar to Chamber A. The pit was 2.50 m. deep with vertical walls and a floor area of 1.10 x 1.60 m. (Sections A-A', H-H', Fig. 46). Its construction differed in no particular from that of Chamber A described above.

The fill within Chamber B, like that within Chamber A, consisted of loose uncompacted building debris—plaster fragments, much ash with bits of charcoal, and many faced building stones fallen from the surrounding walls. Sections of trough-shaped limestone drains (Pl. 34, c) were also found in the fill of this chamber, as was the adobe and plaster molding fragment with prints of rope-trussed poles from the roof construction (Pl. 2, c; note application in restoration, Frontispiece).

The parallel with Chamber A extended even to the deposition of a rather similar cache of pottery vessels (Cache 5-6) on the floor of Chamber B against the west wall—actually the eastern base of the 5-H2 substructure (Pl. 8, b-e). But Cache 5-6 differed somewhat from Cache 5-7, its essentially companion-offering in the adjacent pit. Although Chamber B had 136 complete or partly restorable vessels placed on its floor, there were included in the lot very few of the finer “table wares” making up the cache in Chamber A. Cache 5-6 was instead composed primarily of low-walled coarse-ware plates and bowls, typically less than 15 cm. in diameter (Pl. 8, c7-c8, c14). The cache did contain a few of the finer slipped bowls as well as five bridge-spout jars (Fig. 7; Pl. 8, c1-c4, c9-c13).

Though as discovered the Cache 5-6 vessels were shattered and scattered by the falling building debris, most of them seem to have been placed in horizontal position, frequently nested, some inverted over others. The lower vessels of the cache had been protected somewhat by the bed of sandy earth and ashes that surrounded them (Pl. 8, b). Just as with Cache 5-7, we suppose the many small dishes in Cache 5-6 to have contained food offerings, very likely individual servings. We also conjecture on this basis a pantry function for Chamber B since similar lots of such small vessels were not found in the room caches. No objects other than the pottery vessels were found on the floor of Chamber B.

The impossibility of restoring completely all vessels of Cache 5-6, despite the careful saving of all sherds from Chamber B and the patient efforts of the restorers, indicates that many were already broken and incomplete prior to deposition, especially the larger storage basins (Pl. 8, c5). This fact demonstrates the terminal-offering nature of the cache. For a comment of the distinctions between the caches in Chamber A and B see the remarks under the Cache 5-7 description (pp. 24, 25).

Stage I

Following the destruction of Str. 5-H2 with its 5-H1 additions at the close of the Horcones occupation at Chiapa de Corzo, the resulting debris was leveled off and a new structure apparently erected within a very few years. The evidence suggests that one or more rainy seasons must have elapsed between these events but we do not believe that the locale was long abandoned. The abrupt change in associated ceramics noted with the commencement of the Istmo occupation denotes a very definite cultural and probably ethnic shift rather than a long lapse of time, in our belief.

As noted for events of the contemporary period in Mound I, the masonry and construction techniques of the Horcones architects and masons were largely perpetuated by the early Istmo builders, but new artisans or trade sources must have been responsible for the manufacture of most pottery (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: 11, 27). There was some continuation of purely utilitarian vessel types despite the introduction of new ones, and the use of inner-horn burner bowls, unique to the upper Grijalva Valley, continued during the Istmo (and Jiquipilas) phase, indicating that there was no complete turnover of population. It seems more probable that the Horcones-Istmo cultural shift was instigated by the departure of a ruling class and perhaps a following including the members of certain skilled crafts. But the masons must have stayed on at Chiapa de Corzo, or at least their services remained in demand in contrast
to those of the potters or former pottery sources which did not.

As the use of faced stone gradually declined in the later Istmo and Jiquipilas phases despite the continuation of architectural activity, it may be assumed that there was a termination of whatever forces were responsible for the great expenditure of labor in working building stone during the Horcones phase. Circumstances lead me to suppose that the excellently faced stone blocks utilized for the early Istmo structures were already either stockpiled and on hand at the end of the Horcones phase or they were prepared by trained and experienced Horcones masons under the duress of Istmo rulers. With the progress of the Istmo occupation such stockpiles were either exhausted or the services of the Horcones stonecutters ceased to be available. Perhaps such labor was put to other use.

To compensate for the lack of newly cut stone the later Istmo and Jiquipilas masons reused existing stone blocks, tearing down old walls to be replaced instead of merely covering them over as the Horcones builders had done. The pilfered stone was incorporated with limestone boulders and sandstone slabs. Formation of plain wall surfaces with such conglomerate material must have required somewhat more skill and patience on the part of the masons. But the appearance of the resultant surface, evened with adobe mortar and covered with lime plaster, would have differed not at all from that provided by the cut stone walls which also had been finished with a thin lime stucco.

The severe and sometimes total erosion resulting from closeness to mound surface and the much greater original destruction of the Istmo architectural features have made it difficult to reconstruct the Istmo building sequence with much clarity (note plan, Fig. 3, and sections in Fig. 46). The meager data indicate two principal building substages during this Late Protoclassic period.

**Structure 5-12**

Leveling off the ruins of Str. 5-H1, the Istmo-phase builders constructed over the debris another platform slightly larger but differing in few details. Remnants of outer wall bases and front stairway indicate minor modifications of the existing substructure, and the rebuilt central facade of the building platform was found well preserved (Fig. 3: Pls. 2, e-f; 4, d, h; 5, h). But no idea of the nature of the building supported by these platforms could be obtained from the few base-wall sections and floor fragments remaining (Fig. 3; Pl. 5, d-f). It appears probable, however, that the building consisted of a number of rooms opening onto a central patio or courtroom.

The most significant Str. 5-12 primary platform modification involved the widening of the frontal stairway from 5.25 m. to 7.70 m. by the placing of new steps over the preceding stairway and inner balustrade edges (Fig. 46, section G-G'). Total width of the new stairway approach resulting from enlargement of the stairway and balustrades was 18 m., as compared to the previous 13.50 m. The balustrades were also apparently changed from simple sloping surfaces to direct walls, probably having had an insloping apron molding.

The inset front corners of Str. 5-H1 were filled in at this time. Additions were also made to the inset rear corners, adding 3.5 m. new depth to the northeast corner and 2 m. to the southeast corner. The eastern or rear edge of the existing 5-H1 platform was apparently left in ruins, part of it collapsed (Pl. 34, b). Small auxiliary platforms were constructed on the edge of this debris, apparently for supporting shelters for domestic and craft use (report in preparation).

The Str. 5-12 building platform facade appears to have been constructed after destruction of a similar feature previously existing for Str. 5-H2, since we were unable to connect it with this earlier structure (Pl. 5, a). Nevertheless, we suppose it to parallel closely the conjectured earlier front and we have used it as the model in the 5-H1 drawings (Figs. 2, 46). The four stair steps of the 5-12 facade were laid up with well-shaped stones of relatively large size, as were the low balustrade and flanking walls having direct base and insloping apron molding (Figs. 2; 46; sections E-E' to G-G'; Pl. 2, e-f).

The Str. 5-12 building platform incorporated 75 cm. of fill placed over the destroyed Room 1 of Str. 5-H2, and its floor passed directly over the broken wall stubs of this structure (Pl. 5, d-e). New postholes for supporting the timber pillars of the 5-12 central courtroom were dug through this fill and passed through the earlier Room 1 floor below,
destroying portions of the Cache 5-9 vessel deposited there (cf. Fig. 9; Pls. 4, f; 10). To support the timbers in these rather large holes dug through loose fill, the Istmo builders placed stone ballast about the base of the post, leaving a sort of exposed well in the excavated section (Pls. 4, c; 10, a, d). The Stage I pillars had a diameter of approximately 35 cm., somewhat smaller than those of the earlier Stage H structure which measured 45 to 60 cm. in diameter.

No burials or caches were definitely contemporary with the construction or use of Str. 5-12, but Cache 5-15 was found in its fill and may have been placed as a dedicatory offering (p. 34). Pottery fragments in refuse dumps and fill, however, indicate the Istmo phase date of the structure.

Structure 5-11

As a result of extreme mound erosion, we have few details of Str. 5-11. A few base-wall fragments and evidence of reconstruction of the frontal stairway suggest an enlargement of the previous structure with apparently more careless building techniques being used (Fig. 3). The forecourt of the substructure was raised 60 cm. to the level of the protruding apron molding of the existing building platform facade through the deposition of earth and stone fill (Pl. 5, b-c). The 5-12 apron molding itself was removed except for the
basal or cornice stones and over these was laid a wall of rude stones 17 m. long which crossed over the center step of the platform stairway (Pls. 4, g; 5, h). This wall served to support a floor raised about 20 cm. above the preceding 5-I2 floor.

A narrow slab-covered stone drain was incorporated in the room complex supported by the 5-I1 building platform (Pl. 5, g). All extremities of this building and its drain were destroyed by mound erosion.

Prior to laying the Str. 5-I1 fill over the substructure forecourt, Burials 41 and 41A were laid out on the Str. 5-I2 floor (Pl. 6, i-j). Three small crypts were also constructed at the rear of the building complex (Fig. 3), apparently during the late Istmo occupation, but only two of them contained vestiges of human remains, Burials 38 and 45 (pp. 21-23). Four other interments, Burials 36-37, 39, and 44, seem to have been made during periods of structural modification associated with Str. 5-I1. Three additional burials, 40, 42, and 43, seem to have been interred at the close of the late Istmo occupation.

Two caches were associated with Str. 5-I1. Cache 5-18 seems to have been deposited in the left balustrade of the structure, with Cache 5-19 being placed outside the north wall of the Stage I substructure (page 34; Pl. 20, d-e).

**STAGE J**

The Jiquipilas-phase builders apparently made relatively little construction on Mound 5, though severe erosion resulting from cultivation of the mound surface has destroyed most vestiges of this final occupation. Very few Jiquipilas potsherds were included in the excavated lots and no definite substructure walls could be assigned to Stage J. However, a few base-wall remnants and low platform facing walls indicate that the Jiquipilas occupants did construct a substantial building over the earlier platform (Fig. 3; Pl. 5, h-i).

Several caches were associated with the Stage J structure. Caches 5-16 and 5-17 were intrusive into the south side of Mound 5 and are assignable to this late phase and may have accompanied a burial (page 34; Pl. 20, a-c). Caches 5-20 and 5-21 seem to have been minor dedicatory offerings deposited in the peripheries of the structure (page 34; Pl. 20, f-h).

No evidence was noted of any ancient use of Mound 5 after the close of the Jiquipilas phase.

**MOUND 5 BURIALS**

Only two of the ten burials encountered in the Mound 5 excavation were interred in constructed crypts. The remainder seem to have been intruded in pits through floors or simply buried by the fill of periodical enlargements to the platforms with no grave provisions other than a few stones or slabs carelessly placed to hold back the dirt. Some of the burials may represent dedicatory sacrifices but there are no data to suggest it except possibly in the cases of Burials 41 and 41A. All burials in Mound 5 have been ascribed to the Istmo phase.

**Burial 36**

*Location.* Over Str. 5-I2 base-wall and floor at N9-E14 (Fig. 3).

*Period.* Apparently late Istmo phase.

*Grave.* Simple interment.

*Age.* Child.

*Position, condition.* Primary, flexed, on right side, with face to south. Bones very fragile and fragmentary (Pl. 6, a).

*Furniture.* None.

**Burial 37**

*Location.* Intrusive through Str. 5-I2 floor into fill of Room 1 of Str. 5-H1, near coordinates N8-E12 (Fig. 3).

*Period.* Istmo phase.

*Grave.* Simple interment in fill, propped up by a rough circle of stones (Pl. 6, g).

*Age, sex.* Adult male.

*Position, condition.* Primary, flexed, sitting with face down and toward the north (Pl. 6, g). Bones in fair shape, especially the skull and mandible.

*Furniture.* A jade pendant, 1.2 x 2 x .4 cm., triangular with double perforations, was found below the burial.

**Burial 38**

*Location.* In crypt constructed in intrusive pit at north edge of Chamber B, Str. 5-H1, at coordinates N9-E17 (Figs. 3; Pls. 3, b, 6, e).

*Period.* Istmo phase.

*Grave.* Crypt, 2.17 x .77 m. interior, 74 cm. deep, walls of faced limestone blocks, floor of sandstone slabs fitted together (Pl. 6, b, b*). Crypt originally roofed with small thin slabs, apparently laid over timbers.

*Age.* Adult.
Position, condition. Extended, primary, supine, head to east, bones fragmentary (Pl. 6, b).

Furniture. Single jade bead found near left foot, and three coarse brown rude offering bowls (Pl. 6, b-b').

Burial 39

Location. 65 cm. from mound surface near coordinates N6-E14 (Fig. 3), apparently on Str. 5-12 floor, same level as Burial 40.

Period. Istmo phase.

Grave. Apparently placed in fill at time of Str. 5-11 enlargement, under large sandstone slab resting on loosely piled stones which collapsed under weight of overburden (Pl. 6, c, inset).

Age. Young adult.

Position, condition. Primary, extended, supine, head to southwest and right hand over pelvis (Pl. 6, c); bones in poor, fragmentary state and skull completely smashed by stones in fill and tree roots. From top of skull to tip of right foot measured 1.45 m.

Furniture. Two low-neck jars and a flaring-wall bowl with tiny lip protuberances, of a well-smoothed buff ware with black smudged rims and blotches (Pl. 6, c').

Burial 40

Location. Resting on Str. 5-12 floor 45 cm. below mound surface near coordinates N6-E13 (Fig. 3). Burial is intrusive through a second floor 10 cm. above the first (Pl. 6, f).

Period. Istmo phase.

Grave. Simple interment in fill against stone base-wall (Pl. 6, f).

Age. Child.

Position, condition. Primary, extended, supine, head to north. Bones very fragile and fragmentary; skeleton measured 93 cm.

Furniture. Two coarse brown deep bowls, one over the head with "kill" hole in base and one incomplete over the feet (Pl. 6, c'); worked shell.

Burials 41 and 41A

Location. 43 cm. from mound surface, on floor of Str. 5-12 substructure near coordinates N9-E7 (Fig. 3).

Period. Apparently Istmo phase.

Grave. Simple; probably bodies were laid on floor prior to covering with structural fill.

Age. Adults.

Position, condition. Extended: 41 primary, supine, head to west (Pl. 6, i); 41A is single leg and foot only and possibly secondary, foot to north (Pl. 6, j). Bones badly disintegrated. Burial 41 measures 1.90 m. from top of skull to tip of right foot.

Furniture. None.

Remarks. These burials, laid upon the Str. 5-12 floor in line with the frontal stairway center may have been dedicatory offerings for Str. 5-11. The nearness to mound surface suggests that missing portions of 41A might have been removed after inhumation, but for another possibility see Remarks under Burial 45.

Burial 42

Location. In fill, 38 cm. below mound surface near coordinates N15-E14 (Fig. 3).

Period. Uncertain, but apparently Istmo phase.

Grave. Simple interment in fill, with row of stone slabs set against east wall of burial pit.

Age. Three adults.

Position, condition. Apparently multiple, secondary inhumation—bones were disarticulated and in extremely poor state, fragmentary and mixed together. Bones apparently were laid out in extended position, skulls to the north (Fig. 4), but some foot bones were with ribs, long bones reversed, etc. Skeleton of skull C is relatively intact and may have been a primary burial (from top of skull to end of feet measures 1.74 cm.).

Furniture. Single shallow bowl over the concentration of long bones, and a cylindrical jade bead found under skull C.

Remarks. Skulls A and C show cranial deformation, with frontal areas much flattened.

Burial 43

Location. About 60 cm. below mound surface near coordinates N14-E15 (Fig. 3).

Period. Uncertain, but apparently Istmo phase: appears to be beside collapsed Str. 5-11 wall (Pl. 6, h).

Grave. Simple interment in fill, along wall base which caved over it.

Age. Adult.

Position, condition. Primary, extended, supine, head to south, right arm laid over chest and legs crossed (Pl. 6, h). Bones intact but most too fragile for extraction. Burial from top of skull to tip of toes measured 1.71 m.

Furniture. From below the pelvis came five worked shell beads, all perforated, and one carved as a skull (Fig. 5).
Burial 44
Location. In stone fill for Str. 5-H1 (Pl. 6, k), near coordinates N15-E9 (Fig. 3).
Period. Istmo phase.
Grave. Simple interment in fill.
Age. Adult.
Position, condition. Primary, extended, supine, head to north (Pl. 6, l); lower limbs removed by workmen. Bones badly mashed by stone fill, but mandible, maxilla intact.
Furniture. None.

Burial 45
Location. In crypt constructed intrusively into eastern edge of Str. 5-H2 and over south edge of Chamber A of Str. 5-H1 (Fig. 3; Pls. 3, b, 6, e).
Period. Istmo phase.
Grave. Crypt carelessly constructed of slabs set on edge supplemented with stone blocks, no floor except mound fill, and roofed with three heavy slabs (Pl. 6, d-e); both ends and most of the south side of the crypt had no wall structure at all and it was impossible to distinguish between fill inside or outside of it. In view of the fragmentary state of the burial it seems probable that most of the crypt and its contents had been destroyed, probably during the construction of the Burial 38 crypt next to it.
Age, position, condition. Only bones were badly distintegrated and seemed to be of a single arm—absence of bone ends prevented determination of which arm.

Furniture. Incurved-rim brown bowl and two rude brown offering bowls (Pl. 6, d, insert).
Remarks. Situation of arm between closely confining offering and crypt wall suggests that only the arm was interred (Pl. 6, d), despite evidence of crypt destruction noted above. Perhaps the arm bone was reinterred after the postulated disturbance. (An additional postulate is that one of the legs was reinterred as Burial 41A).

MOUND 5 CACHES
The Mound 5 caches are of two distinct types. The Stage H (Horcones phase) caches, with a single exception, were all apparently deposited just prior to the abandonment and destruction of Str. 5-H1 (pp. 10, 11). These caches, 5-2 to 5-14, suggest a single gigantic terminal offering. The scattered and relatively insignificant Stage I (Istmo) and Stage J (Jiquipilas) caches, on the other hand, seem to represent offerings associated with dedication rites or other ceremonies.

STAGE H CACHES 5-1 TO 5-14
Cache 5-1
Type. Dedicatory offering (?)
Location. Just beneath plaster floor, at approximate center of Room 1, Str. 5-H1.
Period. Horcones phase.
Contents. Single coarse buff inner-horn burner bowl, 28 cm. in diameter (Pl. 7, a). The three slightly curving horns of this example have unusually sharp points. Vessel has light washy slip.

Cache 5-2
Type. Terminal offering.
Location. Floor of Room 7, Str. 5-H1, one vessel being against northeast corner (Pl. 7, c).
Period. Horcones phase.
Contents. Two large coarse brown storage jars or ollas, round-bodied with medium low necks and slightly flaring lips (Pl. 7, b-c). Not restored.
Cache 5-3

Type and Field No. Terminal offering, F. 152.
Location. On floor at northeast corner of Room 5, Str. 5-H1 (Pl. 7, d).
Period. Horcones phase.
Contents. Polished dark brown pottery “anvil” (Fig. 6; Pl. 7, d); worked heavy rim sherd, apparently tool to go with preceding one (Pl. 7, d); mammiform tripod vessel with slightly restricted orifice, orange-over-cream slip, wavy red painted stripes and brown rim and interior, rim diameter 10 cm. (Pl. 7, d1); slightly restricted orifice orange-over-cream slip bowl, rim diameter 12 cm. (Pl. 7, d2).

Cache 5-4

Type and Field No. Terminal offering, F. 153.
Location. On floor of Room 3, Str. 5-H1, near north entrance (Pl. 7, e).
Period. Horcones phase.
Contents. Eight pottery vessels, two inverted, others upright (Pl. 7, e, f1-f8).

Cache 5-5

Type. Terminal offering.
Location. In fill of Room 9, against north wall of Str. 5-H1 building platform (Pl. 8, a).
Period. Horcones phase.
Contents. Single inverted coarse orange vertical-wall vessel with ragged hole knocked in base, 17 x 21 cm. (Pl. 8, a-a’).

Cache 5-6

Type and Field No. Terminal offering, F. 158.
Location. Bottom of Chamber B in Str. 5-H1 addition (Fig. 46; Pl. 8, b).
Period. Horcones phase.
Contents. 136 complete or partly restorable pottery vessels, mostly small, shallow bowls and plates but including five bridge-spout jars, four with effigy faces on the neck, and four large recurved-rim basins (Pl. 8, c1-c14). Most of the vessels apparently were intact upon deposition, many nested or stacked one within another, but they were almost all shattered and scattered by the falling building stones and plaster which filled the chamber (p. 18).

Cache 5-7

Type and Field No. Terminal offering, F. 155, F. 160.
Location. Above (F. 155), within and below (F. 160) building debris filling Chamber A, Str. 5-H1 (Fig. 46; Pl. 9, b-d). The major portion of the offering was placed on the floor of the chamber, clustered in the half closest to the Str. 5-H2 substructure wall.
Period. Horcones phase.
Contents. Four obsidian blades (Pl. 9, a7); 5 thin marble earspools (Pl. 9, a8); a pottery “anvil” (Fig. 8, a; Pl. 9, a6, d); 101 complete or partly restorable pottery vessels, mostly small, shallow bowls and plates but including five bridge-spout jars, four with effigy faces on the neck, and four large recurved-rim basins (Pl. 8, c1-c14). Most of the vessels apparently were intact upon deposition, many nested or stacked one within another, but they were almost all shattered and scattered by the falling building stones and plaster which filled the chamber (p. 18).
restorable pottery vessels (Fig. 8, b-d; Pl. 9, a1-a13, d1-d4). The 91 vessels placed on the floor of Chamber A appeared to have been placed originally either upright, in a few instances nested, or inverted, many covering lower vessels. All but 10 of the vessels were clustered within the western meter of the chamber floor, and had been stacked up with the upper ones smashed and scattered by the impact of the falling debris which filled the chamber (p. 17).

Remarks. The differing nature of the Cache 5-6 and Cache 5-7 offerings, despite their parallel circumstances of similar and adjacent chambers, is striking (compare Plates 8, c and 9, a). Cache 5-7 has none of the low coarse brown plates dominant in Cache 5-6, has few of the deeper coarse brown bowls, and a greater variety of wares. It is as if one category of pottery, or of pottery-type-related contents, went into the one chamber and a quite different category into the other. It is perhaps equally, or more, probable simply that pottery types associated with one group or class of persons went into the one chamber, and of another group or class into the second (pp. 10, 11).

Cache 5-8

Type and Field No. Terminal offering, F. 163. Location. On northeastern floor area of Room 10, Str. 5-H1 (Pl. 9, e).

Period. Horcones phase.
Contents. Five pottery vessels (Pl. 9, f1-f3); deposit of charcoal at north side of vessels (Pl. 9, e). Note that the four coarse brown vessels were inverted on the floor (Pl. 9, e).

Cache 5-9

Type and Field No. Terminal offering, F. 154. Location. Placed on floor of Room 1, Str. 5-H1 (Fig. 9; Pl. 10). The cache was distributed over the entire floor of the room.
Period. Horcones phase.
Contents. 123 complete or partly restorable vessels were placed upright in groups distributed over the floor of the room (Fig. 9; Pl. 10). The cache includes examples of most of the common Horcones phase types, plus a few unique examples (Fig. 10; Pl. 11). Probably all vessels of this cache were intact upon deposition (see Remarks) but were shattered by debris falling from the roof and walls and the weight of the later structural fill which was placed over it. Apparently also a part of Cache 5-9 were three broken obsidian blades and a small jade bead.
Remarks. The later and intrusive Str. 5-12 posthole excavations, which went through the fill over this cache as well as the underlying floor, destroyed all or part of several of the offering vessels (Fig. 9; Pl. 10, a-b; compare Pl. 4, f). The ceremonial

Figure 9. PLAN OF CACHE 5-9 IN ROOM 1 OF STRUCTURE 5-H1
(Compare Pl. 10.)
Figure 10. SELECTED OBJECTS FROM CACHE 5-9 (HORCONES PHASE)
a: Chalky orange-slip bridge-spout jar (Pl. 11, a1-a2'). b: White-slip drum or funnel stand, open both ends (Pl. 11, b2-b2'). c: Top and side views of coarse brown triple-effigy-prong incense burner stand with central effigy pedestal (Pl. 11, b10-b10'). Scale 1/5.

Figure 11. SELECTED POTTERY VESSELS FROM CACHE 5-10 (HORCONES PHASE)
a: Side and top view of buff bowl with reptilian effigy flanges (Pl. 12, b11). b: Ring-base bowl of highly polished orange ware with red multiple-brush stripes and sepia spots and shoulder bands (Pl. 12, a8). Scale 1/5.

nature of this cache has received previous comment (p. 11).

Cache 5-10

Type and Field No. Terminal offering, F. 164. Location. Piled against southwest walls of Room 9, Str. 5-H1 (Pl. 12, a'). Period. Horcones phase.

Contents. 14 complete or partly restorable pottery vessels, plus a great many sherds of unrestorable vessels (Fig. 11; Pl. 12, a-a', b11); small animal bones and numerous tiny shells.

Cache 5-11

Type and Field No. Terminal offering, F. 165. Location. At base of niche in Room 9, at head of stairway (Pls. 5, c-d; 12, b').

Period. Horcones phase.

Contents. 27 complete or partially restorable pottery vessels, plus many potsherds (Fig. 12; Pl.
MOUND 5, HORCONES PHASE CACHES

Figure 12. Selected Pottery Vessels from Cache 5-11 (Horcones Phase)
a: Chalky orange slip tetrapod bowl with red striping (Pl. 12, b2-b2'). b: Restoration of flat-base bowl similar to a (Pl. 12, b2-b2'). c: Buff bowl with reptilian effigy flanges on shoulder. d: Fine ivory-ware tripod jar with red parallel-line decoration (Pl. 12, b7-b7'). d': Shoulder design from d. Scale 1/5.

12, b-b'); 3 complete and 2 fragmentary marble earring pins and a tubular resin cylinder (Pl. 12, b14-b15); small animal or reptile bones, possibly of a snake according to excavator. Most of the restorable pottery vessels had been placed upright but were smashed and scattered by falling building debris, a few of their sherds being found in the shaft beneath the cache (pp. 14, 15).

Cache 5-12
Type and Field No. Terminal offering, F. 166. Location. Scattered through fill at base of north-eastern walls of Str. 5-H1 eastern substructure addition (Fig. 46; Pl. 13, a).
Period. Horcones phase.
Contents. 32 complete or partially restorable pottery vessels (Fig. 13, a-c, g-h; 14, c, f; Pl. 13, a1-a12; d-o); 3 solid pottery "anvils," one 'T'-shaped (Fig. 13, d-f; Pl. 13, b-c); an eroded clay figurine head and a perforated clay disk (Pl. 13, p-q).

Also included in the cache lot and unrestorable was a great quantity of sherds from typical Horcones-phase pottery—some of these sherds fitted with others from Cache 5-13 (see Remarks) and the two lots of miscellaneous sherds were treated as a unit after extraction of restorable vessel fragments. The greatness of the quantity of broken vessels that were thrown into these caches (literally dumps in part) is shown by the number of miscellaneous sherds discarded after all attempts at restoration had failed: 405 rim sherds of red-brown flaring-wall bowls and jar forms; 315 sherds of orange

Figure 13. Selected Objects from Cache 5-12 (Horcones Phase)
a: Polished red tetrapod vase (Pl. 13, o). b: Polished orange ring-base bowl with red multiple-brush stripes (Pl. 13, h-h'). c: Gray bowl with serrated shoulder ridge (Pl. 13, d). d: Polished brown pottery "anvil" (Pl. 13, c). e: Polished brown pottery "anvil" (Pl. 13, b). f: Similar to e but apparently fish effigy (Pl. 18, a). g: Restoration of orange jar with effigy head (Pl. 17, o). h: Polished brown armadillo effigy (Fig. 17, a; Pls. 13, i; 14, d). Scale 1/5.
Figure 14. POLYCHROME POTTERY VESSELS FROM CACHES 5-12 AND 5-13 (HORCONES PHASE)

a: Polished orange tetrapod vase with painted black and red design (Pl. 14, g).
b: Polished black tetrapod bowl (no decoration—Pl. 15, f). c: Polished black-brown tetrapod with fragmentary stucco-paint design (Pl. 13, k).

d: Polished orange tetrapod jar and stucco-paint design from body and neck (Pl. 14, i).
e: Polished orange tetrapod vase with fragmentary stucco-paint design (Pl. 15, i).
f: Polished black-brown tetrapod jar and stucco-paint design (Pl. 13, j).

Scale 1/5 except design of f, 2/5.

KEY: Black=black; white (in d, f)=white; diagonal hatching=red; crosses or x's=yellow; vertical hachure=green; horizontal hachure=purple; cross-hatching=olive; stipple=hematite-red base.
round-side or restricted-orifice bowls; 305 sherds from black round-side bowls with oxidized rims (note saved rim-sherds in Pl. 16, c); many sherds from other typical Horcones-phase vessels. This cache was not completely excavated (p. 16).

Remarks. Fragments of many of the restorable vessels in Cache 5-12 were found in Cache 5-13 (and visa-versa). It is apparent that few of the vessels in Cache 5-12 were intact upon deposition. It appears that, perhaps as a final effort, quantities of broken vessels were brought in to the Str. 5-H1 and thrown into either of the available repositories on the north of the structure. Cache 5-12 may have been deposited as the destruction took

Figure 15. PLAN OF CACHE 5-13 IN ROOM 8 OF STRUCTURE 5-H1
(Compare Pl. 14, a-c, n.)
**Figure 16. Selected Pottery Vessels from Cache 5-13 (Horcones Phase)**

*a-b*: Typical orange bowls with red multiple-brush striping (Pl. 16, *a*).  
*c*: White-slip vessel with black interior (Pl. 19, *a*).  
*d*: Fine polished white tetrapod (Pl. 14, *f*).  
*e-g*: Typical polished black round-side bowls with oxidized rims (Pl. 16, *c*).  
*h*: Fine white cup with red-painted rim.  

Scale 1/5.

**Figure 17. Selected Effigy Vessels from Cache 5-13 (Horcones Phase)**

*a*: Polished brown armadillo effigy (Fig. 13, *h*; Pl. 14, *d*).  
*b*: Fine red everted-rim bowl with rim protuberances (Pl. 16, *g*).  
*c*: Fine ivory-ware bridge-spout armadillo effigy jar with red painted dot and stripe design (Pl. 14, *i*).  
*d*: White-slip vase with reptilian effigy shoulder flanges (Pl. 17, *a*).  
*e*: Ivory-ware spouted doughnut-base human effigy figure carrying vase with neck-strap (Pl. 14, *m*).  
*f*: Red-brown bowl with fish-effigy everted rim (Pl. 17, *d*).  

Scale 1/5 except top view of *b*, 1/10.
Figure 18. SELECTED CACHE 5-13 POTTERY VESSELS WITH MODIFIED SURFACE (HORCONES PHASE)

a: Incomplete polished black tetrapod vase with incised and punctate design (Pl. 15, i). b-c: Polished black plates with everted and incised rims (Pl. 16, d-e). d: Brown tetrapod jar with worn feet and punctate shoulder decoration (Pl. 15, f). e-f: Polished brown tetrapod bowls with modeled frog effigies and scarified wall panels (Pl. 15, b-c). g: Polished brown tetrapod bowl with carved wall design (Pl. 14, h). h: Polished red tetrapod vessel with carved shoulder design (Pl. 15, u). i: Black-brown bowl with wide everted, serrated rim, and incised design (Pl. 16, f). Scale 1/5 except design of a, 2/5, and top view of i, 1/10.
Figure 19. CREAM-WARE JARS FROM CACHE 5-13 (HORCONES PHASE)
All have red rims and painted design. a: See Pl. 15, s. b: See Pl. 14, f. c: See Pl. 15, q. d: See Pl. 15, r. Scale 1/5 except designs of a, c-d, 2/5.
MOUND 5, HORCONES PHASE CACHES

**Figure 20. Selected Ceremonial Objects from Caches 5-12 and 5-13 (Horcones Phase)**

a: Incomplete coarse brown incense-burner stand; note probable restoration in inset at left and effigy pedestal in basin (Pl. 18, d-d'). b-c: Coarse brown effigy prongs from incense-burner stands, restored in probable original position (Pls. 13, a2, t; 18, j-h). d: Restoration of coarse brown incense-burner stand with effigy pedestal in basin (cf. Pls. 13, a1-a1'; 18, e, g-g'). e-f: Restoration of brown slip pottery " anvils" (Pl. 18, a). g-g': Side and top view of inner-horn incense-burner bowl with attached base or receptacle; note Y-shape vent in bowl, large draft hole in base (Pl. 18, h-h'). h: Reddish vessel with modeled and punched medial band (Pl. 19, d). Scale 1/5.

place, as the objects were scattered through approximately the bottom 80 cm. of fill over an area about 3 m. square and extending into the outer and unexcavated portion of the northeastern mound slope.

**Cache 5-13**

**Type and Field No.** Terminal offering, F. 159, F. 162.

**Location.** Placed in Room 8, Str. 5-H1, over west steps (F. 159) and on floor and in channel at east side of room (F. 162—Fig. 15; Pl. 14, a-c, n).

**Period.** Horcones phase.

**Contents.** Three solid pottery " anvils" (Fig. 20, e-f; Pl. 18, a); a clay figurine head (Pl. 14, e); a clay figurine torso and head (Pl. 14, f); a broken clay roller stamp with geometric scroll design; a heavy rim sherd with smoothed edge for use as tool (similar to Pl. 7, d); and 201 complete or partly restorable pottery vessels (Figs. 13; 14, a-b, d-e; 16-20; Pls. 14-19); and many miscellaneous sherds (see Cache 5-12 above). Many, but far from all, of the vessels appeared to have been intact and upright upon deposition, though generally smashed and scattered by falling debris and by the weight of subsequent overburden.

**Remarks.** As noted above for Cache 5-12, portions of certain vessels were found in the debris of both caches, indicating the broken state of a number of such vessels prior to their arrival at the scene of deposition (note also the abundance of miscellaneous, unrestorable sherds—see Cache 5-12 above).

**Cache 5-14**

**Type.** Terminal offering.

**Location.** Approximately half on each side of the west wall of Room 10, Str. 5-H1, near base of said wall, on floor at west and east extremes of Rooms 10 and 11 respectively (for locale cf. Pls. 4, a; 34, f, g).

**Period.** Horcones phase.

**Contents.** Single vessel, polished red mammiform tetrapod, with carved intaglio design, and restricted orifice (Pl. 15, v) identical to a similar vessel from Cache 5-13 (Pl. 15, v).
Remarks. It is difficult to explain the presence of fragments of this vessel in two rooms on opposite sides of the same wall. A deliberate halving of the vessel and subsequent two-fold deposition seems to be the most suitable explanation. This would in turn seem to imply a meaningful function to the placement—perhaps that of sanctification for the destroyed rooms.

Stage I and J Caches 5-15 to 5-21

Cache 5-15
Type. Terminal offering (?).
Location. In fill of Str. 5-12, 91 cm. from mound surface near coordinates N7-E17 (Fig. 3).
Period. Istmo phase.
Contents. Over a group of four small stones was placed a shallow, coarse-ware inner-horn burner bowl, 20 x 6 cm. This censer had the typical three small horns surrounding a central vent hole. Inverted over the burner bowl was a thick, shallow bowl, 18 x 5.3 cm.

Cache 5-16
Type. Unknown (see Remarks for Cache 5-17 below).
Location. Beneath intrusive stone slabs set into Str. 5-11 base-wall near coordinates N6-E14 (Fig. 3; Pl. 20, c'), and over a layer of similar slabs (Pl. 5, e).
Period. Jiquipilas phase.
Contents. Two black flaring-wall bowls with oxidized rims (Pl. 20, a-b). Bowl b was placed inverted, apparently under southernmost slab and bowl a was inverted 1.15 m. north of b, under northern slab (Pl. 20, c'). Vessel a had a "kill" hole knocked out of its base; b had incised stepped-pyramid design repeated three times on its exterior wall.
Remarks. Although recorded on separate days as unassociated objects, there is little doubt that Caches 5-16 and 5-17 are related (see below).

Cache 5-17
Type. Unknown (see Remarks below).
Location. At south extremity of line of slabs set into Str. 5-11 wall (see Cache 5-16 above, and Pl. 20, c-c').
Period. Jiquipilas phase.
Contents. Single black restricted-wall vessel with oxidized base (Pl. 20, c).
Remarks. As noted in the previous remarks, this vessel of Cache 5-17 is certainly related to the two vessels of Cache 5-16 which were between the associated slab layers. The position of the slabs over carelessly placed rows of stones suggests a burial crypt, but no bones were associated. Perhaps an infant burial was involved, the easily soluble bones having disappeared.

Cache 5-18
Type. Dedicatory offering (?).
Location. No data recorded except that object was in grid section N6-E6 (Fig. 3) at 30 cm. below the mound slope surface. This would appear to have placed it within the Str. 5-12 or 5-11 left balustrade (Pl. 4, d).
Period. Istmo phase.
Contents. Black round-side bowl with thinner, oxidized rim (Pl. 20, d); see Remarks.
Remarks. The field notes of J. Hester state that a "large crude olla" was found partly in the same grid square as the above bowl, but give no details. Also from the same square, at the 50 cm. level, were found two green stone axe blades, one incomplete; the catalog description reads "part of a dump." All of these items fall within a roughly 70 cm.-square area and may have composed a single dedicatory cache or terminal offering. Their position inside the southwest corner of the Str. 5-11 left balustrade strengthens the supposition that they were such an offering interred during its construction (two incomplete Istmo-phase bowls were found in the fill of the left balustrade of the Str. 1-1 stairway—Cache 1-38, Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: 31, 62).

Cache 5-19
Type. Terminal offering (?).
Location. Resting on stone paving 1.68 m. north of the north wall of the Str. 5-12 substructure wall (Pl. 20, e).
Period. Istmo phase.
Contents. Two shallow bowls (Pl. 20, e1-e2), one inverted inside the other (Pl. 20, e').

Cache 5-20
Type. Unknown, but probably some type of ceremonial offering.
Location. In fill, about 1 m. depth, near coordinates N17-E9 (Fig. 3). This is outside and along north wall of the Stage I substructure (Pl. 20, e).
Period. Jiquipilas phase.
Contents. 5 small rude offering bowls (Pl. 20, f).

Cache 5-21
Type. Dedicatory offering (?).
Location. North and south sides of platform addition wall near coordinates N11-E9, 64 cm. from mound surface (Figs. 3, 46; Pl. 20, g).
Period. Jiquipilas phase.
Contents. Two direct-rim low-neck jars or ollas, smashed by fill (Pl. 20, g-h). The restorable one measures 24 cm. high with mouth diameter of 13 cm. (Pl. 20, h').
III. MINOR EXCAVATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

INTRODUCTION

The terrain of the southwest quadrant of the Chiapa de Corzo site is the most level of any of the four sections. The only significant natural elevation above the mean level of approximately 400 m. above sea level is a long, broad hill west of Mound 11 (Fig. 21; see also site map, Lowe and Agrinier, 1960, Fig. 67). The southernmost tip of this hill, cut into to build a dwelling on the Chiapa-Acala road, shows artificial accumulation. The hill, nevertheless, was shown to be essentially a natural limestone outcropping by examination of a road-cut and water-pipe excavation along its center. The limestone bedrock is also on the surface at the eroded northwest corner of the hill. These same tabular limestone beds were encountered in localities to the east of this hill. An eroded limestone product called locally torito or caliche represents the C-zone over most of the site, sometimes overlain by pockets of sand. In the area encompassed by Mounds 7, 12, and 13, the caliche is encountered at shallow depths, under 1 m. In the Mound 1 plaza human deposits have increased the cultural overburden to a general depth varying between 1.5 and 2 m.
In the areas of higher bedrock level bordering the Mound 1 plaza the cultural level typically rests directly upon the yellow, distinguishing limestone of the C-zone. But overlying the caliche zone in the undisturbed areas of deeper deposition in the Mound 1 plaza is a layer of sterile black clay. There is every indication that the area north of Mound 5 and west of Mound 7 was a sunken zone originally occupied by a shallow swamp. The poor drainage of this area is still manifest today, with a tiny sink hole southwest of Mound 7 holding water long after the end of the rainy season. This water hole reputedly served the landowner's domestic water needs throughout the rainy season despite lapses of two or three weeks duration between rains in the July-August canicular. It is probable that a larger sump area served a similar role for the early occupants of the Southwest quadrant. The swampy zone itself seems not to have been occupied until the Francesa phase. Another low swampy area is located on the east side of the Mounds 7, 12, 13 court area (Fig. 21). This latter sink or "borrow pit" was not investigated.

An additional evidence of high water retention on the west side of the Mound 1 plaza was seen in the digging of Trench 4 in Mound 8. Here, at the depth of 2.80 m. below mound surface and at the approximate surrounding ground level, water began to seep into the pit from below, although the rainy season had been over for about a month. The owner of the property was jubilant, thinking that at last he had a water well on his land. His hopes, of course, were short lived, as the small amount of trapped soil water dried away in a short period of time.

The swampy zones in the southwest quadrant resulted in the formation of up to 70 cm. of black clay overlying the caliche. This clay was apparently removed from parts of these zones for construction purposes, notably for the center fill of Structure 1-H9 (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: 21) and for the earlier Str. 15-F pyramid (Hicks and Rozaire, 1960: 5). The caliche material was also used for constructing floor levels during the Francesa phase (Stage F) in both Mounds 7 and 8 (q.v.).

Parts of the area adjoining and underlying the fronts of Mounds 1 and 5 were cleared anciently, apparently for the purpose of gaining access to sand deposits located there in pockets of the limestone bedrock. This sand contains quantities of black hornblende phenocrysts and appears to have served as a tempering material for pottery manufacture beginning with the Cotorra or earliest Chiapa de Corzo phase (Warren, in preparation). These shallow sand quarries soon became occupation or refuse zones which eventually served as a Francesa-phase cemetery prior to the appearance of the first platform structures within Mounds 1 and 5. Other sand quarries appear to have been worked in the arroyo bluff presently underlying the south slope of Mound 1 (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960, Fig. 2B). The bluff quarries ceased to function at the end of the Cotorra phase when they were filled with debris from the plateau surface above (ibid., pp. 7, 9).

In eroded sections of the steep-sided arroyos on the east side of the southwest quadrant deposits of water-rounded hard limestone boulders and sandstone slabs are noted. These deposits as they were exposed by the continuing erosion were a principal source of building material for the ancient Chiapa de Corzo architects, supplemented by the much softer tabular limestone found in the surface beds of the eastern quadrants of the site. Only the latter stone was ever cut to shape for use in masonry structures at Chiapa de Corzo. On the plateau edges southeast of Mound 1 strata of limestone and granitic gravel conglomerates are visible, but blocks of this relatively hard stone are scarce in the mound constructions. The rather complex geologic situation in the lower Grijalva Valley is due to Pleistocene sedimentation over Tertiary limestones, sandstones, shales and conglomerates (Müllerried, 1957: 130; Waibel, 1946: 30).

The soil of the southwest quadrant, as elsewhere at the site, is typically black and relatively fertile. Much of the land is cropped yearly without specific rest periods or fertilization other than that afforded by occasional grazing animals. All human offal also goes on the land through indiscriminate use of the "bush" for latrine purposes—outhouses are almost non-existent even today but the mound site is sparsely populated and apparently has been so since the fourth or fifth century of our era. The fertility of the soil, as well as its black color, is largely due to its high organic content as the debris of human occupation over a two or three thousand year period.
Nevertheless, the leached nature of the surface zone was well exemplified by the markedly superior growth of corn in land newly turned over at depth by our excavations. The higher mineral content and aeration of the excavated soil produced corn of a darker green texture and up to a meter taller. However, corn on even the unexcavated soil produced stalks averaging from two to three meters in height, in a field planted annually to this crop.

The original soil cover of the site seems to have been very shallow, and with the exception of certain low-lying pockets it seems to have been disturbed by quarrying activities of one sort or another. It is unlikely that the plateau was used much for agriculture until after its abandonment during the Early Classic period. With little doubt its very unsuitability for agriculture gave rise to its heavy occupation and use for dwelling and ceremonial purposes, as abundant domestic debris amply testifies. Cropping must have been confined to the relatively narrow river and stream plains and the hilly lands between the plateau and the Grijalva River. It is probable that intensive agriculture was not practiced on the plateau until the abandoned ceremonial centers had decayed for several centuries. The sparse and widely scattered occurrence of post-Jiquipilas-phase potsherds and the lack of identified post-Jiquipilas architectural remains contrasts with the heavier occurrence of cultural vestiges of the late phases at the lower town site of modern-day Chiapa de Corzo which was serving as the immediate prehispanic Chia-panec capital. The evidence suggests that the mound site on the plateau began to serve as agricultural lands with the ceremonial center shifted to the lower riverine site some time after the beginning of the Late Classic period.

Late prehispanic occupation is indicated at various parts of the mound site, but in the southwest quadrant it seems to have been confined to the area roughly bounded by Mound 10 on the west and Mound 13 on the east, and to the hilly area south of Mounds 2 and 3. Significantly, this also seems to have been the area of Colonial period usage of the quadrant. An earlier Chiapa de Corzo cemetery was located on the hill southwest of Mound 2, and in pits dug to the north of Mound 12 Colonial sherds appeared to depths of 1 m. in test pits A-122 and A-123. Function of Mounds 11 and 13, at least, as burial sites during the 19th century has been noted previously (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960, pp. 2-3). On the other hand, the owner of the land on which Mounds 1, 4, 5, 7, and 8 are located stated that this property was in tall forest when purchased by his father early in the present century. The archeological data indicate that this abandoned state of this area may have existed since soon after the close of the Jiquipilas phase.

As stated in the Introduction (Part I), the southwest quadrant was the area of principal excavation at the Chiapa de Corzo mound site. A summary of the architectural history of this quadrant and reports of the investigations of Mounds 1, 12, and 13 have been published (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960; Hicks and Rozaire, 1960; Mason, 1960a, 1960b). The major excavation of Mound 5 is described above. The remaining excavations in the mounds of this quadrant were exploratory pits or trenches (map, Fig. 21). These are described below, together with remarks pertinent to the unexcavated mounds 2, 3, 9, and 11.

**MOUND 1a**

Mound 1a, a low rise to the rear (south) of Mound 1, is slightly less than one meter in height and was not thought to contain structural remains (Pl. 21, a). But a stratigraphic trench (A-100) laid out four meters wide and extending from the south edge of Str. 1-H7 to bedrock in the adjacent gully cut through this mound (Pl. 1) and revealed an extensively reconstructed platform (Pl. 21, b). A Stage H structure, judging by both architecture and ceramic associations, it was insufficiently excavated to permit definite conclusions as to its form or function. It appears to have been a building platform for an auxiliary structure oriented on the same general east-of-north axis as the I-H primary platforms (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960, Fig. 2A). The highest intact wall fragment had a height of 95 cm.

An addition to the south side of the 1a-H platform complex pertains to Stage I or J (Pl. 21, c); surface sherds in this shallow section were too eroded to permit fine phase distinctions.

Detailed description of the important A-100 stratigraphy will appear in a future publication (Warren, in preparation). Excavation was directed by Carlos Navarrete.
MOUND 2

No investigation was made of Mound 2, which was planted entirely to maguey fiber plants (*Agave Ixtli* or *fourcroydes*). An old vegetated hole in its summit testifies to past pot-hunter activity of unknown results. A test pit was dug to a depth of 1.70 m. in the swale between Mounds 2 and 3 (A-12, Fig. 21). The pit was entirely sterile below the surface 25 cm. level of the humus zone. Apparently this extremely shallow cultural deposition followed a period of severe erosion of this area surrounded by rather steep slopes. Additional test pits on the hill slopes surrounding Mound 2 produced similarly shallow sherd-bearing deposits with late materials dominant, both Postclassic and Colonial or modern.

MOUND 2a

A slight rise in the land less than one meter high, Mound 2a is the southernmost in the Chiapa de Corzo site (Fig. 21; Pl. 22, a). The mound was tested by pit A-10 and found to cover a low platform with faced stone walls oriented approximately 20° east of north, still standing in places to a height of 45 cm. Associated potsherds indicate that the structure dates to the Horcones phase. The south wall was traced for approximately 3 m. east-west. The Stage H platform is overlain by 85 cm. of earth and stone with no identifiable architectural features. Pit A-10 was excavated by Lorenzo Allen in 1955.

Mound 2a rests upon a layer of dark brown earth containing a Francesa phase burial.

MOUND 2a BURIAL

**Burial 8**

*Location.* 25 cm. beneath fill of Str. 2a-H (Pl. 22, b), 1.60 m. below mound surface.

*Period.* Francesa phase.

*Grave.* Simple interment.

*Age.* Adult.

*Position.* Extended, apparently supine, head to the west. Remains slightly disturbed and in extremely friable condition.

*Furniture.* Three pottery vessels placed at the feet; polished black composite-silhouette miniature bowl with grooved slash-and-crescent design (Pl. 22, b1); polished white-slip restricted-orifice bowl (Pl. 22, b2); polished flaky red slip composite bowl (Pl. 22, b3).

MOUND 3

Mound 3 had been perhaps one-third destroyed by its owner in search of building material and/or treasure over a period of years. Much of its interior had been removed but its exterior slopes remained in fair shape (Pl. 22, c). Good quality plaster floors and base-walls of worked stone blocks were visible in the resultant excavation faces. No formal investigations were made in this mound but a recent small trench into the eastern slope revealed three distinct plaster floors (Pl. 22, d) and produced potsherds of the Guanacaste and earlier phases. The vestiges indicate a series of superimposed primary and building platforms. The Mound 3 structures may logically be assigned to Stage H despite the lack of Horcones phase ceramics in the small portion of the fill sampled. But some support for considering them to be rare Stage G structures (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: 10) is provided by the presence of a Guanacaste-phase tomb in the arroyo edge at the northwestern base of the mound (Pl. 22, e). Discovered and looted by unknown parties after the close of our excavations at Chiapa de Corzo, the structural relationship of the tomb and adjacent mound have not been determined. The brief investigation of Mound 3 was made by Pierre Agrinier in 1960.

MOUND 3 TOMB

**Tomb 8**

*Location.* Edge of arroyo at base of northwest corner of Mound 3. Exposed by erosion and excavated clandestinely.

*Period.* Guanacaste phase.

*Construction.* Walls of small squared tabular limestone blocks, roof of two large sandstone slabs (Pl. 22, e). Dimensions not reported. Oriented east-west.

*Burial data.* None. Bones apparently removed and probably reburied elsewhere by discoverers or landowner out of fear and respect.

*Furniture.* Total contents unknown but fragments of 12 pottery vessels were recovered from the violated tomb. They are of typical Guanacaste-phase forms (Fig. 22).

*Remarks.* This is the only offering of the Guanacaste phase so far discovered at Chiapa de Corzo despite abundant occupational refuse of the period (ibid.).
MOUND 4

A roughly circular hillock about 20 m. wide and 3 m. high at its center, Mound 4 was thought to have been a dwelling site but may have had a ceremonial function, since no primary domestic refuse was found by the excavations. The owner of the field in which it is located stated that it had been plowed annually during most of the present century, and accordingly its surface showed no architectural features whatsoever. Excavation A-53 in the northeast quarter of the mound revealed only a series of poorly defined boulder walls or single rows of stones (Pl. 21, d). Trenching to sterile depth on the northern radius produced no stratigraphic data. Composed of loosely compacted soil and stones, the mound seems to have been heaped up during Francesa and later times, and to have experienced considerable disturbance at intervals. Apparently, small and frequently unconnected retaining walls of boulders were laid in leveling operations as the need for space dictated. None of these walls was over three or four courses in height. Post-occupation erosion and destruction have since eliminated any corners which may have related these walls one to another, and all that can be said is that they roughly conform to the 20° east of north axis common at the site

Figure 22. Pottery Vessels from Tomb 8, Mound 3 (Guanacaste Phase)

from the Guanacaste or Horcones phase onward. Excavation was made by the author in 1957.

MOUND 4a

Pit A-48 was dug 2 x 2 m. square in the center of Mound 4a, a tiny eminence a meter high immediately southwest of Mound 4 (Fig. 21). This pit was dug in an attempt to learn possibilities of determining further facts about domestic architecture, but with few positive results. The only architectural feature revealed was a red-stained earthen floor lying beneath 1.10 m. of heavy rock and loose earth fill (compare Mound 40, p. 62). Sherds from the pit levels indicate the earthen floor to pertain to a Stage G or H structure and the rocky fill above it to be of Stage I or J. It is possible that a trench run inward from the perimeter of this mound might encounter some remnant of the platform or superstructure walls presumed to be associated with this floor and fill. Excavation was made by Bruce Warren in 1956.

MOUND 4c

Mound 4c, an elevated area less than 50 cm. high on the west side of the Mound 1 “plaza” (Pl. 21, e), was almost totally removed by excavation A-78, a 10 x 8 m. stratigraphic trench (Pl. 20, c’). Small pits dug in 1955 (A-1, A-14) on the north and west extremities of the
hump had shown the presence of stratified cultural debris but did not identify any architectural features. Excavation A-121 was later dug from a point against the south side of A-78 and extended eastward across the plaza to the base of the Mound 5 stairway (note the filled trench area in Pl. 1). Detailed description of the critical A-78 and A-121 stratigraphic excavations will appear in a future publication (Warren, in preparation).

Structure 4c-12
At a level between .80 and 1.15 m. below mound surface a paved area was encountered, partly encompassed by borders of well-faced stone blocks (Fig. 23, a). Identified as Str. 4c-12, these low basal platform remnants were similar to those of the Str. 1-12 auxiliary constructions (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: 31; Pl. 10, h-j). A rough stone paving seems to have extended between the two structures, covering much of the Mound 1 plaza during the Istmo phase (a section of similar flooring was uncovered on the north side of Str. 5-11, Pl. 20, e). This plaza paving continued to serve during the ensuing 4c-11 substage.

Structure 4c-11
At depths as shallow as 15 cm. below the surface of Mound 4c the stone walls of Str. 4c-11 were encountered and traced out, as the south, east, and north faces of a low building platform (Fig. 23; Pl. 21, g). The platform appears to have been approximately 9 m. square and may have been built in one or more operations. The walls were 40-50 cm. high as encountered; they originally may have stood somewhat higher. A protruding section on the south suggests an entranceway or step. A cist burial (62—see below) located in line with this postulated entranceway may have served a dedicatory function or simply occupied an honorary position. Burial 61, located in the western end of the platform, seems to have been intrusive.

MOUND 4c BURIALS AND CACHE

Burial 61
Location. 10 to 60 cm. below surface of Mound 4c, apparently intrusive in eastern fill of Str. 4c-11 (Fig. 23).
Period. Jiquipilas phase.
Grave. Simple interment.

Burial 62
Location. On central axis of Str. 4c-11 at depth of 10 to 50 cm., apparently originally beneath the platform floor (Fig. 23, b).
Period. Istmo phase.
Grave. Cist 1.80 x .30 m. lined with boulders and blocks of limestone, roofed with sandstone slabs (Pl. 21, f).
Position. Extended, apparently head to the south. Only a very few very small fragments of bone were encountered as a result of excessive leaching suffered by the shallow interment.
Furniture. Two pottery vessels at the north end of the cist (Fig. 23, c): a red round-side bowl with recurved base and a rude brown cup (Fig. 25).

Cache 4c-1
Type. Dedicatory offering (?).
Location. 40 cm. north of Burial 62 cist (Fig. 23, b), and at the same approximate level, 50 cm. from the surface of Mound 4c. Probably placed during the construction of Str. 4c-11.
Period. Istmo phase.
Contents. Rude coarse red deep bowl or cup, 11 cm. high, 10 cm. base, and 15 cm. mouth (similar to Fig. 25, b). Vessel contained 13 small rounded volcanic tuff pebbles.
MOUND 5a

Mound 5a is a low hump on the south edge of a field covering the level peninsula east of Mound 5 (Fig. 21). It was tested in 1956 in the hope that it had been the site of domestic dwellings as suggested by its slight height (ca. 50 cm.) and featureless surface. The landowner told of having removed a number of large stone slabs from the field, and on the eastern edge of the field at the edge of the bluff he had accumulated a mound of smaller stones cleared from the land, apparently all constructional debris.

The 4 x 4 m. pit A-42, removing a good portion of the small mound, reached bedrock at 1.80 m. without striking a recognizable floor or occupational level. The surface level gave no architectural evidence; as this field had been plowed and planted to peanuts annually for many years the surface 30 cm. or so were thoroughly disturbed. The remainder of the fill showed no architectural features except for an apparent stone-lined drain a few centimeters above bedrock (Pl. 30, h). This “drain” extended across the west end of the original excavation and was traced an additional 3 m. to the north where digging was stopped (Pl. 30, g). Neither the southern nor northern extremities of this feature were located and nothing can be postulated about its possible function, except that it appears to run toward the edge of the hill on the south (Pl. 30, h).

The A-42 drain apparently was overlain by silt containing primary refuse of the Francesa phase and above this a mixture of all later Chiapa phases up to Jiiquipilas. This excavation, made by P. Agrinier, was not dug in fine levels for stratigraphic purposes. It did show, however, a heavy Francesa-phase occupation, and apparently of the Escalera and Dili phases as well, judging by the abundant and uneroded nature of the combined sherds from its lower level. An apparently original Dili-phase occupation of the spot had been disturbed by Francesa-phase activity, primarily the burials 16 and 16A. The Dili-phase occupation was traced as far east as the point of the peninsula where the bedrock lies at the surface; near this point Dili sherds appear both on the surface and from shallow pits (A-39, A-40) as almost unmixed lots, the only admixture being of the earlier Cotorra phase.

MOUNT 5a BURIALS

Burial 16
Location. 1.75 m. below surface, at near bedrock level, on south side of excavation A-42 (Pl. 22, f).
Period. Francesa phase.
Age. Adult.
Position, condition. Extended, supine, head to south. Bones badly deteriorated and impossible to remove intact.
Furniture. A polished red “cuspidor” vessel placed on edge at right side of head (Pl. 22, f2), and a smaller vessel of similar silhouette but of a dull orange-slip heavy ware (Pl. 22, f1) placed 20 cm. above the chest.

Burial 16A
In the east wall of excavation A-42 a vessel was found inverted at the 1.55 m. level (Pl. 22, g). The composite-silhouette bowl, a light buff with black firing clouds, is of the Francesa phase and thought to be part of a burial remaining unexcavated in the wall of the trench.

MOUND 5b

Excavation A-37, like A-42, was dug in Mound 5b with the hope of recovering domestic architecture. Of similar proportions to Mound 5a, about 50 cm. high and 10 m. in diameter, Mound 5b differed in having a number of faced stone blocks buried indiscriminately in its plowed surface. The A-37 excavation, however, failed to find any intelligible architectural remains. The surface structure assumed to have been the source of the stone blocks had been thoroughly destroyed by periodical plowing and in particular by the annual peanut harvest which requires relatively deep disturbance of the soil. Despite the absence of architectural vestiges or recognizable occupational levels the 2 x 4 m. excavation did encounter a number of burials and offerings, including Burial 11 in the north wall, requiring the removal of an additional 2.5 x 2.5 m. block of earth (Fig. 26).

The A-37 excavation, made by P. Agrinier in 1956, was not dug by fine stratigraphic levels. As no floors or other non-arbitrary levels were encountered, the fill was removed in 50 cm. layers. Intrusive burials and caches resulted in considerable mixture of the sherds in lots from these levels and they were accordingly unsuited for stratigraphic purposes. As with A-42, the A-37 lots showed abundant
MOUNDS 5b AND 6

and uneroded Dili, Escalera, and Francesa-phase sherds in the lowest level with slight admixture of later phases as would be expected in view of the late intrusive burials. The upper level indicates deliberate fill.

MOUND 5b BURIALS AND CACHES

Burial 11

Location. Excavation A-37, 3.70 m. from south wall, 90 cm. from surface (Fig. 26).

Period. Laguna phase.

Grave. In pit partially slab-lined (Pl. 23, a').

Age. Apparently adult.

Position, condition. Bones were in extremely fragmentary condition, but it is probable that the body had been placed in a flexed position with head and knees upright, shoulders against the south side of the burial pit (Pl. 23, a').

Furniture. Offering of 8 intact pottery vessels (Pl. 23, a1-a8); a fragmentary pottery lid with incised scroll or serpent design (Pl. 23, a9); a fragment of a coarse brown rude flaring-wall bowl (at left in Pl. 23, a'); and 15 obsidian flake blades (Pl. 23, a10).

Burial 11A

Location. Excavation A-37, 75 cm. south of north wall, 90 cm. from the surface (Fig. 26).

Period. Francesa phase.

Grave. Urn burial (Pl. 23, d).

Age. Infant.

Position, condition. The badly disintegrated state of the tiny bones did not permit exact determination of position within the urn, but apparently the infant had been sitting with face to the north.

Furniture. The burial urn is a deep, brown vessel with a fugitive white slip, 40 x 31 cm., base slightly wider than orifice (Pl. 23, d3). Placed on edge against the west side of the urn was the base of a narrow-neck jar (Pl. 23, d, d1). At the same level but a little over a meter to the east was the basal fragment of another urn, 32 cm. in diameter and similar to the one containing the infant remains (Pl. 23, d, d2)—this may have been a separate offering.

Burial 11B

Location. In the south wall of excavation A-37, 80 cm. below the surface (Fig. 26; Pl. 23, b').

Period. Laguna phase.

Grave. Apparently simple interment.

Age, position. Undetermined, as bones remained within wall of excavation.

Furniture. A flaring-side smoothed red bowl, 19 cm. diameter (Pl. 23, b1); a slightly round-side bowl with red slip (Pl. 23, b2); a small bowl with recurved base inverted over the latter; and fragments of another small bowl.

Cache 5b-1

Type. Dedicatory offering (?).

Location. Excavation A-37, 1.25 m. from the south wall and 1.15 m. from surface (Fig. 26).

Period. Francesa phase.

Contents. Single brown cylindrical vessel, 25 x 18 cm., placed upright at slight angle (Pl. 23, c, foreground—vessel very similar to Pl. 26, d1). A flat rounded stone was placed over the vessel mouth.

Cache 5b-2

Type. Dedicatory offering (?).

Location. Against south wall of excavation A-37 at 1.10 m. depth (Fig. 26).

Period. Francesa phase.

Contents. A brown cylindrical vessel, 22 x 17 cm. (Pl. 23, c, center left—very similar to Pl. 29, f); a similar cylindrical vessel, 27 x 18 cm.; a jar base (Pl. 23, cl) and neck found separately.

Cache 5b-3

From the 1.35 m. depth but unrecorded position in excavation A-37 came four polished black bowls similar to Pl. 30, j; of the Francesa phase, these vessels have been considered a cache but may be the offering of a burial undiscovered.

MOUND 6

Located in a field of high maguey plants at the edge of an arroyo, Mound 6 gave no indication of structural features. Its rather rectangular shape and four-meter height, however, suggested that it probably did contain stone-faced platforms similar to those of Mounds 1 and 5. A 2 x 4 m. trench (A-87b) dug on the west slope of Mound 6 uncovered a wall of faced stones, in poor shape, running
D MINOR EXCAVATIONS, CHIAPA DE CORZO

east-west at about the surrounding ground level, rising in height with the surface of the mound where it was followed for an additional two meters eastward. No further investigation was made, but the stonework and associated fill sherds suggest a Stage H structure. The position of the wall slightly to the north of the east-west axis of the mound in...
indicates that the structure is not simply a rectangular one but more probably a 'T' or other shape in plan. The wall is oriented approximately 20° south of east.

At the level underlying the above wall and south of it were poorly defined wall footings of small stones and slabs (Pl. 24, a). Beneath these was a primary sherd deposit of the Dili phase and the pit reached sterile clay at 1.65 m.

MOUND 7

The owner of the parcel of land upon which Mounds 1, 4, 5, 7, and 8 are situated had built his house upon the broad level surface of Mound 7 (Pl. 24, b). To take advantage of a thick archeological floor as the base for this dwelling, about one meter of the mound surface was removed over its central section, leaving raised areas at the north and south (Fig. 21). The cleared floor level is approximately 4 m. above ground level. In the fall of 1955 an exploratory trench (Tr. 1) was excavated into the west slope of this mound, and two 2 x 2 m. pits (A-11, A-11a) were sunk through its surface at a point as close to its center as a large fig tree growing there would permit (Pl. 24, c). The deeper levels of the latter pits encountered clay-floored platforms and sub-floor burials of the Escalera phase (Fig. 27, a, b). The following summer, a 3 x 7 m. pit (A-17b) was excavated north of A-11 in the hope of recovering additional Escalera materials and more adequate knowledge of the deeply buried Stage E structures (Fig. 27, a, b). This hope was unfortunately not realized, due to the fact that our pit proved to be located outside the limits of the Stage E platform. But additional data relative to later structures were gained by this excavation. Although our knowledge is still very fragmental, enough is known to permit postulation of the structural sequence within Mound 7. Excavations in this mound were made by the author and L. Allen.

Structure 7-E

The data indicate that Str. 7-E began as a clay-surfaced earthen platform approximately 1.30 m. high (Fig. 27, a). This platform seems to have rested upon very shallow Dili-phase refuse overlying limestone bedrock, relatively higher here than to the west. The section in Tr. 1 (Fig. 27, c) indicates that the 7-E structure was stepped down both to the west and, at this point, to the north as well. A stepped, inset, entranceway to the Str. 7-E surface is thus postulated, facing the plaza on the west.

The southern and eastern limits of Str. 7-E are not known, but its northern limit began at the north wall of pit A-11 where a corner of a clay-faced wall descending to the north was observed in the northwest corner. An apparently corresponding bank of packed earth was uncovered in the southwest corner of excavation A-17b (Pl. 26, c). A minimum surface area of 15 x 15 m. is postulated for this early stepped platform.

Str. 7-E was constructed of a well-compacted refuse-laden brown topsoil or silt and contains no clay and few stones in its inner fill (note Pl. 24, e). Retaining walls of small boulders were provided at the peripheries of the structure, however. Over these simple walls a facing of puddled earth was applied and given a troweled finish, as were the floors. Both floor and wall surfaces were typically a red-to-yellow color. The yellow seems to be due to the inclusion of fine yellow sand in the mix, but the red is clearly the result of firing. The burned effect was more notable on the inner surfaces detected in pits A-11 and A-11a and it may have resulted accidentally from domestic or ceremonial fires. However, the consistency of the superimposed clay floors, each with comparable firing and a section of wall surface also fired, suggests intentional firing, a not uncommon practice. Obviously, excavation of a greater area of the Str. 7-E surface is required to resolve this problem here. The apparently very poor natural cohesiveness of the fill and surfacing materials used in this structure certainly warranted the use of fire as an additional hardening agent.

The original Str. 7-E was resurfaced with new floors at least four times. These slight accretions raised the platform height to approximately 2 m. Related additions were made to the front of the structure, first recovering the northward-facing terrace and later filling-in the inset feature altogether (Fig. 27, c).

Burials 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 were all placed relatively late in the 7-E building sequence (see below). The pottery offering vessels with these burials are considered type objects for the Escalera phase. Similar pottery fragments are found throughout the fill of the structures, however, and suggest that the Escalera ceramic
and architectural innovations were nearly coeval developments at Chiapa de Corzo.

The group of Escalera-phase burials encountered by pits A-11 and A-11a were located 2 to 4 m. south of the northern edge of the 7-E structure. In the instances of Burials 5 and 6, only the offerings were recovered, the skeletons remaining in the unexcavated portions of the mound. It is certainly probable that additional burials and perhaps major tombs are located to the south of these discovered burials, nearer the center axis of the platform. This probability, together with the certain presence of the so-far-little-known Escalera architecture, qualifies the south-central portion of Mound 7 as the most profitable area for future investigations seeking important additional knowledge of this apparently early 5th century B.C. cultural phase.

Structure 7-F3

The 7-F3 structure seems to have been a primary platform about 2.20 to 2.50 m. high, with a stairway on the east (Fig. 27, a-b). Both it and the 7-E platform it covers have an orientation approximately in line with present magnetic north, in contrast to the later stages which have a general axis of 20° east of magnetic north. Excavation A-17b showed the 7-F3 platform to be an extension of the older 7-E platform northward and presumably eastward as well (Fig. 27, b2). The fill for the Stage F extension was a brown soil similar to that of Stage E but now poorly compacted and instead held in place by cellular fill walls (Pl. 26, b-c, e, g). An additional innovation is the replacement of the clay floors with a poor quality lime plaster. This plaster appeared to be a disintegrated natural limestone, such as the caliche common at the site, pounded and finished in place, rather than a burned lime.

The 7-F3 plaster floor covered the earthen fill over the western retaining walls, and on the northern side of the excavation sloped to base level toward the east (Fig. 27, b1; Pl. 26, a, b). This eastward descent of the plaster covered what is apparently the sloping northern balustrade of an eastern stairway (see Str. 7-F2 below). The stairs were represented by the lower fill-walls in the southeast sector of excavation A-17b (Pl. 26, g). These stair steps were not covered by an intact plaster floor at the time of excavation but their profile was clearly noted in the south wall of the trench (Pl. 26, e).

Although a number of the 7-F3 fill-walls were of a few courses only, those on the high western and low eastern extremes and the earthen fill between them rested upon a shallow deposit of brown soil overlying the C-horizon of caliche (Fig. 27, b1). This shallow underlying deposit contained much burned earth, ashes and charcoal and few sherds, apparently Escalera-phase refuse associated with the adjacent 7-E platform. No trace was found of any primary Dili-phase refuse such as that beneath the center of Str. 7-E, the inference being that all nearby existing refuse had been cleared to bedrock at the beginning of its construction.

Structure 7-F2

An application of 20 cm. of calcareous earth and limestone rubble (caliche) raised the level of the 7-F3 structure floor but otherwise seems not to have affected its form. The new floor level was very evident over the central portion of the platform as uncovered in the west end of excavation A-17b (Pl. 26, a-b), but was less clear on the eastern slope. The 7-F2 addition was also very clear in both pits A-11 and A-11a and appears to be represented on the west face of the mound by a row of stones overlying a yellow, sandy floor at a comparable level (Fig. 27, a). The westward descent of the latter stone row and floor indicates a parallel to the eastern 7-F3 slope and suggests either that the latter slope may actually have been the exterior form all the way around the 7-F3 platform or else that an additional stairway with sloping balustrades existed on the west.

Structure 7-F1

Over the Str. 7-F2 platform surface a 70 to 80 cm. fill of black clay and decomposed limestone was placed, raising the platform height to about 3.40 m. This height is maintained to the east as far as the A-17b trench extended and marks a major extension of the platform floor level in that direction (Fig. 27, b1). Upon the clay fill a layer of small rounded stones had been laid as a floor. This pebble floor is traceable only across excavation A-17b and the north side of A-11. On the south of A-11 and across A-11a the black clay surface is apparent but very irregular. This structural
addition is identified as 7-F1 on the basis of sherd content and two cache vessels of Francesa phase found within the black clay (see below).

Nothing is known of the western features of Str. 7-F1, since none of the black clay fill showed in the western Trench 1. It is possible that it had stepped down to the 7-F2 level on the west at a point eastward of that reached by Trench 1. It is also possible that the face of the 7-F1 structure had eroded away; since no clear evidence of either Stage G or H construction was noted in the Mound 7 trenches, a relative abandonment of several centuries is postulated. The next formal construction activity seems not to have taken place until the Istmo phase (see below).

Structures 7-12 and 7-11

Further investigation of Mound 7 may find evidence of Guanacaste or Horcones-phase utilization, perhaps in the uninvestigated northern portion facing the Mounds 7, 12, and 13 court which underwent slight but poorly known development during these phases (Hicks and Rozaire, 1960: 5, 6; Mason, 1960a: 4). But, as indicated above, present evidence shows the intact structural features immediately above Str. 7-F1 to pertain to Stage I. A single row of faced limestone blocks crossing Trench 1 just behind and below the 7-12 wall may represent some Stage H terracing activity on the Mound 1 slope, but it seems insufficient evidence on which to base a formal structure. A lime plaster floor, 60 cm. below the present cleared surface of the mound, covers Str. 7-Fl and extends to the west into Trench 1 (Fig. 27, a). Here the floor is badly slumped as a result of heavy stone fill above and loosely compacted fill below, but it appears originally to have connected with an insloping stone wall located at the western extremity of the slump. This 7-12 wall was in very poor shape (Pl. 27, d) but is thought to be the western counterpart of a wall revealed in a recent pit made by the owner on the north slope of the mound (Pl. 27, c-c'). Stone lines visible on the eroding south slope of the mound indicate the presence of a similar wall there. Trench 1 was too far south to detect a supposedly frontal stairway calculated to be located on the center axis of the mound and facing west on the Mound 1 plaza.

An additional good quality lime plaster floor (7-11) was present on the western surface of the mound where it had been exposed for use by the modern occupants (Pl. 27, a, f). This floor was not detected in any of the excavations in the center of the mound. Presumably the roots of the giant fig tree, plus grubbing activities of the recent occupants and their animals, had destroyed any vestiges that may have existed there. Neither of the 7-12 and 7-11 floors were encountered in excavation A-17b. The remnants of a faced stone wall extending east-west at the south edge of this excavation (Fig. 27, b1) indicate that a platform began here where the lime floors ended and extended northward. A comparable platform is seen to have existed on the west side of the mound surface during the 7-11 substage (Fig. 27, a). Structure 7-11 was therefore functioning as a platform court, sharing a similar function with Strs. 5-I and 1-I on the same plaza (pp. 19-21; Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: 27-31).

Structure 7-J

Although the evidence is fragmentary as a result of surface erosion and the recent activity of the owner, it seems certain that a Stage J structure covered over the 7-11 platform, accounting for the remnant of plastered wall seen in Fig. 27, a, and explaining the presence of Jiquipilas-phase sherds in the fill outside of this wall stub. It appears to have been of a terraced nature similar to Str. 1-J (ibid., Fig. 3, section A-A'). Removal by the owner of the upper meter of fill from all but the north and south ends of the mound surface plus the natural erosion make it unlikely that any adequate conception of this final construction stage can ever be recovered from Mound 7.

Mound 7 Burials

Burial 1

Location. Intrusive through all but uppermost of the Str. 7-E floors, 3.70 m. below the surface of Mound 7 in pit A-11 (Fig. 27, a, b3).

Period. Escalera phase.

Grave. Simple interment, with burial surrounded by field stones (Pl. 24, e).

Age. Adult.

Position. Extended, supine, head to the north, face to the east (Pl. 24, f).

Furniture. Two pottery vessels, placed at the left shoulder and waist; a large fragment of a
polished white-slip deep bowl with incised lines at circumference of mouth and base (Pl. 24, e2); one rudely made brown cup with fugitive white slip (Pl. 24, e1). The vessel fragment contained bones of a small mammal imbedded in a red pigment.

**Burial 2**

*Location.* Intrusive through all but the uppermost of the Str. 7-E floors, 3.50 m. below the present surface of Mound 7 in pits A-11 and A-11a (Fig. 27, a, b3). Placed parallel at 35 cm. west of and 10 cm. higher than Burial 1 (note discovery tunnel at right in Pl. 24, e).

*Period.* Escalera phase.

*Grave.* Simple interment in fill of stones and earth.

*Age.* Youth.

*Position, condition.* Extended, supine, head to the north, face upright. Bones were fragile and fragmentary as a result of immaturity and damaging effects of field stones upon which they rested. Only partly exposed and all but the skull fragments were left in situ due to difficult access in tunnel.

*Furniture.* Polished red plate (Pl. 25, a), inverted over the lower face and chest, and a polished mottled black whistling vessel placed along the right side at waist (Fig. 28; Pl. 25, a1).

**Burial 3**

*Location.* 20 cm. above the sterile black clay level at the western base of Mound 7 (Fig. 27, a). Burial was in Trench 1, trunk within north wall.

*Period.* Escalera phase.

*Grave.* Simple interment.

*Age.* Adult.

*Position, condition.* Extended, supine, head to the north (Pl. 24, d). Bones were reduced to fragments by weight of overburden and dampness of position. Diligent search produced 13 well-worn teeth.

*Furniture.* Two brown slightly constricted-orifice bowls placed at left side of head and shoulders (Pl. 24, d, d1-d2); red-brown restricted-orifice bowl fragment placed at feet (Pl. 24, d3); and fine paste mottled black restricted-orifice bowl fragment placed at the waist (Pl. 24, d4).

**Burial 4**

*Location.* Intrusive through next to uppermost Str. 7-E floor, 2.90 m. below surface of Mound 7 in pit A-11a (Fig. 27, b4).

*Period.* Escalera phase.

*Grave.* Simple interment in fill excavation.

*Age.* Adult.

*Position, condition.* Extended, supine, arms at sides, head to the south (Pl. 25, b). Bones smashed and fragile from leaching and weight of overburden. Skull completely disintegrated by ant nest within covering bowl.

*Furniture.* Polished orange bowl inverted over head (Pl. 25, b2); blotchy red round-side bowl (Pl. 25, b1) at feet (discovered within south wall of Pit A-11).

**Burial 5**

*Location.* Intrusive through next-to-uppermost of Str. 7-E floors and resting upon clay floor 2.50 m. from surface of Mound 7 in pit A-11a (Fig. 27, b4).

*Period.* Escalera phase.

*Grave.* Apparently simple interment.

*Age, position.* Skeleton not exposed but position of the offerings indicates it to be extended, head to south, and probably adult.

*Furniture.* Presumably near the head were a
white-slip brown "urn" (Pl. 25, c, cl) covered by inverted polished red flaring-wall bowl with everted, incised rim (Pl. 25, c3). Discovered near the south wall of pit A-I 1a and presumably at the feet of Burial 5 was a polished black-brown bowl with sides squeezed inward, resulting in a figure-eight orifice (Pl. 25, c2).

Burial 6

Location. Intrusive through the three lowermost floors of Str. 7-E at a depth of 3.40 m. from the surface of Mound 7 in pit A-I la (Fig. 27, b4).

Period. Escalera phase.

Grave. Simple interment in fill excavation.

Age, position. Uncertain as skeleton not exposed, but position of offerings indicates an extended adult with head to south.

Furniture. Presumably at the head were a large, deep, polished white-slip vessel with a negative decoration of dots and triangles (Pl. 25, d, d2). This vessel contained the fragmentary bones of a small mammal, fragments of two polished white-slip restricted-orifice bowls (Pl. 25, d1, d6), and very fragile fragments of a poorly fired miniature black vase (Pl. 25, d7). At the west base of the large urn were a rough stone stained with red pigment, and a small polished white-slip restricted-orifice bowl resting upon a miniature bowl of similar ware with sides squeezed in to form a square orifice (Pl. 25, d, d3-d4). The square-orifice bowl also bore a negative design, apparently created by omission of slip over design area, same as the large urn. Found within the east wall of pit A-I 1a and presumably at the feet of Burial 6 was a fine paste mottled-black bowl with composite walls (Pl. 25, d5).

Mound 7 Caches

Cache 7-1

Type. Terminal offering (or merely refuse?).

Location. 2.65 m. below the surface of Mound 7 in pit A-11.

Period. Escalera phase.

Contents. Single restricted-orifice or "neckless" jar lying on its side in a bed of ashes (Pl. 24, g).

Cache 7-2

Type. Dedicatory offering (?).

Location. East end of excavation A-17b, at depth of 1.40 m. below surface of Mound 7 and beneath Str. 7-F1 floor (Fig. 27, b1; Pl. 26, d).

Period. Francesa phase.

Contents. Tall brown vessel with fugitive white slip (Pl. 26, d1). Vessel contained 2 jade earplug (?) flares (Pl. 26, d2-d2'), a perforated seashell pendant (Pl. 26, d3-d3'), a jade bead (Pl. 26, d5), and a sherd-backed iron-pyrite mosaic mirror (Pl. 26, d4). The pyrite pieces, originally imbedded in a calcareous cement, were badly oxidized and most had apparently disintegrated entirely.

Cache 7-3

Type. Terminal offering (?).

Location. Against south wall of excavation A-17b beneath Str. 7-F1 floor, 1.40 m. below surface of Mound 7 (Fig. 27, b1).

Period. Francesa phase.

Contents. A single, unusually large composite-silhouette polished brown vessel with incised design (Pl. 26, f'). The vessel was smashed flat, indicating that it collapsed before any dirt had been able to filter into it, and thus probably immediately upon covering in the fill at the time of construction (Pl. 26, f).

Mound 8

A roughly oval platform about 55 x 65 m. in area, 4 m. high, and with gently sloping sides, Mound 8 occupies an apparently functional position on the west side of the Mound 1 plaza (Fig. 21; Pl. 1). But the function remains an enigma. Trenching of the eastern and southern slopes and central surface of the mound exposed only a few remnants of architectural features. The evidence from Trenches 2 and 4 and excavations A-26 and A-29, dug by the author in 1955 and 1956 (Fig. 29), indicates the following sequence.

Structure 8-F3

Mound 8 is the only large mound investigated at Chiapa de Corzo not immediately underlain by limestone bedrock or caliche. The apparently wet nature of this locale as compared with the ledge areas showing early occupation on other sides of the plaza here undoubtedly explains its relatively late use.
in the history of the site (see page 36). The lowest levels of all excavations in this mound show an unstratified mixture of Dili, Escalera, and Francesa sherds overlying sterile black clay. Although light occupation during these three phases could conceivably result in this situation, as detected in the small total area encompassed by the excavations, it is more probable that existing refuse was brought in and laid down to a depth of 20 to 40 cm. over the swampy black mud of the zone. Over this fill there is evidence of a short-lived but definite occupation, to which pertains the apparently multi-roomed Str. 8-F3 (Pl. 28, a).

The boulder base-walls of this structure stood in places to a height of 50 cm. A gap in the northeast wall paved with smaller stones suggests a doorway. As evidenced by several large fragments of baked clay with small pole impressions found at the base of the boulders, the upper walls of these rooms seem to have been made of wattle and daub. Presumably the structure was a domestic dwelling.

A granite mano or grinding stone and a gray obsidian flake blade were also found at the base level of the 8-F3 structure, though whether they were primary refuse or not is impossible to say. Digging at this level with water seeping in (page 36) was very difficult. Related but shallow occupational debris was definitely present in the eastern section of Trench 2 where collapsed storage vessels, shells, and quantities of carbon and ashes were found at a comparable level over the black soil overlying the sterile black clay. Just west of this refuse area in Trench 2 a boulder paving commenced and extended westward, apparently coinciding with the base of Str. 8-F3.

Structure 8-F2

Over the base-walls and occupation zone of Str. 8-F3 was placed a fill of silty soil containing abundant sherds of the Francesa and earlier phases. This building operation resulted in a platform raised approximately 1 m. above the surrounding terrain. The 8-F2 platform was surfaced with an irregular layer of yellow clay and irregular stones varying in thickness from 10 to 60 cm. and extending through all excavations (Fig. 29). A parallel is noted here with the yellow 7-F2 growth layer in Mound 7 (Fig. 27, a, b), and it is apparent that these two mounds experienced related Stage F accretions. But no evidence of even pounded lime floors was found in any of the Mound 8 excavations; no evidence of either exterior supporting walls or superstructures was found in the eastern and southern excavations. In Trench 2 the yellow layer slowly descends and dwindles to nothing, suggesting that no formal boundaries were ever present.

Structure 8-F1

Structure 8-F1 resulted from raising the existing platform an additional 80 to 110 cm. Fill for this addition was brown silty soil containing very few stones but many potsherds, broken obsidian flake blades, and granitic grinding stone fragments. The 8-F1 platform seems to have been in part surfaced with a lens of irregular small stones (again note the parallel with Str. 7-F1). A row of large boulders extending north-south 35 cm. below the eastern mound slope surface may have served as a retention wall for this substage (Fig. 29).

Structure 8-G

A Stage G platform addition is hypothesized for Mound 8 on the basis of the sparse appearance of Guanacaste-phase sherds in the level above Str. 8-Fl. Except for the surface zone of humus-stained black soil, the uppermost .80 to 1.20 m. of fill of Mound 8 is gray to brown mix with many small stones and potsherds differing little from lower fill; the Guanacaste-phase sherds were rare. As with the later Stage F platforms there was no sign of superstructures or primary refuse but the area sampled was admittedly small in proportion to the total mound area.

Annual plowing of the Mound 8 surface has been effective in destroying all vestiges of its final occupation. No evidence other than very rare sherds suggests any post-Guanacaste utilization of the mound, a curious fact in view of the large raised surface available at this critical position in the southwest quadrant grouping. Apparently its post-Guanacaste role (and late Francesa and Guanacaste as well) was one involving neither superstructures nor permanent occupation. It may have served as a ceremonial or dance platform (for a parallel in the Maya civilization see Smith, 1950: 72).

The western edge of Mound 8, on a separate parcel of land, is planted heavily to maguey and was uninvestigated. More stones
on the surface there and no, or certainly less, plowing may make this a more likely area for determining the nature of platform walls if such ever existed.

**MOUND 9**

No investigation was made of Mound 9, a circular mound about 2 m. high along the Acala road (Fig. 21). But the occupants of a dwelling constructed at the northwestern edge of the mound had excavated a considerable distance southward into its core in search of building material. No vestiges of floors or walls were noted in the resulting excavation faces and the fill seemed to approximate that of Mound 8.

**MOUND 10**

The Mound 10 situation has been much confused by modern occupation. It lies at the western extreme of the mound site, relatively isolated, within the present town area of Chiapa de Corzo. The Chiapa-Acala road has for some time passed over its summit, at either side of which are located modern dwellings of adobe brick or wattle (Pl. 28, b). No ancient architectural features were noticeable on the mound surface. Domestic use and maguey plantings discouraged testing of the mound. Nevertheless, frequent reports of burials and carved stone balls and other objects encountered in the vicinity of Mound 10 led the author to dig A-49, a deep 2 x 2 m. pit. With the encouragement of the owner, this was dug on the north side of the mound summit into the patio behind his house (Pl. 28, b). The pit, sunk at a point within the general surface level of the mound as presently leveled, went through over 3 m. of deliberate fill but failed to reveal many structural details (Fig. 30).

An 80 cm.-thick primary Dili phase occupational deposit was encountered at the bottom of the pit, 3.10 m. below the present disturbed surface of the mound. Over this a platform represented by 2.10 m. of deliberately placed stone with little uncompacted earth fill seems to have been erected during the Guanacaste or Horcones phases. The south profile of the pit suggests that the platform was stepped up at this point. Subsequent excavations made by the owner into the east slope of the mound revealed stone walls and floors which appear to represent lower terrace construction related to the core structure.

The compact gray soil and stone fill above the core structure in Mound 10 represents a later structure. The stone objects shown in Pl. 28, c-e are apparently related to this latest construction, according to information provided by their discoverer, Don Juan Aguilar, owner of the property.

The terrain underlying Mound 10 is uneven, dropping away to a gully on the northeast where the limestone bedrock comes to the surface in places. A test pit (A-52) made in this vicinity (rear patio of home occupied by Sr. Antonio Pérez) encountered only 50 cm. of culture-bearing earth above a meter of sterile black clay overlying yellow sandy clay. Sherds recovered from the surface lots were primarily of the Postclassic, Colonial, and Modern periods. Included was a broken copper axe blade, the only metal tool recovered to date at the mound site. If earlier material had ever existed on the slope here it had been gathered up for inclusion in the
Mound 10 fill. The area may also have been affected by erosion subsequent to the Mound 10 occupation but preceding the Postclassic occupation.

MOUND 11

Due to the presence of the modern municipal water storage tank on its surface, no investigation was made of Mound 11. For the placement of the concrete tank the southern two-thirds of the mound summit had been removed to a depth of about two meters. Examination of the excavation face left exposed on the north of the tank showed no trace of floors or walls. Abundant pottery fragments in the fill, here about 13 m. above the surrounding terrain, were entirely of the Preclassic phases. The possibility thus exists that Mound 11 is one of the largest early pyramids at Chiapa de Corzo, apparently contemporary with Mound 36 on the north (see below).
IV. EXCAVATIONS IN THE NORTHWEST QUADRANT

INTRODUCTION

With little suggestion of formal assemblage, the northwest quadrant mounds seem to be oriented toward the barranca at the northern edge of the site and the Rio Chico stream which flows at its base (Fig. 31; Lowe and Agrinier, 1960; Fig. 67).

The western third of the northwest quadrant is occupied by house plots and streets pertaining to the Barrio Nuevo of Chiapa de Corzo. The soil of this section of the quadrant is typically shallow with limestone bedrock or shale beds appearing on the surface at various places. Mounds 23 to 26 have a late appearance though no investigations were made. In a road-materials pit in the bluff at the extreme southwest of this quadrant a heavy, intrusive deposit of Postclassic date was examined in the face of the cut. Copper and gold beads were reportedly found in this deposit, a likely enough occurrence in view of the copper bells and a chisel recovered from a contemporary Postclassic (or "Chiapanec")

Figure 31. SIMPLIFIED PLAN OF THE NORTHWEST QUADRANT OF THE CHIAPA DE CORZO ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

Showing 1955-1958 excavations. Figure references next to excavations indicate stratigraphic sections illustrated in this report.
burial offering in a lower street of Chiapa de Corzo (Lowe, 1957: 3, 15; 1959: 26).

Over the eastern two-thirds of the northwest quadrant a heavy black soil is noted as quite general, frequently very rocky. The abundant small boulders and rock fragments are construction debris, much of it eroded or plowed out of the mounds, all of which are quite shapeless and show no architectural features. Weathered potsherds, bits of obsidian, and grinding-stone fragments are seen abundantly on the surface wherever it is plowed.

No evidence of any prehispanic occupation later than the Jiquipilas or Early Classic period was found by excavations in the northwest quadrant, though the relative area investigated was small and perhaps not completely representative. The test pits both in and out of the mounds suggest a culture-history different in no significant aspect from that of the southwest quadrant (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: 7-12). Sherd-bearing deposits of the Cotorra or earliest Chiapa de Corzo phase were found only on the edge of the barranca north of Mound 36. The Mounds 27 to 36 complex, principal grouping in the quadrant, seems to have been built up most heavily during the Francesca phase. The southern portion of the quadrant tested by excavations A-126 and A-127 was free of cultural debris prior to the Horcones phase, perhaps as a result of earlier use of surface soil and stones for building material. More extensive observations cannot be made on the basis of the slight scale of investigations. Only Mounds 17, 33, and 36 were probed, and these inadequately.

In January, 1959, test pit A-126, 2 x 2 m. in area, was dug into the base of the south slope of Mound 17 by D. Brockington. This pit was one of the series designed to check the nature of the archeological occupation in this previously uninvestigated zone of the site. Dug by arbitrary 15 cm. levels, the pit reached sterile black clay at 1.50 to 1.65 m. below datum and at 2.55 m. struck caliche. Datum was approximately 1 m. above the surrounding land level.

A low platform wall of faced stones about 35 cm. high was found to rest upon the 75 cm. level (Fig. 33). A slight widening of the pit located the southwest corner of this structure and permitted removal of two Horcones-phase caches (see below). The cache vessels (Figs. 34, 35) are very similar to those found in caches related to Stage H structures in Mounds 1 and 5 and we have assigned the Mound 17 structure to that stage also. The low wall encountered by excavation A-126 is undoubtedly associated with a larger structure in the interior of the mound. The fill above the low wall in A-126 contained a few Istmo and Jiquipilas-phase sherds, suggesting that some later use of the structure was made. Fill from beneath the wall contained Horcones-phase sherds to the level of sterile subsoil.

**Figure 32. RESTORED POLISHED ORANGE BOWL FROM BURIAL 26 (ESCALERA PHASE) SCALE 1/5.**

**Figure 33. NORTH-SOUTH SECTION OF MOUND 17**

Showing excavation A-126 and location of architectural feature and caches.
MOUND 17 CACHES

Cache 17-1

Type. Dedicatory offering (?).

Location. 60 cm. below southwest corner of Stage H structure in Mound 17 excavation A-126 (Fig. 33; Pl. 28, g).

Period. Horcones phase.

Contents. Group of pottery vessels (Fig. 34). The vessels were originally placed upright or inverted, closely clustered as if deposited within a pit (Pl. 28, g). The caches rested upon a deposit of fine white ash. Within and among the vessels were three obsidian flake blades.

Cache 17-2

Type. Terminal offering (?).

Location. Just south and 20 cm. below base of Stage H wall encountered in excavation A-126 at the base of south slope of Mound 17 (Fig. 33). Apparently placed in intrusive pit (Pl. 28, f).

Period. Horcones phase.

Contents. Mass of smashed pottery vessels (Fig. 35; Pl. 28, f). Five obsidian flake blades, bits of carbon, miscellaneous sherds, and fragments of worked shell were included in the offering.

Figure 34. POTTERY VESSELS FROM CACHE 17-1 (HORCONES PHASE)

a: Polished brown bridge-spout jar, with vertical grooves and circular depressions on shoulder. b: Orange flaring-wall bowl with thickened lip, found inverted inside f. c: Coarse buff inner-horn burner bowl. d-e: Black round-side bowls; cache included another vessel identical to e but with oxidized rim. f: Brown slip round-side bowl. g-j: Coarse buff standing-wall bowls; h was nested in an additional bowl of similar dimensions, and another vessel similar to g was not restored. k: Coarse buff dish found upright within h. l: Coarse buff bowl found inverted under b and f. m: Coarse buff cup. n: Coarse buff basin with orange-to-black firing clouds. (See Pl. 28, g.) Scale 1/5.
Figure 35. Pottery Vessels from Cache 17-2 (Horchones Phase)

a: Coarse buff inner-horn burner bowl.  
b: Rude coarse buff vertical-wall vessel; fragments of two similar vessels were included in the cache.  
c: Polished brown bridge-spout jar with grooved shoulders. Scale 1/5.

MOUND 17 EAST WING

Two low, featureless, much-cultivated eminences extended southward from Mound 17 (Fig. 31). The eastern wing, a long low rise about 50 cm. high and 100 m. long, was tested by Donald Brockington in 1959 as part of a cross-site transect study designed to test the nature and depth of occupation. A 2 x 2 m. pit (A-125) dug in the approximate center of this scarcely perceptible mound revealed Dili phase occupational debris resting upon sterile caliche at the 1.20 m. level. Forty-five cm. above the sterile base Escalera sherds began to appear, mixed with the Dili material. Burial 26 (see below) was encountered at the summit of the Escalera deposit, 15 cm. from the mound surface. In the 15 cm. surface level sherds of the Francesa and Guanacaste phases appeared, but none of later phases.

The evidence provided by excavation A-125 suggests that a buried Escalera-phase platform accounts for the east wing of Mound 17. Sherd content was very low and a dense rock fill characterized the structural core overlying the Dili-phase occupational deposit. This rock fill certainly does not represent a natural accumulation of household refuse. Burial 26 was thought by the excavator to have been disturbed and reburied in relatively recent times, but it is equally plausible that it was a secondary burial interred anciently in the platform surface.

It is apparent that considerable filling in has taken place in the vicinity of the Mound 17 East Wing. Its locale must originally have been a hollow, since pit A-124, dug only 20 m. to the west, encountered the sterile caliche bedrock at a depth of only 60 cm. below the surface. The A-124 excavation produced exclusively Dili and Escalera-phase sherds.

MOUND 17 EAST WING BURIAL

Burial 26

Location. Approximate center of Mound 17 East Wing, 16 cm. below surface.  
Period. Escalera phase.  
Grave. Simple interment in fill.  
Age, position, condition. Apparently an adult, but bones fragmentary and mixed together—only vestiges of long bones and skull were identified. Probably secondary.  
Furniture. Single incomplete (roughly one-half) polished orange "cuspidor" bowl (Fig. 32), fragments of which were mixed with the burial.

MOUND 33

Occupying a southwestern position around the most obvious ceremonial court in the northwest quadrant, Mound 33 had been pitted to a depth of several meters by its owner (see Shook, 1956: 24-25). The resultant

Figure 36. North-South Section of Mound 33

Excavation Trench B, showing location of architectural features and burials.
hole exposed superimposed lime plaster floors and remains of a burial and its offering (see below). Except as revealed in this pot-hunting trench no architectural features were noticeable on the eroded and heavily vegetated slopes of the mound (Pl. 29, a).

Trench B was dug 2.5 m. wide from the outer northeast limit of Mound 33 into its center, taking advantage of the existing excavation. The trench was first excavated to bedrock level at the edge of the mound but practical considerations required that its depth and width be restricted as it worked farther into the mound (Pl. 29, b). Three platform walls built up of faced blocks of tabular limestone were exposed by the trench (Fig. 36), each with the same orientation, 80° west of magnetic north. The inner, lower wall appears to be a Stage H structure. The uppermost and outer, lower, faced-stone walls appear to represent a two-stage terraced pyramid with a poor lime floor meeting its base. Rare Istmo-phase sherds found in the fill outside of this wall suggest that the larger structure erected over the Stage H platform was of Stage I. The innermost boulder wall, on the other hand, is of a Stage F structure, apparently also a two-stage platform; a lower boulder wall probably exists in the unexcavated portion of the trench. The earthen floors cut through by the central pit represent earlier phases of the Stage F structure at a time when it was apparently only a building platform less than a meter high, perhaps utilizing the buried exterior wall postulated above. The Mound 33 excavation was made by Richard Madison in 1955.

The orientation of the Mound 33 structures, noted as 10° east of magnetic north, varies 10 degrees from that of contemporary structures excavated in the southwest quadrant and seems also not to accord with the orientation of its mound group (Fig. 32). The eroded nature of the outer extremities of the Mound 33 structures and the failure to clear any of their floor surfaces make it impossible to conjecture intelligently about the nature of any superstructures which they may have supported.

MOUND 33 BURIALS

Burial Tr. B-1

Location. Apparently a multiple burial beneath the uppermost Stage F floor in the approximate center of Mound 33 (Fig. 36). The burial offerings were first noted exposed in the sides of the cut made by the property owner (ibid.) but additional items were recovered during the excavation of Trench B.

Period. Francesa phase.

Grave.Apparently simple interment.

Age, position. Unknown, as only a few fragments of bones were recovered. Position of the discovered offering bowls in the north, west, and southwest faces of the 2.5 m-square pot-hunter's trench indicates that more than one burial had been destroyed.

Furniture. A red-brown, everted-rim bowl inverted over charcoal and ashes was recovered from the south face of the pit in the spring of 1955 (op. cit., Fig. 2, g) in addition to an unbaked mud-ware vessel containing two jade beads found in the west face. Later in the same year a black-brown composite-silhouette bowl with a grooved slash-and-crescent design was found in the south face of the pit (Pl. 29, d). Reportedly from the "center" of the pit came a coarse-ware vertical-wall cup 8 cm. high and 8 cm. wide at the mouth. The landowner testified that he had taken out three similar small vessels during his excavations.

Remarks. The small coarse-ware cups are not typical of the Francesa phase and probably were dedicatory offerings associated with the post-Stage F structures (cf. Mound 67 caches, pp. 69-71).

Burial Tr. B-2

Location. On bedrock 2.10 m. south of the north base of Mound 33, 1.60 m. below present mound slope surface (Fig. 36).

Period. Probably Istmo phase.

Grave. Simple interment, but covered with flat stones (Pl. 29, c).

Age, position. Apparently adult, tightly flexed, lying on right side and facing south. Bones completely smashed by overlying stones and weight of overburden.

Furniture. None.

MOUND 36

Due to its nine-meter height and its location upon a slightly elevated area, Mound 36 appears to be the highest mound at the site, and is in fact only exceeded in this respect by Mounds 11 and 13. Nevertheless, it had no known occupation after the Late Preclassic period, and was constructed to its present height during the Francesa phase. Despite its heavy vegetation, surface examination of the mound showed a slight terracing of its southern slope, as though of stairs. The unusual steepness of the Mound 36 slopes had pre-
vented their use for agricultural purposes and large stones were particularly abundant on its surface, suggesting the presence of architectural features disturbed only by natural erosion. On the small level area at the mound's summit barely discernible lines of stones were noted and thought to represent building foundations.

Structure 36-F

As limited time at the end of 1956 did not permit intensive investigation of Mound 36, a limited clearing of the indicated surface feature was begun (A-34). But no floors connected with the surface lines of stones appeared and these were found to be in fact fill walls for a platform of which no finished surface remained (Pl. 29, e). Amid these fill walls was an upright offering vessel, Cache 36-1. This vessel and fill sherds indicated a Francesa phase construction date for this uppermost addition of Mound 36.

Continuing the A-34 excavation downward, the surface-level fill walls were found to rest upon a floor of very poor, ashy lime laid directly upon earth fill at 1.40 m. below mound surface (Fig. 37). A terrace faced with the same material connected this floor to another 40 cm. lower down at the south side of the excavation (Pl. 29, j). We have labeled these uppermost floors 36-F2.

Excavation A-34 was continued to the 6 m. depth without encountering any architectural feature other than two additional series of lime-clay floors, similarly laid over earth fill, labeled 36-F3 and 36-F4 (Fig. 37). The fill of the mound had been disturbed anciently in a number of places and the floors which remained were in very poor shape. Working at this depth it was also necessary to limit the area of the exploratory pit to reduced proportions with the result that little of the structural area was actually sampled. But the structural pattern of the platform surfaces was determined to be that of repeating the terrace effect noted for Str. 36-F2. The south terrace edge of Str. 36-F3 was particularly well preserved (Pl. 29, i). A single burial was encountered in the A-34 excavation, 4.20 m. below mound surface in a disturbed section of the Str. 36-F4 floors (Pl. 29, g). The burial lay upon a meter-thick fill of black soil and large stones which contrasted sharply with the rather uniform light brown soil typical of structural fill above and below (Fig. 37). It seems very probable that the fill below Str. 36-F4 represents a Stage E structure, but no data were obtained.

Since no excavation was made into the slopes of Mound 36, we know nothing of the exterior supporting walls. The interior position of the A-34 pit provided no clear details, but there is little doubt that the Stage F structures represent a terraced pyramid of compacted earth plastered with an ashy lime cement. The investigation of Mound 36 was made by the author.

Structure 36-D

Results of a number of pits made at the north and south bases of Mound 36 (see Fig. 31) indicate that a Dili-phase occupation underlies the entire area. Pit A-82 cut through even earlier material, a fill of great limestone boulders and earth containing Cotorra-phase sherds apparently built up by the Dili occupants in a leveling operation on the brow of the hill there. In pit A-35, also on the north
MOUND 36

of the mound, a low basal platform face 20 cm. high was found constructed just above bedrock, running north-south at a depth of about 2 m. below the present land surface. A similar feature of somewhat larger proportions was found in pit 79 where a single course of field stones crossed the trench, north-south, at ca. 50 cm. below the land surface—greater distance from the Mound 36 erosion talus and the increased slope of the land here accounts for the more shallow depth of this structural feature surely contemporary with that in pit A-35. West of the A-79 wall the fill was of heavy clay whereas on the east it was of lighter soil with many stones, the conclusion being that the clay formed a basal leveling platform behind the line of stones. All sherds from below the level of the stones were of the Dili phase (sherds from above it dated no later than the Horcones phase). It seems probable that during the Dili phase the entire area underlying Mound 36 was artificially leveled and terraced—evidences of such activity were found in four of the six pits dug there.

In pit A-128-129, on the south side of Mound 36, the east face of a larger, more formal basal platform was encountered which we have identified as Str. 36-D (Pl. 29, h). D. Brockington, who excavated the structure in his final pit of the cross-site transect series (p. 53), describes it as follows:

The wall base is about 85 cm. below the surface of the ground. A slight trench about 10 cm. deep was apparently cut into the rocky caliche below the wall and filled with a black clay mixed with gravel. Set into this foundation, the bottom course of the wall is formed of slabs of sandstone. One of the slabs is 75 cm. long, 40 cm. wide, and 10 cm. thick; a second is 1 m. x 30 x 15 cm. These stones are rather uniform (Pl. 29, h). Above the slabs is a layer of 25 to 30 cm. thick of a single course of water-worn boulders laid in two rows. On top of the boulder course additional layers of irregular slabs are placed. The highest point in the wall has three slab courses over the boulders and stops only 6 cm. below the present ground level. Between the wall stones is a black clay mortar similar to that serving as a foundation, and this material may have been applied to the face of the wall as well. A fill of light brown earth and many rocks was placed behind this wall.

A deposit of brown soil 50 cm. deep resting against the face of the 36-D platform contained abundant potsherds, all pertaining to the Dili phase. Sherds from two 15 cm. levels of darker topsoil overlying this deposit as well as those from the platform fill were also all of the Dili phase. Only in the surface level were later sherds present.

The 36-D basal platform is the most impressive Stage D structure so far known at Chiapa de Corzo despite the fact that only 3 m. of its eastern face were uncovered. Its complete excavation could be expected to provide additional data respecting the Dili-phase occupation. Its close association with the huge Francesa-phase structure in Mound 36 pointedly demonstrates the important role played by this locale in the early history of Chiapa de Corzo.

MOUND 36 BURIAL AND CACHE

Burial 20

Location. 4.20 m. below surface of Mound 36, in a disturbed section of Str. 36-F4 floor (Fig. 37).

Period. Francesa phase.

Grave. Simple interment over layer of black clay resting on large rocks (Pl. 29, g).

Age, position. Bones severely smashed and extremely friable. Probably adult, extended with head to north.

Furniture. Single polished red plate with slightly everted rim (Pl. 29, g2) placed upright along waist; "duck bill" jade pendant (Pl. 29, g1); a tiny jade bead and an obsidian blade. The bones and surrounding earth were stained red with pigment.

Cache 36-1

Type. Dedicatory offering (?).

Location. Placed upright in fill between fill-walls of Str. 36-F1, 25 cm. from mound surface (Pl. 29, f).

Period. Francesa phase.

Contents. Tall coarse paste, poorly fired vessel 28 cm. high and 18 cm. wide at the mouth (Pl. 29, f).
V. EXCAVATIONS IN THE NORTHEAST QUADRANT

INTRODUCTION

OUR KNOWLEDGE of the northeast quadrant is the least satisfactory of any of the Chiapa de Corzo sectors. The only controlled excavation made there was in Mound 40. Embracing only Mounds 39 to 50, it also appears to have been the most sparsely utilized quadrant of the site (Fig. 38). As noted more clearly on the map of the entire Chiapa site (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960, Fig. 67), the land of the northeast quadrant rises steadily toward the northeast approaching the narrow, high neck of the peninsular hill supporting the site. The land becomes stonier as it rises and has a more shallow topsoil cover. Much of the present Colonia hacienda headquarters is built over surface limestone strata with intermittent or no protective topsoil.

Mound 45 appears to have been formed about a natural rock outcrop on the gentle hill slope. Faced stone blocks imbedded in its surface, nevertheless, vouch for its cultural content and suggest Stage H or I building debris. The land beyond Mounds 45 and 46 becomes very hilly and drops sharply to the stream beds on the north and south. The Rio Nandalumi, source of the modern domestic water for Chiapa de Corzo, has its source in the arroyos beyond the northeastern limit of the ancient site. Some importance of these headwaters even in early archeological times is indicated by the four or more mounds located in the Mango Seco zone, at least one of which has been shown to be the remains of a Francesa-phase structure (see below); the Mango Seco mounds are considered an extension of the northeast quadrant (Fig. 38, inset).

With the exception of Mound 40 and the

Figure 38. SIMPLIFIED PLAN OF THE NORTHEAST QUADRANT OF THE CHIAPA DE CORZO ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

Showing excavation in Mound 40 and the Mango Seco zone (inset, right).
Mango Seco zone, all mounds of the north-east quadrant have pertained to lands of the Colonia hacienda as long as anyone can remember. All have been cultivated or grazed intermittently and none today show any recognizable architectural features. Surface sherds from the quadrant indicate no prehispanic occupation later than the Jiquipilas phase or Early Classic period. It is more than likely that most of the tabular limestone building blocks used by the Protoclassic masons of Chiapa de Corzo were obtained from quarries in the outcrops of this quadrant. Definite locations of such quarries are impossible to place now, as the use of this tabular stone for foundation blocks to support adobe buildings and to a lesser extent for masonry walls continues to this day and has resulted in the complete stripping of all favorable outcrops far beyond the mound site limits.

Examination of the surface between the Pan-American highway and the Rio Chico east of Mound 36 indicates that the early occupation typical of the latter mound continues along the bluff edge at least as far as the vicinity of Mound 45 (Fig. 38). But there the soil cover seems to be very shallow. No substantial evidence of ancient occupation of the steep slopes or of the narrow strip of low lands adjacent to the Rio Chico has been noted, though it is probable that these areas were farmed from the beginning of man's sedentary history at the site. As only the small Mound 40 was investigated, nothing definite can be said about the role of this quadrant in the Chiapa de Corzo culture-history except that the absence of large mound groupings suggests peripheral status.

**MOUND 40**

Mound 40 appeared to have been about half destroyed by right-of-way excavations for the Pan-American highway (Fig. 38). A 2.5 x 2.5 m. pit (A-5) excavated through the surface of the remaining portion of the mound revealed an interesting building sequence (Fig. 39). The occurrence of about 10,000 sherds, plus 9 complete or broken manos and 3 fragments of the legless slab metates with which these stones were used in grinding corn, in the fill of excavation A-5 demonstrates the density of domestic refuse used for fill in erecting the platforms forming Mound 40. This investigation was made by B. Warren in 1955.

**Structure 40-G**

The earliest floor in Mound 40 had been laid down over a 50 cm. accumulation of heavy limestone boulders and Francesa phase refuse resting upon sterile caliche and limestone aggregate (Fig. 39). The floor was a fine sandy earth stained red, apparently with cinnabar. This would seem to have created a floor level little, if at all, above the surrounding ground level, probably for an interior room or small ceremonial area (compare a similar floor in Mound 4a, page 40). Pottery fragments ascribed to the Guanacaste phase from immediately below and above this floor warrant its Stage G identification.

Above 15 cm. of fill placed over the original 40-G floor an additional lens of red pigment was laid down. Directly over this a lime mortar floor, 3 cm. thick, was placed, and immediately above it another lens of red pigment. Above this final red-stained surface a floor of thin stone slab paving was laid. These four superimposed floors indicate periodic enlargement of the original structure and with the ultimate pavement constituted an increase of about 30 cm. At least by this time Str. 40-G must have been a raised platform. Knowledge of its exterior supporting walls or superstructures would be of considerable interest, as this is one of the few certain Stage G structures at the site, but the interior position of the pit did not provide such details.
Structure 40-H

The stone paving of Str. 40-G was covered over with ca. 65 cm. of light brown fill earth and stones. Nothing is known of the exterior wall supporting this fill, but presumably it is similar to the faced stone wall with vertical apron molding discovered as its upper terrace (Pl. 30, a). A lime floor, still intact to a distance 25 cm. out from the base of the 40-H terrace wall, is assumed to have originally connected with the basal platform wall postulated above. This floor turned up and joined the plaster facing of the terrace wall. This latter with its molding still stood in places to a maximum height of 60 cm.; its original height may have been slightly greater. The type of construction, stratigraphic position, and sherd content of the fill substantiate the Stage H assignment of this wall (compare with Str. A38-H, page 73; Pl. 30, f). The 40-H wall ran diagonally across the A-5 excavation, slightly east of north, but its exact orientation was not determined. The incomplete nature of the wall molding indicates that most of it was removed prior to depositing Cache 40-1 and laying the succeeding floor.

Structure 40-1

The final intact structural feature in Mound 40 was a lime plaster floor found 20 cm. below the north edge of the A-5 excavation which disappeared on the south in the eroded mound slope. The floor passed over the partly destroyed 40-H wall and also covered a cache vessel of the Istmo phase (see below). It is questionable whether the supporting platform walls of this structure have survived natural erosion and cultivation practices. No such vestiges were identifiable either on the surface or in the eroded excavation face exposed by the highway cut. Similarly no indications of superstructures were noted.

MOUND 40 CACHE

Cache 40-1

_Type._ Dedicatory offering, placed in fill prior to placing 40-1 floor.

_Location._ 50 cm. below surface of Mound 40,

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Figure 40. POTTERY VESSELS AND MUSHROOM STONE FROM MANGO SECO BURIAL 1 (FRANCESCA PHASE)

*a:* Polished red-orange everted-rim bowl with cloudy (accidental?) resist decoration. *b:* Red-brown slip composite-silhouette bowl. *c:* Restricted-orifice bowl with soft cream slip. *d:* Unslipped black “neckless” jar with incised line around rim. *e-i:* Black-brown to black slip composite-silhouette bowls; missing portions from *g* and *i* may have resulted from “killing” operation. *j:* Pecked and ground limestone “mushroom” stone. Scale 1/5.
upright in west wall of excavation A-5 and beneath the Str. 40-I floor (Fig. 39).

**Period.** Istmo phase.

**Contents.** Rudely made, poorly fired, coarse brown bowl, 25 cm. high and 28 cm. wide at shoulder, covered by large sherd of similar ware (Pl. 30, b). Vessel contained 16 volcanic tuff pebbles of various sizes (Pl. 30, b').

**MANGO SECO MOUNDS AND BURIAL**

Attention was drawn to the four small mounds of the Mango Seco group, about 800 m. east of the main site, by the discovery of a burial in the central one in 1960 (see Fig. 38, inset). Erosion had exposed part of the burial which was noted by one of the former excavation workmen who farmed an irrigated vegetable patch nearby. The burial offering was recovered by the workman and eventually turned over to us. Preliminary investigation of the Mango Seco zone by B. Warren indicates that its prehispanic occupation was limited to the Francesa phase. No indications of architectural features were noted in examination of the heavily vegetated mounds lying between streamlet tributaries of the Rio Nandalumi which rise in springs at the foot of low hills 200 m. farther east. But the following information regarding the burial was obtained.

**Mango Seco Burial 1**

**Location.** About midway on the northwest slope of the central mound of the Mango Seco group (Fig. 38, inset). The burial probably was about 2 m. below the original summit of the 4 m.-high mound.

**Period.** Francesa phase.

**Grave.** Simple interment in fill.

**Age.** Adult.

**Position.** Extended, supine, arms at sides, head to the west.

**Furniture.** Over the upturned face had been placed a black-brown vessel (Fig. 40, i); to the right of the lower right limb had been placed additional pottery vessels (Fig. 40, a-h); and somewhat eastward and below the right foot was placed a pecked and ground “mushroom stone” (Fig. 40, j). Around the neck had been a necklace of jade and other materials and beside the head were reportedly two earspools of green stone (not recovered).

**Remarks.** No mushroom stones have been recovered from controlled excavations at Chiapa de Corzo, but two rather similar objects, of unknown significance, were reportedly found on the property of Teodoro Pérez on Calle Hidalgo at depths of about 30 cm.; these were photographed by H. Berlin in 1955 (Lowe, 1959: Fig. 60, c-d).
VI. EXCAVATIONS IN THE SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

INTRODUCTION

Our rather limited present knowledge indicates that occupation of the southeast quadrant differed in some significant respects from that of the other three quadrants of the Chiapa de Corzo mound site. It has fewer large mounds and more smaller ones (Fig. 41). There is no assemblage suggestive of a ceremonial court or plaza arrangement. But the temporal aspects of the occupation seem not to have differed, as both the lack of formal assemblage and sherds from surface and excavated lots indicate an early date for construction of most of the mound structures.

The land surface of the southeast quadrant rises to north and east. There is then an abrupt fall-off on the eastern extreme, forming a bluff bordering the Rio Nandalumi. Mound complexes 62 and 63 are constructed on outcrops of conglomerate rock. The old Acala road practically delimits the southern boundary of the quadrant, a few small mounds...
south of this line being found only on the hills projecting southward. No cultural features could be found on the slopes of the hills or along the stream bed, though a few small sherd deposits have been located on the fields to the east of the Nandalumi. Irrigation of these latter fields has been carried on for centuries and may have a prehispanic origin.

Many of the southeast quadrant mounds are littered with abundant stones and the soil is everywhere filled with potsherds and rock fragments (note Pl. 31, a). As with most of the site, there appears to be no appreciable zone of this quadrant which was not either torn down or built up by the hand of man very anciently. Its general occupation seems to have ceased after the early part of the Early Classic period. Except for very rare Late Classic and Postclassic sherds on the southern margin there is no evidence of occupation in the sector again until Colonial times. After the Conquest a mill and millpond were constructed on the southeastern bluff, apparently for processing cane grown on the nearby bottom lands.

Of the 68 identified mounds in the southeast quadrant only three, 67, 68, and 80b, were investigated even slightly by the N.W.A.F. Mound 73 had been halved by the Acala road construction but the face of the resultant cut showed only a loose fill of stones and a light, trashy earth, with no discernible architectural features. A few of the other mounds contain pot-hunter’s holes, but there were no tales of anything of note having been found in them. Collector’s items, in fact, are very rarely found or offered for sale in the Chiapa de Corzo region.

MOUND 67
Standing to a present height of six meters, Mound 67 is the tallest in the southeast quadrant. There were no recognizable architectural features visible on its rocky and eroded surface (Pl. 31, a). Other mounds in its vicinity are low and unrelated to it in any obvious ceremonial respect (Fig. 41). To investigate this outstanding position of Mound 67 shallow trenches were made up its east and south slopes, and a deeper excavation was made on its summit (Fig. 42). It did not prove possible to carry the excavation through to a desired conclusion, but, nevertheless, a complex architectural history was revealed. Mound 67 was investigated by J. Alden Mason in 1958.

Structure 67-F
The lowermost meter of fill trenched within Mound 67 produced no pottery later than the Francesa phase, and it therefore seems safe to assign the structure upon which this fill rests to that phase (see section, Fig. 42). Excavation to bedrock would likely have produced evidence of earlier occupation of the locale, as suggested by other trenches in the vicinity. The only portion of Str. 67-F uncovered was a section of floor made of a poor ash lime. Similar floor and plaster surfaces were found associated with the early platforms within Mound 1 (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: 16) as well as in other platforms of Francesa date at Chiapa de Corzo (page 58). The data suggest a simple platform of approximately two meters height.

Structure 67-G
Assignment of the structure overlying 67-F to Stage G is problematical. No sherds definitely later than the Francesa phase were found in the earthen fill below the 67-G floors, but the red-painted surface of the associated adobe wall and Guanacaste phase sherds in the fill over the floors incline us to the opinion that this platform addition was constructed early in the Guanacaste phase. The 67-G platform was resurfaced once, both floors being of an ash clay-lime. No details of superstructures or retaining walls were recovered except for the adobe terrace or building platform face mentioned above. Presumably this terrace raise remaining unexcavated in the northern section of the mound would have been a low building platform providing with its supporting primary platform a total height of perhaps three meters above ground level.

Structure 67-H
Ceramic evidence indicates that a stone-faced platform constructed over the earlier Mound 67 structures pertains to the Horcones phase. Destruction of this structure by the succeeding Isthmo builders has removed most of its details, sharing the fate of contemporary Stage H architecture in Mounds 7, 12, and 13 patio (page 47; note also Mason, 1960: 4, and Hicks and Rozaire, 1960: 5-6). All we
Figure 42. PLAN AND SECTIONS OF MOUND 67 STRUCTURES

Showing problematical restoration of Str. 67-1 Platform Court.
can observe from the remaining evidence is that the Mound 67 platform structure was raised to approximately four meters height and that cut stone blocks were utilized for facing the terrace walls (Pl. 31, f-g). These wall faces were coated with a thin lime stucco. Free-standing field-stone cell walls for retaining the fill also were used (Fig. 42).

Structure 67-14
The first of four successively superimposed Stage I building platforms, Str. 67-14 very probably supported a two-room temple complex similar to those discovered in Mound 12 which it closely resembles (Mason, 1960: Fig. 3). The small area excavated plus the destroyed condition of this buried structural feature present few details. The floor of the structure was composed of lime cement and was maintained in four levels, rising from front to rear. The riser or terrace faces were supported by cut stone walls varying from 20 to 40 cm. in height (Pl. 31, f-g). It is likely that the two northern levels were within the temple superstructure, no traces of which were found.

The stair remnants uncovered within the south slope of Mound 67 (Pl. 32, c) probably represent the main Stage I approach stairway, likely constructed at this time (Fig. 42). Apparently the Stage I modification did not raise the height of the existing platform complex, since the floor of the Str. 67-H building platform was partly destroyed for its construction.

Cache 67-13 was buried in the fill beneath the second terrace floor, apparently as a dedicatory offering (see pp. 70, 71).

Structure 67-13
Structure 67-13 represents a 25 cm. increase in height over the preceding structure, and, more importantly, also eliminated one of the terrace steps (Fig. 42). This presumably indicates change from a two-room to single-room superstructure. No evidence of either superstructure or platform walls was produced by the excavations, though a large area of the northern terrace component floor was uncovered (Pl. 31, d). Caches 67-5 and 67-9 were apparently deposited in the fill under the southern or lowermost terrace floor at the time of construction.

Structure 67-12
As an accident of preservation, we have more details of Str. 67-12 than of any other platform component in Mound 67, even though the greater part of the western side of the structure was destroyed (Fig. 42; note inset).

Forming the principal element of the 67-12 platform-court complex, Str. 67-12a appears to have been a rectangular supplementary or building platform with insloping walls and insloping apron molding. It was approximately 11.50 x 6 m. in area and had a height of 1.65 m., raising the total height of the structural mass to slightly over 6 meters. The apron moldings on the south, east and presumably west sides of the 67-12a platform contained shallow niches (Pl. 31, h-k). The walls had been coated with lime plaster. No evidence of any superstructure was noted due to subsequent destruction of the uppermost part of the platform.

The 67-12a platform was apparently very soon modified by the addition of Str. 67-12b, a rectangular platform on the east side of the court. This extension had a low direct wall and insloping apron molding of unknown height (Pl. 31, j). Only the western face of this platform was encountered, the remainder having been destroyed by mound erosion. Several enlargements were made to this face, evidenced by remnants of their facing walls (Pl. 31, e).

Apparently a very low platform delineating the western side of the platform court, Str. 67-12c is known only from a single line of stones.

Caches 67-3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12 were found beneath the central patio floor of the 67-12 platform court, presumably deposited before laying the floor.

Structure 67-11
Very few data relating to Str. 67-11 were recovered. To facilitate its construction the final Istmo-phase builders leveled a portion of the 12a platform, apparently using the material thus gained to raise the general level of the supporting substructures. The result was a court floor raised 35 cm. above the previous one but with the temple floor lowered 85 cm. (Fig. 42, section).

The outstanding features of Str. 67-11 were the two pillar bases flanking its entrance (Pl.
Preserved to a discovered height of 30 cm., the pillars were constructed of small limestone blocks with convex faces (Pl. 32, f-g). These bases represent the largest pillars so far discovered at Chiapa de Corzo, their 95 cm. diameter exceeding that of very similar pillars associated with contemporary Strs. 1-11b and 13-11 (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960: Fig. 21; Hicks and Rozaire, 1960: Fig. 9).

A portion of lime stucco floor extended southward from the Str. 67-11 pillar bases, but no vestiges of any associated walls were noted, probably due to their subsequent destruction for Jiquipilas-phase constructions. It is probable that the pillars flanked an entryway to a single or double-room temple.

Structure 67-J2
Structure 67-J2 seems to have been the final construction in the central portion of the Mound 67 platform. As a result of its exposed situation, only the stucco floor and a few base-wall stones remain of this apparently single-room temple (Pl. 32, d). These base-wall remnants were set at a level slightly below that of the floor and rested on an earthen fill 45 cm. above the underlying Str. 67-11 floor (Fig. 42, section). The temple room thus formed had an area of 2.15 x 7.40 m. with its single entrance to the south in precisely the same orientation as the preceding Stage I structures.

This temple is assigned to the Jiquipilas or Early Classic phase on the basis of Cache 67-1, an incised smudged-black bowl found in the fill below the floor in the central area of the room (Pl. 33, a).

Structure 67-J1
Constructed on a northwest-southeast axis with its entrance facing the southwest, Str. 67-J1 appears to have an orientation unique at Chiapa de Corzo. The base-wall sections remaining at the time of excavation outline a single small room measuring about 1.25 x 2.00 m. in area (Fig. 42; Pl. 32, j-k). Plastered wall remnants extending beyond the limits of this room, however, indicate that a larger complex once existed there and that erosion of the mound summit has destroyed most of it (Pl. 32, h-k).

The destroyed western edge of the 67-J2 structure gives evidence that the 67-J1 construction is intrusive and the final building on the Mound 67 summit, even though it represents no increase in platform height. No reason for the unusual orientation of this small structure was determined. Neither were any caches or distinctive pottery found associated with the structure. Inclusion of this final building in the Jiquipilas phase is, therefore, an assumption justified on the basis of a lack of data suggesting any later date, even though its odd orientation suggests some sort of change in function or cultural affiliation.

The Mound 67 platform appears not to have been utilized further following abandonment of Str. 67-J1.

MOUND 67 CACHES
For all grid and structural locations given below consult the plan and sections, Fig. 42.

Cache 67-1
Type. Dedicatory offering.
Location. In fill 45 cm. below surface of Str. 67-J2 at N1.70, W2.20 and presumably interred in connection with the erection of this structure (Pl. 33, a).
Period. Jiquipilas phase.
Contents. Black flaring-wall bowl with irregularly oxidized, slightly everted rim and incised wave design repeated three times on exterior wall (Fig. 43, a; Pl. 33, a inset); 25.5 x 6.5 cm. In the bottom of the bowl were placed four pebbles and over these were piled four somewhat larger and flatter pebbles, and above these was a quite flat pebble surmounted by a single round pebble (Pl. 33, a-a’). All of the pebbles were volcanic tuff and water-rolled.
Cache 67-2

Type. Dedicatory offering.

Location. In fill 70 cm. south of the west column base of Str. 67-II, and 50 cm. below the courtyard floor of this structure; presumably associated with construction of this platform court complex.

Period. Istmo phase.

Contents. Two unslipped rude poorly fired red cylindrical cups, one 12 x 7 cm. and the other 11 x 8 cm. (Fig. 43, b). The cups were tightly nested and each contained a small fragment of marine shell.

Cache 67-3

Type. Dedicatory offering.

Location. Resting over broken area of floor of Str. 67-13, at S7.10, W4.30. Apparently deposited prior to laying floor of Str. 67-12.

Period. Istmo phase.

Contents. Five rude poorly fired red vessels, including four cylindrical cups with a flaring-wall bowl inverted over them (Pl. 33, b). The only cup salvaged measures 14 x 10.5 cm. One cup contained two water-rolled pebbles, another five similar pebbles, and the remainder nothing.

Cache 67-4

Type. Unknown.

Location. About 35 cm. below Str. 67-13 floor at S7.20, W0.00.

Period. Istmo phase.

Contents. Coarse buff standing-wall bowl, 18 x 6 cm. (Fig. 43, d; Pl. 33, i).

Cache 67-5

Type. Unknown.

Location. In fill over floor of Str. 67-II, at S7.00, W1.15.

Period. Istmo phase.

Contents. Poorly fired coarse-ware inner-horn burner bowl, ca. 26 cm. in diameter. The three inner horns around a central vent in the base of the shallow bowl were broken off and the vessel too rotten to be salvaged.

Cache 67-6

Type. Dedicatory offering.

Location. Beneath Str. 67-12 central court at S8.00, W2.00 and S7.50, W2.50.

Period. Istmo phase.

Contents. Two poorly fired rude red cylindrical cups. One cup, 13 x 10 cm., contained 2 rounded pebbles and several bits of marine shell. The other vessel, 9 x 8 cm. (Pl. 33, c), contained nothing.

Cache 67-7

Type. Dedicatory offering.

Location. Resting on floor of Str. 67-13, just beneath Str. 67-12 central court floor and in front of platform 12a, at S4.00, W4.50. May be dedicatory offering for northern platform of complex.

Period. Istmo phase.

Contents. Red ware cylindrical cup, 14 x 9 cm. (Pl. 33, d). Contained small rounded pebble.

Cache 67-8

Type. Dedicatory offering.

Location. Beneath Str. 67-12 central court floor at S4.30, W2.10, this cache is at the same level and just 3.50 m. east of Cache 67-7. It is possible that this cache also was interred in connection with the erection of Str. 67-12a.

Period. Istmo phase.

Contents. Three water-rolled flattish pebbles of volcanic tuff resting on edge and against each other (Pl. 33, e).

Cache 67-9

Type. Dedicatory offering.

Location. Below the floor 85 cm. south of the east-west retaining wall of Str. 67-13, near S7.60, W6.65.

Period. Istmo phase.

Contents. Eight water-rolled, flattish pebbles of volcanic tuff, six of them clustered together on edge, the other 2 piled on top (Pl. 33, f).

Cache 67-10

Type. Dedicatory offering.

Location. 25 cm. below floor of Str. 67-12, at S6.75, W0.30.

Period. Istmo phase.

Contents. Poorly fired red cylindrical cup (Pl. 33, g), 13 x 10 cm., containing two small pebbles.

Cache 67-11

Type. Dedicatory offering.

Location. Approximately 25 cm. below Str. 67-12 floor at S8.30, W1.10.

Period. Istmo phase.

Contents. Upright but badly crushed poorly fired red cylindrical cup (restored in Fig. 43, c).

Cache 67-12

Type. Dedicatory offering.

Location. Just below Str. 67-12 floor at S10.20, W0.75.

Period. Istmo phase.

Contents. Upright but disintegrating poorly fired red cylindrical cup containing one small pebble.

Cache 67-13

Type. Dedicatory offering.
Location. About 20 cm. below Str. 67-I4 floor at S2.20, W1.00.
Period. Istmo phase.
Contents. Poorly fired red cylindrical cup. 13 cm. high, with broken bowl of similar ware as lid (Pl. 33, h).

MOUND 68

Mound 68 was thought to be typical of the numerous small mounds in the southeast sector of the site. Oval in plan and approximately 2 m. high, 20 m. long and 14 m. wide at its center, the mound had no distinguishing features other than numerous nondescript stones on its surface. The mound was planted to a harvested crop of corn at the time of its investigation by B. Warren in December, 1955 (Pl. 30, c).

A 2 x 2 m. test pit (A-15) sunk through the summit of Mound 68 went through 1.70 m. of undifferentiated brown loam fill. At the 1.80 m. level a row of boulders suggested a rough wall (Fig. 44). At 3.40 m. below the surface a layer of burned clay fragments bearing pole impressions represents the remains of a wattle-and-daub dwelling on the original occupational level. According to the associated potsherds, this early dwelling dates to the Dili and possibly the Escalera phases.

The occupational level at the base of pit A-15 is an extension of the rather heavy Dili phase primary deposits encountered in the nearby excavation A-38 (see below). The fill overlying the boulder wall with little question is the core of a larger platform, dating to the Horcones phase according to the evidence of rare potsherds of the phase in the fill. The floors and supporting walls of this structure have undoubtedly been destroyed by continuous cultivation though there is a possibility that lateral trenches would find some vestige of the wall stubs.

MOUND 80b

The almost imperceptible raise in the land surface identified as Mound 80b (Fig. 41) appears as a natural surface configuration at casual glance. It is located at more or less the center of a broad summit in the uneven terrain before the bluff marking the south terminus of the site (see entire Chiapa site map (Lowe and Agrinier, 1960, Fig. 67)). No controlled excavations were made in this marginal and sterile-appearing zone of the southeast quadrant; examination of the fields, washes, and bluff zones showed shallow surface soil with cultural debris less in evidence than elsewhere at the site. Only a brief rescue operation revealed anything significant about its occupation.

In March, 1957, a new farmer’s house of the typical jacal or wattle variety was constructed on the surface of Mound 80b. After completion of the walls and roof the owner began leveling the earth floor and in so doing discovered a buried stone slab. This removed, human bones came to light. As the presence of such remains beneath his floor was considered an ill omen by the owner, he called upon the author to effect their removal. This was accordingly done, with the data below resulting. Sherds of the Cotorra or earliest Chiapa de Corzo phase were found in the fill around the burial, indicating a continuance of the Cotorra occupation noted so abundantly in excavation A-38 (see below).

MOUND 80b BURIAL

Burial 19

Location. Beneath east wall of José Hernández house on surface of Mound 80b. Depth approximately 30 cm.
Period. Francesa phase.

Figure 44. NORTH-SOUTH SECTION THROUGH SUMMIT OF MOUND 68
Excavation A-15, showing architectural features.
Grave. Shallow trench, with stone slabs laid rather carelessly under and over the corpse.

Age, position. Adult, extended, supine, head to the west. The lower limbs extended beneath the wall of the dwelling and were not disturbed. The bones recovered were in very friable, fragmentary state and had been disturbed by their discoverer.

Furniture. A brown composite-silhouette bowl (Pl. 30, i) was inverted over the skull. A black-slip bowl with low angle shoulder and insloping sides (Pl. 30, j) was at the waist, covered by an inverted black-slip composite-silhouette bowl (Pl. 30, j). Fragment of a round-side buff vessel was recovered from the fill (Pl. 30, k). Both inverted vessels had been "killed" or perforated, apparently by a sharp blow from a pointed instrument.

EXCAVATION A-38

Construction workers on the Acala road in 1956 cut through a heavy sherd deposit in the wash between Mounds 74 and 68, a fact which was duly called to the author's attention by the project superintendent. To obtain an adequate sample of the obviously early ceramics contained in the deposit, a 4 x 12 m. trench was run eastward from the base of the wash (Dixon, 1959: 19). To separate the mixed surface material from the primary occupation debris resting on the sterile sand underlying the zone, the excavation was stepped up the slope in two-meter sections. The surface level varied from 25 cm. near the base of the cut on the west to 1.10 m. on the east, demonstrating the slope to be largely artificial fill rather than a hillside as first supposed. The lower deposit containing the primary refuse, as excavated, varied from 50 to 60 cm. in thickness.

The removal of the material from excavation A-38 ("Pit 38") in two levels proved to be an erroneous procedure. It did not permit the fine stratigraphic distinctions which would have been possible had the material been removed in three or more levels rather than attempting to follow a natural stratigraphic distinction. At the time of excavation the distinction between Cotorra and Dili phase ceramics (Chiapa I and II) had not been made and was not recognized until the author's later preliminary examination and comparison of material from this trench and that from the stratigraphic pits A-18 and A-19 (op. cit.: 4). Nevertheless, the sherds from the lower level of A-38 were a large and unusual

Figure 45. PLAN AND EAST-WEST SECTION OF EXCAVATION A-38
Showing Structure A38-H (Pl. 30, e-f).
collection and, being primary refuse, were of good size and in better-than-ordinary condition. These factors facilitated a careful description of most of the vessel types characterizing the Dili phase as well as many of the earlier Cotorra phase (op. cit.: 19-38). As this collection discussed by Dixon contained sherds of the Cotorra, Dili, and in very reduced numbers of the Escalera-Francesa phases (Chiapa I, II, III-IV) quite undistinguished stratigraphically and at that date typologically undescribed, Dixon preferred to treat the lot as a unit, as “ceramics from the lower level of Pit 38” (ibid).

The probable stratigraphic situation of the A-38 materials has been discussed by Dixon (op. cit.: 39-41). Viewed in retrospect, there is little doubt that the Cotorra phase sherds (Chiapa I, or “Pit 50” in Dixon’s description —op. cit.: 4-18) must have occupied the western or lower extremities of the A-38 excavation. The Dili phase (Chiapa II) sherds in the collection unquestionably occurred in pure and primary deposition at least through the central portion of the trench (note illustrations, Pl. 30, d; Lowe, 1957: 19). The few Escalera-Francesa phase sherds in the lower A-38 collection (Dixon, 1959: 19, 36-37) presumably came from the upper limits of the lower level. Two smashed but restorable vessels which were found at the top of the lower level and in the upper level (ibid.: 19) are of the Francesa phase—their position of occurrence coincides perfectly with the established Chiapa de Corzo sequence. Examination of the eroded A-38 surface-level sherds showed few that could not be ascribed to the Francesa or Guanacaste phases.

**Structure A38-H**

The A-38 trench unexpectedly encountered at its upper or eastern end a low platform wall constructed of faced stones lying just below the present ground surface (Pl. 30, e). This wall was traced by means of shallow trenching for a length of 19 m. at which point it turned at right angles and was traced for another 5 m. to the south where investigation was stopped (Fig. 45). A second platform wall found to parallel the first, 6 m. behind it, still retained an apron molding of two courses of faced stone blocks (Pl. 30, f). The western extension of this wall had been destroyed by the road grading operation, and its eastern extension was not traced out for lack of time. There is little doubt that it continued on beyond the north wall return and that it formed the original platform, subsequently enlarged with the northern addition.

The Str. A38-H walls are oriented on an axis 20° east of magnetic north, similar to other structures of Stage H to which they have been related on the basis of wall form (cf. Str. 40-H, page 63) and fill potsherds. Apparently, these were basal platforms designed to provide a level surface for buildings, presumably of a domestic nature. If so, the carefully constructed terraces indicate a marked degree of sophistication.
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SMITH, A. LEDYARD

WAIBEL, LEO
Plate 1. Air View of the Southwest Quadrant

Looking north with the principal mounds indicated; also identified are the two principal stratigraphic excavations made at Chiapa de Corzo: the cross-plaza trench, A-121 (after back filling), and the deep hillsade trench, A-100, at the rear of Mound 1. For scale, note the three workmen at the lower right corner of the Mound 1 structure. The debris at lower right and left-hand corners is material removed during the excavation of Mounds 1 and 5. Photo taken at height of the dry season, mid-April, 1959—flight courtesy of Col. John C. L. Adams.
Plate 2. Mound 5, Structures 5-H1 and 5-I2

a: Mound 5 seen from the west prior to excavations (see Fig. 1). b: Mound 5 after start of excavations; note nearness of the uncovered masonry walls to mound surface. c: Above, fired adobe roof or frieze fragment from Str. 5-H1 showing mold of rope-trussed cross beams; below, reconstruction of the adobe and beam feature, minus the rope trussing—the adobe is plastered with a thin lime cement. d: Room 2, Str. 5-H1; note thresholds of south and north doorways and up-ended trowels in postholes (see Figs. 2, 46). e: Str. 5-H1 with superimposed 5-I2 elements, looking northeast (see Fig. 2). f: Front view, looking east, of Str. 5-H1 with the superimposed 5-I2 central facade (center steps and wall). Debris in Room 1 is from pit A-89 which encountered a corner of the deeply buried Str. 5-H3 platforms.
Plate 3. *Mound 5, Structures 5-H2 to 5-H12*

*a:* View of excavated ruin from the northwest.  
*b:* Looking south over the 5-H1 addition at the rear of Str. 5-H2, showing intrusive wall of unoccupied crypt over Chamber A in foreground (Pl. 9, b) and Burial 38 crypt over north edge of Chamber B at rear center (compare Figs. 2, 3, 46; Pl. 6, e).  
*c:* Approach steps to Room 9, Str. 5-H1, looking south (left side of d).  
*d:* Looking south at Rooms 9 (left) and 8 (right), Str. 5-H1.  
*e:* Close-up view of Room 8 seen in *d* after removal of Cache 5-13 (Fig. 15; Pls. 14-19).
Plate 4. Mound 5, Structures 5-H1 to 5-H11

a: Northeast corner of Room 11, Str. 5-H1, showing end of slab-covered bench and plastered drainage channel (see b). b: Same as a, but looking southeast; note intrusive 5-H2 wall at lower right (Fig. 3). c: Str. 5-H1, Room 1 in foreground before uncovering Cache 5-9 (Pl. 10), Room 4 rear center. Note superimposed Str. 5-H2 floor at right center, and 5-H2 posthole ballast at left foreground (cf. Pl. 10, a, d). d: Looking north along front of Mound 5 structures, showing superimposed 5-H2 balustrade (foreground) superimposed over the 5-H1 stairway at rear (see Fig. 46); arrow indicates 5-H1 sloping balustrade remnants. Cache 5-18 was located within wall in foreground. e: Stairway shown in d; note sloping base stones of the 5-H1 balustrades at the lower right-hand corner and at left center (indicated by arrows—cf. Fig. 46, sections). f: Postholes in floor on north side of Room 1, Str. 5-H1; hole section at left with plastered edges (arrow) is from the 5-H1 timber and the larger hole at right is intrusive from the superimposed 5-H2 floor level (Fig. 9). Looking northwest. g: Looking east at the rough Str. 5-H1 wall superimposed over the 5-H2 central facade stair steps (see Pl. 2, f for view after removal). h: Room 10, Str. 5-H1, in foreground, with superimposed fill section and south wall of Str. 5-H2 at upper center (see Pl. 2, e). Holes in the 5-H1 floor were made by intrusive pits through the 5-H2 fill and extend only a few cm. below floor level.
Plate 5. Mound 5, Structures 5-12 to 5-J

a: Northern section of the Str. 5-12 central facade (Pl. 2, f) intrusive into Str. 5-Hl—note floor and wall at right (see b). b: Str. 5-11 northern extension of the 5-12 facade laid over earth and stone fill; area is extreme northern tip of wall in a—note Rooms 7 and 6 of Str. 5-Hl in the background. c: Northwest corner of the Str. 5-12 central facade northern balustrade (Pl. 2, e-f) showing Str. 5-11 wall superposition over apron molding and added fill at left (see Fig. 3). d: Looking south at slumped Str. 5-12 floor and base-wall superimposed over the south wall stub of Room 1, Str. 5-Hl (unslumped section of floor at left is held up by the buried stub of the west wall of Room 10, Str. 5-Hl); note location at upper left in h. e: Looking north over floor remnant and base-wall of Str. 5-12 at coordinates N5/6-E13, 14 after removal of intrusive Caches 5-16 and 5-17 (Pl. 20, e-f). Note walls of northwest corner of Room 1, Str. 5-Hl, in background covered by severed Str. 5-12 floor (cf. same floor remnant seen from the north in d). f: Looking south along a Str. 5-12 base-wall (at right) superimposed over southeast corner of Room 8, Str. 5-Hl (walls at left foreground); see Pls. 3, 5, 14, e for view after removal. g: Str. 5-11 slab-covered drain at coordinates N8-E11 (Fig. 3) looking east. h: Str. 5-J wall stubs superimposed over 5-11 and 5-12 central facade, looking south; note 5-Hl wall shown in d at upper left. i: Same as h after removal of east-west walls, looking southeast at front of Str. 5-J wall constructed over stone and earth fill of Str. 5-Hl. Str. 5-12 substructure floor is seen at right.
Plate 6. Mound 5 Burials

a: Burial 36, over Str. 5-12 base-wall and floor (2) at N9-E14 (Fig. 3); floor in background (3) is of northwest corner of Room 4, Str. 5-H1. b: Burial 38 and offering (upper right) on floor of crypt after clearing; note stone slabs over feet and behind head, fallen from roof. Dark spots are moistened areas to outline bones for photography. b': Coarse brown offering bowls (Istmo phase) and jade bead from Burial 38 (b). b'': Floor and walls of Burial 38 crypt after removal of contents (note position in e). c: Burial 39 and offering—inset shows slab cover before removal, looking south. c': Burial 39 smooth buff jars and bowl with unoxidized black rims and blotches, Istmo phase. d: Burial 45, looking north at semi-intact wall of crypt (beneath stone slabs in e); note single arm interment and coarse brown Istmo phase offering vessels (inset also). e: Looking east across Room 3, Str. 5-H1, at intrusive crypts for Burial 38 (right) and Burial 45 (center, covered with slabs). f: Burial 40 (child) and offering bowls, Str. 5-12; note “kill-hole” in inverted bowl over skull at left. g: Burial 37, intrusive through Str. 5-12 floor into fill of Str. 5-H1 south wall of Room 1 is seen at right. h: Burial 43 amid fallen wall stones of Str. 5-12. i: Burial 41, on floor of the 5-12 substructure (see j). j: Burials 41 and 41A (bones of single leg at right) on Str. 5-12 substructure floor (Fig. 3). k: Burial 44 (arrow) in fill of Str. 5-H1 west of the 5-12 central facade. l: Burial 44, looking north.
Plate 7. MOUND 5, HORCONES PHASE CACHES 5-1 TO 5-4

a: Cache 5-1 coarse buff inner-horn burner bowl.  b-c: Cache 5-2 ollas on floor of Room 7, Str. 5-H1—note northeast corner of room in c.  d: Cache 5-3 objects (Fig. 6) at northeast corner of Room 5, Str. 5-H1 (north wall is missing—note floor edge under slate); d1—red-on-cream mammiform tripod; d2 orange over cream-slip bowl.  e: Cache 5-4 on floor of Room 3, Str. 5-H1—note smashed inverted bowl by doorway (wall at left center is 5-12 wall for burial crypt seen in Pls. 3, b, 9, b, intrusive into destroyed section of the 5-H1 wall).  f: Cache 5-4 vessels: 1—orange over white slip; 2—cream over brown tetrapod; 3—red slip; 5—white slip over red; 6—7—white slip over brown; 8—coarse buff with fugitive white slip.
Plate 8. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Caches 5-5 and 5-6

a: Cache 5-5 in fill of Room 9, Str. 5-H1, just east of Cache 5-10 (Pl. 12, a'); Room 5 in background. a': Coarse orange with fire clouds, hole knocked in base (note a); 17x21.3 cm. b: Cache 5-6 in ashy fill at bottom of Chamber B, Str. 5-H1 (Fig. 46), looking west. c1-c14: Contents of Cache 5-6: 1—bulbous-neck, bridge-spout jar with recurved base and vertical gadrooning, polished red-brown with rootlet marks, height to top of spout 22 cm.; 2-4, 2'-4', 6—polished brown bridge-spout face-neck jars (Fig. 7), height of 3 is 17.5 cm.; 5—coarse brown incurved-rim bowls or basins; height of vessel at left is 24 cm., diameter 43 cm., that at right 30x50 cm.; 7-7'—round-side bowls, red slip or black with oxidized rim; 8—coarse buff to brown standing-wall bowls; 9—fine polished red or orange slip slightly restricted-orifice bowls; 10—incurving-rim red bowls; 11—red tripod bowls with pushed-in rims; 12—standing or inleaning-wall red bowls with serrated shoulder ridges; 13—orange slip flaring wall and round-side bowls with red multiple-brush vertical striping; 14—low-wall coarse buff to brown plates. Scale of c6 to c14 is ca. 1/7 (front) to ca. 1/8 (rear); diameter of largest bowl at center is 25.5 cm.
Plate 9. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Caches 5-7 and 5-8

a: Contents of Cache 5-7 (c, d, below): 1-fine brown to red round-side and slightly restricted-orifice bowls; 2-flaring-wall bowls with white slip or orange slip with red multiple-brush vertical striping; 3-3'-low-neck jars of metallic luster orange ware (Fig. 8, b); 4-4'-coarse brown incurved-rim bowls or basins; 5—inverted deep round-side recurved-base bowl with polished red interior and red multiple-brush vertical striping on cream slip exterior (Fig. 8, c); 6—brown-slip solid clay “anvil” (d at right and Fig. 8, a); 7—obsidian flake blades; 8—thin marble earspools (cf. Pl. 12, b1f); 9—red-slip bowls with pushed-in rims and solid nubbin tripod feet (Fig. 8, d), 10—black round-side bowls with oxidized rims; 11—mammiform tetrapod-support bowls, red-buff; 12—red bowls with in-leaning wall, one triple-grooved and other with serrated shoulder; 13—coarse buff standing-wall bowls. Length of 6 is 23 cm.; diameter of 3 at shoulders 14.5 cm. b: Chamber A in Str. 5-H1 eastern addition, looking southeastward and through destroyed 5-12 crypt walls at Cache 5-7 at bottom of chamber (c). c: Chamber A after clearing away the unoccupied crypt walls in b, with Cache 5-7 partly uncovered; looking west, with Str. 5-H2 substructure wall at rear, Chamber A walls at left and right; debris is fallen building stones, plaster and ashes from the collapsed structure above—note smashed pottery mixed with debris. d: Upper southwest corner of Chamber A, with pottery anvil (a6 above) resting on the Str. 5-H2 ledge; d1-d4—upper offering of Cache 5-7: 1—cream-ware jar with bridge-spout and red painted design (Lowe, 1957: 10, #995); 2—orange-on-cream-slip restricted-orifice bowl; 3—chalky white slip round-side bowl; 4—chalky white slip flaring-wall bowl (at left in d above); body diameter of 1 16.5 cm. e: Cache 5-8 on floor of Room 10, Str. 5-H1 (note superimposed south wall of Str. 5-12 over fill at center and inner wall of 5-H1 eastern addition at rear). f: Cache 5-8 vessels: 1 orange slip flaring-wall bowl with red multiple-brush vertical striping; 2—coarse brown incurved-rim bowls or basins; 3—coarse buff standing-wall bowl; scale ca. 1/5·1/6.
Plate 10. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Cache 5-9

a: Cache 5-9 as uncovered on floor of Room 1, Str. 5-H1 (Fig. 9). Note Str. 5-12 floor remnant and posthole ballast at upper left, and in floor at base of ballast the turned-up floor around the 5-H1 posthole. Note also the chunks of fallen adobe and plaster roof. At upper right are base-walls of superimposed 1-12 and 1-11 structures (cf. Pls. 4, g, 5, h). Looking southwest. b: Inset, view of area to right of a, showing Room 1 floor turned up around northwestern 5-H1 posthole with surrounding vessels partly removed by intrusive 5-12 posthole excavation at lower right corner (Fig. 9; compare Pl. 4, j for view after clearing). c: Left center section of a above, looking east, with close-up view of fallen adobe-and-plaster roof fragments. d: Cache 5-9 in Room 1, Str. 5-H1, as seen looking southeast.
Plate 11. MOUND 5, HORCONES PHASE CACHE 5-9 POTTERY

a: "Table wares": 1—brown to red or orange round-side and restricted-orifice bowls; 2—flaring-wall bowls, some chalky white streaky slip, others orange slip with red multiple-brush vertical striping; 3—deep vertical-wall vessel of "Santa Rosa Polished Black" ware with three encircling grooves; 4—bulbous neck, gadrooned, bridge-spout jars, chalky orange slip over brown (see a' below and Fig. 10, a); 5'—restricted-orifice vessels with hollow mammiform tripod supports, orange slip with wavy red striping; 6—heavy gray vessel with free spout, incised herringbone design and mammiform tetrapod supports—vessel is from Cache 5-13 and erroneously included here; 7—polished brown thick flaring-wall vessel with mammiform cascabel tetrapod supports; 8—red or orange slip flaring-wall bowls each with three sets of rim protuberances; 9—chalky white slip deep round-side bowls with polished red lip and interiors and dome-shaped cascabel tetrapod supports; diameter of 6, 16 cm., of 9, 18 cm.; diameters of largest of flaring-wall bowls in groups at rear left and right are 43 and 47 cm., respectively. b: Heavy ware for ceremonial or storage use: 1—streaky white-slip "tub" with basal ledge; 2—white slip red drum or funnel stand, open at both ends, partly refired after breakage (b2' below and Fig. 10, b); 3—coarse brown standing-wall bowls; 4'—coarse brown incurved-rim bowls or basins; 5—coarse buff inner-horn burner bowls (two additional examples at center and left); 6—orange low-neck jar; 7—small-mouth brown olla; 8—coarse buff vertical-wall bowls; 9—pair of brown flaring-neck jars; 10—triple effigy-prong incense burner stand of coarse brown ware (b10' below and Fig. 10, c). Vessel 4' measures 57x20 cm.; 10 has 20 cm. diameter; I is 46x22 cm. See also Lowe, 1957: 10 (F. 154 drawings).
Plate 12. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Caches 5-10 and 5-11

a: Cache 5-10 vessels: 1—restricted-orifice bowl, chalky orange exterior, red rim and interior; 2—coarse brown incurved and grooved rim bowl or basin; 3—orange restricted-orifice bowl; 4—brown-black flaring-wall bowl with four pairs of rim protuberances; 5—orange flaring-wall bowl with red multiple-brush vertical striping; 6—flaring-wall bowls with streaky white exterior slip, bronzed red-brown interior; 7—black round-side bowl fragments with oxidized rim; 8—9 and side view of ring-base, standing-wall bowl of highly polished orange ware with red multiple-brush vertical striping on interior, red exterior rim band, and sepia spots and bands on exterior wall depression (Fig. 11, b). Diameter of 1 at shoulders 18 cm.; of 8 24.5 cm.
a': Broken sherds composing Cache 5-10, at base of the southwest walls of Room 9, Str. 5-H1. 
b': Cache 5-11 smashed vessels as discovered in niche at southeast corner of Room 9, Str. 5-H1 (Pl. 3, c-d). 

b: Cache 5-11 contents: 1—coarse brown standing-wall and vertical-wall bowls; 2—flaring-wall bowls with streaky white exterior slip, bronzed red-brown interior; 3—black, round-side bowl with oxidized rim; 4—same as 3 but almost completely oxidized; 5—top and ¾ views of fine ivory-ware spout jar with conical tripod supports and red multiple-stripe design (Fig. 12, a-b); 6—chalky white slip with red rim and orange interior and hollow dome tripod supports; 7—fragment similar to 6 but with solid dome tripod supports; 8—dark red direct-wall, flaring-rim bowl; 9—flaring-wall bowl with chalky orange slip and red multiple-brush vertical striping; 10—restricted-orifice buff bowl with reptilian effigy flanges from Cache 5-10 and included here erroneously—see Fig. 11, a (a similar bowl from Cache 5-11 is shown in Fig. 12, c); 11—very large flaring-rim bowl, streaky buff slip exterior, red rim, orange interior; 12—drilled marble "earspools," ca. 1/3; 13—resin tube, ca. 1/3. Diameter of 2-9, 29 cm.; of 8, 17 cm.; and of 13, 44 cm.
Plate 13. Mound 5, Horcones Phase Cache 5-12

a: Cache 5-12 at base of the 5-H1 substructures (wall at left is below east edge of Room 9); 1-12 are vessel fragments from the cache: 1-1'—coarse red-brown shafts from incense burners (cf. Fig. 20, d; Pl. 18, d); 2—effigy rim prong from incense burner stand (cf. 1 below and Fig. 20, a, inset); 3—coarse brown standing-wall bowl; 4—two gadrooned bulbous-neck bridge-spout and one free-spout polished brown jars; 5—dark red plate with everted rim and conical tripod supports; 6—red inleaved-wall bowl with serrated shoulder ridge; 7—red-on-orange similar to Fig. 12, b; 8—orange with red multiple-brush vertical striping; 9—heavy gray free-spout mammiform tetrapod jar; 10—coarse brown bowl; 11—chalky white exterior, polished red-brown rim and interior, hollow dome tetrapod supports; 12—heavy polished blue-white mammiform tetrapod base. Measurements of 6 are 14.5x5 cm., and of 11, 20.3x9 cm. b: Solid polished brown "anvil," length 23 cm. (Fig. 13, e). c: Solid polished brown "anvil," 14x14.5 cm. (Fig. 13, d). d: Medium gray bowl with inleaved wall, recurved base, and serrated shoulder ridge, diameter 16.5 cm. (Fig. 13, e). e: Red-brown round-side bowl, 17.5x4.5 cm. f: Brown curving-rim bowl, 20x5 cm. g: Coarse buff vertical-wall bowl, 12x10 cm. h-h'—Ring-base restricted-orifice bowl with medial groove, dark orange exterior, polished red lip and interior, with red multiple-brush vertical striping (Fig. 13, b). i: Armadillo effigy fragment similar to Fig. 13, h; Pl. 14, d. j: Heavy-wall, brightly polished black-brown free-spout mammiform tetrapod jar with remnants of geometric polychrome stucco-paint design (Fig. 14, f); 18x22 cm. k: Similar to j, but cylindrical shape and Tau-shaped vents in supports (Fig. 14, c); 22x21 cm. l: Coarse brown incense-burner effigy prong (see a2 above, Fig. 20, a-b); 10 cm. high. m: Fragments of carved brown vertical-wall vessel, red pigment in excisions. n: Similar to m but of smaller low-wall vessel (cf. Fig. 18, g). o: Lustrous polished red vase with mammiform tetrapod supports (Fig. 13, a); 18.5x21 cm. p: Eroded figurine head. q: Perforated clay disk. Width of p, 4 cm.; of q, 3 cm.
Plate 14. **Mound 5, Horcones Phase Cache 5-13**

*a*: Cache 5-13 as uncovered in Room 8, Str. 5-H1, looking south (vessels from step at right previously removed); see plan, Fig. 15.

*b*: Vessels 114, 115, and 118 as uncovered in lower level of channel on east side of Room 8.  

*c*: Additional whole and fragmentary vessels as uncovered in the lower level of channel on east side of Room 8 (plan, Fig. 15).

*d*: Polished brown armadillo effigies reconstructed from fragments in both Caches 12 and 13 (see Figs. 13, *h*, 17, *a*).

*e*: Front and side view of fragmentary poorly fired fine paste dark brown figurine head; 11.2x6.5x2 cm.

*f*: Solid coarse brown figurine with stub limbs, aquiline nose and punctate slit eyes and nose, punctate dot necklace; ca. 2/5.

*g*: Polished orange cascabel tetrapod vase with black and red design (Fig. 14, *a*); 16x15 cm.

*h*: Carved and polished brown bowl with hollow sub-conical cascabel tripod supports (Fig. 18, *g*).

*i*: Fine cream-ware bridge-spout effigy jar with red paint dot and stripe design (Fig. 17, *c*).

*j*: Fine white-ware restricted-orifice bowl with wall molding and hollow tetrapod supports (Fig. 16, *d*).

*k*: Polished orange free-spout jar with mammiform cascabel tetrapod supports and geometric polychrome stucco-paint design (Fig. 14, *d*).

*l*: Cream-ware bridge-spout jar with red paint rim and shoulder design (Fig. 19, *b*).

*m*: Ivory-ware spouted doughnut-base human effigy figure carrying large jar with neck strap (Fig. 17, *e*; for additional views and drawing see Lowe, 1957: 9, 24).

*n*: Portion of Cache 5-13 in southeast corner of Room 8 (note *a* above) showing location of *m*(5) as found—the base was located ca. one meter farther west (see Fig. 15).
Plate 15.
MOUND 5, HORCONES PHASE CACHES 5-13 AND 5-14 POTTERY

a-u: Cache 5-13: 
a: Heavy-wall white-slip gray free-spout mammiform tetrapod jar.
b-c: Polished brown flaring-wall mammiform tetrapod bowls with four modeled-relief frogs interspersed around diagonally scarified wall (Fig. 18, e-f); diameter of both, at mouth, 22 cm.
d: Polished orange cylinder with mammiform tetrapod supports, painted vertical red stripes and shattered geometric polychrome stucco-paint design.
e: Heavy-wall polished brown mammiform tetrapod cylinder, S-shaped vents in supports.
f: Heavy-wall brown free-spout jar with mammiform cascabel tetrapod supports (much worn) and punctate "pin-prick" shoulder decoration (Fig. 18, h); diameter of body, 20 cm.
g: Polished brown mammiform tetrapod free-spout jar with incised herringbone band around body (see similar gray vessel from this cache erroneously included in Pl. 11, a6).
h: Orange-slip bowl with wavy red multiple stripes and low mammiform tripod supports.
i: Polished orange mammiform tetrapod cylinder with wavy black vertical striping over which a geometric polychrome stucco-paint design has been applied (Fig. 14, e).
j-j': Group of nine bowls with hollow dome tetrapod supports, chalky white exteriors, red-painted rims and polished red or black interiors.
k: Same as j but "waxy" red interior and exterior.
l: Inverted heavy-wall polished black mammiform cascabel tetrapod bowl with flaring wall (Fig. 14, b); diameter 21 cm.
m: Scarcely visible ivory-ware standing-wall bowl with red striping.
n: Pair of deep restricted-orifice bowls with low mammiform tripod supports, polished red-brown interiors and buff exteriors with parallel wavy striping.
o: Heavy outcurving-wall bowl with chalky cream slip and mammiform tetrapod supports; dimensions 27.5x10 cm.
p: Similar to o but polished brown-black, and supports have S-shaped vents.
q: Fine cream-ware bridge-spout jar with neck bulge having four cross-shaped incisions; shoulder has shallow grooving and red parallel-line design (Fig. 19, e).
r: Similar to q but larger (Fig. 19, d).
s: Fine cream-ware bridge-spout jar with red parallel-line design on shoulder (Fig. 19, a); 16x15 cm.
t: Polished black deep vase with mammiform cascabel tetrapod supports and incised and punctate design (Fig. 18, a); widest diameter 16 cm. Note that punctations are made with three-pointed instrument.
u: Polished red restricted-orifice vessel with mammiform tetrapod supports, carved "lattice" design leaving irregular depressed diamonds and triangles (Fig. 18, h); dimensions 15x11 cm.
v: Cache 5-14 vessel closely similar to u; 15x11.5 cm.
Plate 16. MOUND 5, HORCONES PHASE CACHE 5-13 POTTERY

*a-a': Flaring or outcurving-wall orange bowls, with either chalky or varnish-like polished slip, often with modified rims and usually with red multiple-brush vertical striping (Fig. 16, a-b); dimensions vary from 45x10 to 12x4.5 cm. *b: Group of brown flaring-wall bowls, some with exteriorly thickened rims; note effects of post-breakage burning or re-firing effects on bowl at lower right (cf. bowls at left center in c); lower right bowl is 30x8 cm. *c: Group of polished black round-side bowls with oxidized rims in foreground and rear right (Fig. 16, e-g), and same type of bowl completely oxidized in center row (note the post-breakage firing effect resultant from burning of cache); at rear are rim sherds of unrestorable specimens, partly from Cache 5-12; dimensions vary from 28.5x6.5 to 11x3.8 cm. *d-e: Polished black plates with thickened, incised rims (Fig. 18, b-c); 26x4.5 and 29x4.6 cm. *f: Black-brown bowl having extremely wide-everted rim with serrated lip and incised design (Fig. 18, i); 27.5x5.8 cm. *g: Polished red bowl with everted rim having three sets of double protuberances (Fig. 17, b); 18x4.3 cm. *h: Similar to g; 14x4.5 cm. *i: Similar to g-h but with less marked protuberances; 17x3.5 cm.
a: Tall-neck chalky white slip effigy jar, may represent turtle (Fig. 17,f); 16.5x14 cm.  
b: Similar to a but low neck; 18x13 cm.  
c: Brown restricted bowl with reptilian effigy flanges; 12x3 cm.  
d: Flaring-wall red-brown bowl with everted and modeled rim representing a fish (Fig. 17,f); 16x4.5 cm.  
e: Fragmentary effigy bowls similar to a-b.  
f, h: Polished red-brown free-spout jars; f is 19x14 cm.  
g, i, n: Red-brown bridge-spout jars.  
j: Incomplete red-brown bulbous-neck bridge-spout jar, three suspension loops on shoulder; j'-obverse of j.  
k-m: Bulbous necks from unrestorable bridge-spout jars similar to j (cf. Fig. 10, o); rim diameters 10-12 cm.  
o: Orange jar fragments, including one with effigy head on shoulder (Fig. 13,g—portions of vessel were in Cache 5-12).  
p: Group of deep round-side and restricted-orifice bowls, some chalky white slip exteriors, polished red-brown interiors, others orange slip inside and outside; dimensions vary from 12x7.5 to 19x11.5 cm. Most have recurved bases—note inverted examples at center and right.  
q: Restricted-orifice orange bowl with red rim and hollow dome-shape tetrapod supports.
Plate 18. MOUND 5, HORCONES PHASE CACHE 5-13 POTTERY

a: Solid brown-slip pottery "anvil" fragments (Fig. 20, e-f; the rear section of the fish effigy was found in Cache 5-12—see Fig. 15, f).  
b: Medium brown bowls with insloping rims and serrated shoulders.  
c: Coarse buff or brown inner-horn burner bowls, most smoke-stained (unrestorable fragments at right); dimensions vary from 16.5x4 to 31x8 cm.  
d-d': Slightly different views of shaft and basin fragment, coarse brown incense burner stand (Fig. 20, a); ca. 16 cm. high.  
e: Base of coarse brown incense burner stand (restored in Fig. 20, d).  
f-f': Two views of basin of coarse brown incense burner stand with effigy pedestal or inner handle (restored in Fig. 20, d).  
g-g': Two views of basin of coarse brown incense burner stand with effigy pedestal or inner handle (restored in Fig. 20, d).  
h-h': Two views of inner-horn burner bowl with attached receptacle; note Y-shape central vent in basin and large draft hole in receptacle (Fig. 20, g-g'); 12x6.4 cm.  
i: Coarse brown basin similar to f-f'.  
j: Coarse brown effigy rim prongs from incense burner stands (restoration in Fig. 20, b).  
k-l: Rude effigy prongs similar to j but lacking the rudimentary arms (restoration in Fig. 20, c).
a-c: Thin concave wall, recurred base vessels with white slip on exterior, black interior; dimensions of $a$, 18x18 cm. (Fig. 16, c).
d: Tall restricted-wall vase of heavy reddish ware with modeled, raised band of dikes and punched troughs at restriction (Fig. 20, h); 17 cm. flat base and 24 cm. high.  
e-f, j: White-slip, flat-base cylinders with thin walls.  
g: Orange jar with everted-rim low neck and three small round depressed areas on shoulder painted red.  
h-h': Coarse buff to brown storage jars with fugitive white slip; $h$ is 21x17 cm.  
i: Rudely finished red jar with rounded lip.  
k: Pair of polished red wide-mouth jars.  
l: Group of coarse buff to brown vertical-wall bowls, most with fugitive white slip; dimensions vary from 9.5x7.5 cm. to 21.5x13.5 cm.  
m: Group of coarse brown incurved-rim bowls or basins (note particularly heavy rim examples at lower left) and coarse buff to brown standing-wall bowls; dimensions vary from 14.5x5 to 50x30 cm. Maximum rim thickness of giant incurved-rim basins (lower left) is 3.2 cm.
Plate 20. MOUND 5, ISTMO AND JIQUIPILAS PHASE CACHES 5-16 TO 5-21

a-b: Cache 5-16 vessels—black flaring-wall bowls with oxidized rims; a has "kill-hole" punched in bottom and measures 27x9 cm.; b has slightly everted lip and incised step design repeated three times on exterior wall (not visible); 23x6 cm. Jiquipilas phase; vessels were found beneath slabs in c'-c" at right.

c: Cache 5-17 black restricted-wall vessel with basal bulge and oxidized base (note position in c'-c''); 13.5x13 cm. Jiquipilas phase. c': Cache 5-17 vessel as found at end of slabs over Cache 5-16, intrusive into Str. 5-12 wall. c'': Same as c' but looking north. 

d: Cache 5-18 black bowl with oxidized rim; Istmo phase, 21x7.5 cm. e: Str. 5-12 stone paving on north side of structure—arrow indicates position of Cache 5-19 in wall of excavation (e' at right). Cache 5-20 came from fill over paving at rear. e': Cache 5-19 looking north. e1: Orange-slip bowl (inverted in e'); 15x3.6 cm. e2: Round-side bowl (lower vessel in e''); 19.4x5.6 cm. Istmo phase. f: Cache 5-20 rude brown offering bowls, averaging 7x2.2 cm. Jiquipilas phase(?). g: Cache 5-21 large jar smashed at base of Str. 5-J wall (Fig. 3); arrow indicates position of second jar of similar size and shape (h-h'). h: Collapsed northern jar of Cache 5-21 (arrow in g). h': Coarse brown Cache 5-21 jar after restoration; height 24 cm., rim diameter 13.7 cm.
Plate 21. Mounds 1A, 4, and 4c

a: Excavation A-100 laid out across the low Mound 1a, looking south from Mound 1.  b: Stage H platform faces exposed in the A-100 trench.  c: Stage I addition on southeast corner of Stage H platform, looking north along b with Str. 1-H5 in background.  d: Excavation A-53 showing rubble terrace walls of the northeast quarter of Mound 4; looking west with Chiapa de Corzo cemetery in background.  e: Mound 1 plaza looking north, showing excavation pit A-1 in Mound 4c (foreground) and Trench 2 in Mound 8 (center); November, 1955.  f: Slabs over crypt of Burial 62 in Mound 4c (see Figs. 23, 25).  g: Str. 4c-II wall stubs in Mound 4c, looking east (Fig. 23).
Plate 22. MOUNDS 2A, 3, AND 5A

a: Looking south from Mound 1 over fields toward the Grijalva River at base of hills in background; Mound 2a is just west of big tree at rear center. b: Stage H platform wall remnant in pit A-10, Mound 2a, facing south; Burial 8 offering in depression below wall; bl—polished black miniature bowl with grooved slash-and-crescent design; b2—polished white slip restricted-ori­fice bowl; b3—polished flaky red slip composite bowl. Scale ca. 1/6 for bl, 1/5 for others; Francesa phase. c: Mound 3 seen from the north. d: Floor of apparently Stage G structure, Mound 3, as seen in trench into eastern summit. e: Tomb 8 with property owner, Domingo Perez, on the edge of arroyo at the west of Mound 3; tomb was excavated clandestinely. f: Burial 16 at south edge of excavation A-42, Mound 5a; note bedrock at left. f1: Heavy-wall orange vessel found above chest of Burial 16; ca. 1/5. f2—Polished red vessel from Burial 16 (note f); ca. 1/5; Francesa phase. g: Vessel in east wall of excavation A-42, Mound 5a, attributed to Burial 16A; diameter 25 cm.; Francesa phase. For an additional Mound 5a feature see Pl. 30, g-h.
Plate 23. Mound 5B, Caches and Burials 11, 11A, and 11B

See Fig. 26. a, a': Burial 11 and offering (Laguna phase): 1—Polished black bowl with notched basal bevel, 14 cm. diam.; 2—Red pedestal-base bowl, 15.5 cm.; 3-5—Rudely finished light red bowls, originally nested within 6, 9-10 cm.; 6—Thin-wall brownish orange vessel, 13 cm.; 7—Red cylinder with solid slab tripod supports, 14 cm.; 8—Rude unslipped dish, 15 cm.; 9—Fine brownish orange lid fragment with carved design, 19 cm.; 10—Set of obsidian blades found in 7. b: Pit A-37, Cache 5b-2 at rear left and 5b-1 in center foreground (Francesa phase; rear vessel 22x17 cm., foreground 18x25 cm.). b1—Base of brown jar from Cache 5a-2, 16x6 cm. c: Burial 11B at south edge of pit A-37—bones not uncovered; c1—Red-slip bowl, 11.5 cm. diameter; c2—Flaring-wall red bowl, 14 cm.; Laguna phase. d: Burial 11A urns and offering vessel: d1—Base of orange jar (at base of urn at right in d), 17.5 cm.; d2—Base of urn, 32 cm., similar to d3; d3—Fugitive white-slip urn with four suspension holes, which contained infant burial (d), 31x40 cm.; Francesa phase.
Plate 24. MOUNDS 6 AND 7

a: Excavation A-87b in Mound 6 showing early wall remnants at center and later faced stone wall semi-collapsed at right.
b: Mound 7 seen from the southwest across the Mound 1 plaza prior to excavation. c: Surface of Mound 7 looking south, with workmen at center commencing pit A-11 (Fig. 27, b); house at right rests upon Stage 1 floor (Pl. 27, a-b, f). d: Burial 3 and offering vessels in Trench 1 at west base of Mound 7, looking northeast: d1-d2—Restricted-orifice brown bowls with washy cream slip; d3—Red-brown restricted-orifice bowl fragment; d4—Fine paste mottled black restricted-orifice bowl fragment; Escalera phase, scale ca. 1/6. e: Burial (f) and offering in pit A-11, Mound 7, after completion of excavation and minor tunneling. Burial 2 (Pl. 25, a-b) was discovered in tunnel at right: e1—Fugitive white slip brown bowl, 11×6.7 cm.; e2—Polished white-slip vessel fragment (seen in e) containing small mammal bones and red pigment, height 20 cm.; Escalera phase. f: Skull and shoulders of Burial 1 as encountered at the 3.70 m. depth in southeast corner of pit A-11 (Fig. 27, b3). g: Coarse brown restricted-orifice bowl, Cache 7-1, as encountered in pocket of ashes at 2.65 m. level in pit A-11; Escalera phase, diameter ca. 30 cm.
Plate 25. Mound 7, Escalera Phase Burials and Offerings

a: Polished red bowl with slightly everted, indented rim, from over lower face and chest of Burial 2; 25x5.5 cm.  
b: Fine paste mottled-black whistling vessel with incised design (Fig. 28) from Burial 2; 24x17 cm.  
c: Burial 5 offering on burned clay floor at 2.50 m. level in pit A-1la (Fig. 27, b);  
d: Burial 6 offering within east wall of pit A-1la at the 3.40 m. level (Fig. 27, b3);  

a1—Polished red bowl with slightly everted, indented rim, from over lower face and chest of Burial 2; 25x5.5 cm.  
b1—Blotchy red bowl, 17.5x11 cm.;  
b2—Polished orange bowl, 18x8 cm.  
c1—White-slip brown urn, 22.5x24 cm.;  
c2—Polished black-brown bowl with squeezed-in sides, three parallel lines below rim, 17.5x10 cm.;  
c3—Polished red bowl with everted, incised rim, 26.5x5.5 cm.  
d1—Mottled white-slip restricted-orifice bowl found within d2;  
d2—Polished white-slip urn with dot-and-triangle resist decoration barely discernible, 32x27.5 cm.;  
d3—Polished white-slip bowl with squared orifice;  
d4—Polished white slip restricted-orifice bowl, 12x5 cm.;  
d5—Mottled black fine paste composite bowl;  
d6—Fragment similar to d1 but smaller;  
d7—Fragmentary poorly fired fine paste black vessel, same scale as d5.
See plan and section (Fig. 27, a-b). a: Structure 7-F2 stone paving (left) and Str. 7-F3 plaster floor (right); looking north. b: Excavation through Strs. 7-F2 and 7-F3 floors (upper left) showing the 7-F3 fill-walls at the west end of the A-17b excavation, looking north after removal of floors in a. c: Same as b but looking south; earthen "bench" in center wall cut appears to be remnant of the north face of the Stage E clay platform. d: Cache 7-2 at 1.40 m. depth in east wall of excavation A-17b (see g below); note the lens of Str. 7-F1 pebble paving crossing excavation face behind workmen (Fig. 27, b1); d': Cache 7-2 vessel and contents; d1—Coarse brown vessel with fugitive white slip (note d), 15x30 cm.; d2-d2'—Jade earplug(?); d3-d3'—Interior and exterior views of perforated shell pendant; d4—Worked sherd backing and oxidized fragments of iron pyrite mosaic mirror; d5—Jade bead. e: Retaining walls for Str. 7-F3 stairway, looking southwest at center section of excavation A-17b (Fig. 27, b); note profile of step at upper left. f-f': Cache 7-3 vessel as uncovered in Str. 7-F1 fill (Fig. 27, b1) and after restoration; polished brown with incised hachured triangle-and-scroll design, 29x36 cm. g: Looking east toward base of excavation A-17b (east section of Fig. 27, b); note sloping lime balustrade section at left, stairway retaining walls at center and section of plaster step at base of rear wall. Cache 7-2 (d-d') came from depression in wall at top center indicated by X.
Plate 27. MOUND 7, STAGE I STRUCTURES

a: Rear porch of modern house resting on cleared Stage I floor (Pl. 24, c, center); note adherence to pre-Hispanic patterns: dog, turkey, clay bean-pot on the earthen U-shaped hearth—chicken on stone border is lone post-Hispanic intruder.  
b: West face of Mound 7 showing location of Trench 1 (section, Fig. 27, a) and owner’s house built on Str. 7-I floor (a, f).  
c: North face of Mound 7 showing Str. 7-I wall area exposed by private digging (see e).  
d: Trench 1 up west slope of Mound 7; upper wall vestiges are Str. 7-I ruins, the lower ones are apparently of Str. 7-J—the wall face second from bottom bears traces of thin fragile lime plaster (see Fig. 27, a).  
e: Close-up view of wall surface (seen at left in c).  
f: Str. 7-11 and 7-12 floors at top of Trench 1 (Fig. 27, a).
Plate 28. MOUNDS 8, 10, 17

a: Str. 8-F3 boulder wall remnants at the 2.85 m. level in Trench 4, Mound 8 (Fig. 29); low, small-stone section at lower right suggests doorway.  
b: Rear dooryard of house on Mound 10, looking west; stones and earth are from pit A-49 in which workman stands—note abundant rock fill (Fig. 30).  
c-c': Side and top views of "padlock" or "slingstone" of fine-grain limestone, Mound 10 surface.  
d-e: Two examples of perforated-stem limestone balls, Mound 10 surface. Scale, c-e, ca. ¼.  
f: Cache 17-1 below Stage H base-wall at south foot of Mound 17 (Fig. 33); Horcones phase (see Fig. 34 for restored vessels).  
g: Cache 17-2; Horcones phase (see Fig. 35).
Plate 29. MOUNDS 33 AND 36

a: Mound 33 seen from the north prior to excavations—note pot-hunter's hole and workmen at summit.  
b: Trench B into north face of Mound 33 (Fig. 36) showing Str. I and II faced stone walls; earth at upper center is from pot-hunter's excavation.  
c: Burial Tr. B-2 on bedrock at base of Mound 33 looking northeast.  
d: Polished black-brown bowl with grooved design from Burial Tr. B-1, found at base of pot-hunter's pit indicated in b.  
e: Str. 36-F1 retaining walls beneath summit of Mound 36—excavation A-34.  
f: Tall coarse brown vessel (Cache 36-1) in fill of Str. 36-F1 (e).  
f': Cache 36-1 (f) vessel restored; Francésa phase, 18x28.5 cm.  
g: Excavation A-34 in Mound 36 showing Burial 20 (lower right) at the 4.20 m. depth (see Fig. 37); g1—Perforated jade “duck bill” amulet or pendant; g2—Polished red plate; Francésa phase, 21x3.5 cm.  
h: East wall of Str. 36-D basal platform on south side of Mound 36 (Fig. 37), looking southwest.  
i: South edge of Str. 36-F3 terrace in Mound 36, excavation A-34 (Fig. 37) looking east.  
j: Lime-clay surface of Str. 36-F2 floor and terrace step, excavation A-34, Mound 36, looking north.
Plate 30. MOUNDS 5A, 40, 68, 80B, AND STRUCTURE A-38-H

a: Str. 40-H wall with base stones of apron molding at left, looking southwest (see Fig. 39). b: Cache 40-1 poorly fired coarse brown vessel, sherd covered. \( b' \): Same as \( b \) after broken open at insistence of property owner who expected treasure, showing volcanic-tuff pebbles within. c: Mound 68, looking south from Mound 67. d: Dili phase primary refuse deposit in pit A-38 (Fig. 45). e: East end of excavation A-38 showing western face of Str. A-38-H1 basal platform (Fig. 45). f: Str. A-38-H2 basal platform wall and apron molding (Fig. 45), looking south of east. g: Stone-lined drain encountered at west edge of excavation A-42 (h) showing continuation as far as excavated northward at edge of Mound 5a. h: The A-42 drain seen from the east—note the south slope of supporting hill in background. For Mound 5a burials, see Pl. 22, f-g. i-l: Burial 19 Francesa phase offering encountered in Mound 80b. i: Brown bowl with "kill hole" in base, originally placed inverted over skull; 19x8.5 cm. j: Polished brown-black bowl with broken base, apparently also "killed"; found inverted over i; 18x5.5 cm. k: Buff bowl fragment. l: Polished black-brown bowl; 16x8 cm.
Plate 31. MOUND 67 STRUCTURAL FEATURES

a: Mound 67 seen from the south, with Mound 68 in the foreground. b: Mound 67 seen from the east at start of Trench A-115. c: Looking north over floor of Str. 67-H (foreground) at wall remnants of Str. 67-12 (upper right) and fill wall of Str. 67-12 (upper left); note Str. 67-12 column base at upper center (Pl. 32, e-f). d: Looking north over floor of Str. 67-13 showing superimposed Str. 67-12 fill wall (center) and over this the platform fill and base-wall of Str. 67-J2 (uppermost). e: Same view as c at earlier stage of excavation; note Str. 67-12 floor and superimposed platform addition walls. f: Remnants of Str. 67-14 (center) superimposed over wall of Str. 67-H (foreground). g: Looking northeast over remnants of Str. 67-H and 67-14 (center) with inner corner of Str. 67-12 platform court above (j-k). h: Eastern wall of Str. 67-12 platform, looking north; note section of adjoining substructure floor at base. i: Same as h but looking west over excavation; note wall niches at right and left. j: Northeast corner of Str. 67-12 platform court, partially excavated; note position in g above. k: Northeast corner of Str. 67-12 after clearing; note wall niche in front of workman.
Plate 32. MOUND 67 STRUCTURAL FEATURES

a: Remnants of Strs. 67-H and 67-14, facing west.  b: Eastern extension of unrelated Str. 67-I platform wall at east edge of mound, looking west.  c: Looking north at remnants of south stairway of Str. 67-I substructure.  d: Looking east at floor and base-wall remnants of Str. 67-J2.  e: Northwest and northeast column bases of Str. 67-II, looking east.  f: Northwest column base of Str. 67-II.  g: Northeast column base of Str. 67-II.  h: Looking southwest over Str. 67-J1 platform walls (j-k) superimposed over Str. 67-II platform remnant; note non-conforming orientation of upper structure.  i: Detail of Str. 67-J1 seen in h, looking north.  j: Str. 67-J1, looking south; note plaster floors turning up against base-walls.  k: Looking north at Str. 67-J1.
Plate 33. MOUND 67 CACHES

a: Cache 67-1 pebbles piled in black bowl with imperfectly oxidized rim (note inset) and incised design (see Fig. 45, a). a': Volcanic tuff pebbles seen in a after removal from vessel. b: Rude red vessels of Cache 67-3 resting over broken Str. 67-13 floor, looking north. c: Cache 67-6 rude red vessel in fill of Str. 67-12, looking northeast. d: Cache 67-7 red vessel as found beneath floor of Str. 67-12, looking north. e: Volcanic tuff pebbles of Cache 67-8 in discovered position. f: Cache 67-9 volcanic tuff pebbles as found. g: Cache 67-10 rude red vessel as found in fill of Str. 67-12. h: Cache 67-13 rude red vessel with inverted bowl lid in fill of Str. 67-14. i: Coarse buff bowl of Cache 67-4 in fill of Str. 67-12.
Plate 34. Additional Architectural Details of Structure 5-H1

a: Channel or canal at west edge of Room 10, looking south; note powdery ash over the unpaved floor of the channel and the unique feature, apparently a pillar base, at right rear.  
b: Eastern wall of Str. 5-H1 at left; note collapsed section at rear. At right are superimposed small platforms of the Istmo phase.  
c: Views of limestone drain or gutter-spout coated with thin lime plaster (note function in restoration, Frontispiece); stone was one of several recovered from Chambers A and B.  
d: Niche in Room 9, Str. 5-H1 (Pl. 3, c-d), showing stone slabs over mouth of pit shaft (cf. Fig. 46, profile A-A').  
e: 5-H1 substructure wall at east side of Room 9 looking west; stones with cleared mortar joints were removed to gain access to the Room 9 shaft.  
f: Northwest corner of Room 10; note edge of severed 5-12 floor at upper left (cf. Pl. 5, e) and carbonized pole fragment on floor (g).  
g: Close-up of carbonized pole fragment seen in f.
Figure 46: Plan and Section of the Mound 3 Structures
Heavy shading indicates the original Mound 3 building.