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*Brigham Young University*

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Chiapa de Corzo Mound 3 Revisited: Burials, Caches, and Architecture

Michaela Ann Ostler

A thesis submitted to the faculty of  
Brigham Young University  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

John E. Clark, Chair  
Allen C. Christenson  
Michael T. Searcy

Department of Anthropology

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## ABSTRACT

### Chiapa de Corzo Mound 3 Revisited: Burials, Caches, and Architecture

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Master of Arts

Chiapa de Corzo Mound 3 was excavated by Tim Tucker under the direction of the New World Archaeological Foundation in July 1965. Mound 3 is located in the ritual center of Chiapa de Corzo, the southwest quadrant. Significant Preclassic and Protoclassic architecture, burials, and caches were discovered there but were never fully analyzed or published. A complete analysis of this mound is necessary to better understand the role of Chiapa de Corzo as a whole and as a regional power. This thesis completes the analysis and accomplishes the following goals: (1) completes the ceramic analysis and classification started by Tucker, (2) produces a catalog of all the burials and caches and their furniture found in Mound 3, and (3) describes changes in the architecture of this mound for each construction phase to determine the general function of Mound 3 throughout its occupation.

Keywords: Chiapa de Corzo, burials, caches, architecture, function, NAAF, ceramics

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I want to give special thanks to Tim Tucker, who excavated Mound 3, for his support and willingness to provide me with any needed assistance in furthering the work on Mound 3. He invited me into his home in Mexico and provided the NAAF with information from his original excavation. V. Garth Norman has also helped by providing photographs and sharing his experience with me concerning the excavation of Mound 3, for which he was an assistant.

Arlene Coleman kindly provided me with information I needed from the NAAF in organizing the documents and illustrations associated with Mound 3. I am also grateful to the Museum of Peoples and Cultures and the Museum of Art at BYU for access to the Mound 3 artifacts for analysis. Jessica Simpson and Elizabeth Whisenhunt spent many hours supervising my activity on behalf of these museums, and I am grateful for their help.

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# 1 | Introduction

Chiapa de Corzo (Figure 1.1) is known for its extensive occupational history and well-preserved Preclassic architecture. These characteristics made the site appealing to the New World Archaeological Foundation (NAAF) in the 1950s and 1960s. The NAAF was established in 1952 to study the origins of the various civilizations in Mesoamerica, with an emphasis on the Formative (Preclassic) period (Lowe 1959a: iii). An expansive survey was conducted by the NAAF beginning in 1955 to identify sites with promising early architecture and ceramics. This undertaking was called the “Chiapas Project.” Researchers surveyed the state of Chiapas in general, but focused primarily on the Grijalva River Valley of the Central Depression (Lowe 1959: iii).

Chiapa de Corzo was selected for intensive excavation because of promising preliminary finds of early architecture at Mound 1 (Lowe 1959b: 26). Test pits and trenches were dug into several other mounds that exposed Preclassic architecture and associated burials (Lowe 1959a: 2). Because of the size of Chiapa de Corzo and the limited portions available for study, NAAF excavations focused on the southwest quadrant (Figure 1.2) of the site. Substantial Preclassic remains were discovered there that indicated an uninterrupted occupation of the site from Preclassic to Early Classic times. The southwest quadrant is thought to have been the most consistently occupied portion of Chiapa de Corzo, and to have been its ritual and political epicenter (Lowe 1960: 7). The most thoroughly excavated mounds in this area are Mounds 1 and

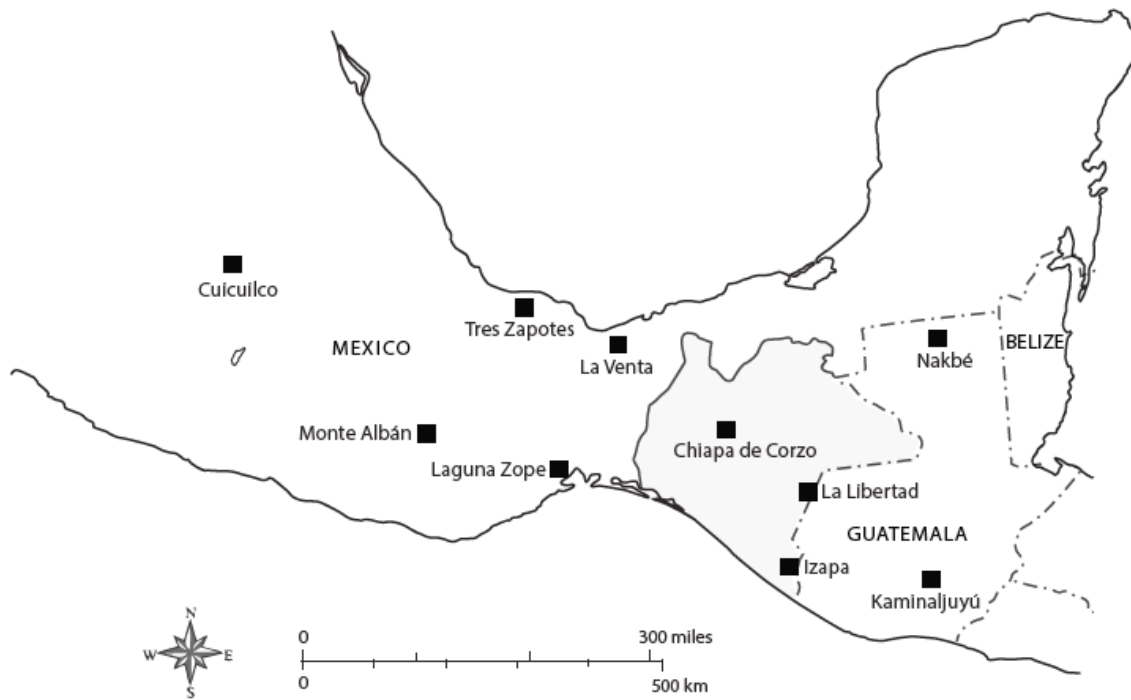


Figure 1.1. Map showing the location of Chiapa de Corzo (from Lee and Clark 2017: 2, fig. 1).

5. Mound 3 was the last mound excavated in this sector.

Chiapa de Corzo Mound 3 was excavated by Tim Tucker in 1965. The artifacts and features he recovered were never fully analyzed or published. The purpose of this thesis is to complete the work he started concerning Mound 3. The only printed information available for Mound 3 is Tucker's MA thesis completed at Brigham Young University in 1970. Mound 3 is located in the ritual center of the site. A fuller analysis of the archaeology of this mound would greatly aid in understanding Chiapa de Corzo. My aims in this thesis are to complete the analysis and classification of artifacts and features begun by Tucker in 1970. His thesis (Tucker 1970) provides limited information regarding the excavation of Mound 3. He included a broad overview of the architecture, burials, and caches, but not many details. Most of his thesis consists of detailed descriptions of complete ceramic vessels recovered from the burials and caches;

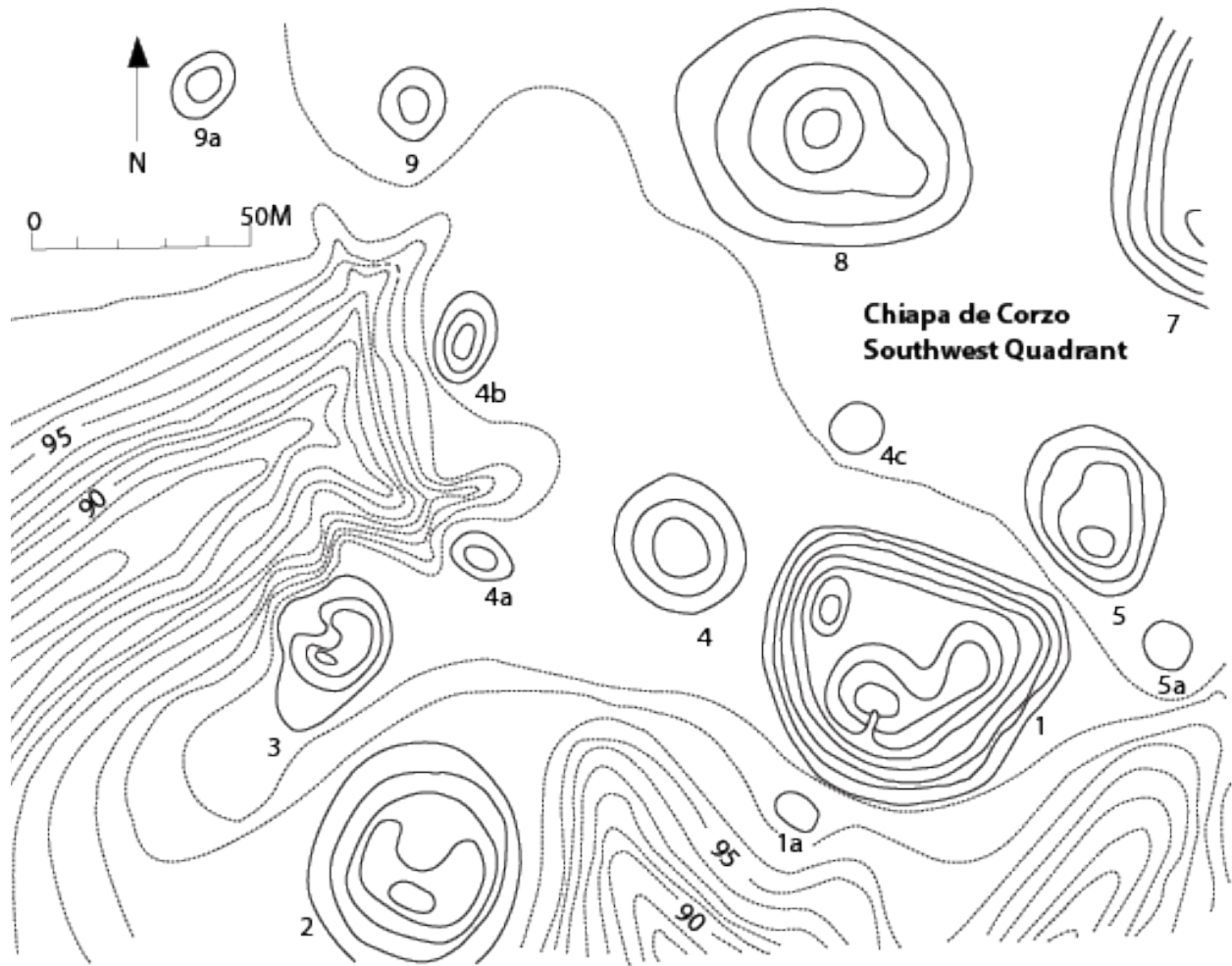


Figure 1.2. Contour map of the southwest quadrant of Chiapa de Corzo showing the location of Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 7; fig. 2).

other artifacts were not described. Few photographs of recovered artifacts were presented, and all of his descriptions were preliminary. For example, his descriptions of ceramic vessels lack information on design elements, modes, types, or evidence of use.

Most of the vessels from Mound 3 recovered by Tucker are currently housed at BYU, so I was able to analyze them as part of this thesis and add critical details to Tucker's descriptions. While information relating to the architecture of Mound 3 for different construction phases is provided in Tucker's thesis, only two reconstruction drawings were included. I include all drawings and architectural information here as part of my effort to assemble all information on

Mound 3 in one report. The final contribution of this thesis is a discussion of Mound 3's possible role within the ceremonial center of Chiapa de Corzo. Tucker wrote an analysis of Mound 3's architecture about 1975 (personal communication, 2016), but the location of his manuscript is currently unknown.

In this thesis, I present all the information on Mound 3 I have been able to find. I begin in Chapter 2 with an introduction to Chiapa de Corzo and its excavation history to provide context for the findings at Mound 3. I also provide more information for the excavation of Mound 3 itself by providing facts from remaining records and knowledge obtained from conversations with Tim Tucker and V. Garth Norman. The field notes from the excavation in 1965 have not been found; therefore, the only records of the excavation are Tucker's (1970) thesis and personal memories.

In Chapter 3, I provide a catalog of artifacts found as offerings in the Mound 3 burials. The burials are described in the order they were numbered in the field for each ceramic phase. The artifacts associated with each burial are listed in ascending order according to their catalog numbers. Most burial information remains unchanged from Tucker's (1970) descriptions because there is no other information available. The major contribution here is the addition of information on individual artifacts associated with Mound 3 burials. My descriptions combine Tucker's information and my data for each object available for study. All known artifacts from Mound 3 are housed at BYU. I analyzed all the available ceramic vessels described by Tucker to verify, correct, or add to information given in his thesis. I also identified the ceramic types for the vessels available for study, and I briefly discuss some burial patterns exhibited at Mound 3. Chapter 4 concerns the caches found at Mound 3 and follows the format of Chapter 3. The cache descriptions are divided first by phase and then presented in the order of their discovery in the field by ascending cache number. Unfortunately, few artifacts from the caches were available for study, so I do not provide much new information.

In Chapter 5, I focus on the architecture of Mound 3 and diachronic changes in it. I incorporate Tucker's original descriptions and add detailed drawings not included in his thesis. After reviewing all known information of the architecture in Mound 3, I propose some possibilities for the function of Mound 3 during different time periods. I consider overall patterns of the architectural features, burials, and caches. I compare and contrast this information with that from other mounds located in the southwest quadrant in order to determine what role Mound 3 may have played during its history. The evidence suggests that Mound 3 served as an elite residence in the Late Preclassic period (Guanacaste phase) but was transformed into a temple complex about 100 BC during the Protoclassic period. I discuss this possibility and summarize my findings in my concluding chapter.

Not all of the information recovered for Mound 3 fits neatly into the above-stated organization. I include this additional information in appendices. Appendix A is a catalog of artifacts found at Mound 3, but not assigned to a burial or cache. These artifacts are mostly fragments of ceramic vessels and figurines found in general fill. Appendix B includes two large excavation profiles drawn by Eduardo Martínez. These profiles contain critical information about the earliest occupation in the Mound 3 locale dating back to the Late Preclassic period. As described in following chapters, Chiapa de Corzo became a major ceremonial center in Middle Preclassic times and persisted until Late Classic times. The construction and use of Mound 3, however, was limited to about 500 years of this history and covers the era known locally as the Late Preclassic and Protoclassic periods, from 300 BC to AD 200.



## 2 | **Background and Context of Chiapa de Corzo**

As a prelude to my descriptions of the burials, caches, artifacts, and architecture of Mound 3 presented in following chapters, I provide background here to the put the Mound 3 excavations in context. I begin with an overview of the history of archaeological investigations at Chiapa de Corzo. In the second half of this chapter I summarize the major findings of these investigations as far as the they concern the histories of the peoples who built and resided at Chiapa de Corzo. Chiapa de Corzo is located within the physiographic region of southern Mexico known as the Central Depression of Chiapas. The Central Depression is a long river valley that runs through the center of the state of Chiapas. It is bordered by the Central Plateau to the north and by the Sierra Madre Mountains to the south. This tropical zone receives enough annual rainfall to support two or three crops per year (Lowe and Agrinier 1960: 2). The main water source for this area is the Grijalva River.

### **Excavation History**

The excavations at Chiapa de Corzo have been principally conducted by the NAAF. Excavations first began under the direction of Heinrich Berlin in 1955 (Lowe 1959a: 2) and continued for several years. All excavations carried out by the NAAF at Chiapa de Corzo were exploratory; their focus was to establish a ceramic sequence and chronology and to define architectural stages. I review the history of the NAAF excavations at Chiapa de Corzo by season

in the first half of this chapter. Following this history, I briefly summarize and describe the major findings and discoveries for Chiapa de Corzo.

### ***Summer of 1955***

In the 1955 field season, 14 test pits were dug in various mounds of Chiapa de Corzo by students (Lorenzo Allen, Dick Madison, and Bruce Warren) working under Heinrich Berlin (Lowe 1959a: 2). The test pits revealed ceramics and burials dating to Preclassic times. Gareth Lowe dug several test trenches into mounds to explore the extent of the architectural remains, and he discovered much Preclassic construction. Eduardo Martínez was the principal cartographer working at Chiapa de Corzo. He drew sketches of the site layout, architecture, and some burials as they were excavated.

### ***Summer of 1956***

A second excavation season was carried out at Chiapa de Corzo in the summer of 1956. The NWAFF team began excavating Mound 1 in hopes of understanding the architecture dating to the Preclassic period (Lowe 1959a: 3). Two students who had excavated in the previous season (Allen and Warren) worked with Lowe on Mound 1. They were later joined by Keith Dixon and Pierre Agrinier. The western portion of Mound 1 was completely excavated by the end of the season (Lowe 1959a: 4). Many “ceremonially buried” ceramics were discovered in Mound 1 which Lowe, Warren, and Dixon worked with to create their ceramic sequence. Five ceramic phases were established, but it was clear that each needed refinement (Lowe 1959a: 4).

### ***Winter of 1957***

Excavations at Mound 1 continued throughout the winter season (January-May). Warren, Agrinier, and Martínez worked to expose the rest of the structure at Mound 1 and this led to the discovery of Tomb 1 (Lowe 1959a: 4). Tomb 1 contained ladles, incense burners, figurine

heads, and ceramic vessels. The most interesting find was a pair of carved human femurs which Dixon (1958) and Agrinier (1960) describe in detail. The tomb containing these objects appeared to have been robbed anciently, but the elaborately carved human femurs among other objects were left behind (Agrinier 1960: 1). Other impressive objects, such as stuccoed ceramics, were also present and testified to the richness of the tomb. The femurs were decorated with “earth monster,” “dragon,” and “Olmec feline” images (Agrinier 1960: 6-14; see Christenson 1996 for a more recent interpretation). Agrinier discussed the significance of these images and the possible function of the femurs. The art appeared to draw from several different cultural styles, providing further insight into the cultural make-up of Chiapa de Corzo (Tucker 1970: 61).

While Mound 1 was being cleared, more test pits were dug in other areas of the site. Two of the test pits (50 and 38) contained early sherds that were analyzed by Keith Dixon (1959: 4). The ceramic assemblage he studied from these pits was dominated by white monochromes and red-and-white bi-chromes. Although the pits were both excavated down to sterile soil, there is some uncertainty as to the “purity” of the deposits. However, Dixon reported that most of the ceramics could be safely assigned to the Early Preclassic (Dixon: 1959: 40-41). His ceramic analysis was important for establishing the ceramic sequence for Chiapa de Corzo.

### ***Summer of 1957***

The focus of the excavations in the summer of 1957 was to continue work in Mounds 1, 5, 12, and 13. Lowe and Agrinier (1960) describe the various architectural stages, additional burials, and caches that were defined for Mound 1. These excavations were continued by Agrinier and G. Ellis Burcaw during this season. While no definable architecture remains for the Cortorra, Dili, or Francesa phases were found at Mound 1, fill layers with artifacts dating to these earlier phases suggest that the Mound 1 area had been occupied during these early times. Remains from the Guanacaste phase were minimal, but they were the “earliest remains of formal

construction” (Lowe and Agrinier 1960: 15). The Horcones phase architecture was composed of several stages of platform mounds with remains of a superstructure present. Later Istmo phase architecture saw some modification of the Horcones phase structure with the apparent influence of outside cultures (Lowe and Agrinier 1960: 27). Sixteen burials were found in Mound 1 in addition to 48 caches.

Work was begun at Mound 5 during the 1957 summer season by Joseph A. Hester and Jerome Handler. Numerous offerings were discovered, and much time was spent reconstructing ceramic vessels from these caches (Lowe 1959a: 5). Lowe (1962) later reported on these excavations. The architectural remains at Mound 5 primarily date to the Horcones phase and suggest several different construction sub-stages. The main structure appears to have been burned down shortly after offerings had been placed within the structure, as evidenced by burnt adobe and charcoal fill (Lowe 1962: 12). All of the burials found in Mound 5 date to the Istmo phase. Two of these burials had stone-lined crypts (Lowe 1962: 21). In contrast, a large number of caches was found—many of which appeared to be part of one large offering (the one preceding the razing of the structure). This large offering dates to the Horcones phase (Lowe 1962: 23).

Mound 12 was excavated by Bernard Golden and J. Alden Mason during this season and revealed two Classic period tombs (Lowe 1959a: 5). These excavations were later reported on by Mason (1960). Three trenches were dug, which exposed a large mound that mostly dated to the Escalera and Dili phases (Mason 1960: 3). Later Horcones, Istmo, and Jiquipilas architectural remains were present on top of the earlier remains. A pyramid mound lies on top of this platform that was divided into two rooms. The first stage of this “temple” was built during the Istmo phase and enlarged in the Jiquipilas phase (Mason 1960: 10-11). One burial in poor condition was found in the I3 substage of the Istmo phase architecture, while two tombs (Tombs 2 and 3) date to the Jiquipilas phase. Tomb 2 contained at least two skeletons and had a cache of 20 ceramic vessels on top of the roof slabs (Mason 1960: 21). Tomb 3 was less well-kept than

Tomb 2, and most of the burial furniture was broken.

Mound 13 was also excavated during the summer of 1957 field season and proved to be one of the largest mounds at the site. It was composed of eight superimposed structures, with some platforms dating to the Preclassic (Lowe 1959a: 5; Mason 1960). Five trenches were dug by Fred Hicks and Charles Rozaire. Hicks and Rozaire (1960: 1) identified Mound 13 as a temple with several auxiliary buildings. Three caches were found within Mound 13. Caches 13-1 and 13-2 both consisted of a few ceramic vessels dating to the Jiquipilas phase. Cache 13-3 contained one large vessel with 111 miniature bowls surrounding it (Hicks and Rozaire 1960: 14). Two burials were found, but no tombs were identified in Mound 13 (Hicks and Rozaire 1960: 19).

### ***1958 Season***

During the 1958 field season work continued at several of the mounds begun in 1957. The platform of Mound 1 was partially removed, and its removal exposed Tombs 4, 5, 6, and 7. Tomb 7 was noteworthy because of its extensive collection of imported ceramic vessels (Lowe 1959a: 6). These early excavations demonstrated the presence of artifacts from several different cultures at Mounds 1 and 5, though the reason for their presence at Chiapa de Corzo has yet to be adequately explained. The numerous ceramic sherds collected from the excavations added more data to the ceramic sequence later defined by Bruce Warren (Lowe 1959a: 6). Mason continued work at Mounds 12 and 13. These mounds also yielded further evidence of Preclassic architecture. Carlos Navarrete worked around Mound 1 and discovered Mound 1a. He opened a large trench (Trench 100) immediately south of Mound 1. Navarrete recovered a large number of Preclassic artifacts, including cylindrical seals and ceramic vessels (Lowe 1959a: 6). Another large trench was opened by Bruce Warren (Trench 121) across the plaza north of Mound 1 and west of Mound 5. Numerous burials were found in this area (Agrinier 1964). A forthcoming, more detailed report on these trenches was mentioned by Lowe (1962), but it was not published.

### ***1961 Season***

During the 1961 excavation season many minor excavations were undertaken at Chiapa de Corzo (Lowe 1962a). Navarrete continued work around Mound 1 and Mound 1a. Mound 1a was not thought to contain any architectural remains, but a trench (A-100) dug adjacent to this mound revealed a single Horcones phase structure that appears to have been auxiliary to another mound (Lowe 1962: 37

### ***1963 Season***

Mound 1a was further excavated in 1963 (reported by Agrinier in 1975). While only one structure was identified in 1958, four construction stages were identified in 1963, with architecture dating to the Escalera, Francesa, Guanacaste, and Horcones phases with numerous substages (Agrinier 1975: 3). Five caches were reported; all dated to the Horcones phase. Six burials were also found, all of which date to the Escalera phase. Agrinier (1975: 41) notes that there was “radical structural change” in the Guanacaste phase architecture of Mound 1a when compared to earlier buildings in the mound. This new construction was followed by much construction in the Horcones phase. At the end of the Horcones phase, the building exhibited a more traditional style of architecture that had been seen before the changes in the Guanacaste phase.

### ***1965 Season and the Mound 3 Excavation***

In the summer of 1965, Mound 3 was excavated by Tim Tucker. Mound 3 had been briefly investigated by Pierre Agrinier in 1960, who noted the presence of a Guanacaste phase tomb (Tomb 8) and possible Guanacaste phase architecture (Lowe 1962: 38). Mound 3 (Figure 2.1), the focus of this thesis, was excavated towards the end of the second main series of excavation at Chiapa de Corzo. The work was under the direction of Tim Tucker. Tucker was assigned by Lowe to excavate Mound 3 in the ongoing quest by the NAAF to identify Preclassic architecture





Figure 2.1. View of excavation at Mound 3 in 1965. Image courtesy of V. Garth Norman.

and to improve upon the ceramic sequence at Chiapa de Corzo. Tucker was primarily aided by Eduardo Martínez (artist and topographer) and Gareth Lowe (archaeological supervisor). V. Garth Norman also aided in recording burials and caches, while Pierre Agrinier provided instruction on excavating burials (Tucker 1970: iv).

Tucker (1970) describes his excavation techniques in his MA thesis. The mound was divided into 77 squares, 5 x 5 m each. Several datum points were set up across the mound in order to take depth measurements as well as to coordinate positions of features. The excavation crew worked from 6:00 am to 2:00 pm as standard, with many hours of overtime often following. Around 200 photos were taken during the excavations, and all known artifacts available for study today are located at Brigham Young University (Tucker 2016, personal communication).

Unfortunately, very little written documentation of the excavations at Mound 3 exists today.



Figure 2.2. Mound 3 after excavation, showing one of the major trenches in 1965. Image courtesy of V. Garth Norman.

The only known sources of information are the artifacts held by Brigham Young University, Tucker's 1970 Master's thesis, some photographs (Figure 2.2), and a collection of the drawings/reconstructions done by Martínez. No notes, artifact catalogs, or any other records are known. In March of 2016, I travelled with John Clark and his wife Sandy Clark to visit Tim Tucker and to recover further information concerning Mound 3. All information known concerning Mound 3 is now on file with the NWAf, and I present it here in this thesis.

### ***Later Work***

Minor excavations at Chiapa de Corzo were continued over several years in Mounds 4, 6, 7, 15, and 17. Some reports concerning these mounds have been published as Papers of the NWAf. A more extensive report and analysis of Mound 15 is in progress, and a new report on



Mound 17 has just been published (see Glauner, Herman and Clark 2017; Lee and Clark 2017). Much work still remains to be done concerning the Chiapa de Corzo site. Over 81 mounds have been mapped over an area of 1000 by 800 m (Bachand 2008). Modern industrial incursions from the modern city of Chiapa de Corzo have destroyed many mounds (Lowe and Agrinier 1960: 3). Despite the number of continued opportunities at Chiapa de Corzo, the foremost objective needs to be reporting the work that has already been done. Despite the numerous reports written for Chiapa de Corzo, important data collections, such as that for Mound 3, have not been reported. This thesis describes Mound 3 in order that information from the 1965 excavation may lead to a better understanding of Chiapa de Corzo.

The location of Chiapa de Corzo was important to its ancient significance. The Central Depression provided an area with a favorable climate that bordered the lands of other major cultural groups. Mixe-Zoque groups were present in Chiapas, flourishing cultures of the Gulf Coast were located to the northeast, and the Maya were present just to the southeast. Ceramics discovered at Chiapa de Corzo represent Zoque, Olmec, Highland Maya, Lowland Maya, and El Salvadorian cultural elements. At Mound 3 several objects demonstrate the influence or presence of these cultures in the artifact assemblage. An Olmec jaguar-faced figurine was found at Mound 3 (specific provenience is unknown), and a distinct red dish from Burial C3-217 (vessel C3-464) has been identified as Sierra Red, a common lowland Maya pottery type in the Chicanel phase of the Late Preclassic period. These various cultures at least traded with one another and possibly had more complex relationships (see Lowe 1977). It is likely that Chiapa de Corzo acted as a trade center (Lowe 1977, 1995:322). The presence of cultural traits from several different areas places Chiapa de Corzo in its regional context and helps explain the presence of foreign elements at the site. In addition to foreign artifacts, architectural elements shared with other cultures are also present, such as apron moldings on buildings. This feature, along with others, appears at Chiapa de Corzo during the Protoclassic period.

## **Occupational History**

The occupational history of Chiapa de Corzo was inferred from architecture and ceramics found during early excavations. The goals of the original excavations at Chiapa de Corzo were to establish a chronological ceramic sequence and to define the architectural stages of the site (Lowe 1959a: 2). Dixon (1959: iii) pointed out the importance the continuous occupation apparent at Chiapa de Corzo would play in understanding Mesoamerican prehistory. Numerous descriptive reports were published by the NWAFF that describe the artifacts found and the chronological sequences created (see Agrinier 1960, 1964; Hicks and Rozaire 1960; Lee 1969; Lowe 1962; Lowe and Agrinier 1960; Mason 1960). Figure 2.3 presents the most current chronology proposed for Chiapa de Corzo. Excavation evidence suggests the presence of two different groups of people at Chiapa de Corzo over the course of its occupation.

The cultural groups thought to have lived at Chiapa de Corzo have been named retrospectively using modern linguistic labels. No specific modern indigenous peoples are linked to the ruins at Chiapa de Corzo (Lowe 1960: 2). The two different peoples believed to have inhabited Chiapa de Corzo are sequentially “Zoques” and “Chiapanecs.” “Zoque” is a modern linguistic term denoting a group of people indigenous to southern Mexico who speak Zoque languages. “Chiapanec” is also a modern linguistic term used in the same way here as “Zoque,” but it represents a different group of people. Ancestors of modern Zoque populations are thought to have built Chiapa de Corzo and resided there for at least 1500 years. In Late Classic times, they were conquered by Chiapanec peoples who took over the site. The site derived its name from the latter group of people who were still living at Chiapa de Corzo when the Spanish arrived in 1524.

	<i>Cultural Periods</i>	<i>Chiapas</i>	<i>Chiapa de Corzo</i>	<i>Middle Grijalva</i>	<i>Upper Grijalva</i>	<i>Soconusco</i>
1600 AD	Early Colonial		Urbina	Santiago	Ux	
1500 AD	Late Postclassic					
1400 AD	Middle Postclassic	XII	Tuxtla	Quejpomo	Tan	Late Postclassic
1300 AD						
1200 AD	Early Postclassic	XI	Rufz	Pecha	Nichim	Remanso
1100 AD						
1000 AD	Late Classic	X-B	Paredón			
900 AD						
800 AD		X-A	Maravillas	Mechung	Mix	Peistal
700 AD	Middle Classic					Metapa
600 AD		IX	Laguna	Kundapi	Lek	Loros
500 AD						
400 AD	Early Classic	VIII	Jiquipilas	Juspano	Kau	Kato
300 AD						Jaritas
200 AD						
100 AD	Protoclassic	VII	Istmo		Ix	Itstapa
0		VI	Horcones	Ipsan	Hun	Hato
100 BC	Late Preclassic	V	Guanacaste	Guañoma	Guajil	Guillén
200 BC						
300 BC						
400 BC	Middle Preclassic	IV	Francesa	Felisa	Foko	Frontera
500 BC						
600 BC		III	Escalera	Equipac	Enub	Escalón
700 BC						
800 BC		II-B	Dzemba	Dzewa	Dyosan	Duende
900 BC		II-A	Dili	Dombi	Chacte	Conchas
1000 BC						
1100 BC	Early Preclassic	I-B	Jobo		Jocote	Jocotal
1200 BC				B Cacahuanó		
1300 BC		I-A	Cotorra	A	Chacaj	Cuadros
1400 BC			Ocote	Bombaná	Ojalá	Cherla
1500 BC						Ocós
1600 BC					Lato	Locona
1700 BC						
1800 BC						Barra
1900 BC						

Figure 2.3. Chronology of Chiapa de Corzo and adjacent areas (from Lee and Clark 2017: 4; fig. 2).

### ***Early and Middle Preclassic Periods***

During the Early Preclassic period (1600 BC-1000 BC) Chiapa de Corzo was occupied but did not become an identifiable center until the Middle Preclassic period (1000 BC- 300 BC). Numerous sherd lots excavated were identified as being from the Preclassic period and of Zoque manufacture, so it is assumed Chiapa de Corzo was a Zoque capital. Some foreign ceramics existed alongside the Zoque pottery, but the dominance of Zoque pottery as well as the standard Zoque architecture features dating to this time suggest that during the Preclassic period Chiapa de Corzo was a Zoque site (Lee and Clark 2017; Lowe 1977).

### ***Late Preclassic and Protoclassic Periods***

For the Late Preclassic and Protoclassic periods, some have argued that Maya peoples inhabited Chiapa de Corzo because of the architectural and ceramic cultural elements present during this time (see Clark 2016; Lowe 1995). A large number of lowland Maya ceramics and the appearance of apron moldings on buildings and other Maya-like features support this idea. However, no consensus has been reached on the matter, and more work is needed to better understand this time period. While it is clear that elements of Maya culture were present, the extent to which Maya peoples may have influenced or occupied Chiapa de Corzo remains uncertain.

### ***Classic and Post-Classic Periods***

During the Classic period, Zoque peoples again appear to have inhabited the site, or continued to have inhabited the site if they never were displaced by Maya peoples (Lowe 1998). The last dated architectural constructions at Chiapa de Corzo are Middle Classic (Laguna phase). During the Late Classic period, or soon thereafter, Chiapenec people took over site and displaced the Zoque peoples. The Chiapenec peoples spread out to the surrounding areas by the time the Spanish arrived and took over the area (Bachand 2008). Some descendent groups of Chiapenec

people still live around the area. The Postclassic occupation of Chiapa de Corzo appears to have moved away from the ancient site to the area covered today by the modern city of Chiapa de Corzo.

## 3 | Burials

### **Introduction**

The burials in Mound 3 were excavated by Tucker in 1965. He reported his excavation and analysis in his Master's thesis in 1970. I continue his work in this chapter and add more details to his descriptions based on my own analysis of the ceramic vessels found with the burials of Mound 3. I examined all the artifacts available for study and added or modified critical information as necessary. For example, Tucker's original artifact descriptions contain some errors and were missing information on things such as use-wear, vessel design, and ceramic type names. Additionally, no photographs of burial offerings were provided by Tucker with his descriptions; I have included photos of each vessel available for study. I begin by describing my methods of analysis and how I have combined information from Tucker's original analysis with my own. I then describe the burials and their mortuary furniture by ceramic phase, beginning with the oldest. Tucker assigned catalog numbers to the burials, caches, and artifacts which I use here to order the descriptions within each phase.

### **Methods and Definitions**

The original analysis of the complete ceramic vessels was performed by Tucker as part of his MA thesis. Since then, the artifacts from Mound 3 have been housed in the Museum of Peoples of Cultures and the Museum of Art at Brigham Young University. Tucker (1970) described

the complete ceramic vessels found in the burials and caches but not the other artifacts found. To provide the most accurate report possible, I checked his original descriptions against the actual vessels, and I modified or added to his descriptions as needed to correct or complete the descriptions.

### ***Burial Descriptions***

Tucker (1970) described the following attributes for each burial: location, age-sex, position, grave covering or features, furniture, and chronological phase. I cannot add much to these descriptions because no independent source of information is available. I also cannot verify most of the information he provided, so I leave his descriptions unchanged. For example, Tucker does not explain how age and sex were determined, and the human skeletal remains from Mound 3 are not available for re-study. The methods for assigning phase dates to burials were not directly explained either. It appears that a combination of the ceramics included in each burial as well as their architectural position were used to triangulate a chronological age for burials.

### ***Ceramic Descriptions***

In his descriptions of complete ceramic vessels, Tucker provided information for the following attributes: surface treatment, vessel shape, paste texture, colors, luster, firing, measurements, function, and chronological phase. In the following descriptions, I condense his information into a single description and add or change some details based on my own examination of individual vessels. With permission from the Museum of Art (MOA) at Brigham Young University, I reexamined each vessel available for study. I first verified the information reported by Tucker; this included for each vessel its form, surface finish, and color. I followed the same categories within each of these headings that Tucker used to verify his observations. The surface finishes I examined were limited to plain, smoothed, polished, or smoothed and polished. The colors identified are labeled according to the Munsell soil system. I also checked

the dimensions Tucker listed for each vessel to ensure that I had the correct vessel for each description. In addition to these vessel measurements, I calculated the capacity for each vessel, something not previously recorded. To make this calculation, I filled each complete vessel with rice and then measured the volume (ml) of rice in a graduated cylinder that fit within each vessel. I also add observations on use-wear, excavation damage, and design elements in addition to providing photographs of each available vessel.

I made a record of information from the original analysis because of the time gap between the original analysis and my own. Some discrepancies exist with catalog numbers and accession numbers assigned by the MPC and the MOA, and several artifacts were not available for additional study. Because these issues cannot be corrected with current records, I include all the information written on vessels if any discrepancies exist with the catalog numbers. I excluded the category of “function” for each vessel because there was no justification given by Tucker in his descriptions besides a few vessels with notes of use-wear indicating domestic use. Finally, under the supervision of John Clark, I classified vessels by their types in Bruce Warren’s system for Chiapa de Corzo. Tucker assigned chronological phases to each vessel following Warren’s ceramic typology (Warren n.d), and I have retained Tucker’s assignments in my descriptions here.

### ***Burial Types***

As I could not reexamine the burials themselves, and because only limited records/images exist of them, I retained Tucker’s assessment of burial types. Tucker followed definitions used in the literature for different types of burials, and I reproduce them here. Some burials could not be assigned a ceramic stage due to the lack of ceramic vessels and excavation information concerning their discovery. The burial numbers listed here are those assigned by Tucker (1970). Simple: “A ‘simple’ grave is an ‘unlined hole in the ground or inclusion of a body in fill during



construction' (Smith 1950: 88)" (Tucker 1970: 27). Many simple burials may have stones outlining the body, but if no roof was present it was still considered a simple burial and not a cist burial.

*Cist (Figure 3.1):* A "cist" burial is when "the grave also is covered by stone slabs forming an enclosed crypt, Satterthwaite's (1954: 50) definition of a 'cist' is used" (Tucker 1970: 27).

*Tomb (Figure 3.2):* A 'tomb' is "a comparatively large mortuary structure with definite walls that rise to a roof..." (Tucker 1970: 27).



Figure 3.1. Example of a cist grave at Mound 3 during excavation in 1965 (from: Tucker 1970: 31, fig. 14b).



Figure 3.2. Example of a tomb at Mound 3 during excavation in 1965 (from: Tucker 1970: 32, fig. 15b).

## **Guanacaste Phase Burials**

### ***Burial 213***

Location: Unit 54, 275 cm below datum; located under wall 3-H4.

Description: Simple child burial, extended-supine position with head facing south. Skull is crushed. Intrusive burial with crushed stone slabs from roof—skeleton has been disturbed.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-241: Polished dish with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is gray (5YR 5/1) with a black slip (5YR 2/1) and medium luster. Maximum diameter: 19.5 cm, base diameter: 10 cm, body height: 4.7 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.



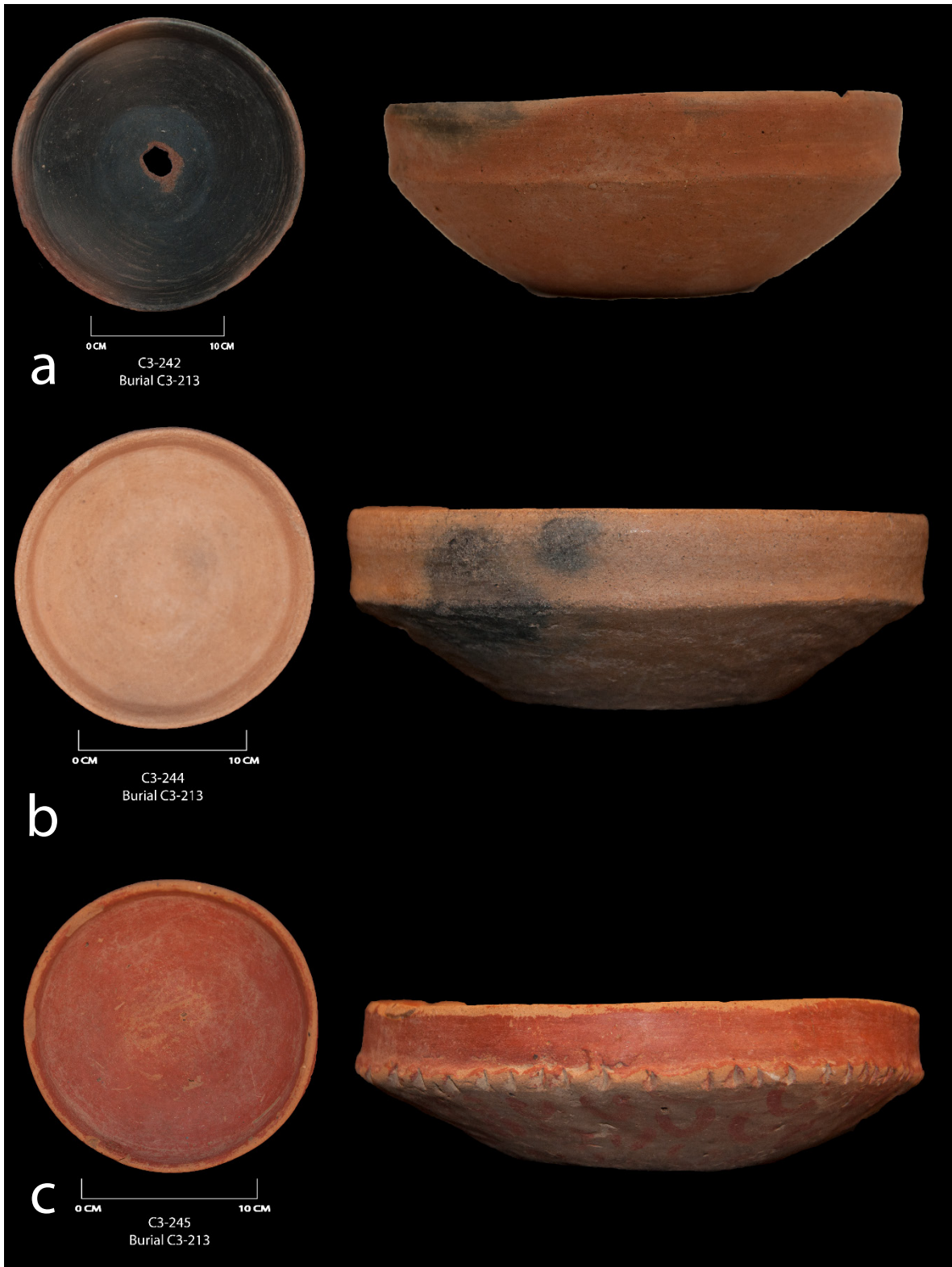


Figure 3.3. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 213.

2. C3-242 (Figure 3.3a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is red (2.5YR 5/6). Interior is almost entirely smudged black with low luster. Kill hole is present in the base and was punched from the exterior. Very slight use-wear on base. Maximum diameter 17.6 cm, base diameter: 6.5 cm, body height: 6.4 cm; volume: 840 ml. Tape with “30” written on it indicates a vessel number from the original excavation.
3. C3-243: Polished bowl with a round lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) with low luster. Maximum diameter: 23 cm, base diameter: 8 cm, body height: 8.1 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.
4. C3-244 (Figure 3.3b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and a concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Slight use-wear on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 15.2 cm, base diameter: 6.5 cm, body height: 4.9 cm; volume: 530 ml. Remnant of tape on base indicates a vessel number no longer present.
5. C3-245 (Figure 3.3c): Escobal Red-on-cream polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior surface color is pink (7.5YR 7/4) with low luster. Interior body and exterior rim is slipped red (10R 4/8). Exterior body is decorated with red-painted “U”-shaped designs. Fingernail incisions encircle the shoulder juncture of a composite silhouette bowl. Use-wear present on rim and exterior base. Maximum diameter: 14 cm; base diameter: 6.8 cm; body height: 4 cm; volume: 320 ml. Tape remnant suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

### ***Burial 214***

Location: Unit 54, 310 cm below datum. Intrusively located in floor 3-G6.

Description: Young adult (male) cist burial. Extended-supine position with head facing west.

Length from top of cranium to heels is 143 cm. Limestone slabs form the sides of the burial with

five stone slabs forming the roof.

Grave Goods\*:

\*The original burial description lists two bowls and one dish being present; however, no dish is described in the ceramic vessel descriptions, only the two bowls. The original description could contain a typo or could indicate an additional vessel not present in the available artifact assemblage.

1. C3-261: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Vessel has smudging on the exterior. Kill hole present in base. Maximum diameter: 22.5 cm, mouth diameter: 21.2 cm, base diameter: 7.5 cm, body height: 9.6 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

2. C3-262: Polished bowl with a rounded and externally thickened lip. Flat base. Vessel has medium luster. Decorated with incising and grooving. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 15.4 cm, base diameter: 14.2 cm, body height: 6.7 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown. Information concerning color is not listed.

***Burial 220 (Figure 3.5)***

Location: Unit 55, 375 cm below datum; located below platform 3-G3.

Description: Simple child burial, extended-supine position with head facing north. Length from top of cranium to heels in 155 cm. Five stone slabs formed a roof.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-381 (Figure 3.4a): Polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with an interior red slip (2.5YR 5/6) and low luster. Use-wear present on base. Firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 13.5 cm, base diameter: 5.7 cm, body height: 4.5 cm; volume: 300 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

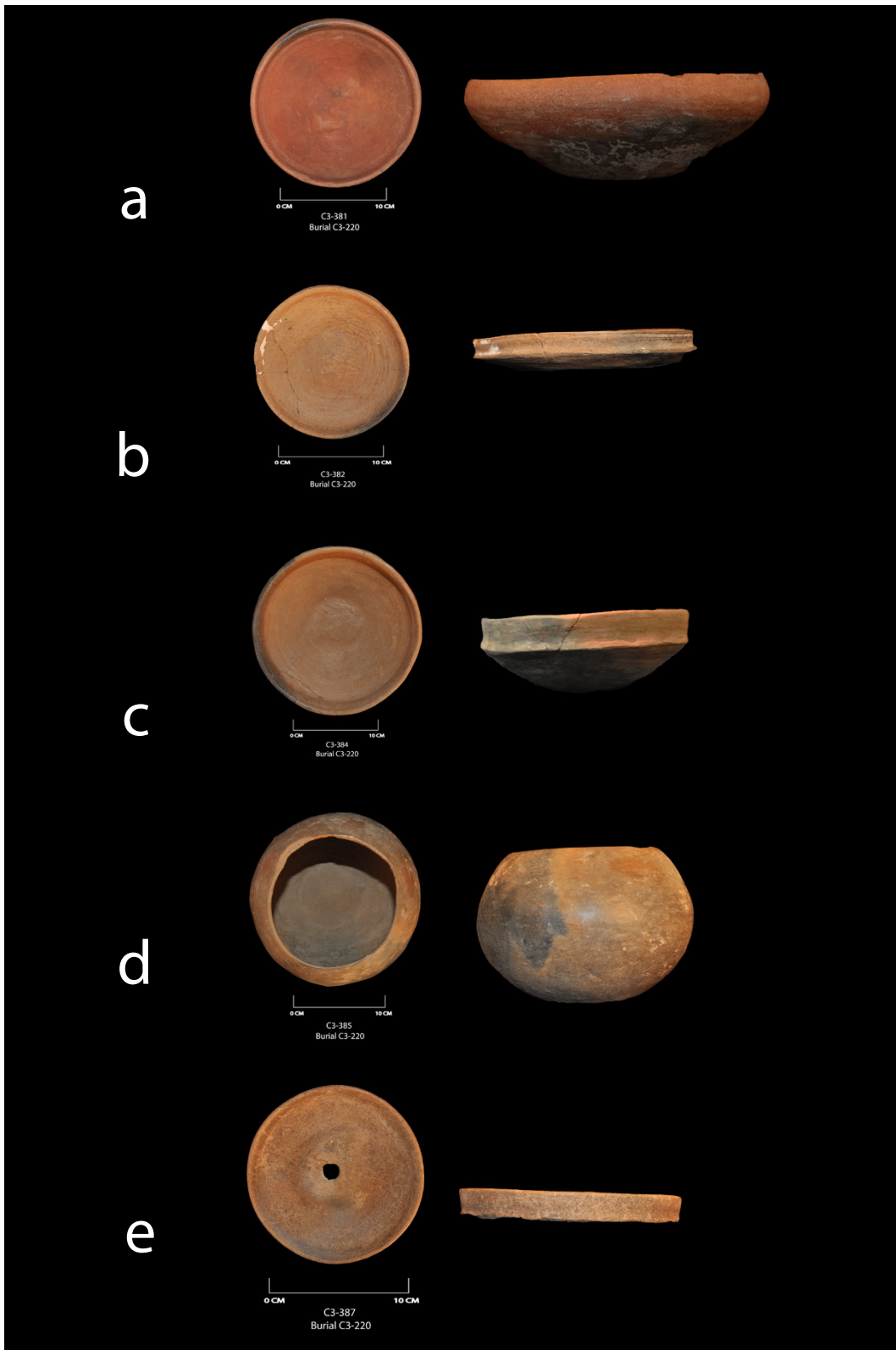


Figure 3.4. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 220.





Figure 3.5. Burial C3-220 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 34, fig. 17b).

2. C3-382 (Figure 3.4b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13.3 cm, base diameter: 6 cm, body height: 2.8 cm; volume: 175 ml.

3. C3-383: Polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a red (2.5YR 5/6) slip and low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 14.4 cm, base diameter: 4.9 cm, body height: 5.3 cm. This vessel was not available for study; its location is unknown.

4. C3-384 (Figure 3.4c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 15.6 cm, base diameter: 5.9 cm, body height: 5.6 cm; volume: 560 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no

longer present.

5. C3-385 (Figure 3.4d): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished jar with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is brown (10YR 5/8) with low luster. Base shows signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds and smudging. Maximum diameter: 15.6 cm, mouth diameter: 10.2 cm, base diameter: 7 cm, body height: 10.5 cm; volume: 1150 ml.

6. C3-386: Polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is pale brown (10YR 6/3) with low luster. Interior is slipped brown (7.5YR 4/2). Maximum diameter: 12.8 cm; mouth diameter: 11.8 cm; base diameter: 4 cm; body height: 4.3 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

7. C3-387 (Figure 3.4e): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Kill hole has been punched in base. Maximum diameter: 11.8 cm; base diameter: 6.4 cm; body height: 1.8 cm; volume: 100 ml. Tape remnant on base with "118" written; likely a vessel number from the original excavation.

8. C3-388: Polished jar with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-brown (2.5YR 5/4) with a matte luster. Notching decoration is present around rim. Firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 7.7cm, mouth diameter: 5.4 cm; base diameter: 2.3 cm; body height: 3.7 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

9. C3-389: Polished jar with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior surface is reddish-brown (2.5YR 5/4) with a matte luster and firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 8.4 cm; mouth diameter: 5.5 cm; base diameter: 3.1 cm; body height: 3.9 cm. This vessel was found inverted over C3-388 with dirt packed in between the two, filling the space. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

10. Unknown catalog numbers: One ceramic vessel and one stone mallet.



## ***Burial 222***

Location: Unit 54, 385 cm below datum; located below platform 3-G3.

Description: Simple adult burial, possibly female. Extended-supine position with head facing west. Length from top of cranium to heels is 169 cm. Five thin stone slabs form a roof.

### Grave Goods:

1. C3-421 (Figure 3.6a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior is reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with low luster. Possible use-wear on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Kill-hole present on base. Maximum diameter: 18.4 cm; base diameter: 5.5 cm; body height: 8.3 cm; volume: 1150 ml. Kill hole appears to have been drilled from both sides, not punched.
2. C3-422 (Figure 3.6b): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is pale brown (10YR 6/3) with low luster. Exterior body is slipped reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with painted white (10YR 8/2) rim. Interior is slipped reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Slight use-wear present on base. Vessel is smudged on most of the interior. Maximum diameter: 15 cm; base diameter: 4.4 cm; body height: 5.8 cm; volume: 615 ml.
3. C3-423 (Figure 3.6c): Tila White-rim Brown polished dish with a rounded lip and slightly concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Exterior and interior has some remnants of red (2.5YR 5/8) slip. Rim is painted white (10YR 8/2). Use-wear present on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 15.4 cm; base diameter: 9.5 cm; body height: 3.7 cm; volume: 410 ml.
4. C3-424 (Figure 3.6d): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a low luster. Exterior and interior is slipped strong brown (7.5YR 5/8). Exterior rim is painted white (10YR 8/2). Vessel has firing clouds. Use wear present on base. Maximum diameter: 18.5 cm; base diameter: 6.4 cm; body height: 8.8 cm; volume: 1200 ml.

5. C3-425 (Figure 3.7a): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is pale brown (10YR 6/3) with low luster. Exterior and interior is smudged black. Exterior rim is painted white (10YR 8/2). No signs of use-wear. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 15.5 cm; base diameter: 4.3 cm; body height: 7 cm; volume: 690 ml.
6. C3-426 (Figure 3.7b): Red-on-white polished bowl with a rounded lip (2 indentations) and flat base. Exterior and interior color is very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with medium luster. Exterior rim is painted red (10R 4/8). Interior is slipped red (10R 4/8). Extensive use-wear present on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 19 cm; base diameter: 7.6 cm; body height: 8.5 cm; volume: 1250 ml. Most of base is missing, but use-wear is still apparent.
7. C3-427 (Figure 3.7c): San Felipe Brown polished bowl with rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a reddish-yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6) and low luster. Exterior body is decorated with grooving—angled, parallel lines. Use-wear is present on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 14.2 cm; mouth diameter: 13 cm; base diameter: 6 cm; body height: 6.1 cm; volume: 455 ml.
8. C3-428 (Figure 3.7d): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with low luster. Use-wear present on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 17 cm; base diameter: 6.4 cm; body height: 7.9 cm; 1000 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.
9. C3-429 (Figure 3.8a): Nambiyugua Smoothed vase with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a matte luster. No signs of use-wear. Firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 12.3 cm; base diameter: 10.4 cm; body height: 9.7 cm; volume: 760 ml. Tape on base with “1” written.
10. C3-430: Polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is

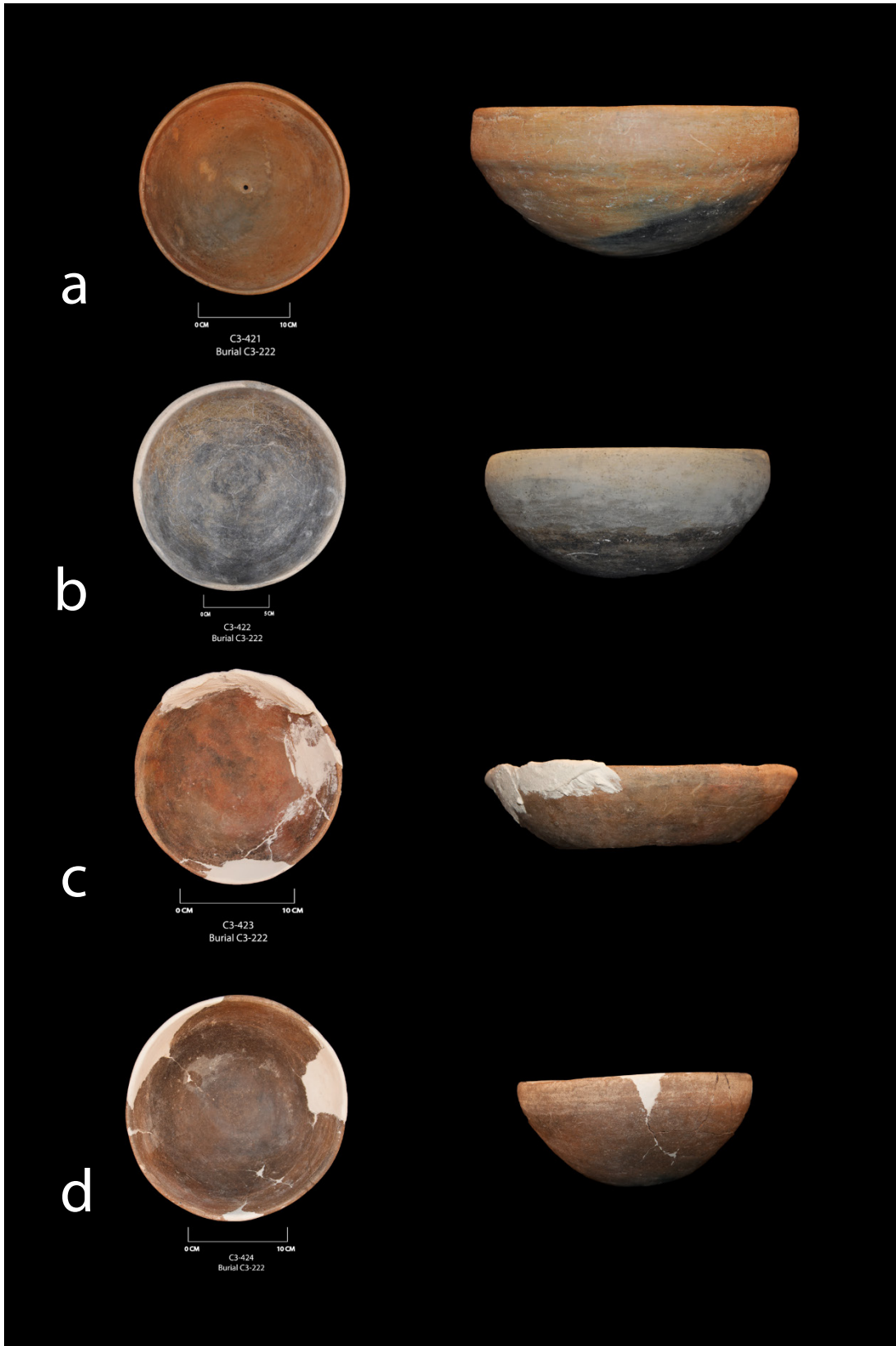


Figure 3.6. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 222.

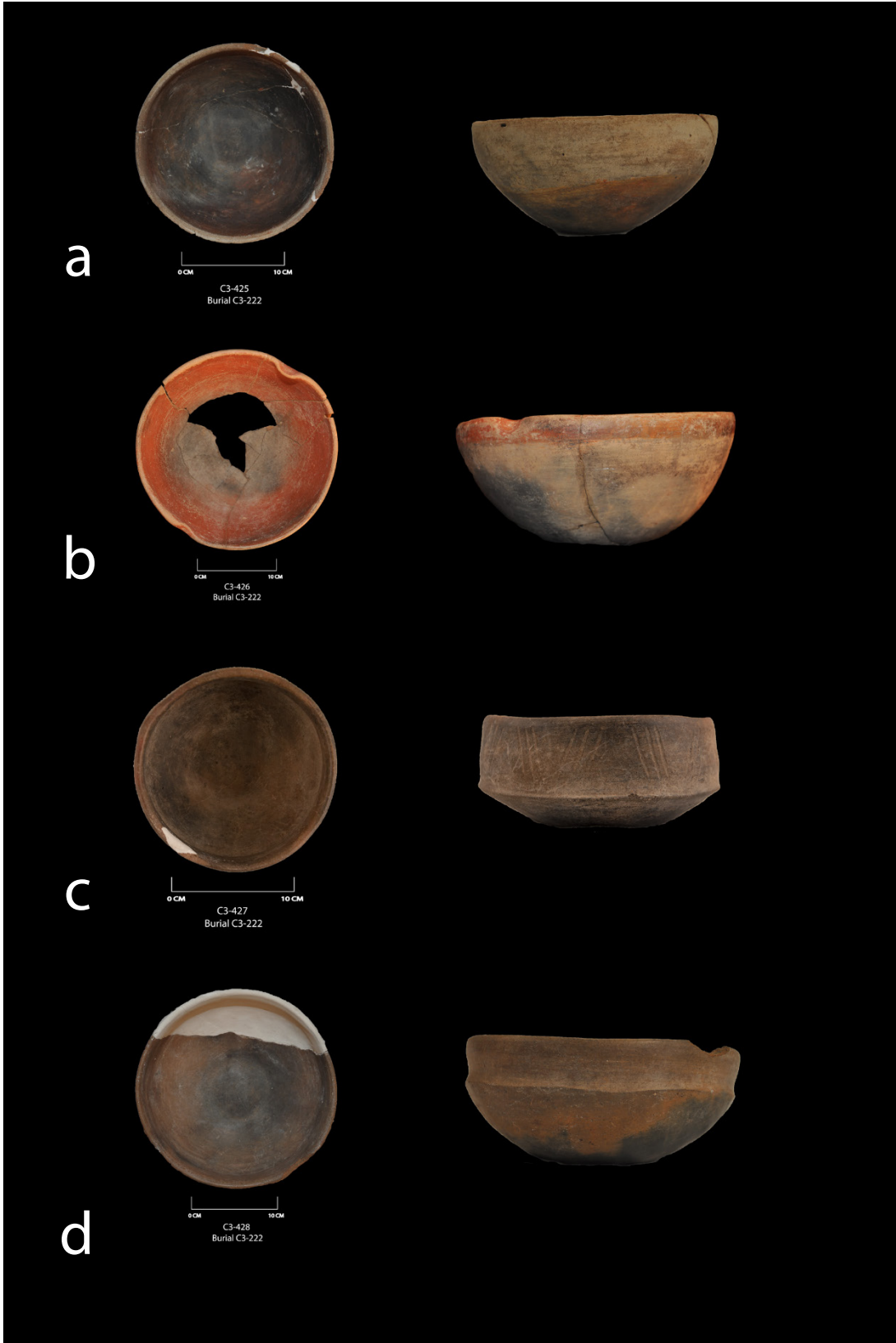


Figure 3.7. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 222 (cont.).



Figure 3.8. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 222 (cont.).

brown (7.5YR 5/4) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 12.3 cm; base diameter: 10.4 cm; body height: 9.7 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

11. C3-431 (Figure 3.8b): Nambiyugua Smoothed: polished bowl with a round lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is brown (10YR 5/3) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 13.5 cm; base diameter: 6.5 cm; body height: 5 cm; volume: 400 ml. Vessel appears to be clearly labeled as C3-431. However, no vessel number matching this one is present in the original descriptions by Tucker. It is included here because it follows C3-430 numerically. No use wear. Reconstructed with plaster. Tape exists on the base

with the number “8” written.

12. Unknown catalog numbers: Six small, white, polished pebbles located at the base of the pelvis. One carbonized evergreen cone.

### ***Burial 223***

Location: Unit 47 & 54, 390 cm below datum; located below platform 3-G3.

Description: Simple adult male burial, extended-supine position with head facing north. Skull is crushed. Six thin stone slabs form a roof.

#### Grave Goods:

1. C3-441 (Figure 3.9a): Nambiyugua Smoothed vase with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is grayish-brown (7.5YR 5/2) with low luster. No indicative signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 9 cm; base diameter: 7.4 cm; body height: 6.7 cm; volume: 230 ml.

2. C3-442 (Figure 3.9b): Tila White-rim Brown polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with very dark gray (2.5YR 4/0) slip. Exterior and interior rim is painted white (10YR 6/2). Low luster. Use-wear is present on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 12.4 cm; base diameter: 5 cm; body height: 4.3 cm; volume: 250 ml.

3. C3-443 (Figure 3.9c): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with portions of very dark gray (2.5YR 3/0) slip and low luster. Exterior and interior rim is painted white (10YR 6/2). Use-wear is present on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 13.3 cm; base diameter: 5.5 cm; body height: 5.3 cm; volume: 290 ml. Tape remnant on base indicates a vessel number was attached that is no longer present. A “C” is written on the side of the bowl.

4. C3-444: Polished bowl with a flat lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light

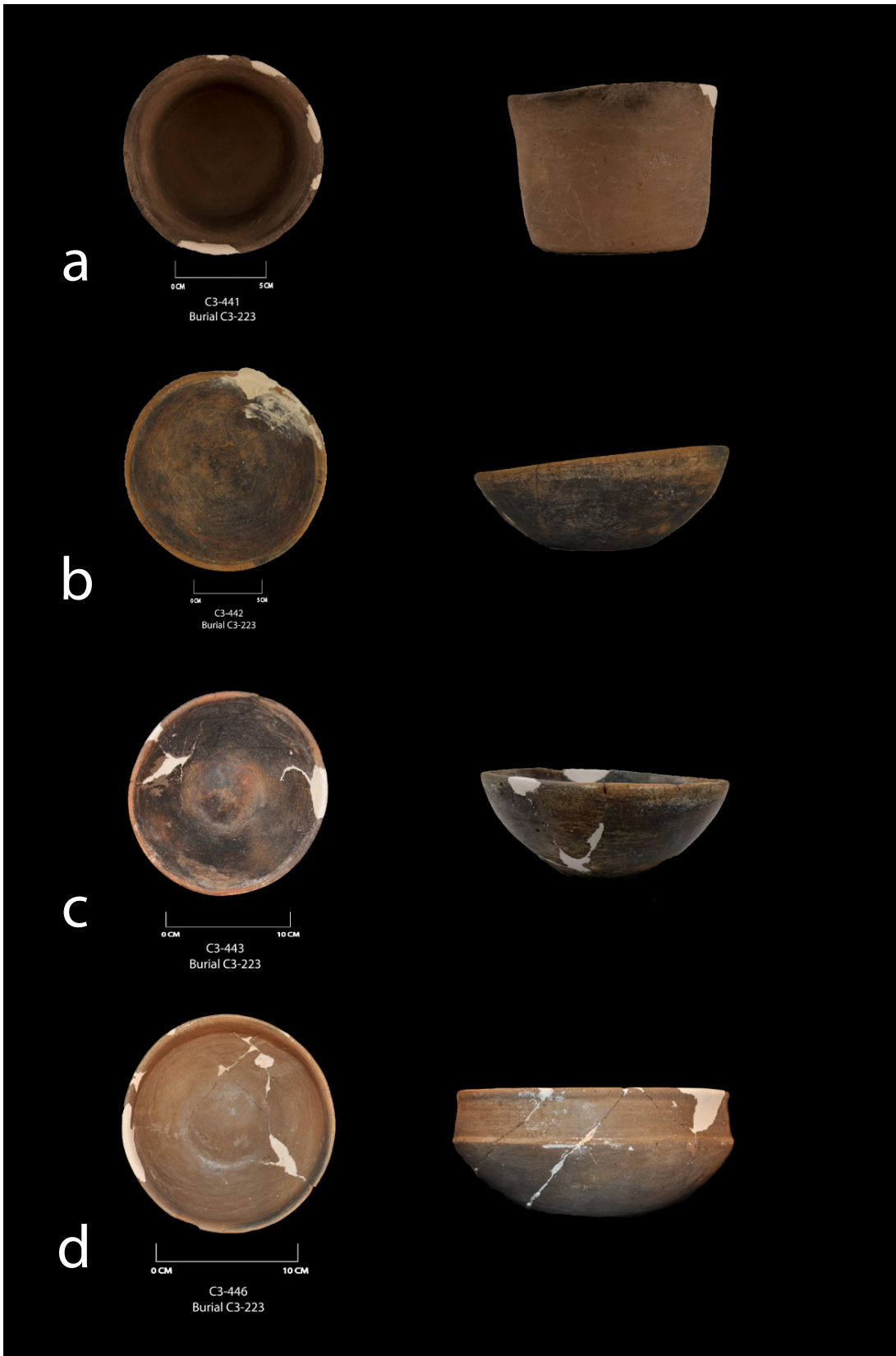


Figure 3.9. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 223.



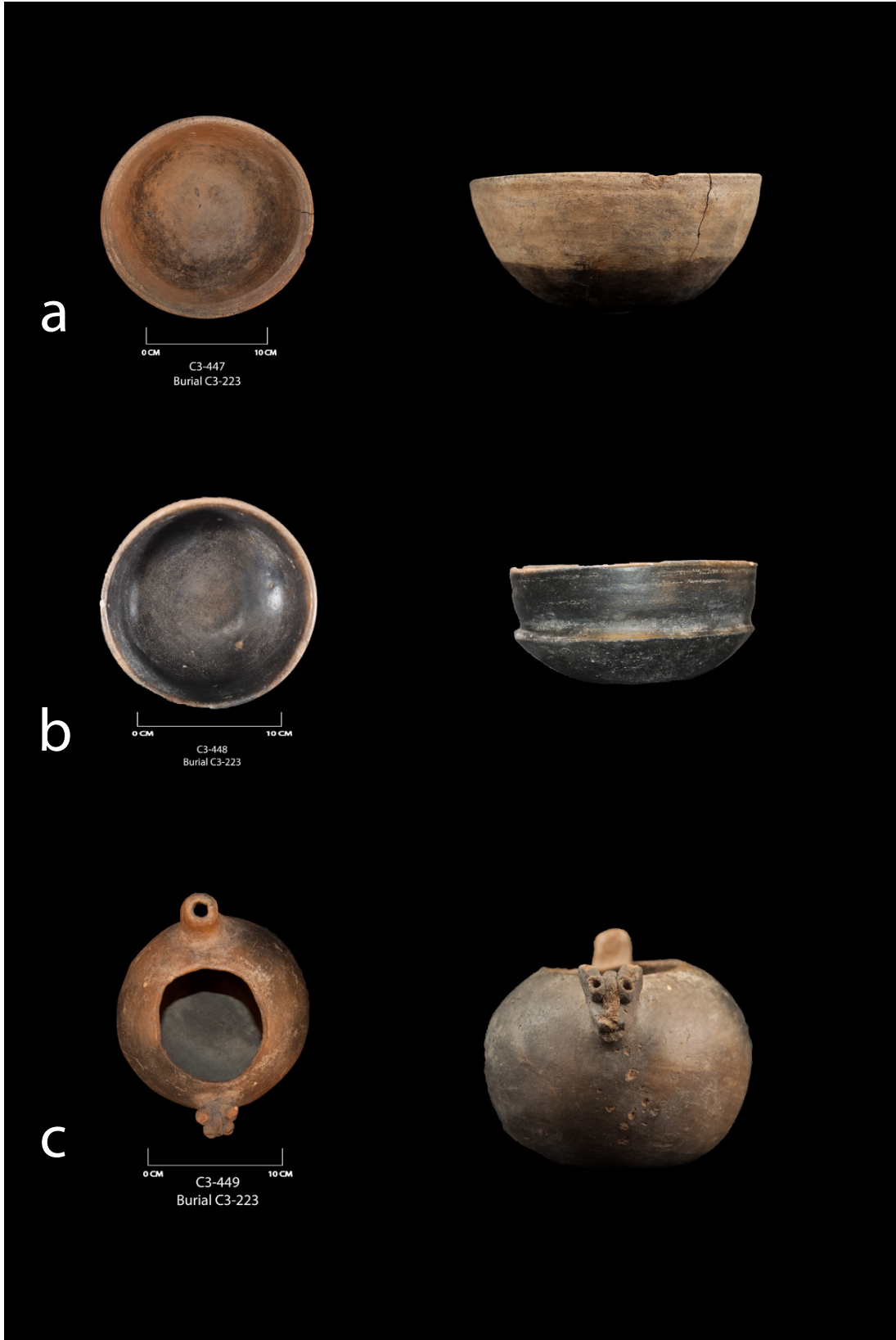


Figure 3.10. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 223 (cont.).



brownish-gray (2.5YR 6/2) with low luster. Interior inlay is painted red (2.5YR 4/8). Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 12 cm; base diameter: 10.7 cm; body height: 6.3cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

5. C3-445: Polished incense burner with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a matte luster. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 12.7 cm; base diameter: 2.5 cm; body height: 2.9 cm. Base is hollow with three surrounding inner horns. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

6. C3-446 (Figure 3.9d): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) with a reddish-brown (5YR 5/3) slip and medium luster. Slight wear on base may indicate use. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13.2 cm; mouth diameter: 12.8 cm; base diameter: 6.9 cm; body height: 5 cm; volume: 400 ml. Tape remnant on base indicates a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

7. C3-447 (Figure 3.10a): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) with a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) slip on the exterior and low luster. Exterior and interior rim is painted white (10YR 8/2). On the exterior, the painted section covers most the body. On the interior, the painted section is only 1cm in width. Use-wear present on base. Maximum diameter: 14.2 cm; base diameter: 5.5 cm; body height: 6.1 cm; volume: 450 ml.

8. C3-448 (Figure 3.10b): Libertad Black Brown polished bowl with tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior surface is very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with a black (10YR 2/1) slip and low luster. Use-wear on base. Firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 12.1 cm; base diameter: 4.6 cm; body height: 5.7 cm; volume: 415 ml.

9. C3-449 (Figure 3.10c): Zoomorphic polished animal effigy spouted jar with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) with low luster. Applique

elements include a tail/spout that empties into the interior and a jaguar head. Applied hollow eyes have been added to the head. No signs of use-wear are present on the effigy. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 12.5 cm; mouth diameter: 6 cm; base diameter: 5.5 cm; body height: 9 cm; volume: 650 ml. Tape remnant suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

10. C3-450: Polished jar with a rounded and everted lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) with a red (10R 4/8) slip and high luster. Vessel has a bridged spout. Maximum diameter: 16.1 cm; mouth diameter: 8.2 cm; base diameter: 7.3 cm; body height: 14.4cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

### ***Burial 224***

Location: Unit 40, 385 cm below datum; located under platform 3-G3.

Description: Simple adult burial, extended-supine position with head facing south. Length from top of cranium to heels is 166 cm. Directly below Burials 227 and 217, floor of Burial 217 serves as roof to Burial 224. Roof composed of seven thin stone slabs.

### Grave Goods\*:

\*There is an unlabeled description in the original report in the middle of the vessels from burial 224. It has been included here are vessel C3-465.

1. C3-461: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light gray (10YR 7/2). Exterior base is red (10R 4/8) and shoulder and rim are very pale brown (10YR 8/3). Exterior is decorated with red (10R 4/8) painted bands. Some parts of interior are red (10R 4/8). Luster is high. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum body diameter: 14.6 cm; base diameter: 7.1 cm; body height: 6.5 cm. This vessel was not available for study; its location is unknown. A vessel with this same number is described in the miscellaneous artifact catalog in Appendix A. The vessels are clearly not the same according to the given description, so it has

not been described here.

2. C3-462 (Figure 3.11a): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base.

Exterior and interior color is very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with red (2.5YR 5/6) slip and high luster. Exterior and interior rim is painted white (10YR 8/2). No signs of use-wear. Vessel is smudged in some sections. Maximum diameter: 17.4 cm; base diameter: 12.2 cm; body height: 5 cm; volume: 700 ml.

3. C3-463: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is

light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 12 cm; base diameter: 5.5 cm; body height: 4.1 cm. This vessel was not available for study; its location is unknown. No labeled description for this catalog number exists in Tucker (1970). The information presented here was in an unlabeled entry between the entries for C3-462 and C3-464.

4. C3-464 (Figure 3.11b): Redware polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. A lateral

ridge forms the shoulder with scalloping. Exterior and interior color is pink (5YR 8/4) with red (2.5YR 4/8) slip and high luster. Extensive use-wear present on exterior and interior base.

Kill hole is present on base that has been punched from the exterior. Maximum diameter: 28 cm; mouth diameter: 26.4 cm; base diameter: 14.5 cm; body height: 7.5 cm; volume: 2500 ml. Remnant of tape on base with “136” written suggests a vessel number from the original excavation.

5. C3-465 (Figure 3.11c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave

base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a pinkish-gray (7.5YR 6/2) slip and medium luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 15 cm; base diameter: 5.3 cm;

body height: 6.2 cm; volume: 625 ml. This vessel has been poorly reconstructed with plaster which makes it impossible to identify use-wear.

6. C3-466: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is

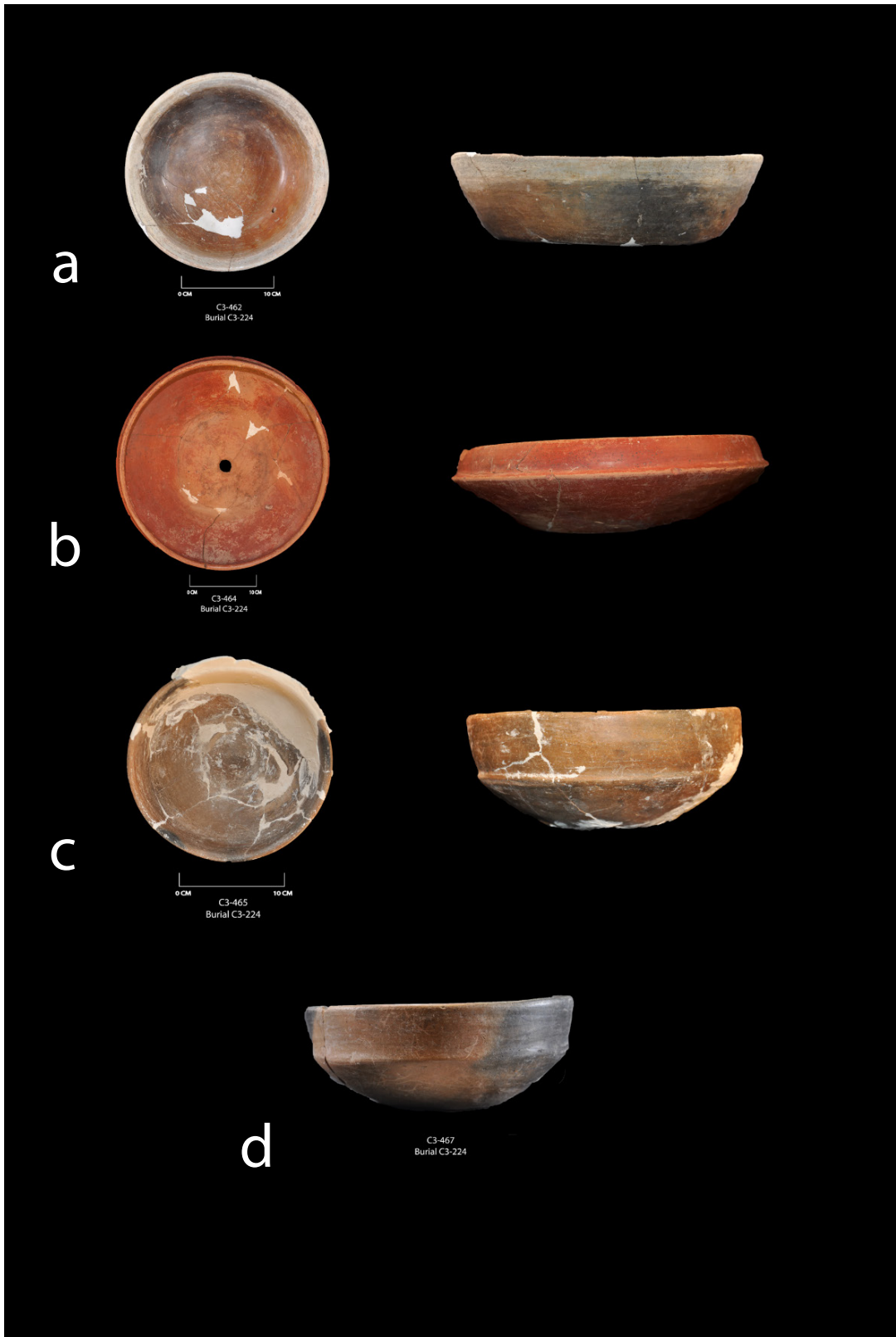


Figure 3.11. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 224.

light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with pinkish-gray (7.5YR 6/2) slip and medium luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13.5 cm; base diameter: 5.6 cm; body height: 4.8 cm. This vessel was not available for study; its location is unknown.

7. C3-467 (Figure 3.11d): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Interior of vessel is smudged black. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 15.6 cm; base diameter: 7 cm; body height: 6.4 cm; volume: 1400ml. Only a portion of this vessel was available for study.

### ***Burial 225***

Location: Unit 33, 370 cm below datum; located under platform 3-G3.

Description: Simple adult burial, extended position with head facing west. Five stone slabs were disturbed, lying uniformly at a 30-degree angle from the ground.

#### Grave Goods:

1. C3-481: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 16.7 cm; base diameter: 7.2 cm; body height: 7.2 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

2. C3-482 (Figure 3.12a): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) with medium luster. Exterior rim is painted white (10YR 8/2). Polishing is only present on interior of bowl. Slight use-wear present on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 15.4 cm; base diameter: 5 cm; body height: 6.7 cm; volume: 800 ml.

3. C3-483 (Figure 3.12b): Grayware polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is pinkish-gray (7.5YR 6/2) with low luster. Use-wear present on

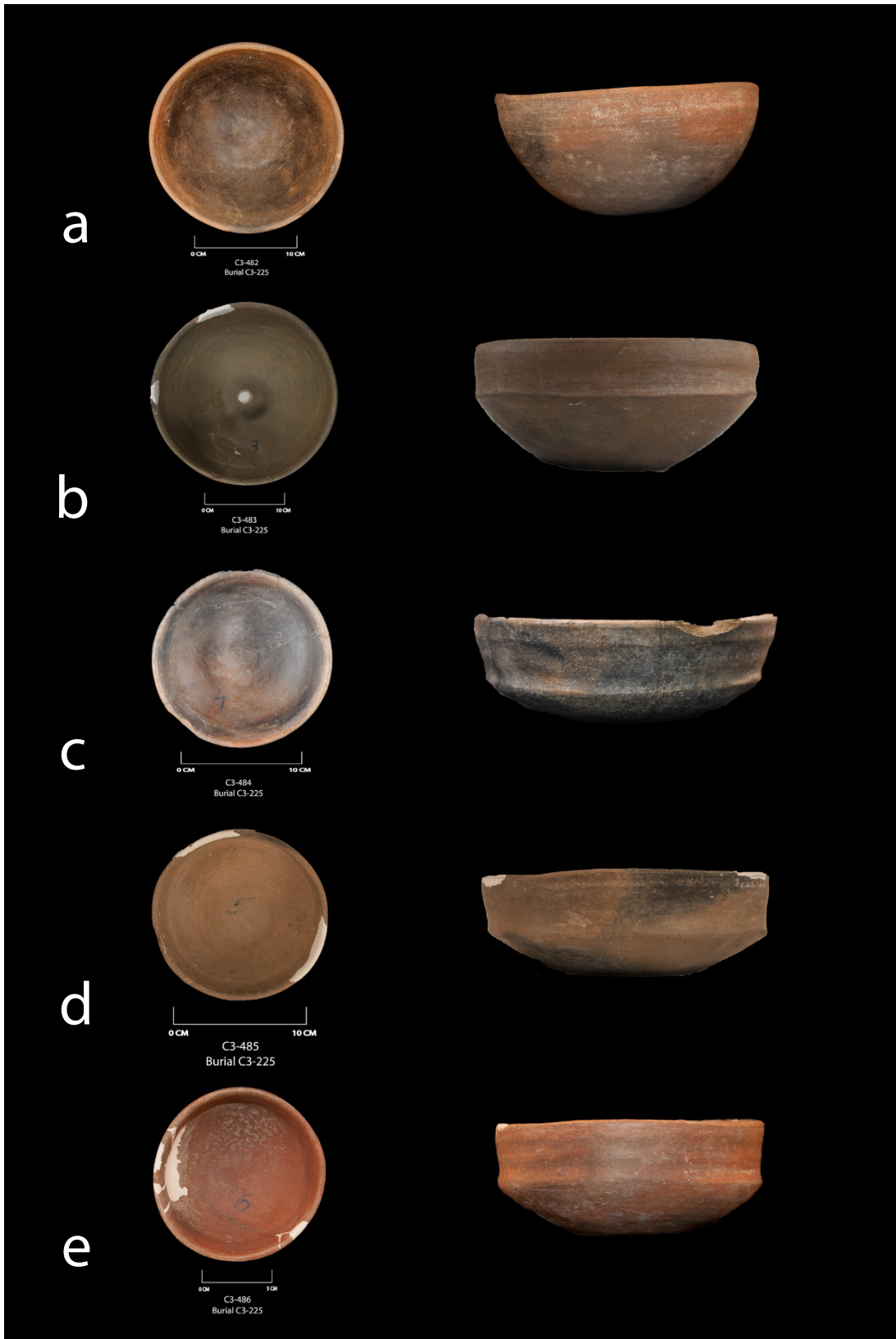


Figure 3.12. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 225.

base. Vessel has firing clouds. Kill-hole present on base that has been punched from the exterior. Maximum diameter: 17.5 cm; base diameter: 6 cm; body height: 7.5 cm; volume: 1100 ml. A “3” is written on the interior body of the vessel.

4. C3-484 (Figure 3.12c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is yellowish-red (5YR 5/8) with low luster. Vessel is smudged. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 13 cm; base diameter: 6 cm; body height: 4.5 cm; volume 305 ml. Vessel has a “4” written on the interior, likely a vessel number from the original excavation.

5. C3-485 (Figure 3.12d): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Use-wear is present on a concentrated part of the base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 11 cm; base diameter: 5 cm; body height: 4 cm; volume: 200 ml.

6. C3-486 (Figure 3.12e): Redware polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is yellowish-red (5YR 5/8) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 11 cm; base diameter: 3.5 cm; body height: 4.5 cm; volume: 265 ml. Vessel interior has a “6” written, and a piece of tape on the base has “104” written; these are likely vessel numbers from the original excavation.

7. C3-487 (Figure 3.13a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and slightly concave base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-yellow (5YR 6/8) with low luster. Eighty-five percent of surface is smudged black. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 10.5 cm; base diameter: 4.5 cm; body height: 5 cm; volume: 275 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

8. C3-488 (Figure 3.13b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Slight use-wear is present on base. Vessel has firing clouds and smudging. Maximum diameter: 9.8 cm; base



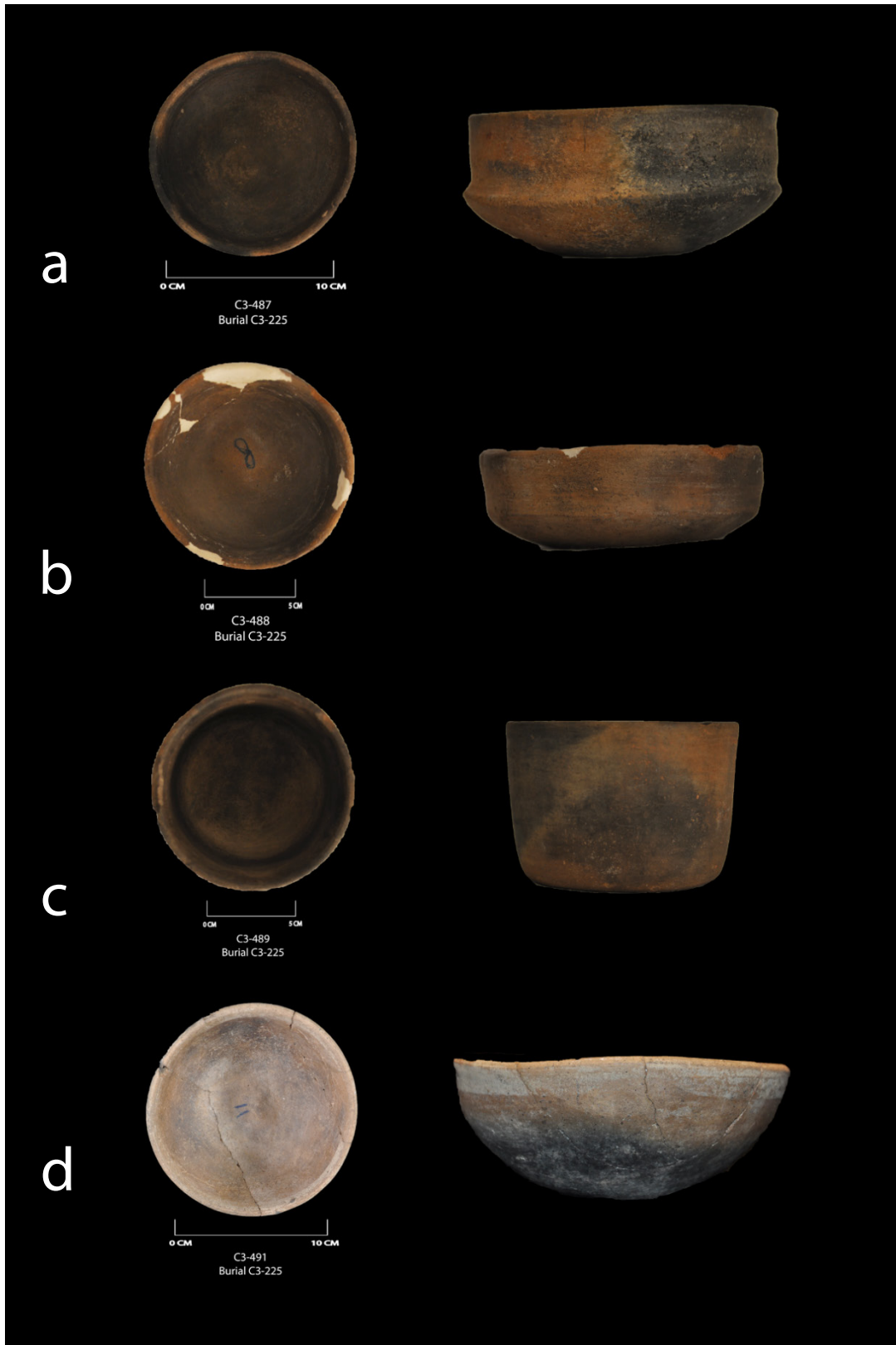


Figure 3.13. Top and side views of vessel from Burial 225 (cont.).



diameter: 4.5 cm; body height: 3.5 cm; volume: 160 ml. An “8” is written on interior of vessel, likely a vessel number from the original excavation.

9. C3-489 (Figure 3.13c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) with low luster. Slight use-wear present on base. Vessel has firing clouds and smudging. Maximum diameter: 9.7 cm; base diameter: 8 cm; body height: 7 cm; volume: 350 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

10. C3-490: Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds and smudging. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 10 cm; base diameter: 3.6 cm; body height: 3.5 cm; volume: 195 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number that is no longer present from the original excavation.

11. C3-491 (Figure 3.13d): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) with low luster except for a painted white (10YR 8/2) band around the rim. No signs of use-wear. Vessel is smudged on exterior and base. Maximum diameter: 11.5 cm; base diameter: 4.5 cm; body height: 4.3 cm; volume: 225 ml.

### ***Burial 226***

Location: Unit 33, 370 cm below datum; located under platform 3-G3.

Description: Simple adult burial, supine-extended position. Skull is missing. Skeleton is fragmentary.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-501: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) with a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) slip and medium luster. Maximum



Figure 3.14. Top and side views of vessel from Burial 226.

diameter: 14.8 cm; base diameter: 6.4 cm; body height: 7.6 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

2. C3-502: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) with a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) slip and medium luster. Maximum diameter: 19.8 cm; base diameter: 6.5 cm; body height: 7.4 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

3. C3-503 (Figure 3.14): Libertad Black-brown: Libertad Variety polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) with a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) slip and medium luster. Base and interior of bowl show signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 17.4 cm; base diameter: 5 cm; body height: 6.8 cm; volume: 900 ml. Tape on base with “34” written on base.

4. C3-504: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is strong

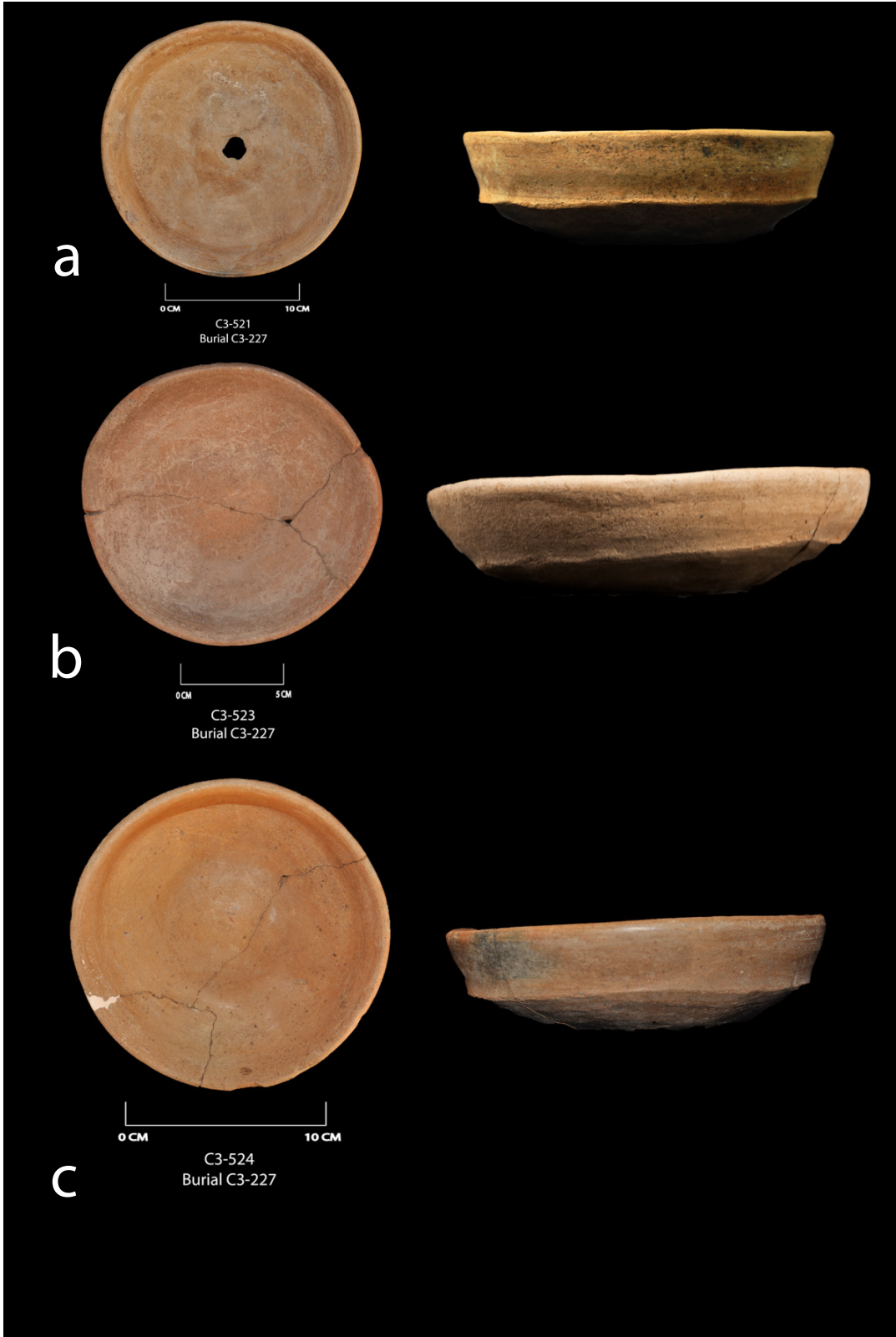


Figure 3.15. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 227.

brown (7.5YR 5/8) with a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) slip and medium luster. Maximum diameter: 20.7 cm; mouth diameter: 14.8 cm; base diameter: 6.9 cm; body height: 8.5 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

5. Unknown catalog numbers: one figurine head, a few shell beads.

### ***Burial 227***

Location: Unit 40, 350 cm below datum; located under platform 3-G3.

Description: Simple adult burial, extended-supine position with head facing east. Length from top of cranium to heels is 140 cm. Arms are extended with right hand over pelvis. Skull is crushed. Shallow burial with six stone slabs forming a roof.

#### Grave Goods:

1. C3-521 (Figure 3.15a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Bowl is poorly formed and uneven. This vessel has a negative design on the interior of the bowl. Seven arched bands are visible on one half of the bowl. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Kill hole is present on base and was punched from the exterior. Maximum diameter: 15.7 cm; base diameter: 6.5 cm; body height: 4.6 cm; volume: 500 ml.
2. C3-522: Polished bowl with rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) low luster. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 15 cm; base diameter: 6.2 cm; body height: 5.7 cm. Only a base fragment was available for study.
3. C3-523 (Figure 3.15b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Poorly formed with possible slight use-wear on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 12.2 cm; base diameter: 5.2 cm; body height: 3.6 cm; volume: 220 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number that is no longer present from the original excavation.

4. C3-524 (Figure 3.15c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13 cm; base diameter: 5.3 cm; body height: 3 cm; volume: 285 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number that is no longer present from the original excavation.

### ***Burial 228***

Location: Unit 26, 345 cm below datum.

Description: Simple child (3-5 years old) burial, extended-supine position with head facing.

Skull is crushed. No walls or roof.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-541 (Figure 3.16a): Tila White and Red polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Exterior is slipped white (10YR 8/2), interior is slipped red (2.5YR 5/8). No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 9.8 cm; base diameter: 3.8 cm; body height: 3.7 cm; volume: 140 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

2. C3-542 (Figure 3.16b): Tila White-rim Red polished bowl with a tapered lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a red (2.5R 5/8) slip and low luster. Exterior and interior rim is painted white (7.5YR 8/2). No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Kill-hole present from base that was punched from the exterior. Maximum diameter: 9.3 cm; base diameter: 3.8 cm; body height: 3.2 cm; volume: 115 ml. Tape on base with "128" written.

3. C3-543 (Figure 3.16c): Tila White and Red polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Exterior is slipped white (10YR 8/2) and portions of interior are slipped red (2.5YR 5/8). No visible use-wear. Vessel has

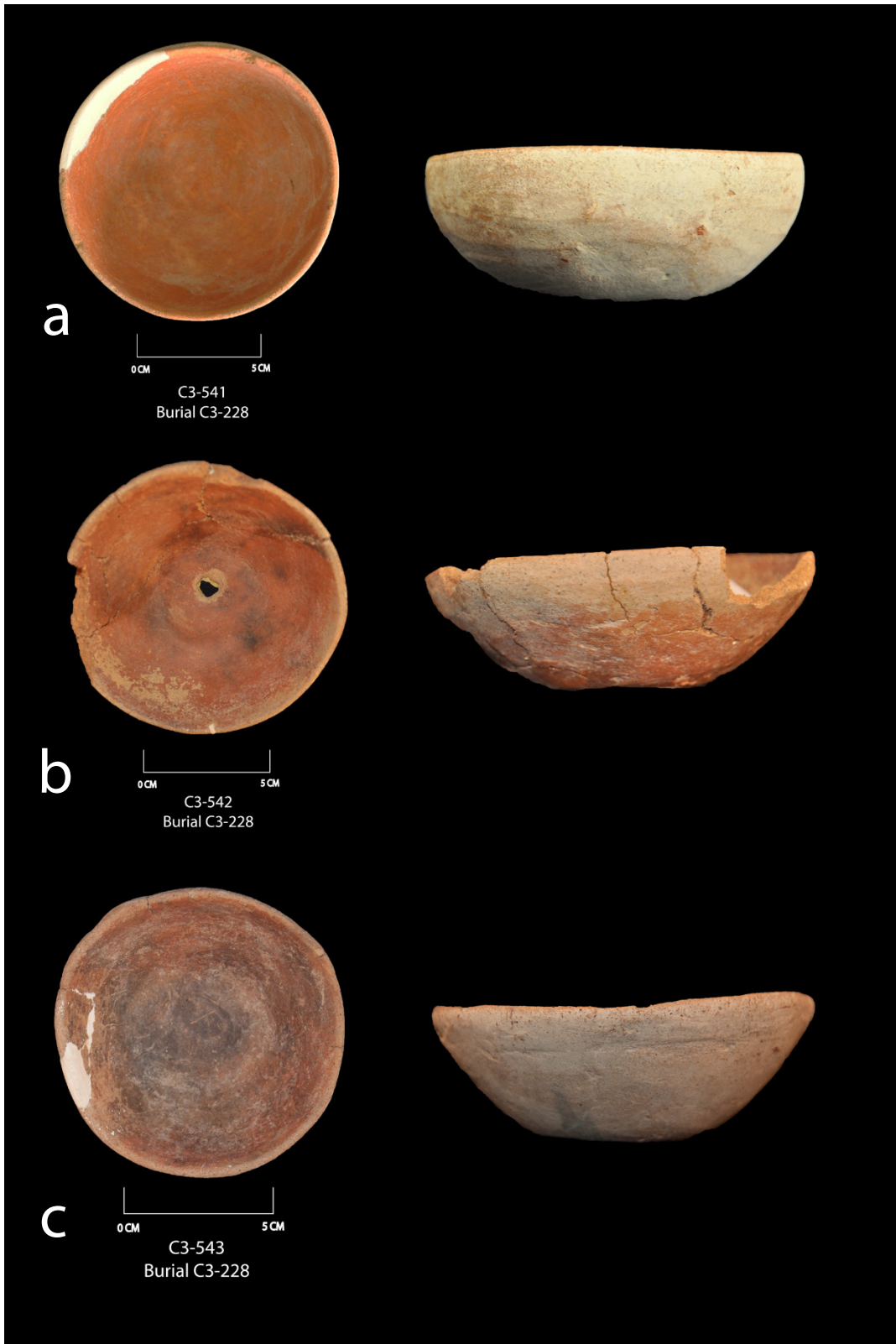


Figure 3.16. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 228.

firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 9.4 cm; base diameter: 4 cm; body height: 3.5 cm; volume: 125 ml. Tape on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

### ***Burial 229***

Location: Unit 40, 250 cm below datum.

Description: Simple adult burial, extended-supine position with head facing west. Skeleton is partly missing. Three stone slabs form a roof. Burial 232 intrudes on this burial and has destroyed part of it.

### Grave Goods:

1. C3-561 (Figure 3.17a): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with remnants of red (2.5YR 5/8) slip and low luster. Exterior and interior rim are painted white (10YR 8/2). Slight use-wear on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 21.8 cm; base diameter: 15 cm; body height: 5.4 cm; volume: 1150 ml.
2. C3-562 (Figure 3.17b): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Interior has possible remnants of a red (2.5YR 5/8). Exterior and interior rim is painted white (10YR 8/2). Use-wear is present on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13.6 cm; base diameter: 4.5 cm; body height: 6 cm; volume: 465 ml. Tape on base with "94" written.
3. C3-563: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a red (2.5YR 5/8) slip and medium luster. Kill-hole present on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 22.5 cm; base diameter: 12 cm; body height: 5.6 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.
4. C3-564: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 14.2 cm;



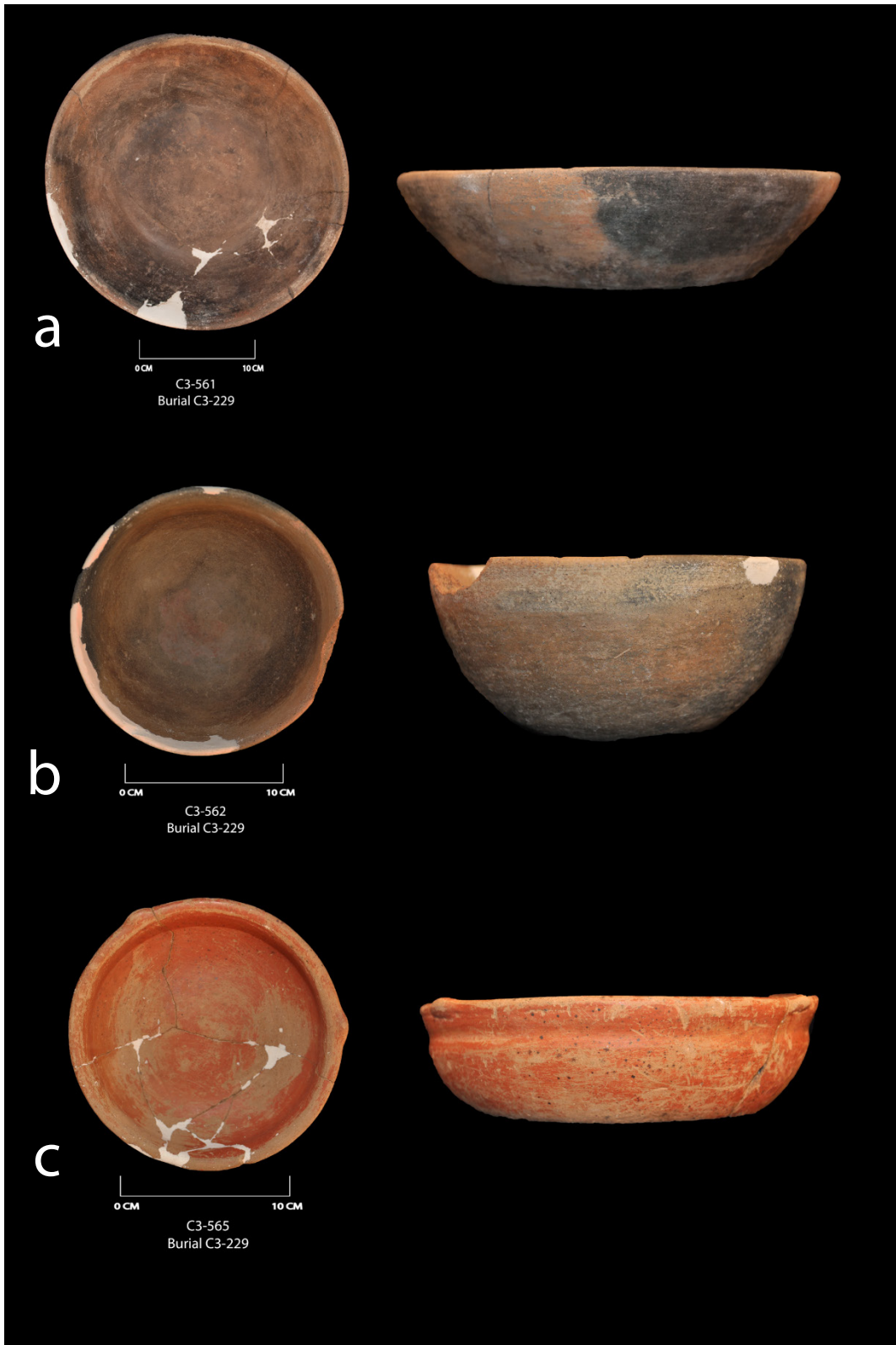


Figure 3.17. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 229.



base diameter: 4.2 cm; body height: 5.1 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

5. C3-565 (Figure 3.17c): Orangeware polished bowl with a flattened lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a red (2.5YR 5/8) slip and medium luster. The rim has two protuberances. Base shows significant use-wear. Maximum diameter: 13.5 cm; base diameter: 9 cm; body height: 4 cm; volume: 315 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that no longer is present.

6. C3-566: Polished jar with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 14 cm; base diameter: 11.8 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

### ***Burial 230***

Location: Unit 40, 250 cm below datum.

Description: Simple young adult (female) burial, extended-supine position with head facing north. Skull is crushed. Arms are extended with the left hand over the pelvis. Sections of legs are missing. Stone slabs form a roof.

#### Grave Goods:

1. C3-581 (Figure 3.18a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with low luster. Excavation damage caused hole. Use-wear present on base. Maximum diameter: 13.2 cm; base diameter: 7 cm; body height: 5.1 cm; volume: 750 ml. Tape on base with "26" written.

2. C3-582 (Figure 3.18b): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) with low luster. Exterior rim may have been painted white (10YR 8/1). Use-wear present on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 14.7 cm; base diameter: 5.5 cm; body height: 5.7 cm; volume: 540 ml. Tape

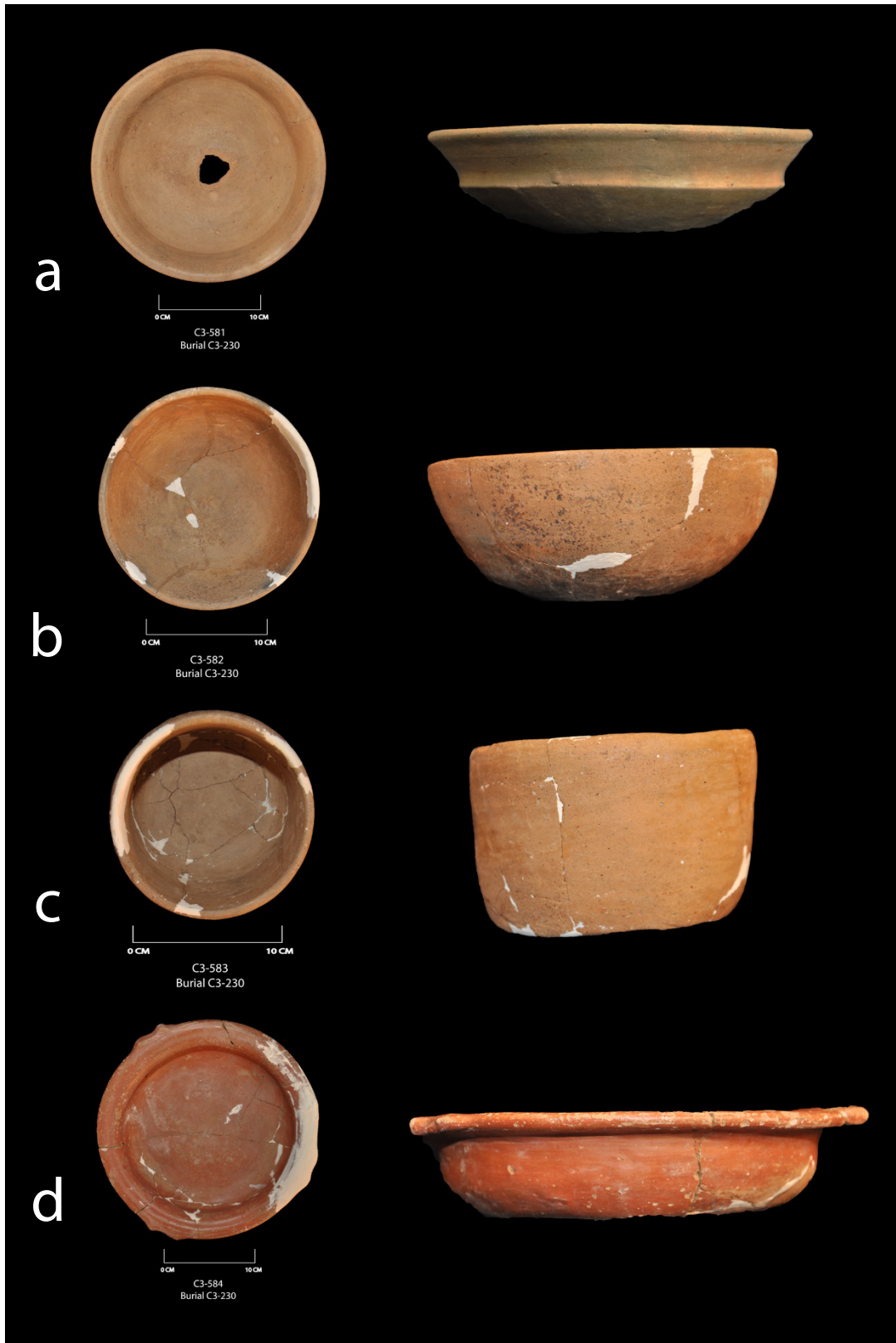


Figure 3.18. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 230.

remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

3. C3-583 (Figure 3.18c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished vase with a flattened lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6/) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 10.7 cm; base diameter: 9.2 cm; body height: 7.2 cm; volume: 405 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number that is no longer present from the original excavation.

4. C3-584 (Figure 3.18d): Sierra Red polished dish with a rounded lip and everted rim. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a red (2.5YR 4/8) slip and medium luster.

Use-wear is present on base. Vessel has firing clouds on base. Rim has two sets of two protuberances. A third set is presumed and has been included in the plaster reconstruction.

Maximum diameter: 20.8 cm; base diameter: 13.3 cm; body height: 4.2 cm; volume: 700 ml.

Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

5. C3-585: Polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 21 cm; base diameter: 5.7 cm; body height: 4.1 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

### ***Burial 231***

Location: Unit 41, 275 cm below datum.

Description: Simple child burial, extended-supine position with head facing south.

Grave Goods: Ceramics.

### ***Burial 232***

Location: Unit 33, 375 cm below datum; located below 3-G2.

Description: Adult male cist burial, extended-supine position with head facing south. Arms are extended with hands over the pelvis. Length from top of cranium to heels is 175cm. Burial is intrusive through three others. Limestone slabs form the sides of the burial, with nine stone slabs

forming the roof.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-621 (Figure 3.19a): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) with smudging and low luster. Exterior rim is painted white (10YR 8/1). Base has kill-hole. Use-wear is present on base. Maximum diameter: 13.5 cm; base diameter: 4.5 cm; body height: 5.6 cm; volume: 425 ml.
2. C3-622: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior surface is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 14.7 cm; base diameter: 5.8 cm; body height: 6 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.
3. C3-623 (Figure 3.19b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 14.6 cm; base diameter: 6 cm; body height: 4.8 cm; volume: 440 ml.
4. C3-624 (Figure 3.19c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 14.6 cm; base diameter: 6.1 cm; body height: 4.6 cm; volume: 395 ml. Tape on base with "69" written.
5. C3-625 (Figure 3.19d): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 14.4 cm; base diameter: 5.5 cm; body height: 4.6 cm; volume: 400 ml. A "p" is written on the interior of the bowl.
6. C3-626 (Figure 3.20a): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) with very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) slip and low luster. Exterior and interior rim is painted white (10YR 8/1). Slight use-

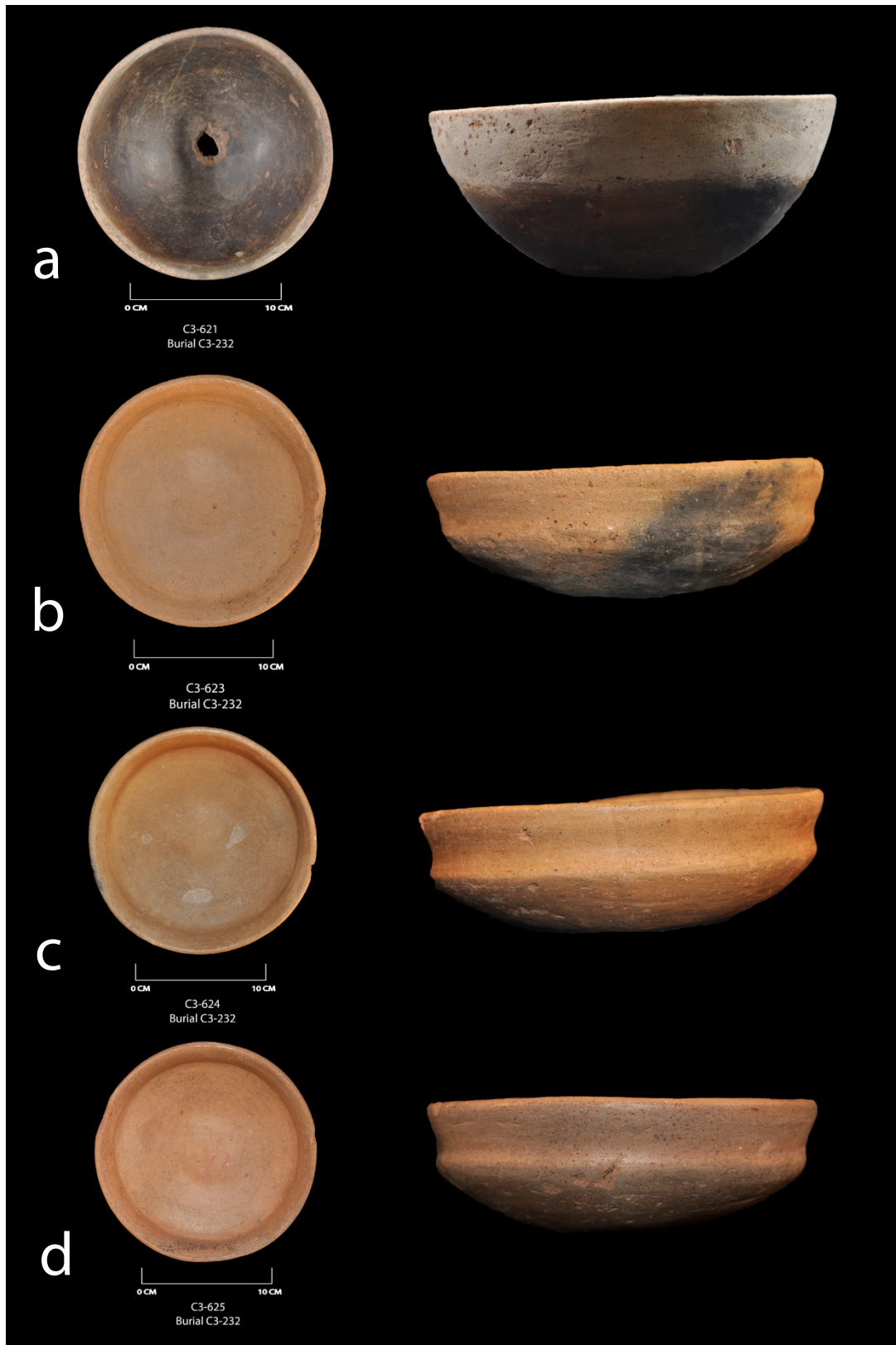


Figure 3.19. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 232.

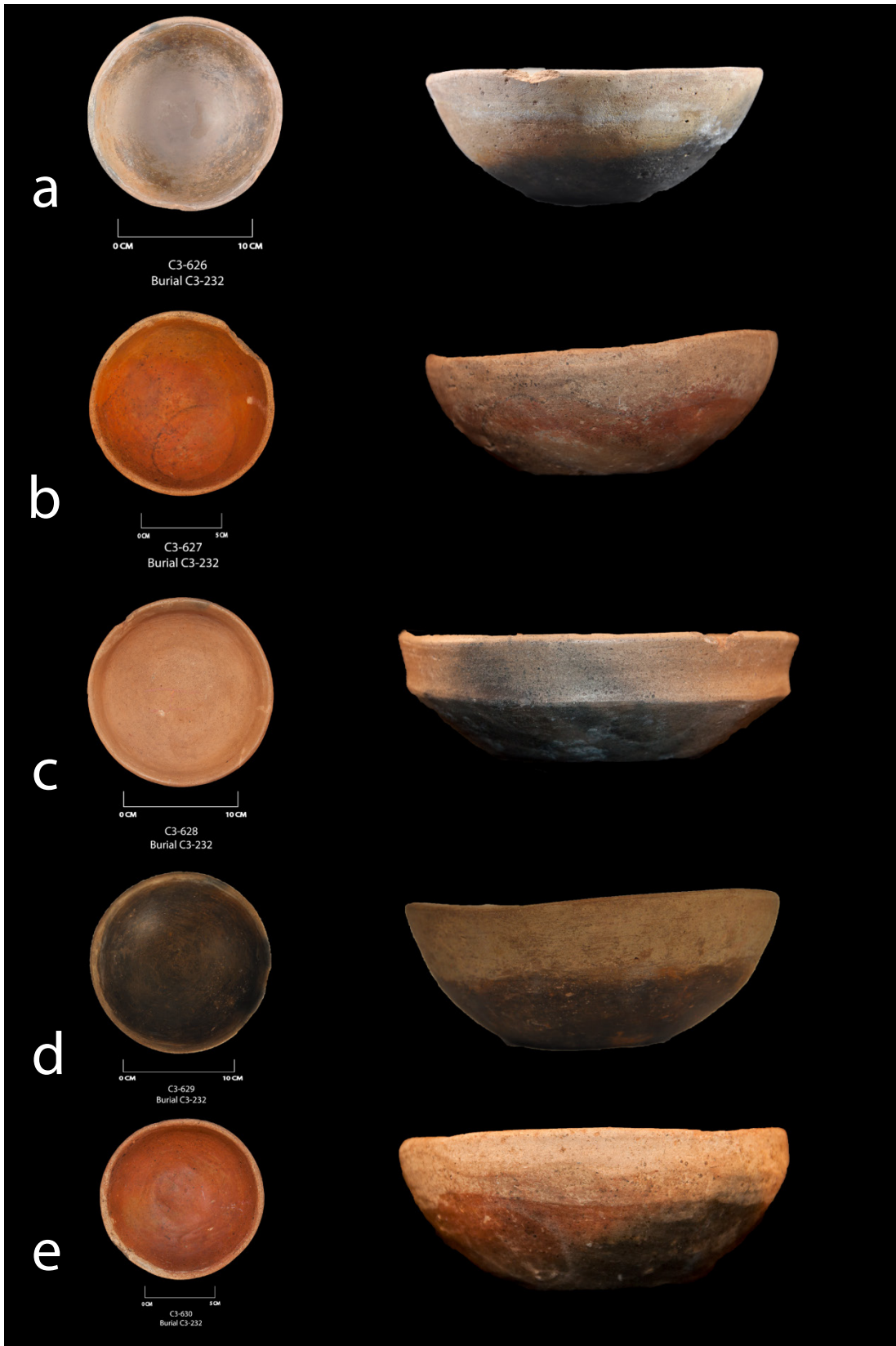


Figure 3.20. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 232 (cont.).



wear present on base and interior. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13.1 cm; base diameter: 4.2 cm; body height: 5.2 cm; volume: 345 ml.

7. C3-627 (Figure 3.120b): Tila White-rim Red polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with low luster. Exterior slip is light red (2.5YR 6/8) and interior slip is red (2.5YR 5/8). Exterior rim is painted white (5YR 8/1). No signs of use-wear. Firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 10 cm; base diameter: 4.5 cm; body height: 3.6 cm; volume: 160 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

8. C3-628 (Figure 3.20c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 14 cm; base diameter: 6.2 cm; body height: 4.4 cm; volume: 440 ml. An "H" is written on interior of vessel. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

9. C3-629 (Figure 3.20d): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light reddish-brown (5YR 6/3) with smudging and low luster. Slight use-wear on base. Exterior rim is painted white (10YR 8/1). Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 12.8 cm; base diameter: 4.2 cm; body height: 5 cm; volume: 340 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

10. C3-630 (Figure 3.20e): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with low luster. Exterior is slipped light red (2.5YR 6/8) and interior is slipped red (2.5YR 5/8). The exterior rim is painted white (5YR 8/1). No signs of use-wear. Firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 10.2 cm; base diameter: 4.6 cm; body height: 3.5 cm; volume: 180 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

### ***Burial 233***

Location: Unit 33, 355 cm below datum; located below floor 3-G2.

Description: Simple adult burial, extended-supine position with head to the west. Arms are extended with hands over pelvis. Lower limbs are missing because of the intrusion of Burial 232. Covered with three stone slabs.

#### Grave Goods:

1. C3-641: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is pink (7.5YR 7/4) with a red (2.5YR 4/8) slip and high luster. Kill-hole present on base. Maximum diameter: 28.7 cm; mouth diameter: 26 cm; base diameter: 18.2 cm; body height: 6.2 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.
2. C3-642 (Figure 3.21): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is brown (10YR 5/3) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Paste and temper gives bowl a speckled appearance. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 10.9 cm; base diameter: 5.2 cm; body height: 3.4 cm; 250 ml. Tape on base with "19" written.

### ***Burial 234***

Location: Unit 33, 360 cm below datum; located below floor 3-G2.

Description: Adult cist burial, extended-supine position with head to the east. Intrusions from Burials 229 and 232 have caused a disturbance and likely account for the removal of stone slabs. One slab remains vertical to the right of the skull.

#### Grave Goods:

1. C3-661: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is very dark gray (7.5YR 3/0). Maximum diameter: 23.6 cm; base diameter: 9.5 cm; body height: 7.8 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.





Figure 3.21. Top and side views of vessel from Burial 233.

### ***Burial 235***

Location: Unit 55, 370 cm below datum.

Description: Simple child (2 years old) burial, extended-supine position with head to the west. Skull is crushed. Length from top of cranium to heels is 93 cm. Four stone slabs form a roof.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-681 (Figure 3.22a): Nambiyugua Smoothed unpolished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a matte luster. Crudely formed. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Kill-hole present on base that was punched from the exterior could be from excavation damage. Maximum diameter: 16.2 cm; base diameter: 6.5 cm; body height: 5.4 cm; volume: 650 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

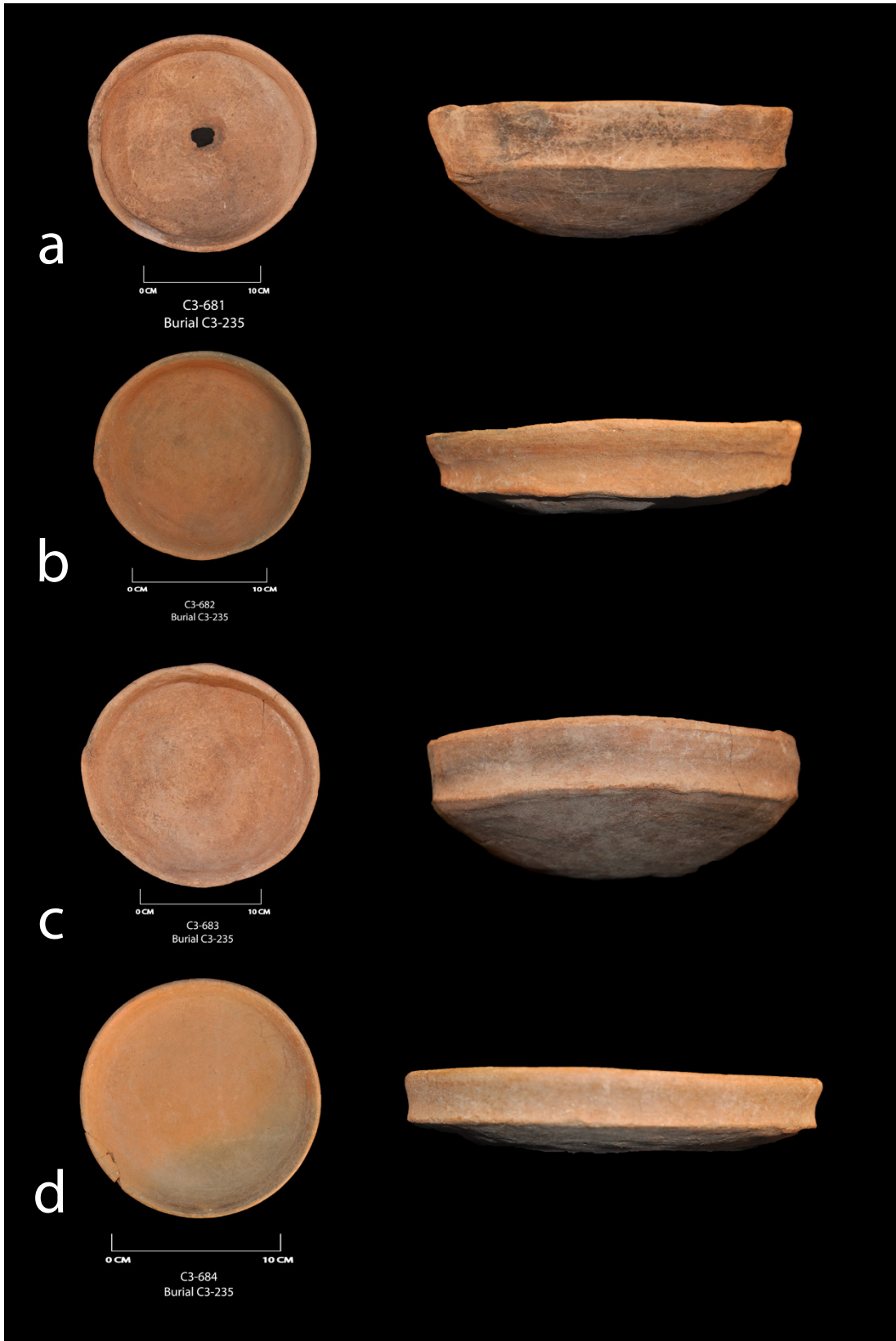


Figure 3.22. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 235.

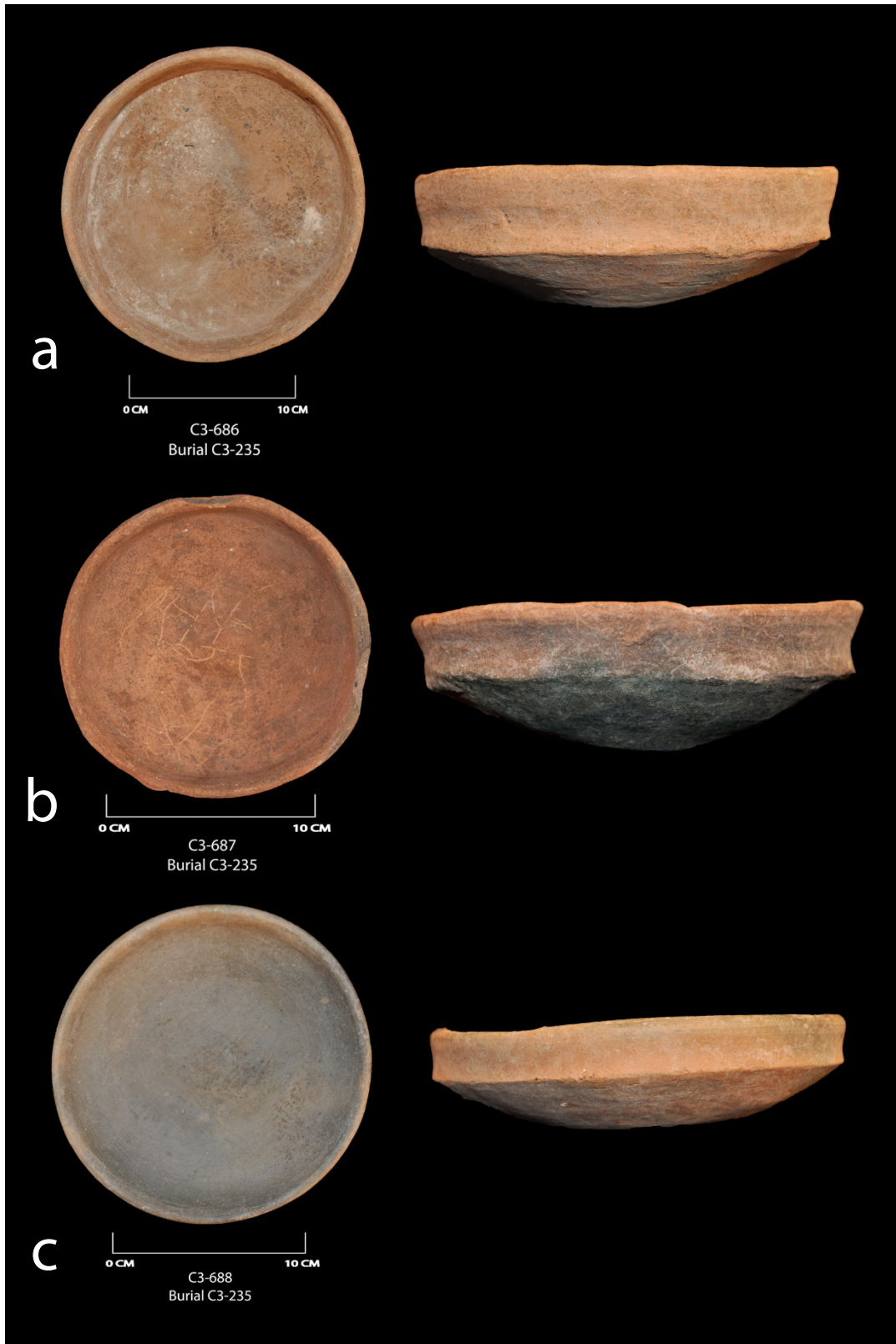


Figure 3.23. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 235 (cont.).

2. C3-682 (Figure 3.22b): Nambiyugua Smoothed unpolished dish with a rounded lip and slightly concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a matte luster. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 13.7 cm; base diameter: 7.5 cm; body height: 2.6 cm; volume: 250 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.
3. C3-683 (Figure 3.22c): Nambiyugua Smoothed unpolished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a matte luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 15.2 cm; base diameter: 7.1 cm; body height: 5 cm; volume: 625 ml.
4. C3-684 (Figure 3.22d): Nambiyugua Smoothed unpolished dish with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a matte luster. No signs of use-wear. Firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 12.9 cm; base diameter: 6.8 cm; body height: 1.9 cm; volume: 185 ml. Tape on base with “119” written.
5. C3-685: Unpolished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a matte luster. Vessel is partly smudged. Maximum diameter: 14.4 cm; base diameter: 6.7 cm; body height: 2.9 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.
6. C3-686 (Figure 3.23a): Nambiyugua Smoothed unpolished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a matte luster. Possible remnants of a white slip are present on interior. No signs of use-wear. Firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 15.4 cm; base diameter: 7.5 cm; body height: 4.5 cm; volume: 475 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.
7. C3-687 (Figure 3.23b): Nambiyugua Smoothed unpolished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) a matte luster. Poorly formed and fired. No signs of use-wear. Firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 13 cm;

base diameter: 5.5 cm; body height: 3.1 cm; 250 ml. Vessel was damaged during excavation, likely with a trowel or shovel.

8. C3-688 (Figure 3.23c): Nambiyugua Smoothed unpolished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a matte luster. Interior has been smudged. No signs of use-wear. Firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 15.6 cm; base diameter: 6.5 cm; body height: 3.4 cm; volume: 325 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number no longer present from the original excavation.

### ***Burial 237 (Figures 3.24 and 3.25)***

Location: Unit 40, 380 cm below datum; below floor 3-G2 and directly below Burial 217.

Description: Adult male (about 35 years old) cist burial, extended-supine position with head facing east. Arms are extended with hands over the pelvis. Length from top of cranium to heels is 162 cm. Limestone blocks and adobe walls form the burial. Eight limestone slabs form a roof.

#### Grave Goods:

1. C3-721 (Figure 3.26a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. A kill-hole is present on the base that was punched from the exterior. Maximum diameter: 14.1 cm, base diameter: 6.7 cm, body height: 3.6 cm; volume: 370 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel was attached that no longer is present.

2. C3-722 (Figure 3.26b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. About 95% of surface is smudged very dark gray (7.5YR 3/0). Slight use-wear present on base. Maximum diameter: 14.4 cm; base diameter: 6 cm; body height: 5.4 cm; volume: 525 ml.

3. C3-723 (Figure 3.26c): Red-on-Orange polished bowl with a flattened lip and tripod base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a reddish-yellow (5YR 6/8) slip and





Figure 3.24. Burial C3-237 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from Tucker 1970: 36, fig.18a).

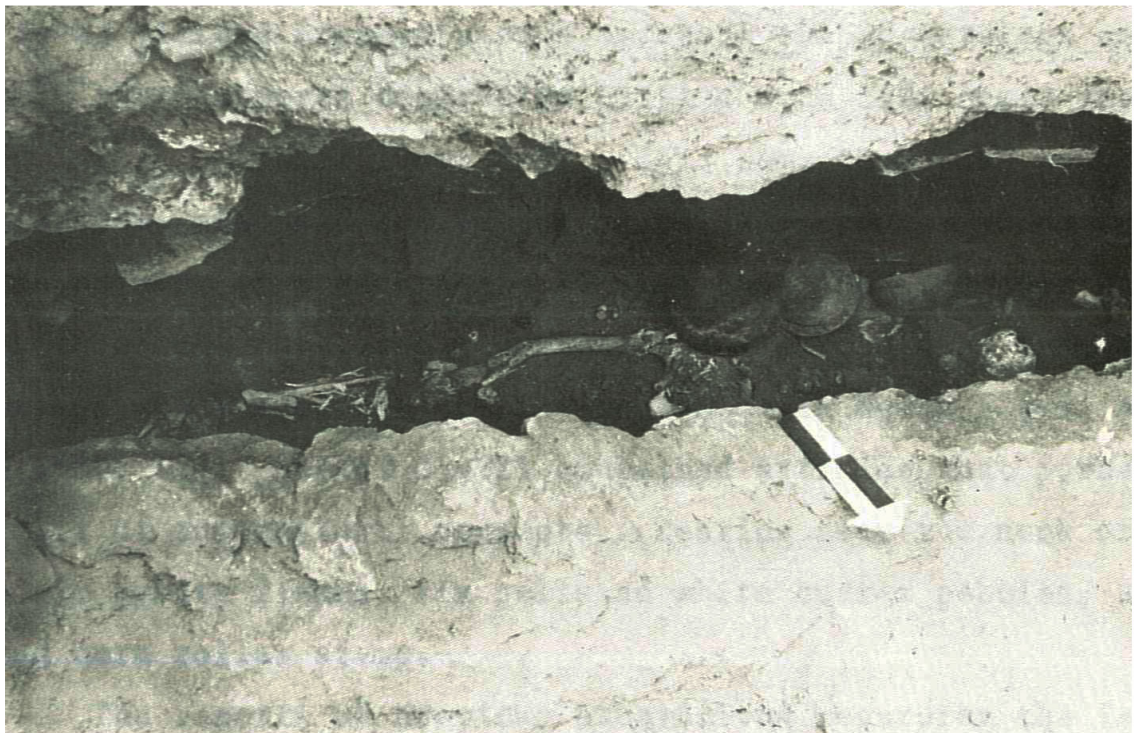


Figure 3.25. Burial C3-237 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from Tucker 1970: 36, fig. 18b).

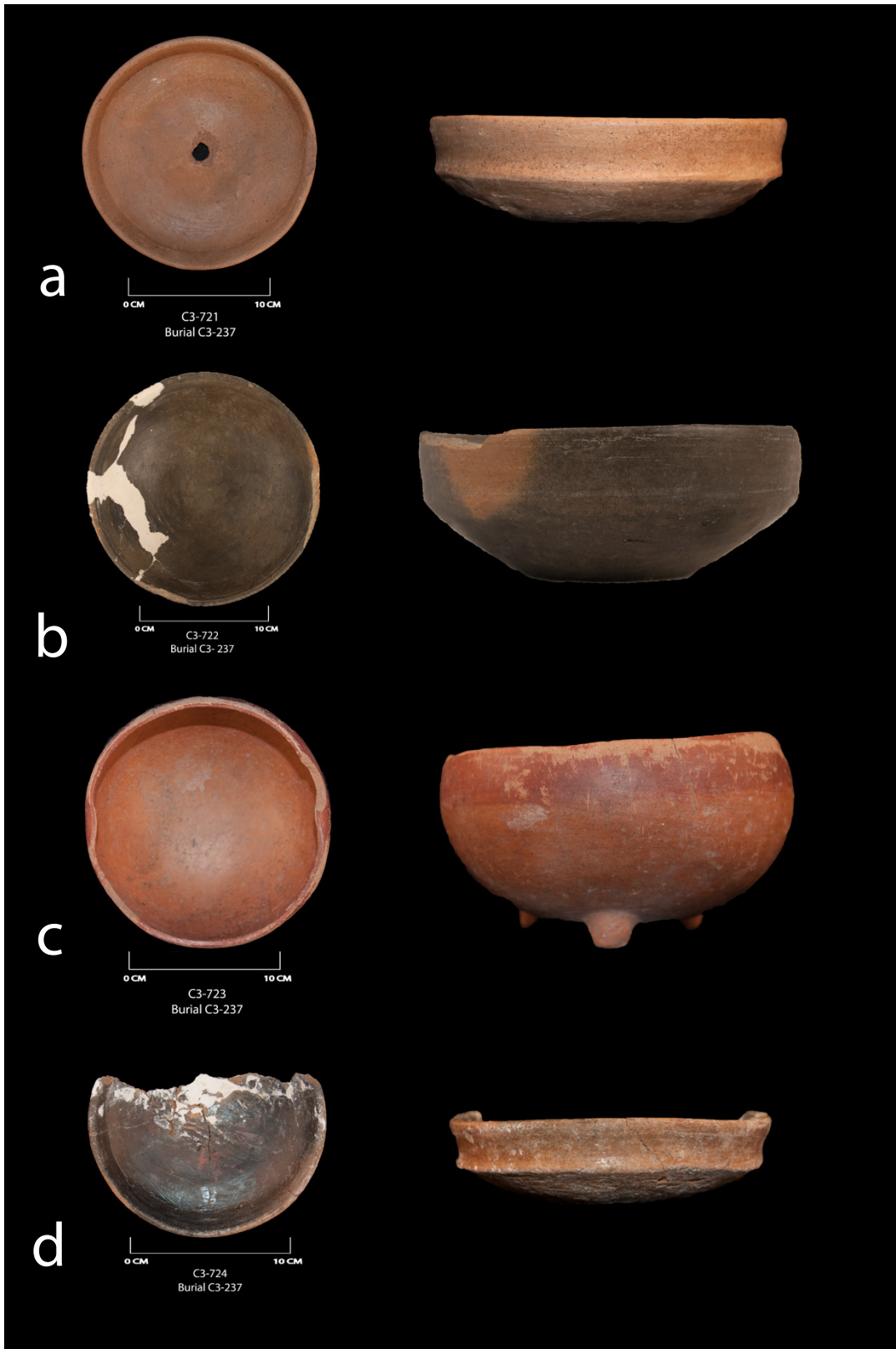


Figure 3.26. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 237.

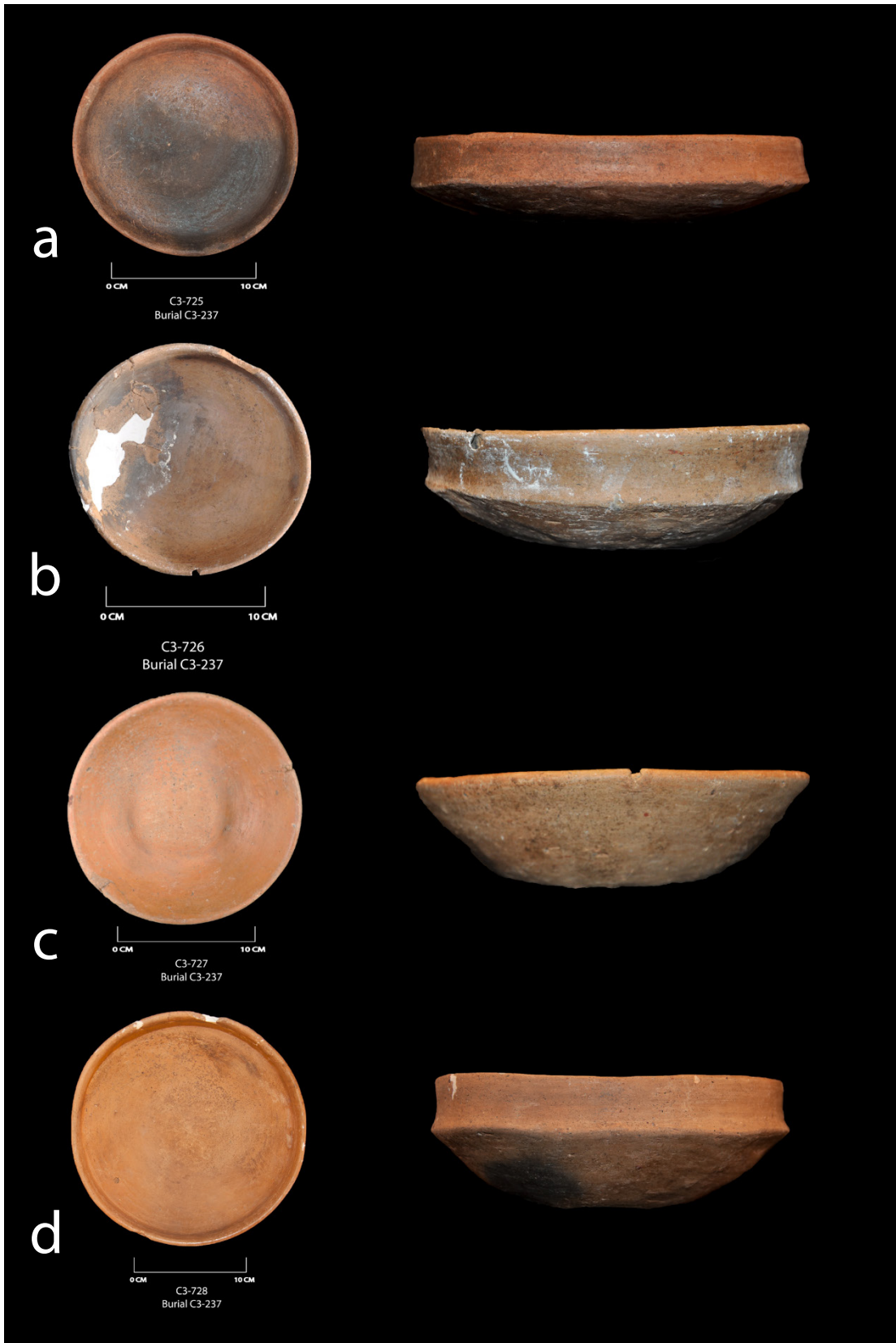


Figure 3.27. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 237 (cont.).



medium luster. Exterior rim is painted red (10R 4/6). No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 14 cm; mouth diameter: 13 cm; base diameter: 7.2 cm; body height: 7.6 cm; volume: 640 ml.

4. C3-724 (Figure 3.26d): Nambiyugua Smoothed: Smudged Variety polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Interior has been smudged black. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 12.9 cm; base diameter: 5.8 cm; body height: 3.1 cm; volume: 400 ml.

5. C3-725 (Figure 3.27a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 14 cm; base diameter: 6.5 cm; body height: 2.9 cm; volume: 210 ml. Tape on base has "81" written.

6. C3-726 (Figure 3.27b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13.7 cm, base diameter: 6 cm, body height: 3.9 cm; volume: 300 ml.

7. C3-727 (Figure 3.27c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 14.9 cm, base diameter: 8 cm, body height: 4 cm; volume: 300 ml.

8. C3-728 (Figure 3.27d): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 18.6 cm; mouth diameter: 17.5 cm; base diameter: 7.1 cm; body height: 5.9 cm; volume: 875 ml. Tape on base with "15" written.

9. C3-729 (Figure 3.28a): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium luster. Exterior is slipped black (5YR 2/1) and interior is slipped very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2). Rim is painted light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4). Use-wear is present on base. Maximum diameter: 15

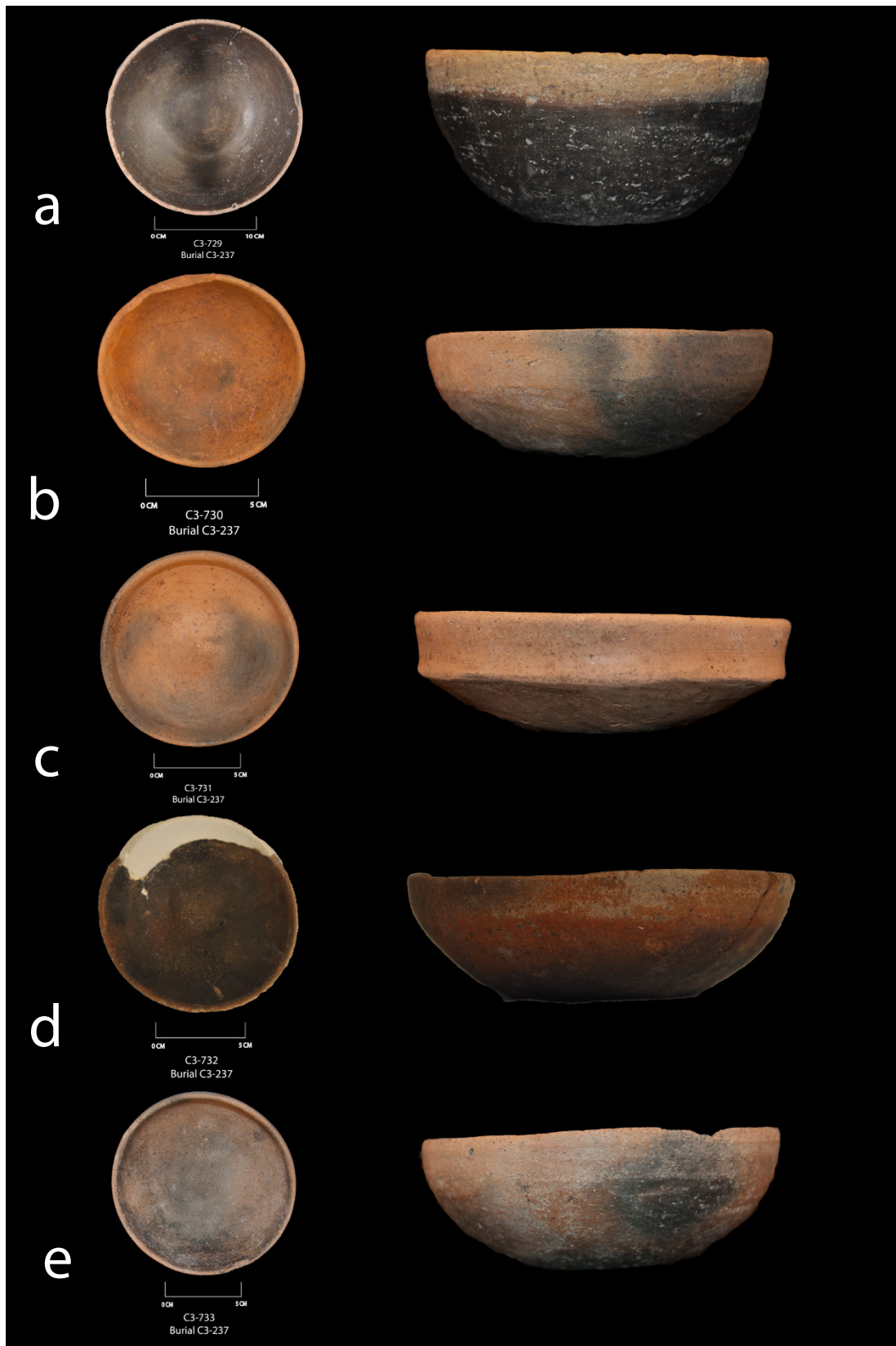


Figure 3.28. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 237 (cont.).

cm, base diameter: 7.5 cm, body height: 7.2 cm; volume: 740 ml.

10. C3-730 (Figure 3.28b): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-brown (7.5YR 6/6) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 9.5 cm; basediameter: 3.3 cm; body height: 3.5 cm; volume: 115 ml. A “10” is written on the interior body.

11. C3-731 (Figure 3.28c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 10.2 cm; base diameter: 4 cm; body height: 33.1 cm; volume: 145 ml. Tape remnant with “101” written on base.

12. C3-732 (Figure 3.28d): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with some remnants of a light red (2.5YR 6/6) slip and low luster. Exterior rim is painted white (7.5YR 8/0). No signs of use-wear. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 9.8 cm, base diameter: 3.6 cm, body height: 3 cm; volume: 140 ml.

13. C3-733 (Figure 3.28e): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Firing clouds and smudging are present. Maximum diameter: 10.4 cm; base diameter: 3.4 cm; body height: 4.2 cm; volume: 175 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

14. Unknown catalog number: One bivalve incised seashell lying over the mouth.

### ***Burial 238***

Location: Unit 34, 400 cm below datum; located below floor 3-G2.

Description: Simple adult male burial, extended-supine position with head facing north. Length from top of cranium to heels is 168 cm.



Figure 3.29. Top and side views of vessel from Burial 238.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-741: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a red (2.5YR 5/8) slip and medium luster. Slight use-wear possible on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 26.2 cm, mouth diameter: 23.4 cm, base diameter: 9.9 cm, body height: 8 cm. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.
2. C3-742 (Figure 3.29): Sierra red polished bowl with a flattened rim and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a red (10YR 4/6) slip and high luster. Extensive use-wear on base, interior, and rim. Vessel firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 16.7 cm, base diameter: 9 cm, body height: 6.5 cm; volume: 700 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.
3. C3-743: Polished dish with tapered lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) slip and medium luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13 cm, base diameter: 11.7 cm, body height: 2.2 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.
4. C3-744: Polished bowl with rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with black (10YR 2/1) slip and high luster. Vertical grooving present on

exterior and interior of rim. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 22.2 cm, mouth diameter: 19.4 cm, base diameter: 8 cm, body height: 8.6 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

### ***Burial 239***

Location: Unit 41, 370 cm below datum.

Description: Simple child burial, extended-supine position with head facing south. Arms are extended with hands over pelvis. Hips and lower limbs are missing.

#### Grave Goods:

1. C3-761 (Figure 3.30a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is brown (7.5YR 5/4) with portions of red (2.5YR 5/8) and medium luster. Vessel is poorly shaped with use-wear present on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 25.6 cm; base diameter: 7.8 cm; body height: 4.7 cm; volume: 1350 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.
2. C3-762 (Figure 3.30b): Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) with black smudging covering 80% of the vessel. Luster is medium, but polish has worn off most of vessel. Use-wear present on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 19 cm; base diameter: 7.4 cm; body height: 8.9 cm; volume: 1490 ml.
3. C3-763: Polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) with black (5YR 2/1) slip and medium luster. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 18 cm, base diameter: 7.5 cm, body height: 5.4 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

### ***Burial 240***

Location: Unit 53, 400 cm below datum.

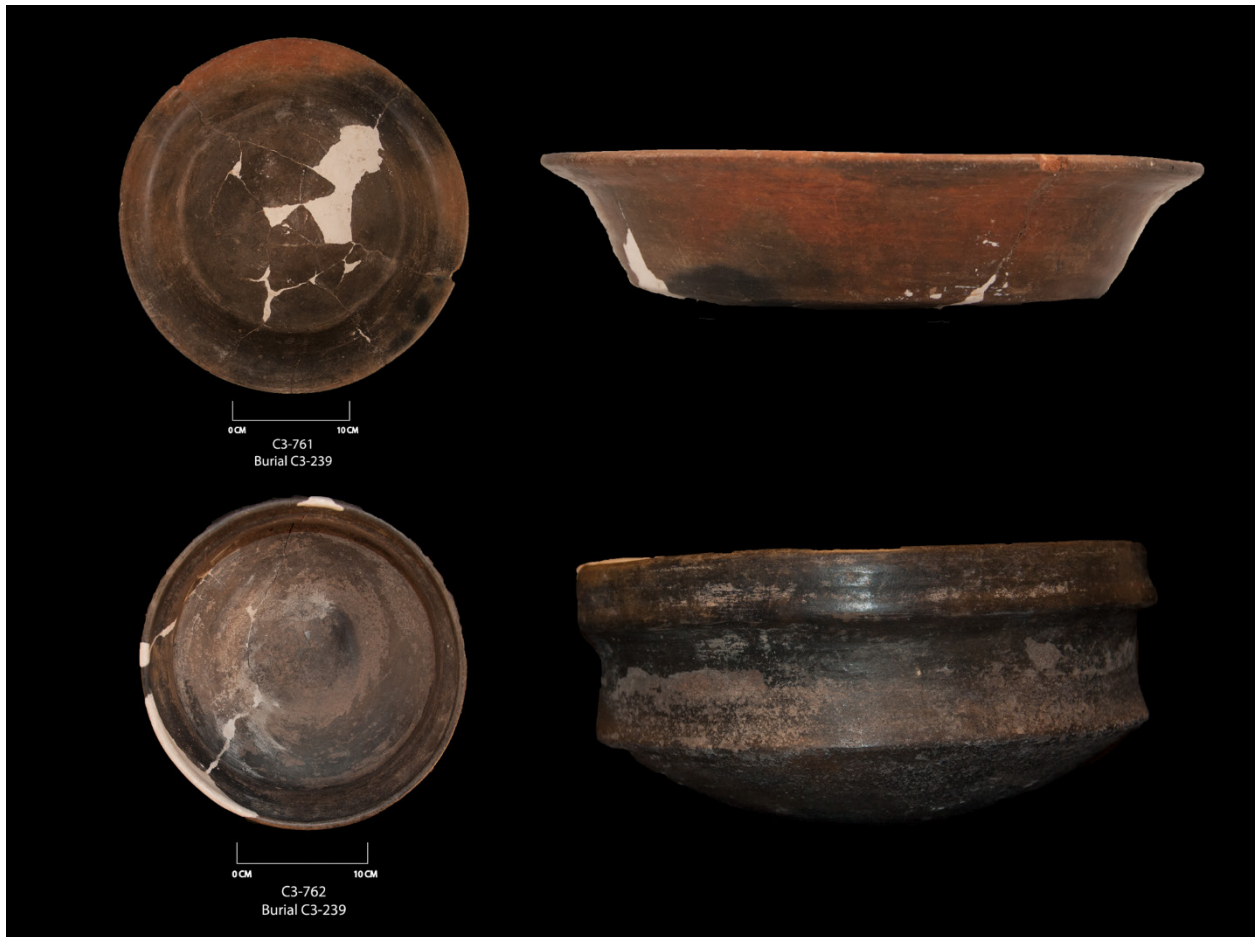


Figure 3.30. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 239.

Description: Simple infant burial with head facing north.

Grave Goods:

1. Unknown catalog number: One jar. This jar is listed in the burial description from the original report, but no catalog number or description is given.

### **Horcones Phase Burials**

#### ***Burial 217 (Figure 3.31)***

Location: Unit 40, 340 cm below datum; immediately under platform floor 3-G3.

Description: Tomb burial with an adult male in extended-supine position and head to the west.





Figure 3.31. Burial 217 after excavation showing grave goods and skeleton (from: Tucker 1970: 33, fig. 16a).

Length from top of cranium to heels is 175 cm. Legs are slightly bowed, teeth show wear and carries. Tomb was constructed of limestone blocks, with thin stone slabs forming the floor.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-321 (Figure 3.32a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is black (7.5YR 2/0) because of burning with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 14.5 cm, base diameter: 5.7 cm, body height: 4.6 cm; volume: 360 ml.

2. C3-322: Polished dish with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is (7.5YR 7/2) with low luster. Seventy-five percent of surface is smudged black (7.5YR 2/0). Maximum diameter: 14.5 cm, base diameter: 5.7 cm, body height: 4.6 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.



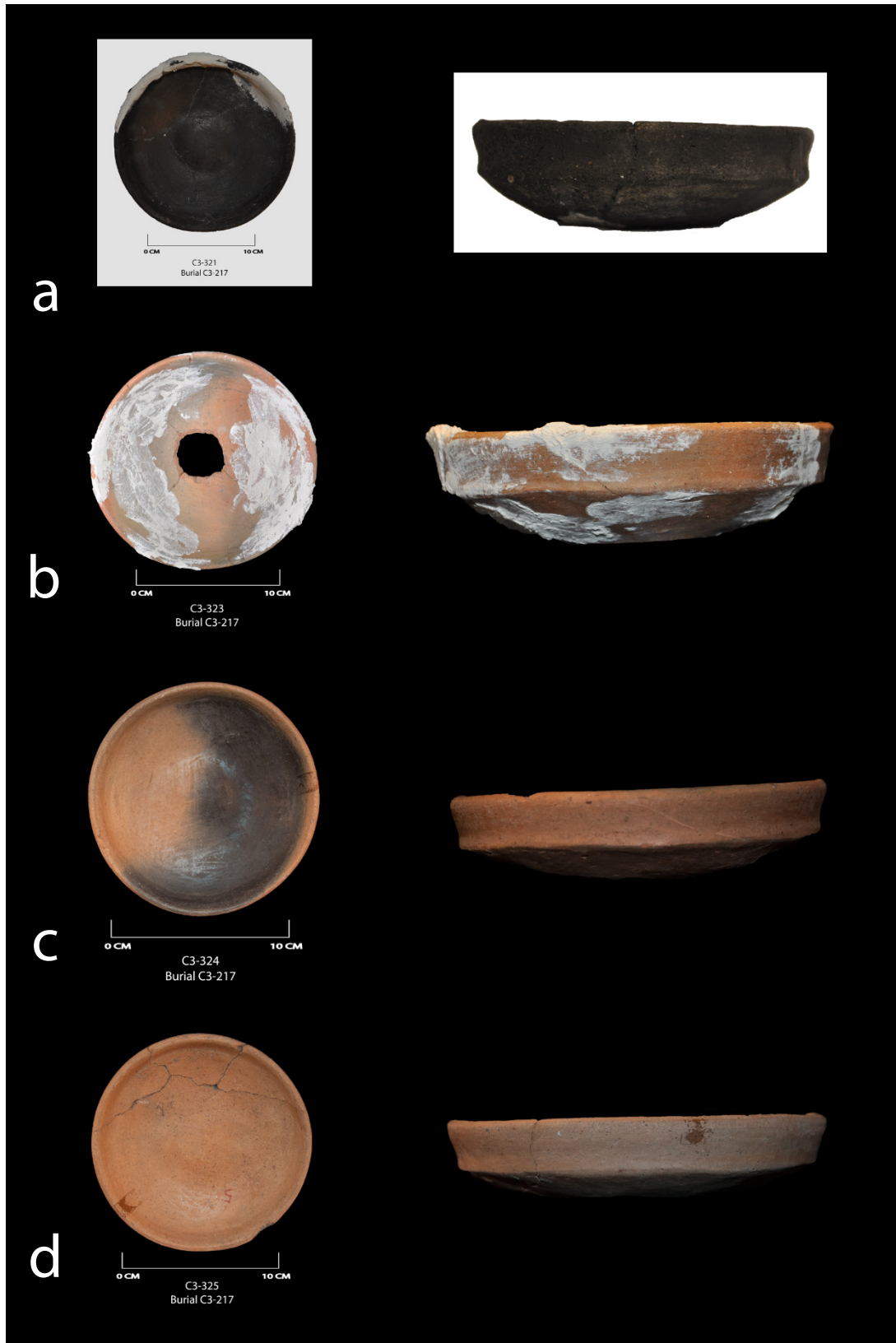


Figure 3.32. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 217.

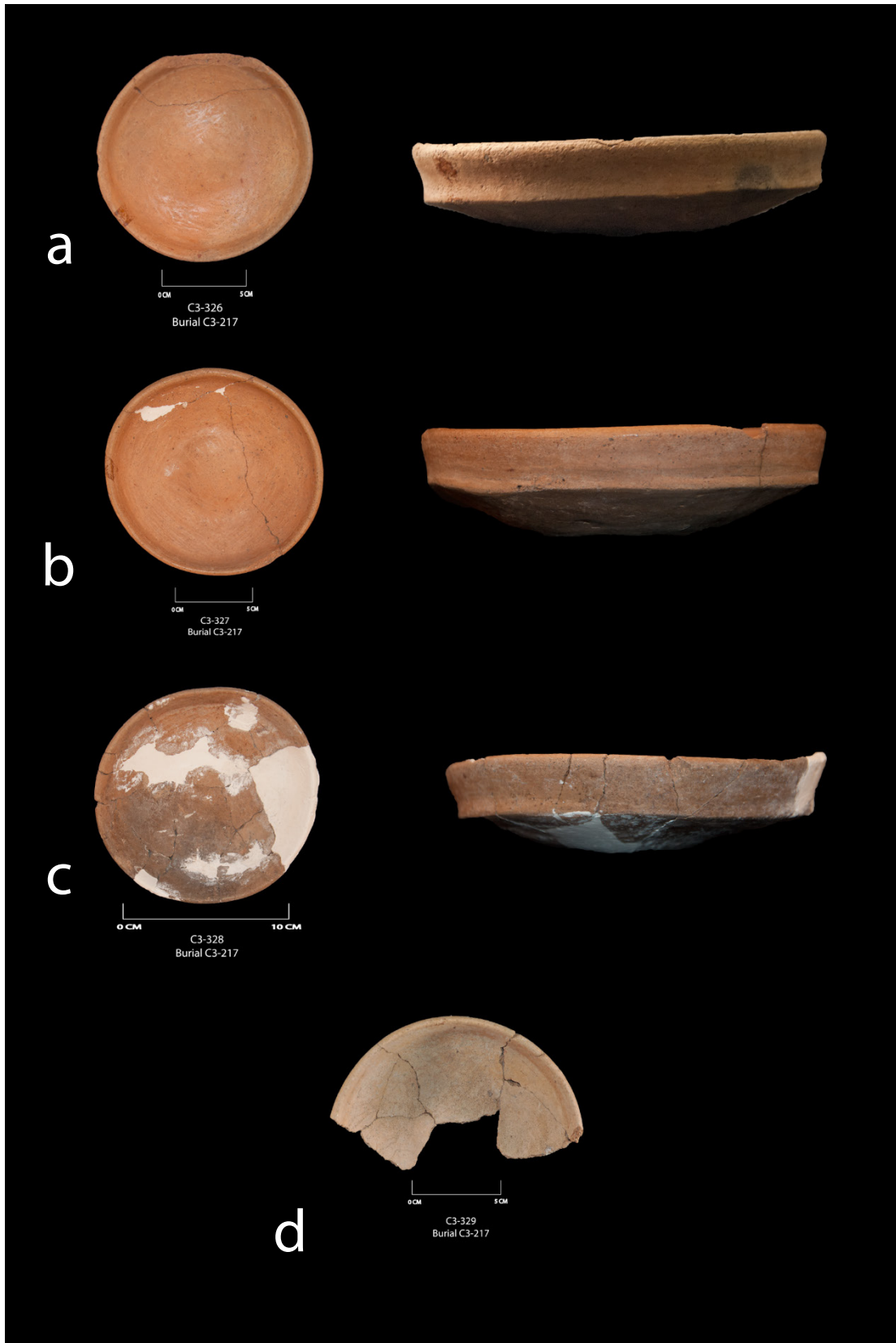


Figure 3.33. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 217 (cont.).

3. C3-323 (Figure 3.32b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/8) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. A kill hole is present on the base that was punched from the exterior. Maximum diameter: 13.2 cm, base diameter: 5.8 cm, body height: 3.6 cm; volume: 260 ml. Vessel has been reconstructed and is heavily plastered.
4. C3-324 (Figure 3.32c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) with low luster. Interior is partially smudged. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 11.9 cm; base diameter: 5.4 cm; body height: 2.8 cm; volume: 195 ml. A “4” was written on the side of the dish in red ink. This is likely a vessel number for the burial assigned during the excavation.
5. C3-325 (Figure 3.32d): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a rounded lip and a concave base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 12.6 cm, base diameter: 5.5 cm; body height: 3.2 cm; volume: 230 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present. A “5” has been written on the interior of the body.
6. C3-326 (Figure 3.33a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a tapered lip and a concave base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear, one small firing cloud is present. Maximum diameter: 11.9 cm; base diameter: 4.8 cm; body height: 2.6 cm; volume: 160 ml. Tape on base is labeled with “120.” “6” is written on the exterior body. These numbers are likely vessel numbers from the original excavations.
7. C3-327 (Figure 3.33b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 12.8 cm; base diameter: 5.5 cm; body height: 3.2 cm; volume: 225 ml. Poorly reconstructed with plaster. An “8” is written on the exterior body of the vessel in red ink.

8. C3-328 (Figure 3.33c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 12 cm; base diameter: 5.5 cm; body height: 2.8 cm; volume: 190 ml.

9. C3-329 (Figure 3.33d): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Only half of vessel is present and has been reconstructed. Maximum diameter: 13.7 cm, base diameter: 5.6 cm, body height: 3.2 cm; estimated volume: 490ml.

10. Unknown catalog numbers: two bone ear spools, one tubular whistle, four shell pieces, one stone axe.

### ***Burial 218***

Location: Unit 47, 360 cm below datum; located below platform 3-H2.

Description: Adult female cist burial, extended-supine position with head facing east. Length from top of cranium to heels is 170 cm. Skull is crushed. Limestone slabs form edges with stone slabs forming the roof.

#### Grave Goods:

1. C3-341 (Figure 3.34a): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a white (10YR 8/2) slip. Interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a reddish-brown (5YR 5/3) slip and low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds and smudging. Maximum diameter: 13.6 cm, base diameter: 4.5 cm, body height: 5.5 cm; volume: 450 ml. Tape remnant on base indicates a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

2. C3-342 (Figure 3.34b): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave

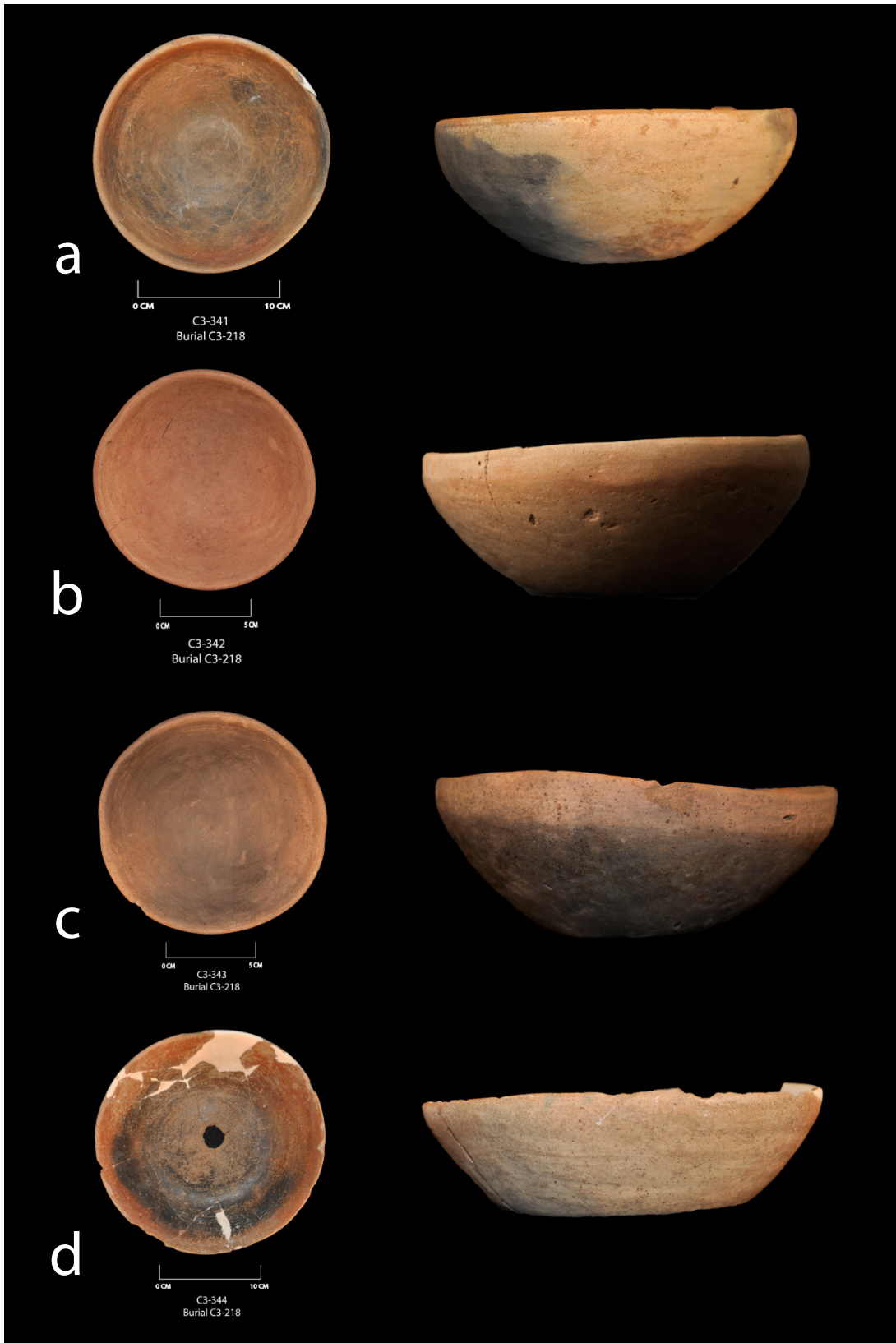


Figure 3.34. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 218.

base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Slight use wear on base. Maximum diameter: 10.4 cm, base diameter: 4.8 cm, body height: 4.1 cm; volume: 165 ml. There is a possible decorative band on the rim, not mentioned in original description.

3. C3-343 (Figure 3.34c): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a tapered lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Use-wear present on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 11 cm; base diameter: 5 cm; body height: 4.4 cm; volume: 195 ml.

4. C3-344 (Figure 3.34d): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a tapered lip and flat base. Exterior and interior surface color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium luster. Exterior slip is white (10YR 8/2) and interior slip is reddish-brown (5YR 5/3). Base shows substantial use-wear. Base has a kill hole punched from the exterior. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 17.8 cm, base diameter: 7.8 cm, body height: 4.6 cm; volume: 700 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

### ***Burial 221 (Figure 3.35)***

Location: Units 54 & 55, 385 cm below datum; located below platform 3-G3.

Description: Adult male cist burial, extended-supine position with head facing west. Right hand rests over pelvis. Lower spinal column is deformed, possibly from arthritis. Limestone slabs form edges of burial with seven thin slabs forming the roof.

#### Grave Goods:

1. C3-401 (Figure 3.36a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13 cm, base diameter: 4.6 cm, body height: 4.5 cm; volume: 355 ml.

2. C3-402 (Figure 3.36b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave





Figure 3.35. Burial 221 after excavation showing grave goods and skeleton (from: Tucker 1970: 32, fig. 15a).

base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Kill hole present in base that has been punched from the exterior. Slight use-wear exists on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 22.5 cm; base diameter: 9.2 cm; body height: 8.4 cm; volume: 1750 ml. Tape remnant on base with “152” written suggests a vessel number from the original excavation.

3. C3-403 (Figure 3.36c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) and low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13.8 cm; base diameter: 5.9 cm; body height: 4 cm; volume: 300 ml.

4. C3-404 (Figure 3.36d): Red-on-Buff polished mini-bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4). The body is decorated with vertical painted brownish red (2.5YR 4/8) lines. Rim appears to have been worn down.



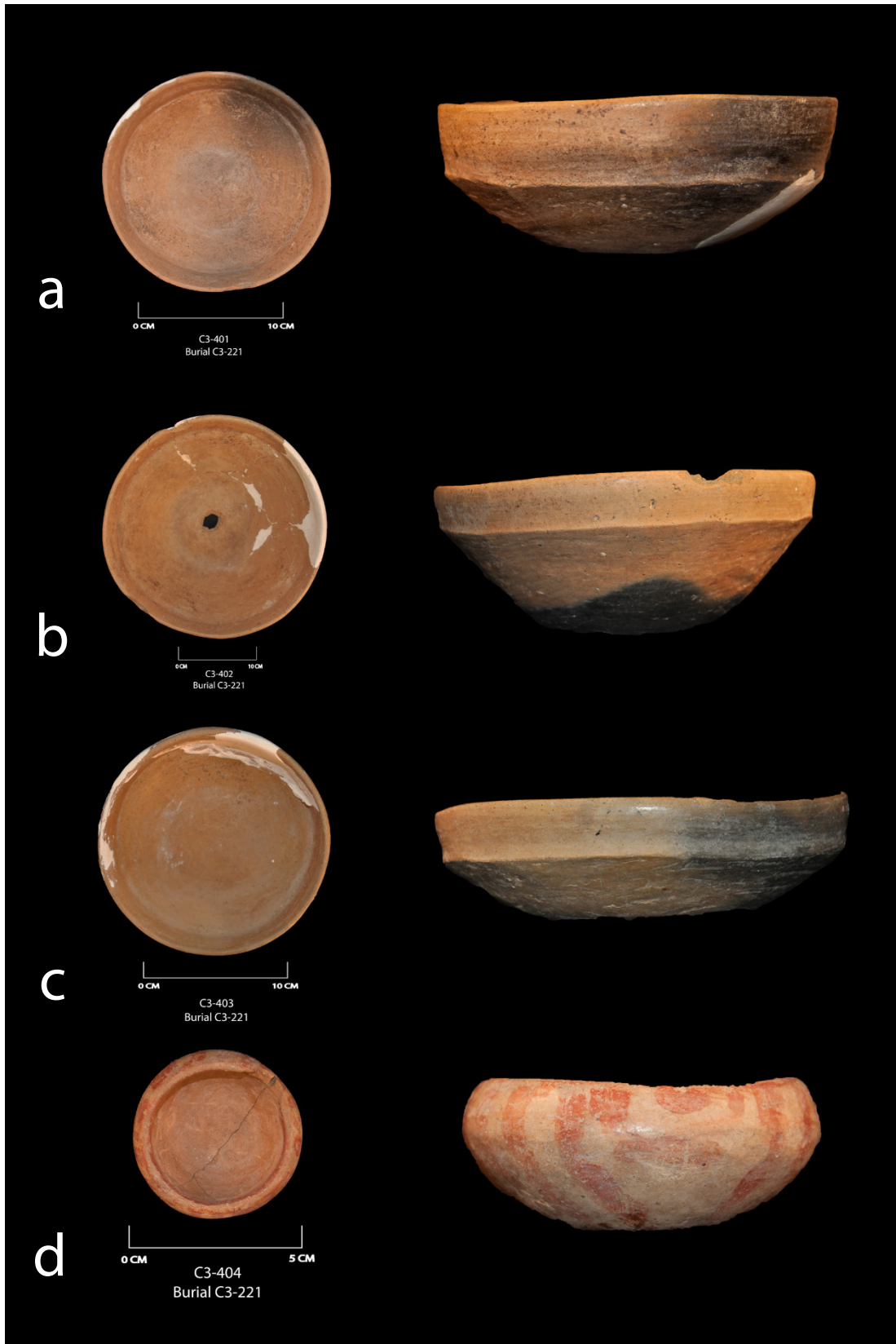


Figure 3.36. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 221.

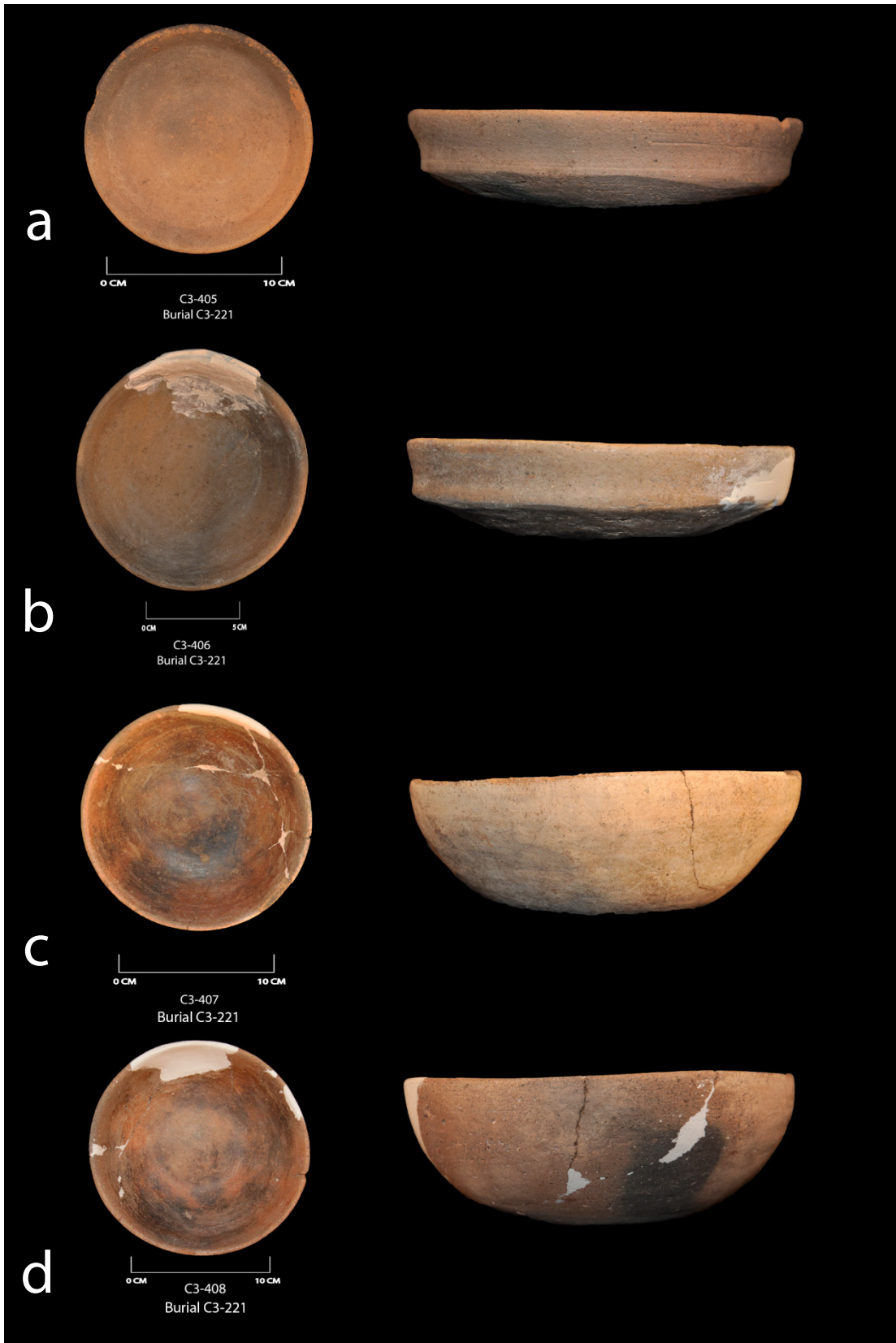


Figure 3.37. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 221 (cont.).

Maximum diameter: 4.5 cm; base diameter: 2 cm; body height: 2 cm; volume: 10 ml. This artifact was reported missing in the original excavation report. It is present in the assemblage located in the Museum of Art at BYU.

5. C3-405 (Figure 3.37a): Nambiyugua Smoothed dish with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6.4) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 11.9 cm; base diameter: 5.4 cm; body height: 2.9 cm; volume: 190 ml. Tape on base with “116” written.

6. C3-406 (Figure 3.37b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished dish with a tapered lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Use-wear is present on base and rim. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 11 cm; base diameter: 4.7 cm; body height: 2.7 cm; volume: 160 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

7. C3-407 (Figure 3.37c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-brown (5YR 5/4) with medium luster. Exterior is slipped white (5YR 8/1). Slight use wear on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13 cm; base diameter: 5.9 cm; body height: 4.6 cm; volume: 380 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

8. C3-408 (Figure 3.37d): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-brown (5YR 5/4) with medium luster. Interior is slipped reddish-brown (5YR 5/3) and exterior is slipped white (5YR 8/1). Use-wear is present on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13.5 cm; base diameter: 5.6 cm; body height: 4.6 cm; volume: 340 ml.

9. Unknown catalog numbers: numerous shell beads, six pyrite flakes, six small, polished, white pebbles, one carved and incised horn roller stamp.

### ***Burial 236***

Location: Unit 25, 240 cm below datum.

Description: Simple child (1-2 years old) burial, extended-supine position with head facing north. Legs are missing due to later architectural development. A large stone slab is present by feet.

Grave Goods:

1. Unknown catalog numbers: two bowls. No descriptions for these vessels are given in Tucker (1970), nor do they have catalog numbers.

### ***Burial 241***

Location: Unit 5, 447 cm below datum.

Description: Simple child burial with head to the south. Extended-supine position; skeleton is dismembered and fragmentary. No covering.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-801: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with medium luster. Exterior is slipped white (10YR 8/2) with red (2.5YR 4/8) painted "U" designs. Interior is slipped red (2.5YR 4/8). Lip has indentations. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 15.2 cm, base diameter: 4.8 cm, body height: 6 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

2. C3-802: Polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) with low luster. Maximum diameter: 19.1 cm, base diameter: 7 cm, body height: 6.6 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

3. C3-803 (Figure 3.38a): Sierra red polished bowl with a flattened lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is pink (5YR 7/3) with red (10YR 4/6) slip and medium luster. Excessive use-wear present on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 13.5 cm, base diameter: 6.6

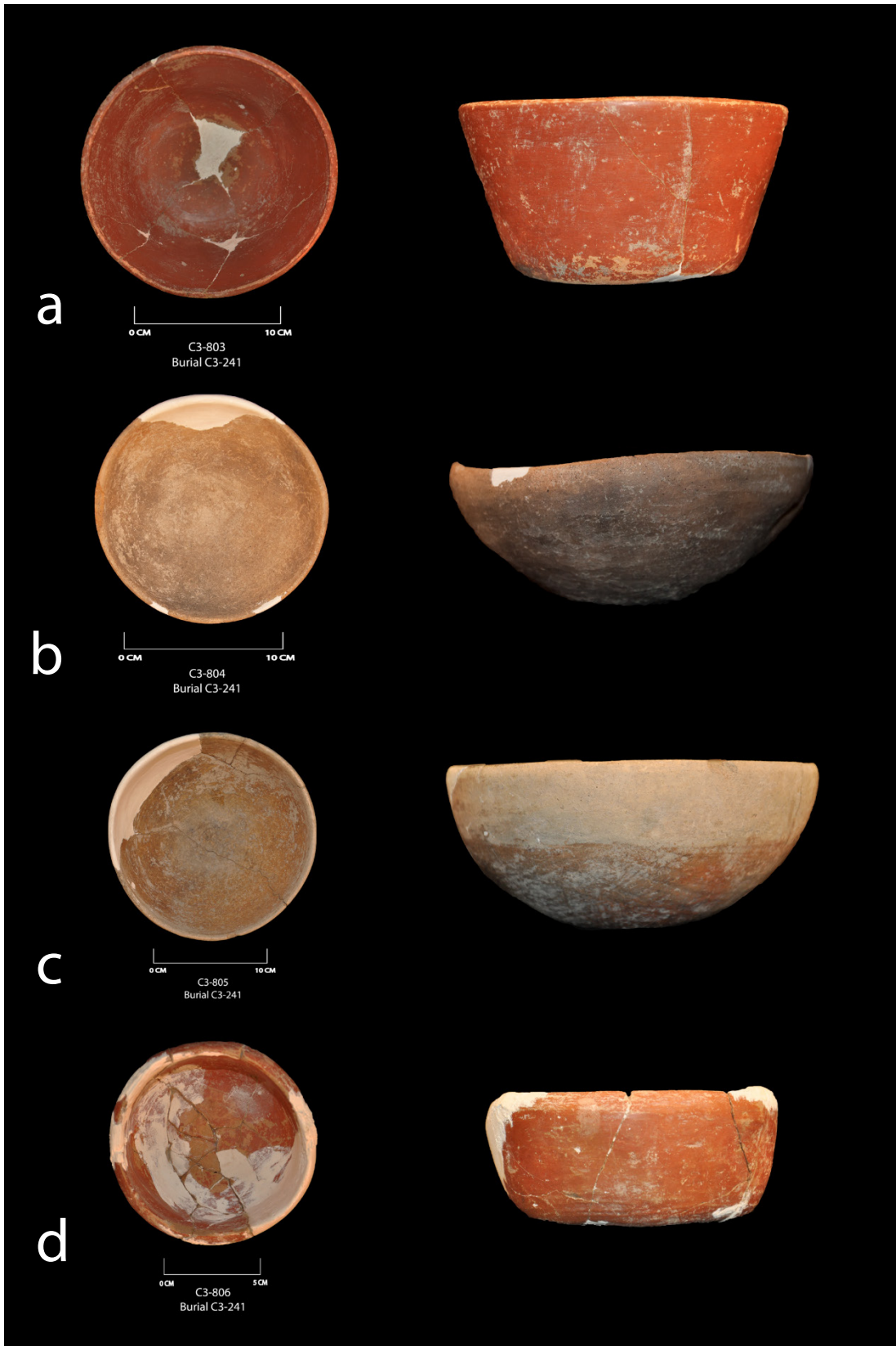


Figure 3.38. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 241.



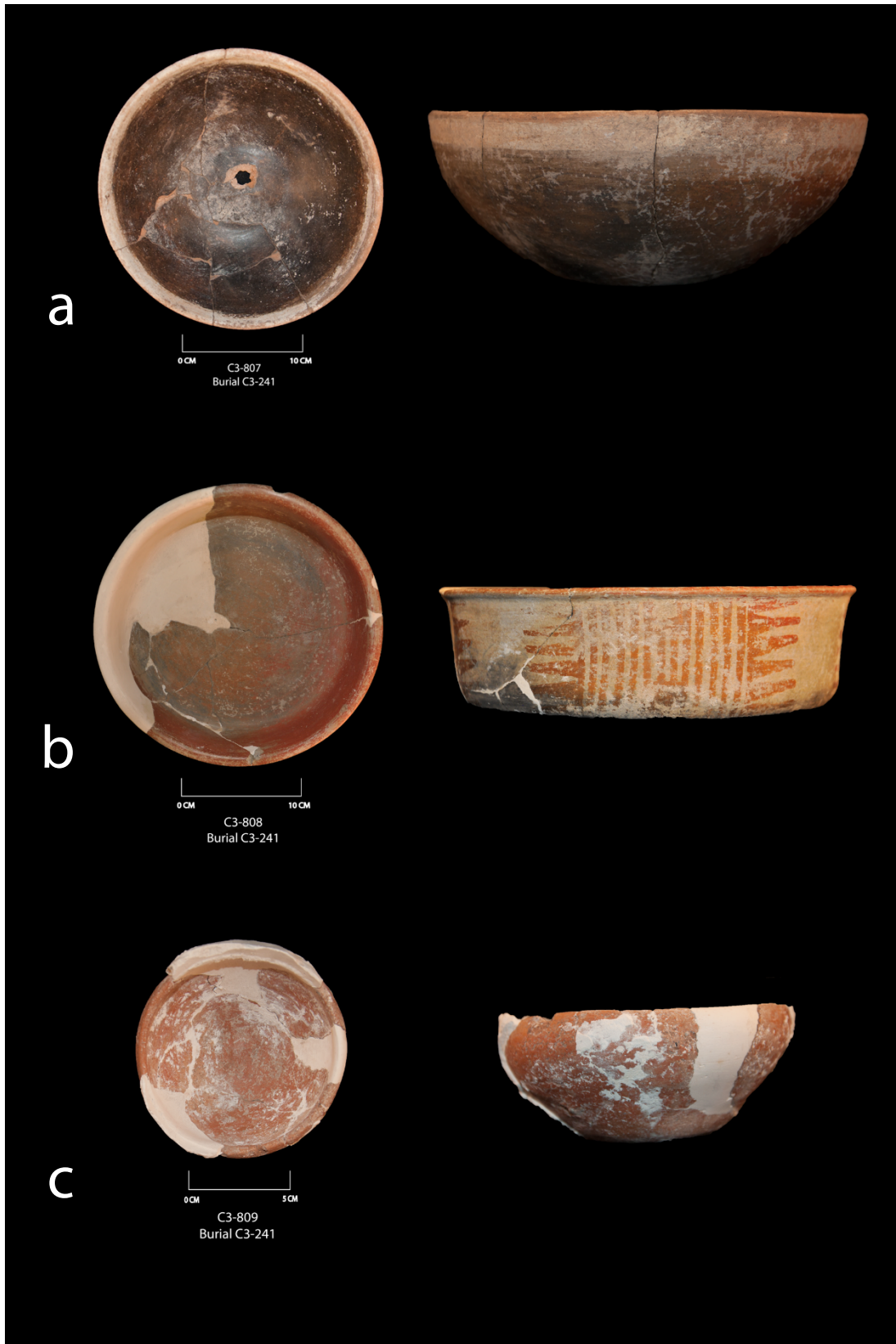


Figure 3.39. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 241 (cont.).

cm, body height: 7 cm; volume: 500 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

4. C3-804 (Figure 3.38b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 12.5 cm; base diameter: 3.6 cm; body height: 5 cm; volume: 300 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

5. C3-805 (Figure 3.38c): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with low luster. Exterior is slipped yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) and the interior is slipped light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4). Exterior and interior rim is painted white (10YR 8/2). Use-wear present on interior and exterior of base. Maximum diameter: 14.2 cm, base diameter: 5.1 cm, body height: 6 cm; volume: 550 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached but is no longer present.

6. C3-806 (Figure 3.38d): Redware polished bowl with a tapered lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is pink (5YR 7/3) with red (10R 4/6) slip and medium luster. No clear signs of use-wear, however plaster reconstruction makes it difficult to observe surface. Maximum diameter: 9.2 cm, base diameter: 6.7 cm, body height: 4.1 cm; volume: 175 ml.

7. C3-807 (Figure 3.39a): Tila White-rim Brown polished bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) with very dark gray (10YR 3/1) slip on the exterior and medium luster. Exterior and interior rim is painted white (10YR 8/2). A kill-hole is present on the base that was punched from the exterior. Minor use-wear on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 19.2 cm; base diameter: 7 cm; body height: 6.8 cm; volume: 1200 ml. Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel was attached that is no longer present.

8. C3-808 (Figure 3.39b): Escobal Red-on-White polished bowl with a rounded and exteriorly



thickened lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light gray (10YR 7/2) with low luster. Exterior is slipped white (10YR 8/2) and interior is slipped red (2.5YR 5/8). Linear design is painted on the exterior in red (2.5YR 5/8) and repeats three times. Slight use-wear on base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 19.5 cm, base diameter: 17 cm, body height: 5.5 cm; volume: 1010 ml. Tape with "145" written on base.

9. C3-809 (Figure 3.39c): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6) with low luster. Use-wear present on base. Maximum diameter: 9 cm; base diameter: 3.8 cm; body height: 4.2 cm; volume: 130 ml. Poorly reconstructed with plaster.

## **Istmo Phase Burials**

### ***Burial 205***

Location: Units 18 & 19, 300 cm below datum.

Description: Simple child burial, semi-flexed position with head to the west. Chin rests on right shoulder and right arm is flexed with the hand resting on flexed knees. Burial pit was intrusive.

Grave Goods: Ceramic sherds.

### ***Burial 206***

Location: Unit 48, 81 cm below datum.

Description: Child cist burial, extended supine position with head to the south. Length from top of cranium to heels is 65 cm. Stone slabs form the sides of the burial, earthen floor is tinted red.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-101 (Figure 3.40a): Polished jar with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6) with white slip and a matte luster. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 13.7 cm, base diameter: 5.5 cm, mouth diameter: 8.4 cm, body height: 10.1



Figure 3.40. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 206.

cm; volume: 760 ml. Tape present on base with “100” written in blue ink; likely a vessel number from the original excavation.

2. C3-102 (Figure 3.40b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a flattened lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6) with a matte luster. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 15.5 cm, base diameter: 9.9 cm, body height: 4.6 cm; volume: 450 ml. Tape present on base with “32” written.

3. Unknown catalog numbers: one figurine, a large quantity of olivella shell beads.

### ***Burial 208***

Location: Unit 47, 96 cm below datum; under structure 3-11.

Description: Simple young adult burial, consisting only of a skull facing east.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-141: Turi Coarse bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. No signs of use-wear. Matte luster. Original description is missing color and measurements. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.
2. Unknown catalog number: One bowl lying inverted over the skull
3. One jade denture.

***Burial 209***

Location: Unit 47, 90 cm below datum; under structure 3-I1.

Description: Infant cist burial, extended-supine position with head to the south. Length from top of cranium to heels is 70 cm. An additional skull rests right above the complete skeleton. Limestone slabs form sides of burial with three stone slabs forming a roof.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-161 (Figure 3.41): Orangeware polished jar with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) with a low luster. Exterior rim is decorated with a red (2.5YR 5/8) painted band. Vessel has firing clouds; no signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 13 cm; mouth diameter: 11.5 cm; base diameter: 6.1 cm; body height: 6.5 cm; volume: 530 ml. Remnant of tape on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is not now present.

***Burial 210***

Location: Unit 47, 122 cm below datum, under structure 3-I1.

Description: Double cist burial with one adult male and one adult female. Male is in extended-supine position with head facing west. Length from top of cranium to heels is 175 cm. Female is directly over male with legs tightly flexed. Limestone slabs form sides of burial, with seven stone slabs forming the floor.



Figure 3.41. Top and side views of vessel from Burial 209.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-181 (Figure 3.42a): Venta Smudged polished bowl with rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is dark gray (7.5YR 4/0) except for uneven portions of the rim that are slipped light gray (7.5YR 7/0). Low luster. Extensive use-wear on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 13 cm; mouth diameter: 11.5 cm; base diameter: 6.1 cm; body height: 6.5 cm; 1700 ml. Remnant of tape on base suggests a vessel number was attached but is no longer present.
2. C3-182 (Figure 3.42b): Venta Smudged polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a low luster. Most of interior is smudged very dark black (7.5YR 3/0). Use-wear present on base. Maximum diameter: 22.5 cm; base diameter: 17.8 cm; body height: 8 cm; volume: 2200 ml. Tape on base has “24” written, suggesting a vessel number from the original excavation.



Figure 3.42. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 210.

3. C3-183: Large, light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) jar with a matte luster. The vessel has firing clouds. This artifact is not available for study, its location is unknown.
4. Unknown catalog numbers: one carved bone necklace ornament.

***Burial 211 (Figure 3.43)***

Location: Unit 68, 265 cm below datum; located under southern extension of platform 3-I1.

Description: Simple infant burial, extended-supine position with head to the west.

Grave Goods: One shell pendant around neck with an incised tapir design.

***Burial 215 (Figure 3.44)***

Location: Unit 47, 97 cm below datum; under structure 3-I1.



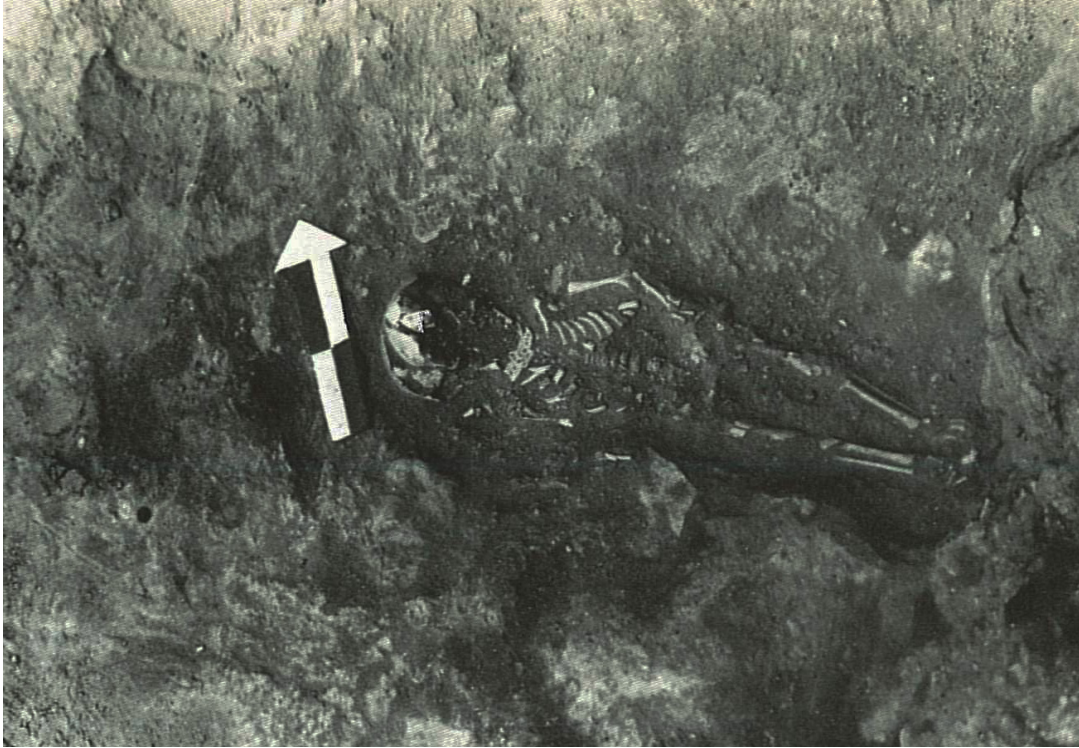


Figure 3.43. Burial C3-211 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 31, fig. 14b).



Figure 3.44. Burial C3-215 during excavation in 1965 (from: Tucker 1970: 34, fig. 17a).



Description: Simple adult burial, extended supine position with head to west. Length of skeleton is 150 cm. Seven stone slabs form roof.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-201 (Figure 3.45a): Venta Smudged: Incised Variety polished bowl with an exteriorly thickened lip and flat base. Exterior and interior surface color is very pale brown (10YR 7/3), but 98 percent of interior and 85 percent of exterior are black (10YR 2/1) with low luster.

No apparent signs of use-wear. Exterior body is decorated with a grooved line encircling the base and a “step” motif repeated three times equally spaced. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 20.5 cm, base diameter: 15.5 cm, body height 6 cm; 1070 ml.

2. C3-202 (Figure 3.45b): Venta Smudged polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base.

Exterior and interior color is black (10YR 2/1) with very pale brown rim (10YR 7/3). Low luster.

Some use-wear on base. Vessel has smudging. Kill hole punched from the exterior side of the base. Maximum diameter: 29 cm, base diameter: 22.4 cm, body height: 9 cm; volume: 3600 ml.

Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

3. C3-203 (Figure 3.45c): Venta Smudged: Incised Variety polished bowl with an exteriorly thickened bowl and flat base. Exterior and interior color is black (10YR 2/1) with a very pale brown (10YR 7/3). Low luster. Vessel has smudging.

Exterior body is decorated with a grooved line encircling the base and a “step” motif repeated three times equally spaced. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 22 cm, base diameter: 16.5 cm, body height: 6 cm; volume: 1540 ml.

Tape remnant on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present.

4. C3-204: Polished jar with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is black

(10YR 2/1) with smudging and medium luster. No apparent signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 14.4 cm, mouth diameter: 10.4 cm, base diameter: 10.5 cm, body height: 15 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

5. C3-205 (Figure 3.46a): Polished jar with a tapered lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color

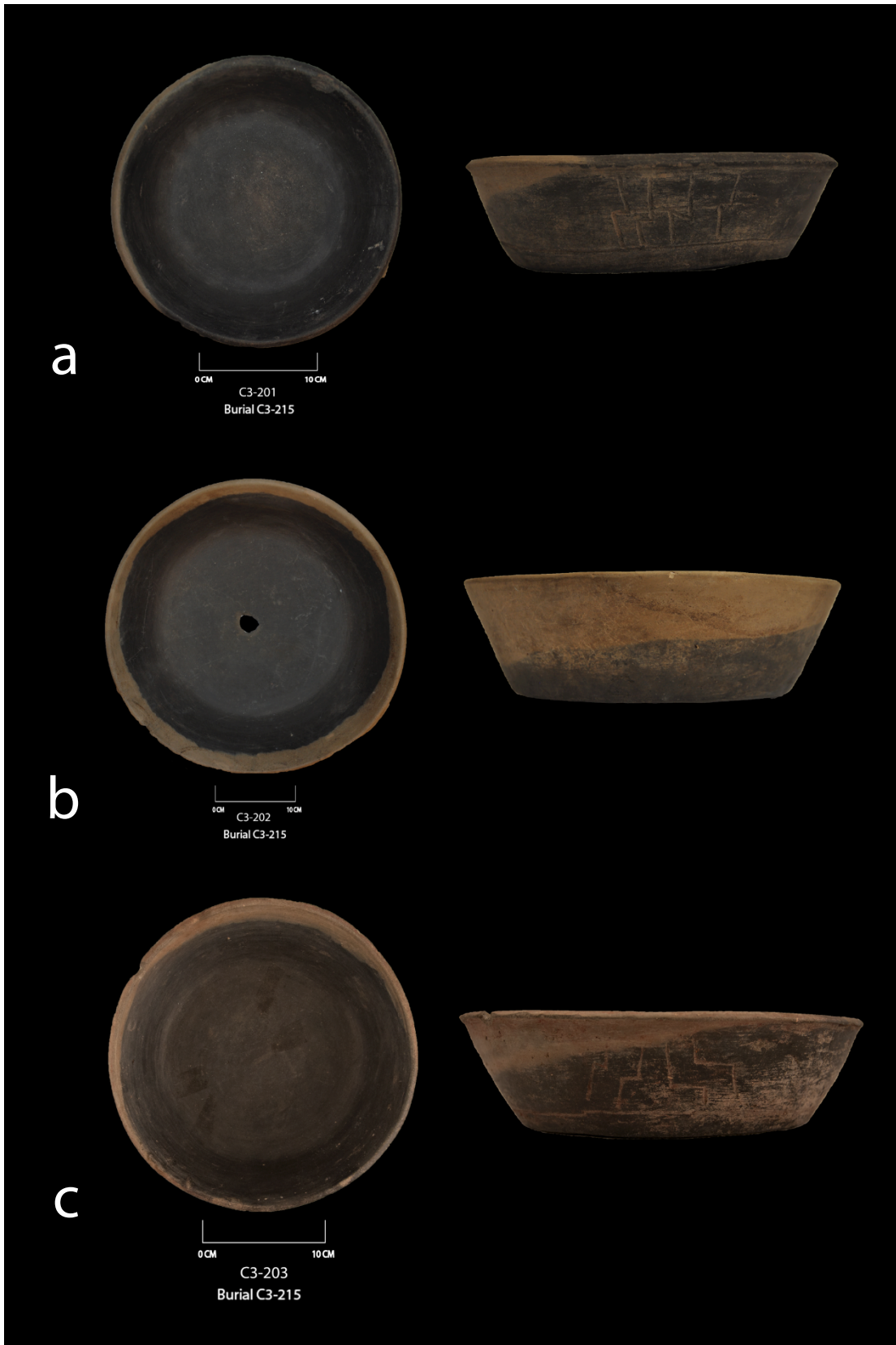


Figure 3.45. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 215.

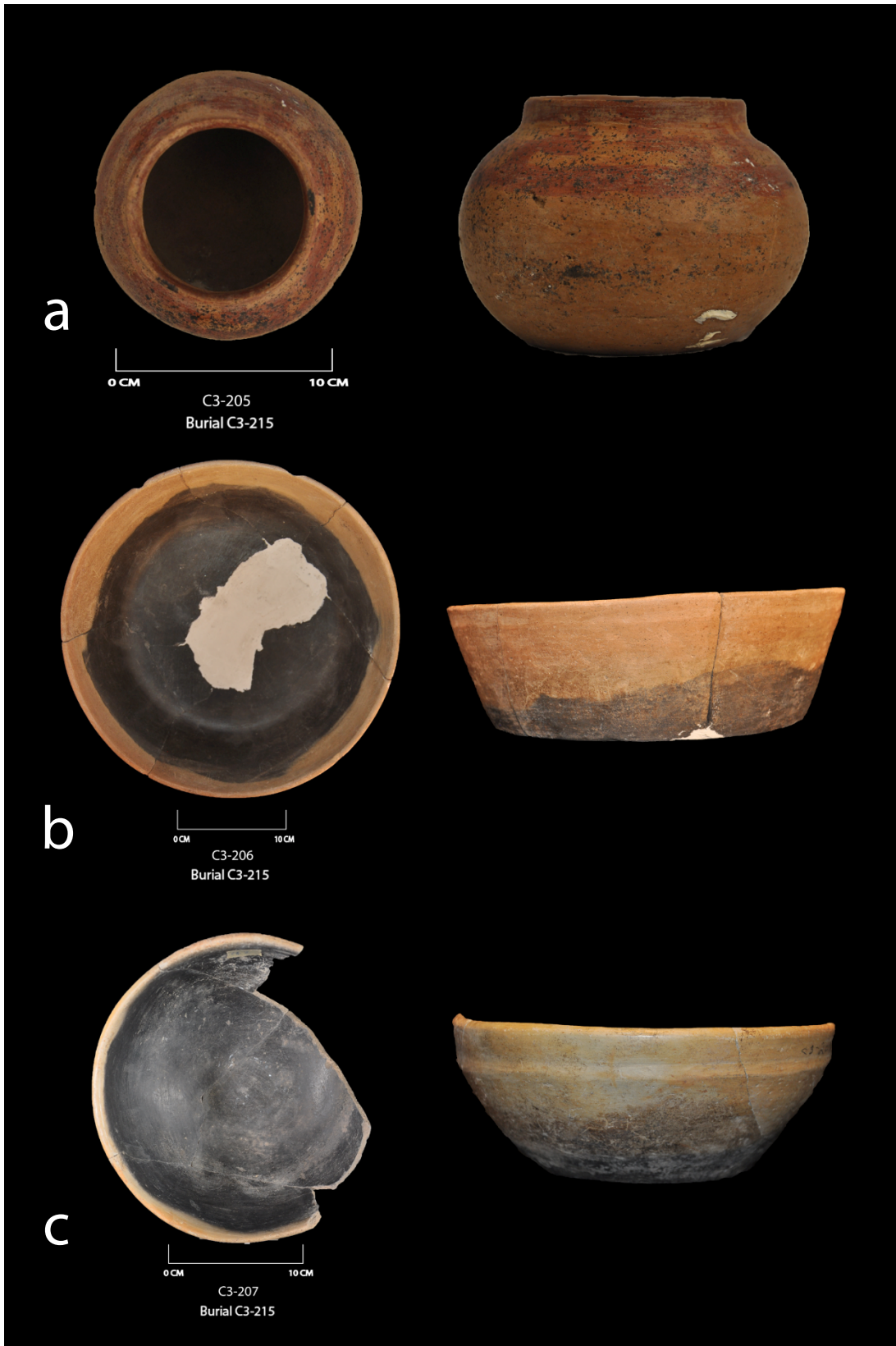


Figure 3.46. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 215 (cont.).

is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. The exterior portion of the rim is painted with a dark red (10R 3/6) geometric design. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 10.9 cm, mouth diameter: 6.8 cm, base diameter: 6.1 cm, body height: 7.6 cm; volume: 350 ml. No apparent use wear, except for possible stirring marks on interior. Black color on the interior of the vessel is present only near the rim and was likely worn away from the rest of the inside.

6. C3-206 (Figure 3.46b): Venta Smudged polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base.

Exterior and interior color is smudged black (10YR 2/1) with portions of rim that are very pale brown (10YR 7/3). Low luster. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 25.5 cm, base diameter: 20.1 cm, body height: 8 cm; volume: 2500 ml. Remnant of tape on base suggests a vessel number was attached that is no longer present. Center of base is missing and has been replaced with plaster.

7. C3-207 (Figure 3.46c): Venta Smudged polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base.

Exterior and interior color is smudged black (10YR 2/1) except exterior rim which is very pale brown (10YR 7/3). Vessel has low luster and use-wear is present on base. Vessel is incomplete. Maximum diameter: 18.2 cm, base diameter: 9.6 cm, body height: 7.4 cm; volume: 1600 ml. A piece of tape with the number "42" written is present on the interior.

### ***Burial 216***

Location: Unit 68, 405 cm below datum; located under southern extension of platform 3-I1.

Description: Simple adult burial, disturbed skeleton with head facing north.

Grave Goods:

1. C3-301 (Figure 3.47a): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a flattened lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6) with a matte luster. Interior rim is painted red (10R 4/8). No signs of use-wear; firing clouds are present. Maximum diameter: 11.1 cm; base diameter: 5 cm; body height: 3.6 cm; volume: 190 ml.



Figure 3.47. Top and side views of vessels from Burial 216.

Tape remnant on base indicates a vessel number was attached that is no longer present

2. C3-302 (Figure 3.47b): Polished zoomorphic shoe-pot in the form of a tapir. Lip is tapered and base is rounded. Exterior and interior color is reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6) with a matte luster. Red (2.5YR 4/6) paint is decorative and defines the features of the animal; some areas were left yellow intentionally. Maximum diameter: 11.1 cm, base diameter: 5 cm, body height: 3.6 cm; volume: 105 ml.

***Burial 219 (Figures 3.48 and 3.49)***

Location: Unit 68, 345 cm below datum. Located below southern extension of platform 3-I2.

Description: Adult cist burial, extended position with head facing north. Fragmentary skeleton. Limestone slabs form the edges. Burial narrows near lower body and is in an intrusion where the upper body lies.





Figure 3.48. Burial C3-219 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 33, fig. 16b).



Figure 3.49. Burial C3-219 showing vessel C3-361 (right) during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3.  
Image courtesy of V. Garth Norman.



Grave Goods:

1. C3-361: Stuccoed tri-chrome vessel. This artifact is unavailable for study, location unknown.
2. Unknown catalog number: one jar.

**Burials of Undetermined Age**

***Burial 201***

Location: Unit 10, 340 cm below datum.

Description: Simple child burial, semi-flexed position with feet to the east. Four limestone slabs, c. 50 cm x 35 cm x 8 cm, covered the earthen pit. Only part of pelvis, two femurs, and right tibia were present.

Grave Goods: None.

***Burial 202***

Location: Unit 13, 332 cm below datum.

Description: Simple adult burial, extended-supine position with feet facing east. Head and shoulder remains are missing. Five limestone slabs, c. 44 cm x 37 cm x 9 cm covered the earthen pit.

Grave Goods: None.

***Burial 203***

Location: Unit 12, 297 cm below datum.

Description: Simple adult male burial, tightly flexed position lying on left side with head to the south-east. Ribs were crushed, left arm was flexed with hand resting under the chin, and teeth were unworn.

Grave Goods: None.

### ***Burial 204***

Location: Unit 20, 215 cm below datum.

Description: Simple adult burial, supine position with head to the east. Only skull and upper chest remains are present.

Grave Goods: None.

### ***Burial 207***

Location: Unit 47, 90 cm below datum. Located under structure 3-II.

Description: Simple child burial, extended-supine position with head to east. Length from top of cranium to heels is 80 cm. Stone slabs surround head, with additional skull near cranium.

Grave Goods: Small quantity of olivella shell beads.

### ***Burial 212***

Location: Unit 61, 271 cm below datum.

Description: Adult male cist burial, extended-supine position with head facing west. Length from top of cranium to heels is 175 cm. Skull is crushed, but teeth in good condition. Limestone slabs form edges of burial with stone slabs forming the roof.

Grave Goods: None.

## **Observed Patterns Among the Burials**

A reconstructed plan map of the burials (and caches) within their excavation grids is shown in Figure 3.50. Tucker (1970) reported using a grid 35 x 55 m, and he listed the provenience of each burial by grid number and depth. Some profile drawings had labeled burials with grid coordinates which allowed me to construct the plan map shown in Figure 3.50. The first notable pattern is the concentration of burials within Mound 3 between 20 and 25 W. This area was the main trench first dug through the mound during Tucker's excavation (see Figure 2.2).



The Guanacaste phase burials are concentrated towards the north, but they were not limited to this area. The Horcones phase burials do not appear to cluster to an exclusive area. Istmo phase burials were found in two main groups: one at the northern portion of the trench and another towards the center. A significant number of the burials date to the Guanacaste phase, as opposed to those of other architectural phases. In addition, there was a tendency for burials in the Guanacaste phase to be stacked atop one another (e.g. Burials 217, 227, and 224), possibly suggesting crowding or a desire to inter certain individuals close to others.

The ceramic vessels included as offerings did not follow any clear pattern by type of burial. Tables 1-3 show the burial data sorted by chronological phase. Most burials were accompanied with vessel of several different ceramic types; these included both local and foreign wares. The local yellow-orange wares do not exhibit use-wear to the degree observed on many of the foreign vessels. Slight use-wear was present on many vessels, but the main difference is the extensive use-wear present on imported Lowland Maya vessels. Several imported vessels, such as C3-464 and C3-742, had been well-used before they were interred in their respective burials. No other group of ceramics exhibits the degree of use-wear as the Lowland Maya imports. Many types of vessels showed no wear at all. Most ceramic vessels found in the burials were lightly used or not used if they were locally manufactured. In most cases, these vessels were probably made to be included in a burial. This suggests that imported vessels had a different significance the people of Chiapa de Corzo as they served a different purpose before being interred with a burial. Further research on the use of imported vessels at Chiapa de Corzo is needed.

Burials contained different numbers of ceramic vessels, and I detected no clear pattern for the varying numbers per phase. Each of the major documented phases at Mound 3 (Guanacaste, Horcones, Istmo) were represented by burials with varying numbers of ceramic vessels that consisted of several different types. The Guanacaste phase ceramics had the most diversity by type, as well as the highest number of non-local wares. For the Horcones and Istmo phases, few

imports or imitations of imported wares are present. Other burial characteristics, such as age and sex, did not seem to affect burial treatment. Children were sometimes buried without non-perishable grave goods (Burial 201) and sometimes with numerous complete ceramic vessels (Burial 220). Male burials did not show notable differences to female burials in the numbers and types of grave goods.

Table 3.1. Guanacaste Phase Burials from Mound 3.

Burial	Sex	Age	Type	Nambiyugua Smoothed	San Felipe Brown	Redware	Tila White-rim Brown	Tila White-and-Red	Zoomorphic	Orangware	Libertad Black Brown	Unknown	Other
213	Unknown	Child	Simple	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	
214	Male	Young Adult	Cist	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
220	Unknown	Child	Simple	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1 mallet
222	Female (?)	Adult	Simple	4	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	6 white pebbles, 1 carbonized evergreen cone
223	Male	Adult	Simple	2	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	3	
224	Unknown	Adult	Simple	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	
225	Unknown	Adult	Simple	6	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	
226	Unknown	Adult	Simple	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	Shell beads, 1 figurine head
227	Unknown	Adult	Simple	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
228	Unknown	Child	Simple	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	
229	Unknown	Adult	Simple	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	3	
230	Female	Young Adult	Simple	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	
231	Unknown	Child	Simple	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ceramic sherds
232	Male	Adult	Cist	4	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	1	
233	Unknown	Adult	Simple	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
234	Unknown	Adult	Cist	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
235	Unknown	Child	Simple	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
237	Male	Adult	Cist	8	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1 sea shell
238	Male	Adult	Simple	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	
239	Unknown	Child	Simple	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
240	Unknown	Infant	Simple	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	



Table 3.2. Horcones Phase Burials from Mound 3.

Burial	Sex	Age	Type	Nambiyugua Smoothed	Tila White-rim Brown	Redware	Unknown	Other
217	Male	Adult	Tomb	8	–	–	1	4 shell pieces, 1 stone axe, 2 bone ear spools, 1 whistle
218	Female	Adult	Cist	–	4	–	–	
221	Male	Adult	Cist	7	–	1	–	Shell beads, 6 pyrite flakes, 6 white pebbles, 1 roller stamp
236	Unknown	Child	Simple	–	–	–	2	
241	Unknown	Child	Simple	2	2	3	2	

Table 3.3. Istmo Phase Burials from Mound 3.

Burial	Sex	Age	Type	Nambiyugua			Venta		Other
				Smoothed	Zoomorphic	Orangeware	Smudged	Unknown	
205	Unknown	Child	Simple	–	–	–	–	–	Ceramic sherds
206	Unknown	Child	Cist	1	–	–	–	1	Shell beads, 1 figurine
208	Unknown	Young Adult	Simple	–	–	–	–	2	1 jade denture
209	Unknown	Infant	Cist	–	–	1	–	–	
210	1 Male, 1 Female	Adult	Cist	–	–	–	2	1	Carved bone ornament
211	Unknown	Infant	Simple	–	–	–	–	–	Shell pendant
215	Unknown	Adult	Simple	–	–	–	5	2	
216	Unknown	Adult	Simple	1	1	–	–	–	
219	Unknown	Adult	Cist	–	–	–	–	2	

## 4 | Caches

Nineteen caches were found in Mound 3 during Tucker's excavation in 1965. In this chapter, I describe these caches and their associated artifacts. I have made few changes from the descriptions in Tucker (1970) because only a few artifacts from the Mound 3 caches were available for study. The caches are presented by ceramic phase, from oldest to youngest. For each phase, caches are ordered by the numbers assigned them. Tucker (1970) described the artifacts in a separate section than the caches themselves. I put the cache and artifact descriptions together here.

### **Methods**

#### *Descriptions of Caches*

Many caches did not contain complete ceramic vessels, and the location of most vessels is unknown. Some artifacts that are not complete ceramic vessels have an identified provenience (such as the stamps in Cache C3-4). Because Tucker's thesis (1970) is the only source of information for the Mound 3 caches, the descriptions of the caches here are relatively unchanged from Tucker (1970). Some new information is included from the vessels I was able to reanalyze.

#### *Description of Vessels*

The descriptions for ceramic vessels found in the caches are formatted the same way as those

for burials presented in Chapter 3. Tucker (1970) described each cache's location, features, furniture, and chronological phase. In the following descriptions, I modified his description to include location, description (instead of features) and artifacts.

### ***Cache Definitions***

**Terminal:** Tucker (1970: 53) defined a terminal cache as “an accumulation of cultural offering which have suffered a deliberate breakage by the presiding officials.” I abide by this same categorization in this chapter.

**Dedicatory:** A dedicatory cache is defined as one “relating to architecture, i.e., a structural stage” (Tucker 1970: 53).

### **Horcones Phase Caches**

#### ***Cache C3-1 (Figure 4.1)***

**Location:** Unit 27, 210 cm below datum. The center of the cache lies 145 cm west of sectional line S 10 W 25 to S 15 W 25 and 95 cm south of sectional line S 10 W 30 to S 10 W 25. It is located within the southern extension of platform H2.

**Type:** Dedicatory.

**Description:** This cache was made with by superimposed layers of crudely-worked stone, which formed a circular repository. The receptacle for the cache was 35 cm deep and 66 cm in diameter. The floor was composed of stone slabs. The cache appeared to have been robbed.

**Artifacts:** Ceramic sherds.

#### ***Cache C3-2 (Figure 4.2)***

**Location:** Unit 20, 225 cm below datum. The center of the cache lies 23 cm north of sectional line S 10 W 30 to S 10 W 25 and 250 cm west of sectional line S 10 W 25 to S 5 W 25. It is



Figure 4.1. Cache C3-2 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 56, fig. 19a).



Figure 4.2. Cache C3-1 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 56, fig. 19b).

located within the southern extension of platform H2 (Tucker 1970: 76).

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: The cache was made of five superimposed layers of crudely-worked stone, which formed a circular repository. The repository was 52 cm deep and 47 cm in diameter. The floor was earthen. The cache appeared to have been robbed.

Artifacts:

1. Ceramic sherds.
2. Carved canine femur.

#### ***Cache C3-3 (Figure 4.3 and 4.4)***

Location: Unit 26, 205 cm below datum. The center of the cache lies 22 cm south of sectional line S 10 W 25 to S 10 W 20 and 428 cm west of line S10 W 20 to S 15 W 20. It is located within the northwest corner of platform H2.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: The cache was made from six superimposed layers of cut stone, which formed a crude, rectangular repository. The repository was 86 cm deep, 51 cm in length, and 32 cm in width. The floor was composed of stone slabs. The cache appeared to have been robbed.

Artifacts:

1. Bowl.
2. Bowl.
3. Jar.
4. Ceramic sherds.

#### ***Cache C3-4 (Figures 4.5-4.9)***

Location: Unit 49, 288 cm below datum. The center of the cache lies 68 cm north of sectional





Figure 4.3. Cache C3-3 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 58, fig. 20a).



Figure 4.4. Cache C3-3 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 58, fig. 20b).

line S 30 W 35 to S 30 W 30 and 44 cm west of sectional line S 25 W 30 to S 30 W 30. It is near the southwest corner of platform H2.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: The cache was made with five superimposed layers of cut stone, which form a rectangular repository. The repository was 48 cm deep, 51 cm north-south and 62 cm east-west. The floor was composed of stone slabs. The cache did not appear to have been robbed, but the stone slabs forming the roof were disturbed.

Artifacts:

1. C3-1061: Polished tetrapod jar with a tapered lip and flat base. Exterior and interior surface color is pink (5YR 7/4) with a white (10YR 8/1) slip. Firing clouds are present on the base. High luster. Maximum diameter: 22.6 cm; Maximum diameter: 15.8 cm; base diameter: 14 cm, body height: 16.8 cm. This vessel was not available for study; its location is unknown.
2. C3-1062 (Figure 4.7a): Polished jar with a rounded lip and composite form decorated with gadrooning. Exterior and interior color is pale brown (10YR 6/3) with a dark grayish-brown slip (10YR 4/2). High luster. Vessel has smudging. Mouth diameter: 11.5 cm. Only a portion of this vessel was available for study.
3. C3-1063 (Figure 4.7b): Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4). Matte luster. Vessel has been smudged on interior. Slight use-wear is present on the base. Maximum diameter: 15.7 cm; mouth diameter: 13.4 cm; base diameter: 6 cm; body height: 8.8 cm; volume: 860 ml. This vessel has been reconstructed with plaster.
4. C3-1064 (Figure 4.7c): Yellowware polished tetrapod jar with a tapered lip and flat base. Exterior and interior surface color is pink (5YR 7/4) with a white (10YR 8/1) slip. High luster. Vessel has firing clouds. 1.5 cm down from the top of the rim is a grooved line that encircles the vessel. The base supports show significant use-wear and each has a slit on the interior-facing





Figure 4.5. Cache C3-4 at the beginning of excavation at Mound 3 (from Tucker: 1970, 59, fig. 21a).

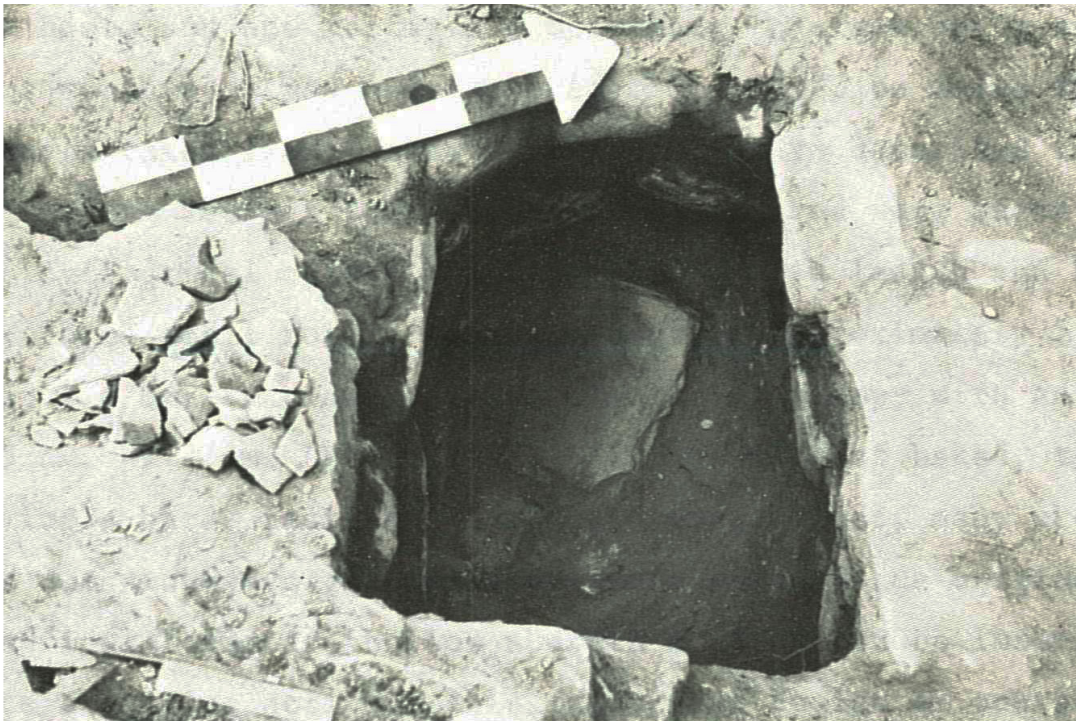


Figure 4.6. Cache C3-4 at the end of excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 60, fig. 22a).



Figure 4.7. Top and side views of vessels from Cache C3-4.

portion. Noise makers are still present in three of the four supports. Maximum diameter: 13.1 cm; mouth diameter: 10.2 cm; base diameter: 9.4 cm; body height: 12.5 cm; volume 750 ml.

This vessel has been reconstructed with plaster.

5. C3-1065: Multi-compartment, polished vessel with excising and grooving as decoration.

Vessel has three compartments connected in the shape of a triangle with rounded lips. Each compartment has a support leg on the base. Exterior and interior color is pale brown (10YR 6/3) with a dark grayish-brown slip (10YR 6/1). Vessel has medium luster. Maximum compartment diameter: 8.2 cm, base diameter of entire vessel: 13.5 cm; body height: 7.1 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

6. C3-1066: Polished jar with a flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with a reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6) slip. High luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Base diameter: 10.5 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

7. C3-1067: Polished jar with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light reddish-brown (2.5YR 6/4) with a red (10YR 4/8) slip. The rim is decorated with fluting. High luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum body diameter: 14.2 cm, base diameter: 11.5 cm, body height: 17.6 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

8. C3-1068: Polished jar with a rounded lip. Exterior and interior color is pink (5YR 7/4) with a red (10YR 4/8) slip and high luster. Mouth diameter: 12.2 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.

9. C3-1069: Polished dish with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is very dark brown (10YR 2/2) with medium luster. Slight use-wear is present on base. Maximum diameter: 11.5 cm; base diameter: 6.4 cm; body height: 2 cm; volume: 140 ml. This vessel is not described in Tucker (1970). However, it has been assigned a catalog number immediately following the rest of the vessels assigned to this cache. In the cache description nine vessels are listed, while only eight are described. I believe this vessel to be a part of this cache and have

included it here. It is possible this vessel did not belong to this cache but this is the most likely provenience.

10. Seven large roller stamps, three small roller stamps, eight flat stamps. The stamps have no catalog, but are briefly described by Tucker (1970: 61) and labeled individually. Some of these stamps are visible in Figure 4.8.

- a. S-1: Large roller stamp with zigzag motif.
- b. S-2: Large roller stamp with cruciform motif.
- c. S-3: Roller stamp with “v” and “Kan Cross” motif (see Smith 1955: 74).
- d. S-4: Roller stamp with monkey motif.
- e. S-5: Roller stamp with squatting anthropoid figure.
- f. S-6: Roller stamp with complex design, labeled by Tucker (1970) as the “Tree of Life” motif.
- g. S-7: Flat stamp with angular scroll motif. Same stamp as S-10.
- h. S-8: Flat stamp with zoomorphic figure.
- i. S-9: Flat stamp with glyph design.
- j. S-10: Second portion of S-7.
- k. S-11: Flat stamp with parrot motif.
- l. S-12: Flat stamp with glyph design.
- m. S-13: Flat stamp with zigzag and parallel line design.
- n. S-14: Flat stamp with 8 parallel lines forming the design.
- o. S-15: Flat stamp with glyph design.
- p. S-16: Flat stamp with glyph design.

11. Ceramic sherds.





Figure 4.8. A selection of the stamps from Cache C3-4 at Mound 3 (from Tucker 1970: 60, fig. 22b).



Figure 4.9. Artifacts from Cache C3-4 at Mound 3 (from Tucker 1970: 59, fig. 21b).

### *Cache C3-5*

Location: Unit 56, 289 cm below datum. The center of the cache lies 180 cm north of sectional line S 35 W 30 to S 35 W 35 and 60 cm west of sectional line S 35 W 30 to S 30 W 30. This cache was located south of Cache C3-4 and attached to an exterior wall.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: The cache was made from four superimposed layers of cut stone blocks, which formed a rectangular repository. The repository was 40 cm deep and had an earthen floor. Three large, flat stones lay horizontally 309 cm below datum. The cache measured 63 cm north-south and 59 cm east-west. Artifacts were found above and below the stone slabs. The cache appeared to have been disturbed, as the roof was missing.

#### Artifacts:

1. C3-1101: Polished zoomorphic vessel with a flattened lip and four legs as supports. The vessel is an armadillo effigy with reed-punching and chamfering. The exterior and interior color is brown (7.5YR 5/2). Low luster. The vessel has smudging. This vessel was not available for study; its location unknown.
2. C3-1102: Polished zoomorphic vessel with a flattened lip and four legs as supports. The vessel is an armadillo effigy with reed-punching and chamfering. The exterior and interior color is brown (7.5YR 5/2). Low luster. The vessel has firing clouds. Body length: 22 cm; body width: 10.2 cm, body height: 8.5 cm.
3. C3-1103: Polished zoomorphic vessel modeled into the form of a serpent. The coiled snake is decorated with incising and has facial features. Exterior and interior color is grayish-brown (10YR 5/2). Low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum body diameter: 16 cm; body height: 5.7 cm. This artifact was not available for study; its location is unknown.
4. C3-1104 (Figure 4.10a): Redware polished bowl with a rounded lip, notched rim, and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light red (2.5YR 6/6). Low luster with firing clouds. Rim is



Figure 4.10. Top and side views of vessels from Cache C3-5.

decorated with indentations. Slight use-wear present on base. Maximum diameter: 13.8 cm; mouth diameter: 12.5 cm; base diameter: 6.5 cm; body height: 5.2 cm; volume: 310 ml.

5. C3-1105 (Figure 4.10b): Incense burner with a rounded lip and flat, vented base. Three prongs are present in the center of the interior. Exterior and interior color is very pale brown (10YR 7/4). No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 20.1 cm; base diameter: 3.6 cm; body height: 5 cm; volume: 1105 ml. The vent appears to have been punched from the interior.

6. C3-1106: Polished jar with a flat base. Exterior and interior color is light gray (2.5YR 7/2) with a white (10YR 8/1) slip. Medium luster. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 14.2 cm; base diameter: 10 cm. This vessel was unavailable for study; its location is unknown.

7. Ceramic sherds.

### ***Cache C3-6 (Figure 4.11 and 4.12)***

Location: Unit 48, 280 cm below datum. The center of the cache lay 50 cm south of sectional





Figure 4.11. Cache C3-6 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 72, fig. 31a).



Figure 4.12. Cache C3-6 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 72, fig. 31b).



Figure 4.13. Cache C3-7 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 73, fig. 32a).

line S 25 W 25 to S25 W 30 and 325 cm west of line S 25 W 25 to S 30 W 25. The cache was located on the north side of wall H4.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: The cache was made with multiple superimposed layers of cut stone blocks, which formed a rectangular repository. The repository was 55 cm deep, 63 cm from east-west, and 44 cm from north-south. The cache appeared to have been robbed.

Artifacts: Ceramic sherds.

#### ***Cache C3-7 (Figure 4.13)***

Location: Unit 26, 295 cm below datum. The center of the cache lay 137 cm north of sectional line S 15 W 20 to S 15 W 25 and 240 cm west of line S 15 W 20 to S 10 W 20.





Figure 4.14. Cache C3-8 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 73, fig. 32b).

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: The cache was made of multiple layers of superimposed cut stone blocks, which formed a rectangular repository encompassed within a wall. The repository was 65 cm deep, 21 cm in length and 20 cm wide. The floor was composed of adobe.

Artifacts: Ceramic sherds.

#### ***Cache C3-8 (Figure 4.14)***

Location: Unit 26, 295 cm below datum immediately adjacent to Cache C3-7. The center of the cache lay 112 cm north of sectional line S 15 W 20 to S 15 W 25 and 240 cm west of sectional line S 15 W 20-S10 W 20.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: The cache was made with multiple layers of superimposed cut stone blocks, which



formed a rectangular repository encompassed within a wall. The repository was 65 cm deep, 21 cm in length and 15 cm in width. The floor was composed of adobe. The cache appeared to have been robbed.

Artifacts: None.

#### ***Cache C3-9 (Figure 4.15)***

Location: Unit 27, 237 cm below datum. The center of the cache is 12 cm west of sectional line S 10 W 25 to S 15 W 25 and 100 cm north of sectional line S 15 W 25 to S 15 W 30. The cache was located on the west side of platform H3.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: The cache was made from crudely formed limestone slabs placed against a wall. The box was 60 cm deep, 40 cm in length, and 30 cm in width. The cache appeared to have been robbed.

Artifacts: None.

#### ***Cache C3-10 (Figure 4.16)***

Location: Unit 62, 248 cm below datum. The center of the cache lies 130 cm west of sectional line S 35 W 25 to S 40 W 25 and 210 cm south of sectional line S 35 W 25 to S 35 W 30. It was located on the floor of an early Horcones platform.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: The cache consisted of one flat, rectangular, smooth stone; 67 cm in length, 47 cm in width, and 15 cm thick. Broken ceramic vessels were present under the slab.

Artifacts: Ceramic sherds.

#### ***Cache C3-11***

Location: Unit 31, 252 cm below datum. The cache was located 320 cm west of sectional line S



Figure 4.15. Cache C3-9 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 74, fig. 33a).

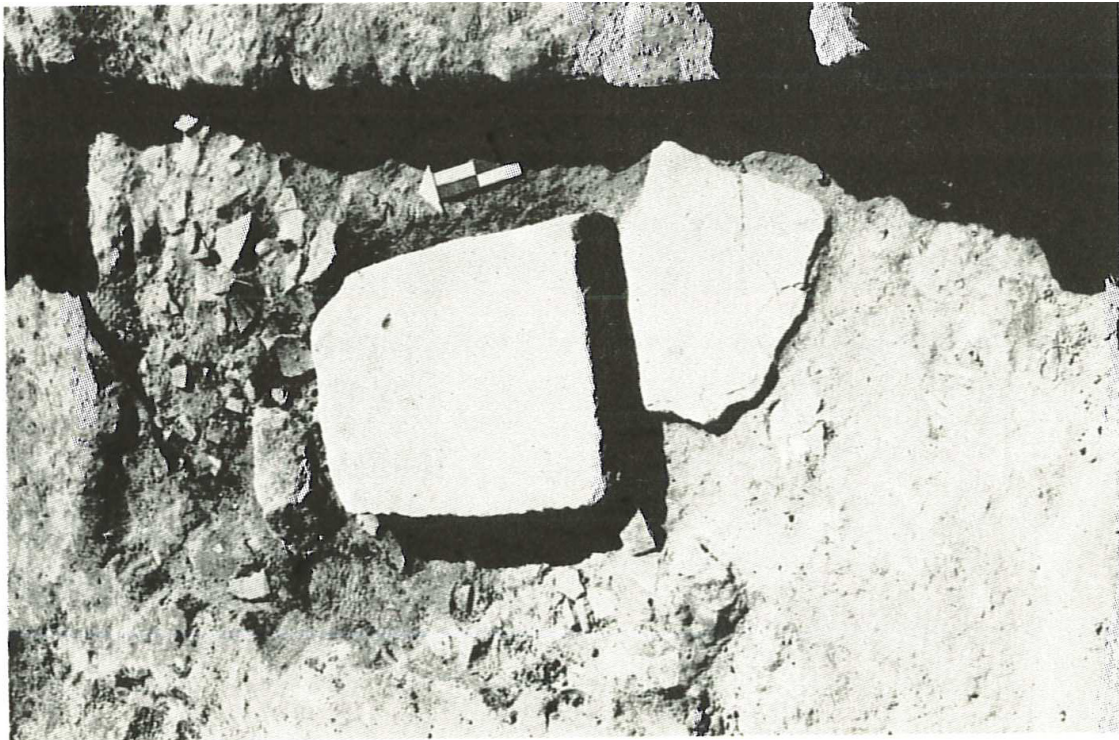


Figure 4.16. Cache C3-10 during excavation in 1965 at Mound 3 (from: Tucker 1970: 74, fig. 33b).

15 W 10 to S 20 W 10 and 285 cm south of sectional line S 15 W 15 to S 15 W 10.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: The cache consisted of one upright bowl with stones inside.

Artifacts:

1. Bowl.
2. 10 small stones in the bowl.

### ***Cache C3-12***

Location: Unit 10, 350 cm below datum. This cache was located 35 cm south of sectional line S 0 W 10 to S 0 W 15 and 125 cm east of line S 0 W 15 to S 5 W 15.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: The cache consisted of one upright bowl which contained decayed offerings.

Artifacts:

1. Bowl

### ***Cache C3-13***

Location: Unit 11, 374 cm below datum. The cache was located 5 cm north of sectional line S 5 W 15 to S 5 W 20 and 185 cm west of sectional line S 0 W 15 to S 5 W 15.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: A bowl and dish lying upright surrounded by ceramic sherds.

Artifacts:

1. Bowl.
2. Dish.

### ***Cache C3-14***

Location: Unit 44, 256 cm below datum. This cache was located on sectional line S 30 W 10 to

S 25 W 10 and 140 cm south of sectional line S 25 W 10 to S 25 W 5.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: One bowl lying inverted over another. The upright bowl contained 25 pebbles.

Artifacts:

1. Bowl.
2. Bowl with 25 pebbles.

### ***Cache C3-15***

Location: Unit 62, 210 cm below datum. The cache was located 175 cm west of sectional line S 35 W 25 to S 40 W 25 and 90 cm south of line S 35 W 25 to S 35 W 30.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: A neckless jar lying upright which contained mixed, hardened stucco.

Artifacts:

1. Jar.

### ***Cache C3-17***

Location: Unit 63, 294 cm below datum. The cache was located 200 cm south of sectional line S 35 W 35 to S 35 W 30 and 350 cm west of sectional line S 35 W 30 to S 40 W. The cache sat on the surface of a platform immediately west of building I5.

Type: Terminal.

Description: Broken ceramic vessels.

## **Istmo Phase Caches**

### ***Cache C3-16***

Location: Unit 46, 52 cm below datum. This cache was located 176 cm east of sectional line S

30 W 20 to S 25 W 20 and 6 cm south of sectional line S 25 W 20 to S 25 W 15. The cache sat on the floor of an Istmo platform.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: Cache consisting of one bowl.

Artifacts:

1. Bowl.

### ***Cache C3-18***

Location: Unit 39, 51 cm below datum. The cache was located 45 cm south of sectional line S 20 W 15 to S 20 W 20 and 175 cm east of sectional line S 20 W 20 to S 25 W 20.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: One ceramic bowl inverted over another. The upright bowl contained one large stone.

Artifacts:

1. Bowl.

2. Bowl with stone.

### ***Cache C3-19***

Location: Unit 46, 56 cm below datum. This cache was located 75 cm north of sectional line S 30 W 15 to S 30 W 20 and 40 cm east of sectional line S 30 W 20 to S 25 W 20.

Type: Dedicatory.

Description: One ceramic bowl inverted over another. Upright bowl contained several small stones and decayed offerings.

Artifacts:

1. Bowl.

2. Bowl with small stones and decayed offerings.



## 5 | **Architectural Stages and Building Function**

Mound 3 was excavated in July 1965 by Tim Tucker. Most of the structure was overgrown with vegetation and undisturbed in modern times. The exception to this was an apparent looters' pit in the northwest section of the summit. The pit was 2.5 m in depth (Tucker 1970: 5). Mound 3 extended approximately 55 m north-south and 35 m east-west before it was excavated. For each assigned architectural stage, I describe the architecture identified by Tucker (1970) and comment on the buildings of each stage. In my discussion, I consider the possible role Mound 3 may have played in the southwest quadrant (Figure 1.2) during the Late Preclassic and Protoclassic periods.

### **Excavation Techniques**

Tucker and his team began their excavations by digging a 2 m wide trench on each side of the mound that extended to the center. Once the team discovered the extensive architecture of Mound 3, Tucker changed his excavation strategy. He superimposed a grid of 77 squares that were each 5 x 5 m and began excavating by stratigraphic layers. His team removed soil and cultural remains in 20 cm arbitrary layers (Tucker 1970: 5). Numerous datum points were established across the mound, but only one is mentioned by Tucker (1970). The standard datum used was 101 cm for vertical measurements.

Architecture sketches and reconstructions were drawn by Eduardo Martínez throughout the

excavation. The architectural remains were assigned labels using a combination of letters and numbers representing the mound number, architectural stage, and construction element number (e.g. 3F-1). Each architectural label begins with the number “3” to identify that it is located in Mound 3. The capitalized letter following the “3” is the first letter of the architectural phase being described. Each element within a phase receives a sub-number. The sub-numbers were assigned according to order of discovery, so the latest architectural elements have the lowest numbers. Therefore, the example of “3F-1” means Mound 3, Francesa phase, Structure 1. At the end of each architectural description, I list associated elements for quick reference. The associations are other architectural elements that intersect, converge with, or are somehow structurally related to the current building or platform being discussed.

## **Description of Each Architectural Stage**

### ***Francesa Phase***

Little architectural remains were found for the Francesa phase at Mound 3. The only structural element identified, 3F-1, was a platform that would have had rectangular rooms built on top (Tucker 1970: 11). It is the earliest architecture noted for Mound 3. Sterile caliche was found below this platform. No living surfaces from the Cortorra, Dili, or Escalera phases were found. The platform was composed of adobe brick and clay which appear to have been reused for construction in later stages. There are no reconstructions or architectural sketches for the Francesa phase platform. However, in the profiles illustrated in Appendix B, the Francesa phase fill is visible stratigraphically. 3F-1 and the fill dating to the Francesa phase occupy a limited portion of the mound. All Francesa architectural remains were located under 3G-2 of the following Guanacaste phase.

### *Guanacaste Phase*

The Guanacaste phase architecture was described as the most interesting and extensive by Tucker (1970:11). Unfortunately, no architectural drawings or reconstructions have survived to the present, if they were ever created for this phase. Twenty-one burials were dated to the Guanacaste phase by Tucker and five more were found by Eduardo Martínez after Tucker had finished his excavation (Tucker 1970: 12). Most of the burials were discovered while excavating the trenches, not while exposing architecture facades. Excavations at Mound 3 revealed sophisticated Late Preclassic architecture consisting of a large platform with superstructures. The various construction elements/structures defined are as follows:

Structure 3G-1: A wall 135 cm tall running east-to-west composed of 16 layers of cut limestone blocks. The wall slopes upward from the center of the structure, and the eastern-most portion is 185cm tall. The wall is angled 5 degrees to the east.

*Associations*: 3G-2.

Structure 3G-2: A Clay floor. intersected by 3G-1 where 3G-1 makes an indentation. The floor was raised 50 cm and resurfaced to form 3G-3. Burned apparently by an uncontrolled fire. A dirt matrix 11 cm thick containing burned objects was on the floor.

*Associations*: 3G-1, stone block wall (55 cm tall).

Structure 3G-3: A red-stained yellow, hard, stuccoed floor that extends 4 m before dropping 22 cm and continuing for 4.25 m; it then extends 3.7 m to 3G-4. Numerous cist burials are located under this floor.

*Associations*: 3G-2, 3G-3, 3G-4.

Structure 3G-4: Stone steps which descend from the upper surface of the platform on the east side.

*Associations*: 3G-3.

Structure 3G-5: A stone wall running north-to-south that intersects 3G-2 and 3G-3.

*Associations*: 3G-2, 3G-3.

Structure 3G-6: A secondary platform about 10m in length that was disturbed by the construction of Horcones phase buildings. The platform was possibly connected to 3G-2 before disturbance.

*Associations*: 3G-2.

### ***Horcones Phase***

The Horcones phase saw numerous stages of remodeling of the basal platform constructed during the Guanacaste phase (Figure 5.1). The main platform structure during the Horcones phase measured 16 m in length north-south. A seven-stepped staircase leading to the plaza existed on the east side of the platform. On top of the main platform was a superstructure that was preceded by two steps (Figures 5.1 and 5.2). The superstructure has a large front room (Room 1) flanked by large balustrades. Room 1 measured 11 m in length. The back portion of the superstructure was divided into three rooms and was one step higher (30 cm) than Room 1. Room 2 was an open area between Rooms 3 and 4; it measured 4 m in length and 3.5 m in width. Rooms 3 and 4 were identical and mostly closed off with two entrances each. They were 3 m in length and 1.5 m in width and were accessible only from Room 2.

Evidence of a roof is reported by Tucker (1970:16). Adobe, plaster, and charcoal littered

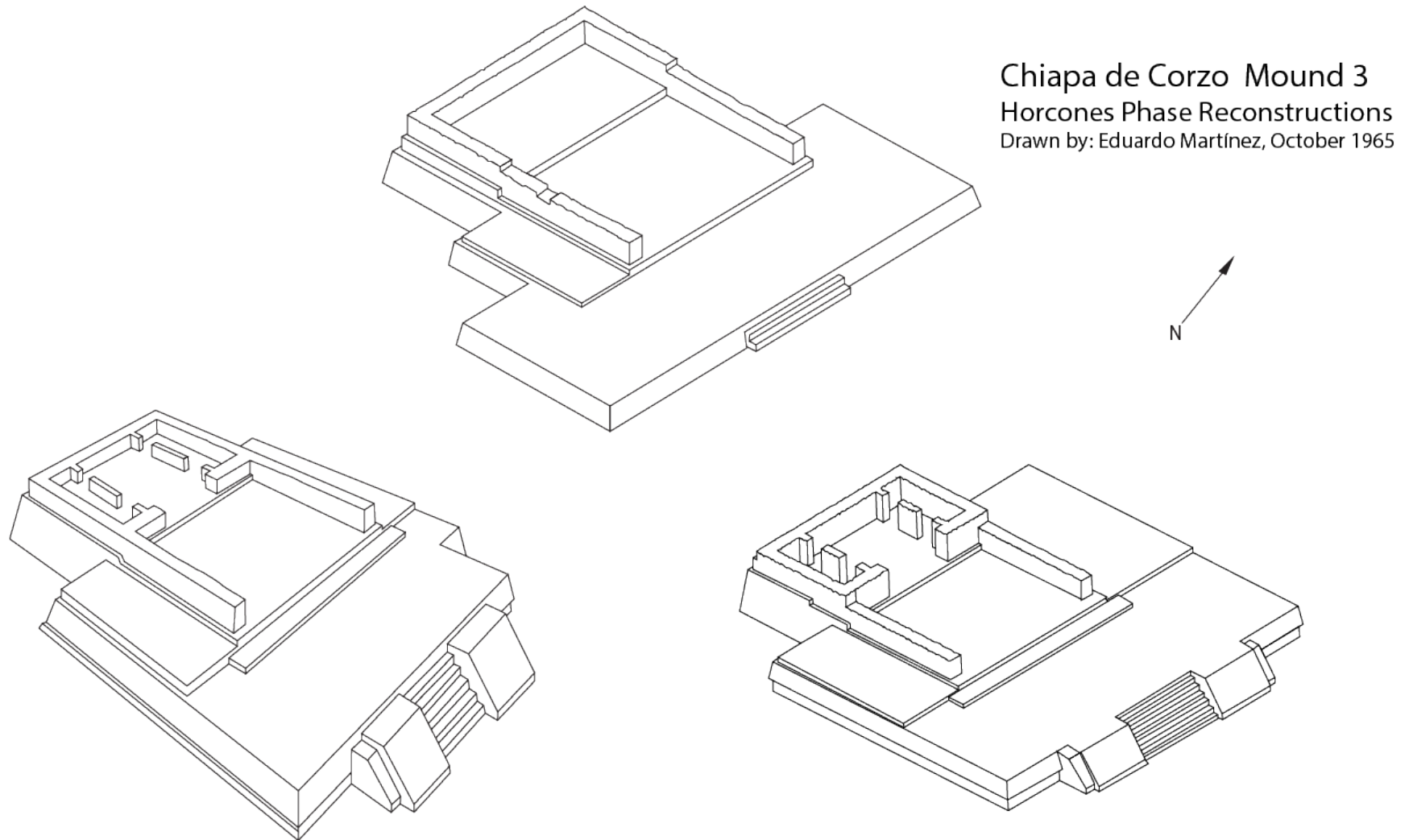


Figure 5.1. Reconstruction drawings of Horcones phase substages at Mound 3. Drawn by Eduardo Martínez.



# Chiapa de Corzo, Mound 3

## Horcones Phase Reconstruction

Drawn by: Eduardo Martínez October 1965

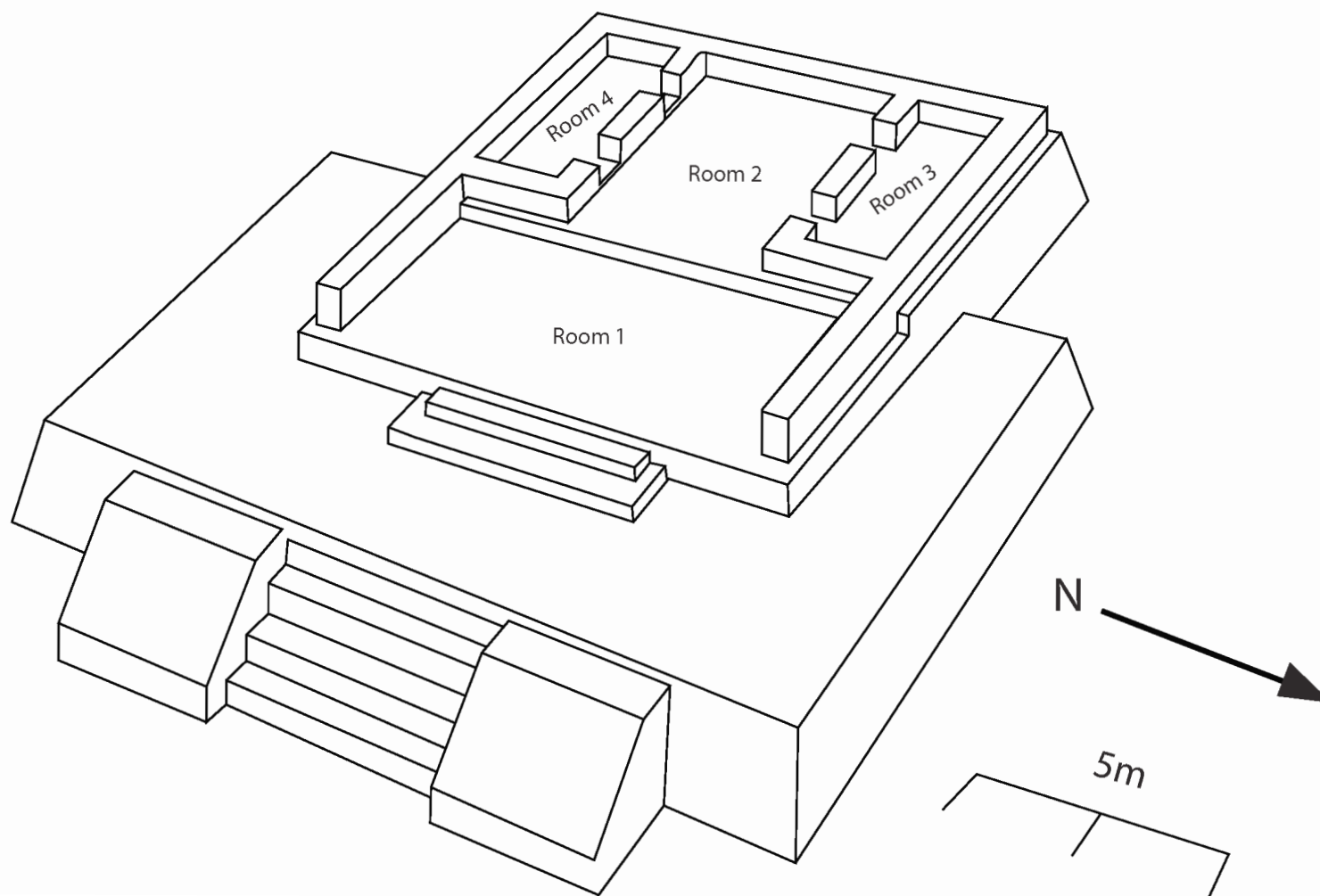


Figure 5.2. Reconstruction drawing of the Horcones phase architecture at Mound 3 showing superstructure. Drawn by Eduardo Martínez.

the floor of the superstructure, all of which suggest that a roof existed until it was burned down (Tucker 1970: 16). The former presence of a roof is also supported by the presence of post-holes. The floor of the superstructure was covered with 60 cm of fill that contained artifacts.

Structure 3H-1: A wall composed of cut and smoothed limestone bricks. The wall is 3.7 m tall. To the west of this wall was a retaining wall. 3H-1 intersected with 3H-2 at three meters high.

*Associations*: 3H-2.

Structure 3H-2: A cement floor that is 4 cm thick and 19.7 m in length east-west. On the west end, the floor was irregular and descended to meet three steps.

*Associations*: 3H-1.

Structure 3H-3: The raised platform on which the superstructure (Rooms 1-4) lie. This platform had a dirt matrix 60 cm deep filled with artifacts on its surface.

*Associations*: Rooms 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Structure 3H-4: A 2.4 m tall wall built on top of 3G-6. The floor associated with this wall was destroyed during the construction of Istmo phase architecture. It extended about 18 m in length, north-south.

### ***Istmo Sub-stage I (Figure 5.3)***

Tucker excavated this area first by trenching in from the west side of Mound 3. Once a wall was discovered, he followed it from the southwest corner to about 15 m from the opposite corner (Tucker 1970: 19). The wall may have continued to the other corner, but it had been destroyed by erosion and later construction. The edges of the buildings and platforms were decorated with

Chiapa de Corzo Mound 3  
Istmo Phase I Reconstruction  
Drawn by: Eduardo Martínez

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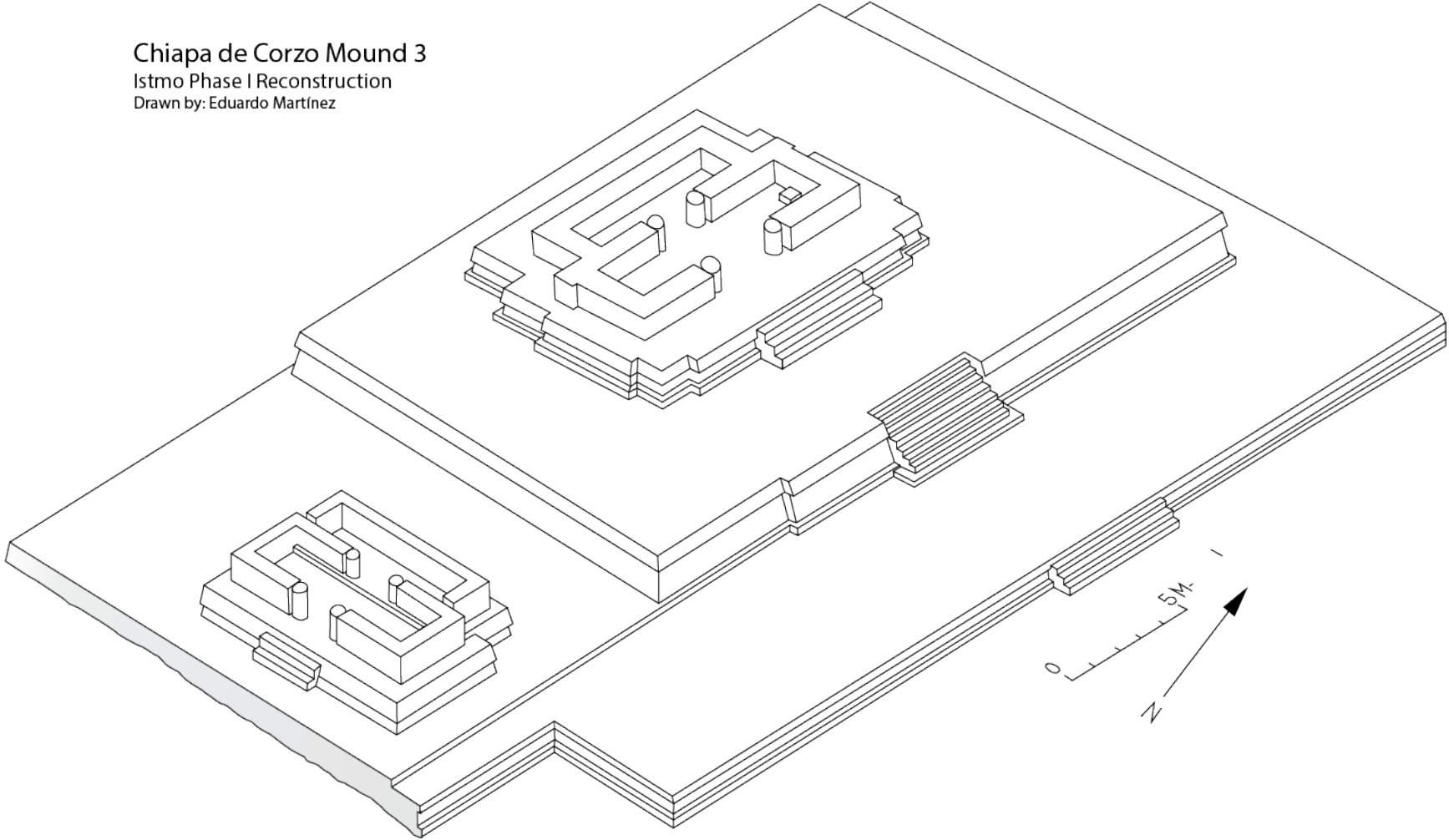


Figure 5.3. Reconstruction drawing of Istmo Sub-stage I architecture at Mound 3. Drawn by Eduardo Martínez.

basal molding, apron molding, and inset corners. Two separate buildings were constructed on the main platform.

Structure 3I-1: The primary basal platform upon which the rest of the superstructure was built. The floor was made of lime plaster and continued eastward from the summit for 9 m. It then dropped 1.2 m, intersected another floor, and extended another 3.5 m. The floor descended again another 20 cm, continued for 1.4 m, dropped 1.4 m and then joined a new floor. At this level the floor extended 8 m and then descends 1.3 m (Tucker 1970: 19-21).

*Associations*: 3I-2, 3I-5.

Structure 3I-2: A rectangular platform between 3I-1 and 3I-3. It was constructed of smooth, cut stone and decorated with geometric designs. The surfaces of the structures were plastered; the walls were painted white and the floors were painted red (Tucker 1970: 21).

*Associations*: 3I-1, 3I-3.

Structure 3I-3: The rectangular platform on which superstructure 3H-4 sat. This platform measured 12 m in length, 7 m in width, and was 1.2 m high (Tucker 1970: 21).

*Associations*: 3I-2, 3I-4.

Structure 3I-4: A two-roomed superstructure with rounded door columns. The columns were formed by adobe bricks that were covered with plaster. The walls of the structure were plastered and the floors were stained red (Tucker 1970: 21).

*Associations*: 3I-3.

Structure 3I-5 (Figure 5.4): A two-room structure on the southeast portion of 3I-2 that had

Chiapa de Corzo Mound 3  
Reconstruction of 3I-5 with Roof  
Drawn by: Eduardo Martínez

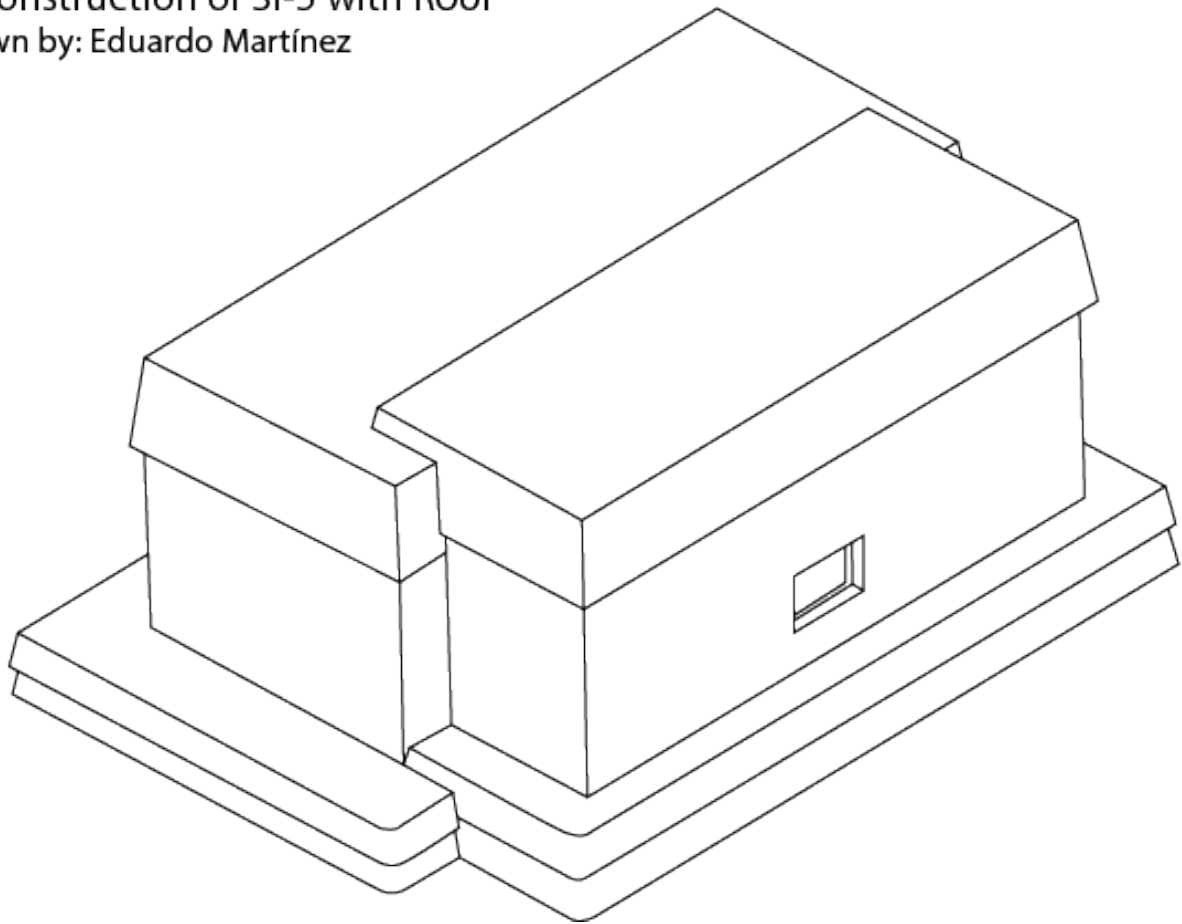


Figure 5.4. Reconstruction of 3I-5 showing possible roof. Drawn by Eduardo Martínez.

plastered walls and a basal molding. A false window was present on the north side of the structure; the entrance was located on the south. The floors were smoothed and colored red. The inner room measured 4.5 m in length and 1.5 m in width and the outer room measured 5 m in length and 1.5 m in width (Tucker 1970: 24). This structure rested on a building platform with rounded corners.

*Associations:* 3I-2.

***Itsmo Substage II (Figure 5.5)***

During this phase, the main platform (3I-1) was resurfaced and 3I-3 was enlarged. The

Chiapa De Corzo Mound 3  
Istmo Phase II Reconstruction  
Drawn by: Eduardo Martínez

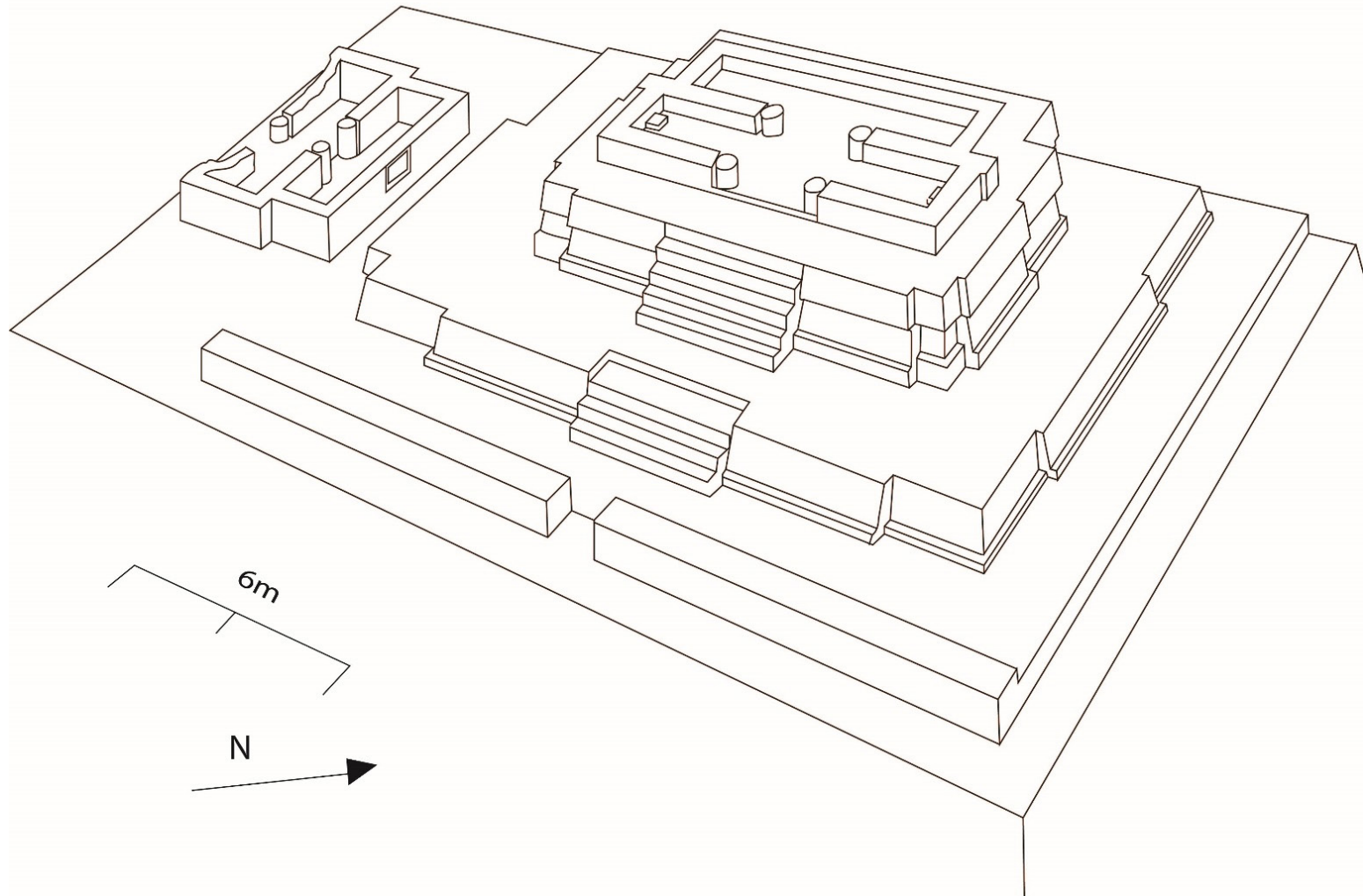


Figure 5.5. Reconstruction drawing of Istmo Sub-stage II architecture at Mound 3. Drawn by Eduardo Martínez.



sides of 3I-3 had vertical sections that intersected with a step at the base (Tucker 1970: 24). A new floor was also added to this platform, and everything was repainted with white lime-plaster. The original seven steps at the base were replaced with three steps made of cut, polished stone blocks. Structure 3I-5 was given a new floor (4 cm thick), and the building platform that Structure 3I-5 rested upon was removed.

Structure 3I-6: A 1 x 1 m wall that extended 24.5 m across the main platform. One break in this segment was present in front of the stairs and was 75 cm in length (Tucker 1970: 24).

### *Istmo Sub-stage III (Figure 5.6)*

In this stage Structure 3I-2 was filled in, and portions of 3I-3, 3I-5, and 3I-6 were covered

## Chiapa de Corzo Mound 3 Istmo Phase III Reconstruction Drawn by: Eduardo Martínez

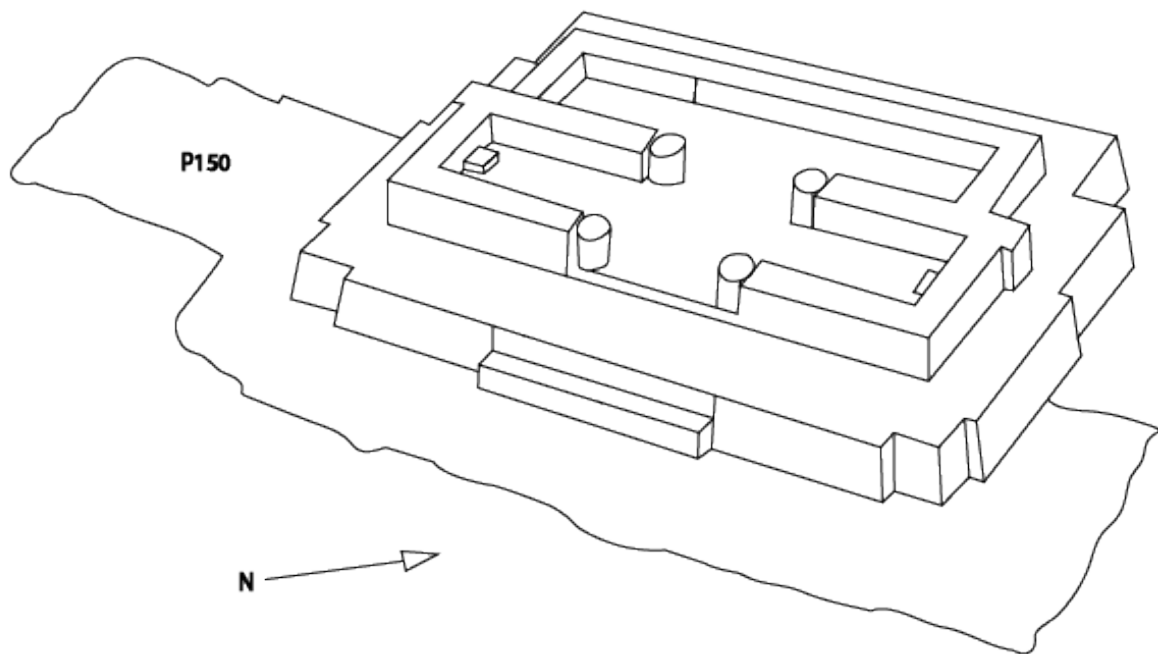


Figure 5.6. Reconstruction of Istmo Sub-stage III architecture at Mound 3. Drawn by Eduardo Martínez.

with a thick cement floor. A structure identical to 3I-4 sat on the summit of the new surface (Tucker 1970: 24). Two steps lead up from the exposed portion of 3I-3 to 3I-4.

### ***Jiquipilas Phase***

No discovered remains were assigned to the Jiquipilas phase at Mound 3 (Tucker 1970: 26).

## **Function and Role of Mound 3**

### ***Francesa Phase***

The little information available about the Francesa phase makes it difficult to interpret the function of Mound 3 as a building during this phase. Other mounds at Chiapa de Corzo that contain Francesa phase architecture are Mounds 4, 8, 7, 12, 13, and 17. Lowe and Agrinier (1960: 10) note that most Francesa architecture at Chiapa de Corzo consisted of platform mounds. Some elements of formal architecture were present in Mounds 7, 12, 13, and 17 but were not well-studied. Despite the small number of structures known for this phase, a significant number of burials dating to Francesa times was located in a cemetery between Mound 1 and Mound 5. Mound 5 yielded some Francesa phase artifacts, but no significant architecture remains or burials in this mound date prior to the Horcones phase (Lowe 1962: 7).

At Mound 3, Structure 3F-1 is the only identified Francesa phase architecture. Tucker (1970: 11) identifies this as a “crude structure...which appears to be remnants of a platform foundation for a building of multiple rectangular rooms.” This description fits the Francesa characteristics provided by Lowe and Agrinier (1960) for Mound 1. Structures during the Francesa phase at Chiapa de Corzo appear to have been platform mounds with some sort of perishable superstructures. Mound 3 follows this pattern. Three complete ceramic vessels recovered from Mound 3 date to the Francesa phase. All were found in Trash Heap 1 and attributed by Tucker to

the Francesa phase. Trash Heap 1 also contained some Dili phase potsherds (Tucker 1970: 145-146). No burials or caches dating to this time were found.

From the limited evidence, I suggest that during the Middle Preclassic period (Francesa phase) Mound 3 served as a domestic structure. The flat platform and trash heap suggest some sort of occupation, but the lack of other evidence makes it difficult to understand the activities that may have taken place at Mound 3 during this time. The lack of burials at Mound 3 and other mounds during the Francesa phase, viewed in the context of a cemetery north of Mound 1, suggest that the inhabitants of the southwest quadrant did not yet bury their dead under their houses. Perhaps the individuals of importance were buried in the cemetery near Mound 1 while others were buried in other places. No ritual activity, such as caching or intentional destruction of artifacts or buildings, is apparent at Mound 3 for the Francesa phase. Mound 3 seems to have been a domestic-use mound during the Francesa phase, mostly because of what is not present rather than what is. Mound 3 has similar Francesa remains to Mound 1 and other mounds throughout the site. During the following Guanacaste phase, architecture and behavior changed at Mound 3, likely demonstrating a shift in the function of the mound.

### ***Guanacaste Phase***

The lack of illustrations for the Guanacaste phase architecture inhibits discussion of Mound 3's function as a structure during this time. Nevertheless, there are several pieces of information that offer insight into how Mound 3 may have been used by its inhabitants during the Guanacaste phase. The burials found dating to this phase outnumber those of all the other phases combined, hence, Mound 3's use included the internment of valued individuals. Mound 3 also has the most elaborate architecture known at Chiapa de Corzo dating to the Guanacaste phase (Tucker 1970: 13). The written descriptions of the architectural features suggest that the Guanacaste phase architecture was a series of buildings on an extended basal platform mound with plastered floors.

The walls (3G-1, 3G-5) extended over a large floor (3G-3) with numerous burials below it. As can be seen from the plan map in Figure 3.50, burials were purposefully restricted to one portion of the mound. One clear function of the building during this time was mortuary. The significance of this mortuary behavior is seen by both an intrasite comparison and an intermound comparison. I first discuss the changes at Mound 3 over time and then examine Mound 3 in relation to other mounds across the site.

Twenty-one of the burials from Mound 3 date to the Guanacaste phase, but no caches were recovered that date to this phase. For the following Horcones phase, only five burials were found but 16 caches were recovered—mostly associated with architectural features in what Tucker (1970) classified dedicatory contexts. This change in behavior in Horcones times likely indicates a change in function from primarily mortuary to other ritual activity. Tucker (1970: 13-16) argued that the Horcones phase building was burned down purposefully, and he attributed the burned remains of the previous Guanacaste phase to an uncontrolled fire rather than deliberate destruction of the building. An organized fire is suggestive of a different type of ritual activity and may indicate a change in purpose of Mound 3 between these two phases.

During the Itsmo phase, caching and burial patterns at Mound 3 were more similar to those of the Horcones phase than to the Guanacaste phase. Mound 3 must have served different functions across its major phases of occupation. The extensive Guanacaste phase architecture, numerous internments, and lack of additional ritual activity (such as razing and caching demonstrated in later phases) suggest that Mound 3 did not serve the same purpose in the Guanacaste phase that it appears to have served during the Horcones phase. The numerous burials suggest that this mound was a domestic, albeit an elite residence during the Guanacaste phase. No tombs were identified that dated to the Guanacaste phase at Mound 3 during Tucker's excavation in 1965, however Pierre Agrinier salvaged part of a Guanacaste phase looted tomb (Tomb 8) in 1960 (Lowe 1962: 38).

It is clear that Mound 3 played a significant mortuary role in the southwest quadrant during the Guanacaste phase, when viewed in comparison with other mounds with identified Guanacaste phase architecture. Lowe and Agrinier (1960: 15-16) discuss the relatively unimpressive remains of Guanacaste phase architecture at Mound 1. Only one burial, Tomb 7, was found in Mound 1 that dates to the end of the Guanacaste phase. Mound 32 offers the best Guanacaste phase architectural remains to compare to Mound 3. The salvage excavations at Mound 32 uncovered just three burials, but their placement indicates that these individuals were interred around the same time as major architectural renovations; this correlation testifies to the importance of the interred individuals (Martínez and Lowe n.d.).

At Mound 3, 21 burials were recovered dating to the Guanacaste phase. Assuming that the occupations at Mounds 32 and 3 were contemporaneous, it appears that these two mounds were important and active places for ritual interment and perhaps other activity during the Guanacaste phase. At Chiapa de Corzo, there is a clear pattern of burying important individuals within structures, which makes the large number of burials at Mound 3 significant.

The large number of non-tomb burials at Mound 3 during this time, when compared to the numbers at Mounds 1 and 32, suggests that mortuary function at Mounds 1 and 32 was different from that at Mound 3. Ritual activity at Mound 32 is documented by Martínez and Lowe (n.d). The burials from Mounds 3 and 32 are similar in artifact assemblage; however, the burials at Mound 32 were in well-defined tombs while the majority of Guanacaste phase burials at Mound 3 were simple or cist graves. Mound 3 was clearly important for mortuary purposes, and likely served as the location for elite ritual events, if only the interment of important persons. The large platform-like structures with numerous burials suggests that this area was domestic. Perishable structures were likely built on top of the platform, as is suggested for Mound 15 (Glauner, Herman, and Clark 2017). Mound 3 served as a place of interment for many individuals in several different manners, suggesting that this was an elite residence rather than a

temple or other such building such as Mound 1 and 32

Unfortunately, little information exists concerning the Guanacaste phase architectural remains uncovered at Mound 3. Various architectural elements are described by Tucker (1970), and he notes the elaborate nature of the remains. However, the absence of drawings, identified photographs, and interpretative discussion to explain what made the architectural remains elaborate makes it difficult to compare Mound 3's architecture with that of other structures. Martínez and Lowe (n.d.) note that the Guanacaste phase platforms at Mound 32 are in the same "T"-shaped form as the Horcones phase platform at Mound 1. From the architectural reconstructions and profiles drawn by Martínez, the main platform at Mound 3 dated to the Guanacaste phase was rectangular with an additional rectangular platform (3G-6) added on to the west side of the main platform. The degree of similarity among these descriptions is difficult to determine without drawings of the Mound 3 architecture. At the least, Mounds 32 and 3 demonstrate the most extensive architecture dating to the Guanacaste phase and shed light on important mortuary activity.

Mound 5 had even less architectural evidence for the Guanacaste phase than did Mound 1. A simple layer of fill is the only recorded remnants of this phase reported by Lowe (1962: 7) for Mound 5, and he noted that there were few remains present dating before the Horcones phase. Mounds 1 and 5 are the most extensively excavated mounds at Chiapa de Corzo, but it appears that the structures uncovered in these mounds were not built until the Horcones phase. Excavations at Mound 3 revealed unprecedented Guanacaste remains, clearly marking its importance during the Late Preclassic. While Mounds 1 and 5 contain extensive architectural remains from the Protoclassic, they have little Preclassic remains.

Excavations in Mound 12 also demonstrated that no significant Guanacaste architecture was present there (Mason 1960). At Mound 13, the only Guanacaste phase architectural remains (labeled 13-G) were cut stones used to remodel a Francesa phase platform (Hicks and Rozaire



1960). Mound 7 may contain Guanacaste architecture, and Mound 8 likely had a platform mound dating to Guanacaste times (Lowe 1962: 47, 50). These limited remains at other mounds within the southwest quadrant (and to the north) stand to make the extensive findings at Mound 3 (and Mound 32) more significant. The large platform dating to the Guanacaste phase found in Mound 3 was not common at Chiapa de Corzo when compared with other Mounds that have Guanacaste phase constructions.

Moving out of the Southwest Quadrant to the north, information is available for other mounds besides Mound 32, primarily for Mounds 15 and 17. At Mound 15, three Guanacaste phase platforms (which eventually were converted into one large platform), five caches, and four burials were identified (Glauner, Herman, and Clark 2017). The burials and large platform are similar to those of Mound 3, but the presence of caches that date to the Guanacaste phase is different. Mound 17 had architecture from as early as the Escalera phase, and significant construction took place in the Francesa phase. Interestingly, there was either no formal construction during the following Guanacaste phase, or it was insignificant enough not to have survived to the time of the NWAf excavations (Lee and Clark 2017: 11). These two mounds provide additional insight into the Preclassic period at Chiapa de Corzo and demonstrate the magnitude of the Guanacaste phase structures at Mounds 32 and 3.

Among all excavations carried out at Chiapa de Corzo so far, the most extensive Guanacaste architecture is at Mound 3, which suggests that the structures within this mound played a major role at the site during this time. The large number of burials under Guanacaste phase structures suggests further that Mound 3 was the place to inter individuals of importance during this time. Other functions the structures at Mound 3 may have had are more difficult to determine. When compared with other mounds in the Southwest Quadrant and several a little farther north, it is evident that no other mound experienced the same level of mortuary activity as Mound 3 during the Guanacaste phase. If individuals were buried under a major structure at Chiapa de Corzo,

it follows that the structure held some ritual significance. The presence of some superstructure at Mound 3 from the Guanacaste phase may provide clues as to its other possible functions. At Mound 32, Martínez and Lowe (n.d.) argue that a temple was present on top of the Guanacaste platform remains. Without further insight into the superstructure or architecture at Mound 3, it is not feasible to compare these remains. The “temple” at Mound 32 provides a possibility for what the superstructure at Mound 3 could have looked like, but because of the differential mortuary activity it is more likely that Mound 3 was an elite residence and that the superstructure did not serve a temple-like function.

### *Horcones Phase*

The Horcones phase at Mound 3 was a period of grand architectural change at Chiapa de Corzo that was influenced by other cultures (Lowe 1962b; Lowe and Agrinier 1960). The Horcones phase saw dramatic alteration of the Guanacaste platform at Mound 3. Any superstructures from the Guanacaste phase were likely destroyed as part of the Horcones phase construction. Tucker (1970: 19) speculated that during the Horcones phase Mound 3 served as a palace.

The large number of caches that date to the Horcones phase of Mound 3 suggests an increase or change in ritual and ceremonial activity. This likely reflected the purpose of the building, as the caches were associated with the construction/destruction of the Horcones phase architecture. Tucker (1970: 16) suggests that the burning of the superstructure during this phase was associated with the caches because of the lack of cultural remains between destruction fill and floor. This structure appears to have been ritually destroyed, but before it was, numerous caches were placed on the floor of the superstructure and within architectural features. Only five burials have been identified to the Horcones phase at Mound 3. One appears to have been the tomb of an important figure.

At Mound 3, architecture dating to the Horcones phase differs significantly from that of the previous Guanacaste phase. The mound transformed from a large platform mound with numerous burials and no caches to a structure with decorative additions, few burials, a building eventually ritually destroyed. During the Horcones phase at Mound 3, a series of small platform mounds were constructed on top of the main platform, and each was topped by a temple complex (Lowe and Agrinier 1960: 23). Several tombs were dated to the Horcones phase at Mound 1, as opposed to the five burials (including one tomb) found at Mound 3. In comparison with the Guanacaste phase burials from both of these mounds, it appears Mound 3 became more like Mound 1 as relating to mortuary purposes. Numerically, the quantity of burials at each mound is much closer and at least one tomb is known at Mound 3 during this time. The structures found within both mounds also contained numerous caches during this time, further suggesting a more similar function.

A final similarity between Mound 1 and Mound 3 is the general shape and style of the superstructure. The superstructure at Mound 1 was dominated by a single-room temple structure (Lowe and Agrinier 1960: 22). At Mound 3, the Guanacaste phase remains had a similar superstructure to that of Mound 1 but with four divided rooms. The large open room at Mound 3 (Room 1) may have served as a place for speeches and hearings (Tucker 1970: 16). The large room at Mound 1 likely served a similar purpose. The other three rooms (Rooms 2, 3, and 4) compose the rest of the superstructure at Mound 3. Rooms 3 and 4 mirror each other and are small, secluded chambers that could have served more private purposes. Thus, Mound 3 may have been the location for ritual activity not performed publicly. The smaller rooms with restricted access would not have allowed an audience.

The overall structure of Mounds 1 and 3 differ significantly from another key building during this time—Mound 5. During the Horcones phase a massive “palace-like” superstructure existed on the Mound 5 platform. This differed significantly from Mounds 1 and 3 in that it

had 11 rooms in a complex layout (Lowe 1962: 9). No burials were present that date to the Horcones phase in Mound 5, but 13 caches were found associated together. Lowe (1962: 23) suggested that these were all part of a terminal offering put down just prior to the destruction of Mound 5's Horcones phase building. At Mound 1, Cache 1-3 was buried in the debris from the destruction of a previous building in order to build a new one on platform 1-H9a1. The ritual caching of objects before destruction was practiced across Mounds 1, 3, and 5. The buildings in the Southwest Quadrant appear to have experienced similar ceremonial destructions at the end of the Horcones phase. However, while Mounds 1 and 3 played similar ritual roles, Mound 5 served more diverse purposes and likely could have been a residence for the elites at the time. Just to the north, residential Mound 15 contained many Horcones phase burials (Glauner, Herman, and Clark 2017). However, this mound did not produce evidence of the same level of ceremonialism as did Mounds 1, 3, and 5. The behaviors documented at mounds in the Southwest Quadrant further suggest its continuing ritual importance at the site.

### *Istmo Phase*

The architectural transformation that occurred during the Istmo phase at Mound 3 converted the structure into an elaborate platform with two temples. Two identical buildings with two long horizontal rooms existed on the platform mound. This temple format is common throughout Mesoamerica. Nine burials associated with the Istmo phase were found by Tucker in Mound 3. These included one double-burial containing a male and a female (Burial 210). The treatment of Istmo phase burials at Mound 3 is similar to that at the rest of the site (Lowe and Agrinier 1964: 73). The quantity of ceramics included in burials decreased significantly in this phase. This is seen in burials at Mound 3, and the vessels present appear to almost exclusively of local manufacture (Tucker 1970: 38). While it is not clear what caused the dramatic end to the Horcones phase, Mound 3 appears to have been transformed into a more elaborate temple

structure at this time. Two small caches date to this period (C-18 and C-19).

Mound 3 continued to serve as a place for ritual activity during the Istmo phase, probably reaching its height during Subphase II and then slowly losing its power in Subphase III. For some reason, the majority of the structure was buried and filled in during this last phase, leaving only the top of one temple exposed. This appears to be the last architectural stage known for Mound 3.

The structures found within Mound 3 changed overtime in response to a change in function at the Mound. In the Guanacaste phase, Mound 3 served as a domestic residence, likely for an elite portion of the population at Chiapa de Corzo. During the following Horcones and Istmo phases, the mound was transformed into a temple structure and would have been a place of ritual activity until the mound fell into disuse.

## 6 | Summary

Mound 3 played an important role in the southwest quadrant of Chiapa de Corzo during the Late Preclassic and Protoclassic periods. Tucker's excavation in 1965 revealed important Guanacaste, Horcones, and Istmo phase burials, caches, and architecture. The limited data available in Tucker's 1970 MA thesis provided a starting point for a more intensive look at Mound 3. In this thesis, I attempted to compile all of the information known for Mound 3 and to reanalyze the artifacts themselves in order to provide the most complete data set for this mound. I hope that this thesis advances our understanding of the role of Mound 3 at Chiapa de Corzo and the regional role of Chiapa de Corzo as a whole.

The primary contributions of this thesis are the updated descriptions of the ceramic vessels, architectural reconstructions, and comparative discussion of Mound 3 in its context at the site. Much of the information presented came from Tucker's original analysis as no other records are available. The photographs of the artifacts at BYU will help us to understand the ceramic sequence present at Mound 3, as well as provide insight into the trade wares that are known at Chiapa de Corzo. In this thesis I assigned types to most of the vessels under the direction of John Clark. Previously, the ceramic vessels had only vague groups assigned by Tucker (1970). Adding type names to the vessels allows them to be studied and compared with the ceramics at the rest of the site that have been organized into the ceramic sequence for Chiapa de Corzo.

Understanding the architecture at Mound 3 and examining the burials and caches discovered



in Mound 3 are essential for understanding the function of this platform. The more complete data set available in this thesis allows for better conclusions to be made concerning the role of Mound 3 throughout its history. From my research, it appears that Mound 3 served as an elite residence during the Late Preclassic Period (Guanacaste phase) before undergoing a dramatic transformation in the Protoclassic period. When compared with other structures at Chiapa de Corzo, Mound 3 seems to have been transformed from an elite residential platform to a temple complex; eventually supporting two identical temples during the Istmo phase. Excavations at Mound 3 revealed numerous burials dating to the Guanacaste phase and fewer burials for the Horcones and Istmo phases. This decrease in number of burials was accompanied by a notable increase in the number of caches and architectural modifications present. While it is difficult to compare the buildings built during the Guanacaste and Horcones phases due to limited information, the documented changes in behavior (mortuary and caching) support the conclusion that these buildings served different purposes at these two different times.

This conclusion raises several socio-political questions about Mound 3 and Chiapa de Corzo. Changes in the architecture and offerings at Mound 3 are clear between the Guanacaste and Horcones phases. What caused or motivated these change is more difficult to determine and will require further research. Not only will these updated data for Mound 3 help us better understand the Guanacaste phase, they will help us understand the social and political factors that may have caused these documented behavioral changes.

This thesis raises more questions than answers. Mound 3 was the last mound in the southwest quadrant excavated by the NAAF. Information from this excavation provides new insight into ancient behavior for this sector of the ancient city. When I first examined Mound 3, I attempted to explain the dramatic changes in burials, caches, and architecture in terms of social and political control. The presence of trade wares and foreign design elements in architecture raised the question of leadership at the Chiapa de Corzo during the Protoclassic—an idea

raised and discussed by both Lowe (1977, 1995) and Clark (2016). However, the complicated and incomplete information available for Mound 3 quickly made it clear that answers to my questions could not be discovered until basic descriptions of the excavations and its findings had been put in order. I have attempted to get the data into a usable condition for this purpose. In particular, data from Mound 3 should lead to better understandings of Chiapa de Corzo during the Protoclassic period and the role of this city in its region.

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## **Appendix A: Catalog of Miscellaneous Artifacts**

This catalog lists all of the artifacts recovered from Chiapa de Corzo, Mound 3 that were not described by Tucker (1970) and are available for study in the MPC collection. These descriptions are organized by catalog number. If no catalog number was given for an artifact, I used the accession number assigned by the Museum of Peoples and Cultures, where the artifacts are housed. When the same catalog number was used for more than one artifact, I added an alphabetic letter to the end of the number (e.g., 1506a and 1506b). No provenience could be assigned to these artifacts due to lack of accompanying information (with a few exceptions). From my conversations with those involved in the excavation in 1965, I assume that most of these artifacts come from the burials and caches. It is my hope that the following artifact descriptions will add to the general knowledge of artifacts found at Chiapa de Corzo.

### **C3-228 (Figure A.1)**

Smoothed mini-bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is yellowish-red (5YR 4/6) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Shoulder is decorated with scalloping. Vessel has fire clouds. Maximum diameter: 7.5 cm; mouth diameter: 5.3 cm; base diameter: 2.5 cm; body height: 3.4 cm; volume: 55 ml.

### **C3-289a (Figure A.2)**

Smoothed ceramic bowl with a rounded lip and slightly concave base. Exterior and interior



Figure A.1. Artifact C3-228 from Mound 3.

color is yellowish-red (5YR 4/6) with low luster. No signs of use-wear. Shoulder is decorated with scalloping. Interior has a carbon stain. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 8.2 cm; mouth diameter: 5.6 cm; base diameter: 3.2 cm; body height: 3.7 cm; volume: 650 ml.

### **C3-289b (Figure A.3)**

Nambiyugua Smoothed polished ceramic bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with medium luster. No signs of use-wear. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 13.8 cm; base diameter: 5.9 cm; body height: 4.8 cm; 450 ml.

### **C3-345 (Figure A.4)**

Base fragment from a polished ceramic vessel. Exterior color is grayish-brown (7.5YR3/2)





Figure A.2. Artifact C3-289a from Mound 3.



Figure A.3. Artifact C3-289b from Mound 3.

and interior color is dark gray (7.5YR 2/1). Paste is reddish-brown (5YR 7/8) with a fine temper. Use-wear is present, as is some trowel damage. Length: 3.7 cm; width: 6 cm; thickness: 8 cm.

### **C3-461 (Figure A.5)**

Nambiyugua Smoothed polished bowl with a rounded lip and slightly concave base. Exterior and interior color is pale brown (10 YR 6/3) with low luster. Slight use-wear present on base. A kill hole is present through the center of the base. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 21.5 cm; base diameter: 7.5 cm; body height: 10.3 cm; volume: 1150 ml. This description does not match the original description in Tucker (1970) for vessel C3-461 so it is listed here while Tucker's description is listed in the burial catalog with the same number. It is possible that the vessel was mislabeled, but no other vessel with this catalog number is available for study.

### **C3-544 (Figure A.6)**

Medium-sized ceramic rim fragment. Color is blackish-gray (7.5YR 3/2) with a patch of red (10R 9/4) stucco on the exterior. Paste is yellowish-gray (10YR 9/4) with a sandy temper. Partially reconstructed with a body sherd of the same vessel. Length: 1.8 cm.

### **C3-545 (Figure A.7)**

Carved animal bone with a drilled hole in the center. Hole was mostly drilled from one side. Length: 3.2 cm.

### **C3-586**

Polished ceramic rim fragment. Exterior and interior color is dark gray (5YR 3/1) with remnants of a white (5YR 9/3) slip. Paste is gray (5YR 8/3) with a fine temper. Over half of

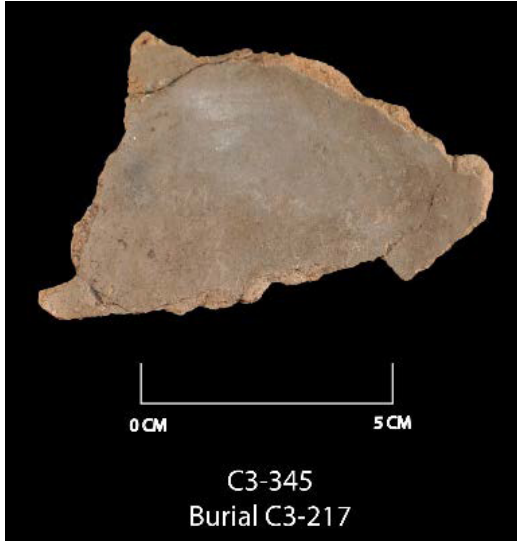


Figure A.4. Artifact C3-345 from Mound 3.



Figure A.6. Artifact C3-544 from Mound 3.



Figure A.5. Artifact C3-461 from Mound 3.



Figure A.7. Artifact C3-545 from Mound 3.

the rim is present. No signs of use-wear. Diameter: 11 cm, Thickness: 1-0.5 cm. No photo was available.

### **C3-605 (Figure A.8)**

Polished bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is brown (10YR 5/3) with black (10YR 2/1) smudging covering 60 percent of the exterior and 95 percent of the interior. Use-wear is present on base. Maximum diameter: 10.7 cm; base diameter: 6.8 cm; body height: 5.7 cm; volume: 285 ml. Tape on base with “98” written suggests a vessel number from the original excavation.

### **C3-1070 (Figure A.9)**

Polished ceramic bowl with a rounded lip and slightly concave base. Exterior color is pale

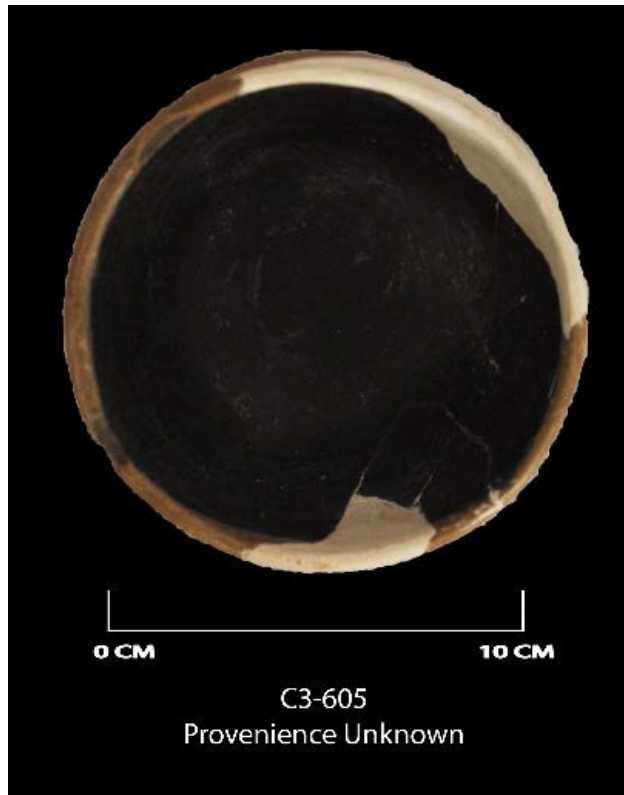


Figure A.8. Artifact C3-605 from Mound 3.

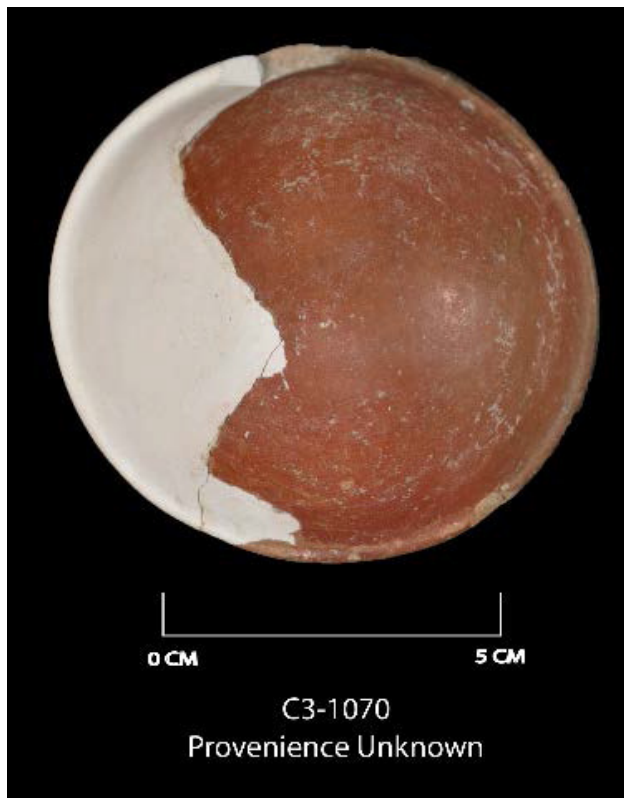


Figure A.9. Artifact C3-1070 from Mound 3.

reddish-orange (2.5YR 4/6) and exterior surface color is brown (7.5YR 5/6). Paste is gray (7.5YR 7/3) with a sandy temper. Vessel has been reconstructed with plaster; 1/3 of the vessel is non-original. Slight use-wear is present on base. Maximum Diameter: 7.7 cm; height: 2.5 cm; volume: 60 ml.

**C3-1300 Figure A.10)**

Anthropomorphic ceramic figurine. Likely Protoclassic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). Color is pale yellowish-gray (7.5YR 9/3). The head, shoulders, and one arm are present. The face of the figurine is rounded with eyes and punctated pupils. Nose is triangular and lips are delineated by an incised line. Both ears are present without decoration. The figurine has either an elaborate hairstyle or headdress decorated with incised lines. The hand of the figure is resting on the chin. Height: 5.3 cm; Width at shoulders: 5.5 cm; head width: 4.5 cm; maximum thickness: 3.5 cm.

**C3-1301 Figure A.11)**

Anthropomorphic ceramic figurine head. Likely Protoclassic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). Color is pale orange (5YR 8/6). Eyes are formed by applied circles with punctated pupils. Nose is triangular and lips are delineated by an incised line. One ear is present on the figurine and is decorated with an ear spool. The headdress/hair is broken off, but a part remains that is decorated with incised lines. Part of the head is flat on the back and decorated with six incised lines. These are likely part of the hairstyle or headdress. Length: 5 cm; height: 4.5 cm; width: 1-4.3 cm.





Figure A.10. Artifact C3-1300 from Mound 3.

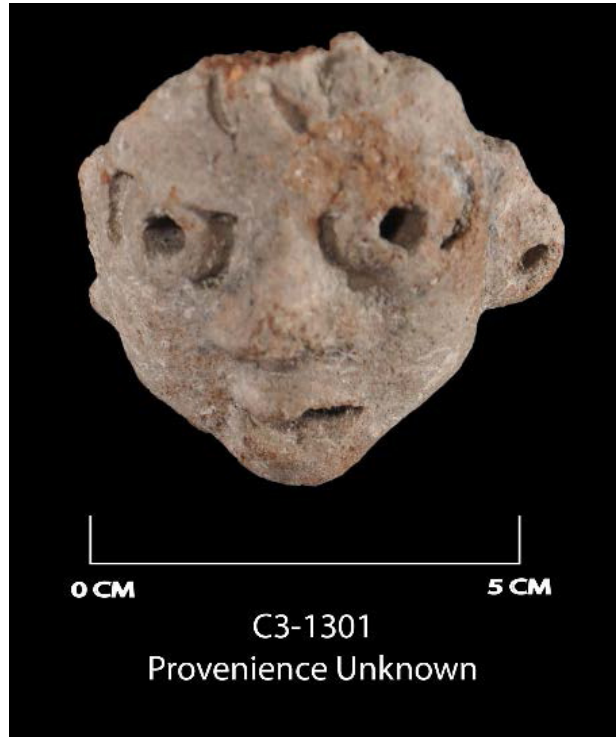


Figure A.11. Artifact C3-1301 from Mound 3.

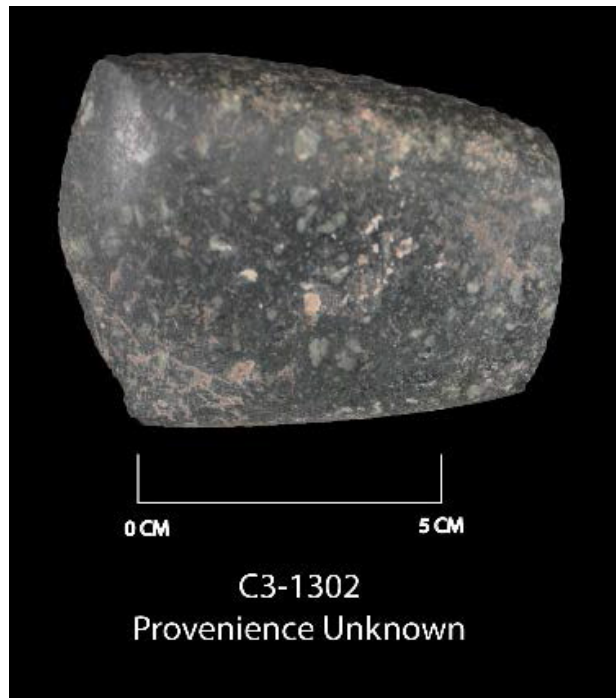


Figure A.12. Artifact C3-1302 from Mound 3.

**C3-1302 (Figure A.12)**

Carved greenstone ax that has been polished. The bit end is slightly irregular and could be a sign of use-wear. Length: 7.3 cm; width: 4-5.6 cm; thickness: 0.1-2.9 cm.

**C3-1304**

Carved animal bone fragment that has been polished. There is a carved horizontal line, 0.2 cm wide, present 1.2 cm from one of the edges. Length: 7.1 cm; width: 2.1 cm. No photo available.

**C3-1305 (Figure A.13)**

Burnt fragment of an animal mandible. Back three molars on the right side and the root of a canine are present. Length: 8.3 cm.

**C3-1306 (Figure A.14)**

Anthropomorphic ceramic figurine fragment (head). Color is orangish-brown (5YR 7/8). Likely Late Preclassic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). Eyes have punctated pupils. Nose is triangular with two punctated holes for nostrils. Ears are rectangular and divided into two sections. Either a headdress or hairstyle is present with applied and incised decorated. The back of the head is flat. Height: 5.5 cm; width: 5.4 cm; thickness: 3.3-3.5 cm.

**C3-1307 (Figure A.15)**

Anthropomorphic ceramic figurine fragment (head). Likely Late Preclassic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). Color is orange (5YR 7/8). The face is round with eyes and punctated pupils. Nose is triangular with one nostril delineated by a slit. An incised line marks the lips. Both ears are present and divided into two sections. Either a hairstyle or headdress is



Figure A.13. Artifact C3-1305 from Mound 3.



Figure A.14. Artifact C3-1306 from Mound 3.



Figure A.15. Artifact C3-1307 from Mound 3.



Figure A.16. Artifact C3-1308 from Mound 3.

present on the figure that is decorated with applique and incised lines. The back of the head is flat and a portion of the neck is present. Height: 6.2 cm; width: 5.3 cm; thickness: 2.8 cm.

**C3-1308 (Figure A.16)**

Anthropomorphic ceramic figurine fragment (head). Likely Protoclassic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). Color is slight orangish-tan (5YR 7/6). Figure has been poorly fired. The head is square with eyes and punctated pupils. Nose is triangular with two holes delineating nostrils. The lips are marked by an incised line. Only one ear is present and is decorated with an ear spool. Either a hairstyle or headdress is present on the head that is decorated with applique and three incised lines. Height: 6.2 cm; width; 5 cm, thickness: 1.7-3.7 cm.

**C3-1309 (Figure A.17)**

Anthropomorphic ceramic figurine fragment (head). Likely Protoclassic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). Color is orange (5YR 7/8), but the back is blackened. Face is round with rectangular shaped eyes and punctated pupils. The nose is triangular and two shallow holes delineate nostrils. Lips are shaped and clearly defined from the chin and face. No ears are present. Height: 5.4 cm; 4.2 cm; thickness: 0.5-2.8 cm.

**C3-1310 (Figure A.18)**

Ceramic figurine fragment (upper torso). Likely Preclassic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). Color is tanish-orange (7.5YR 7/8). Either breasts or pectorals are formed. Height: 4.5 cm; width: 3.8-5.5 cm; thickness: 2.5 cm.



Figure A.17. Artifact C3-1309 from Mound 3.



Figure A.18. Artifact C3-1310 from Mound 3.

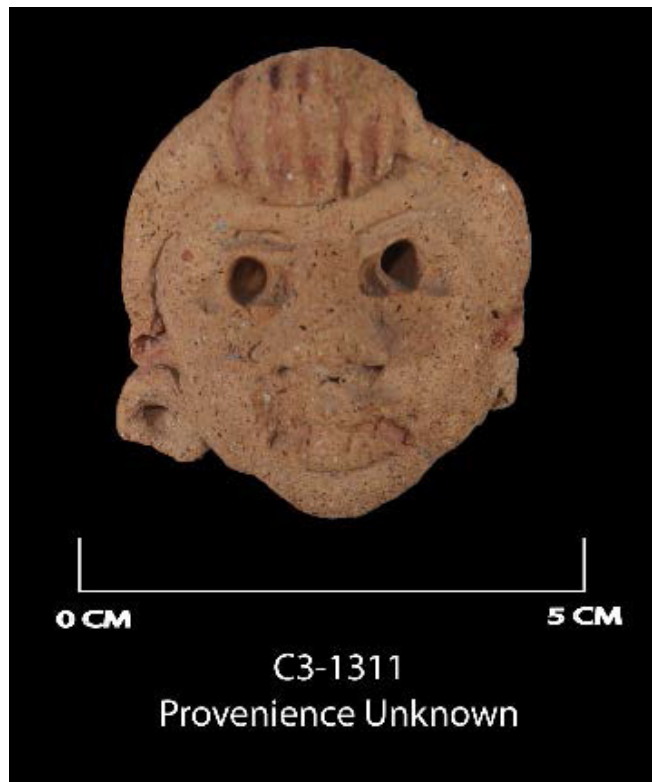


Figure A.19. Artifact C3-1311 from Mound 3.

**C3-1311 (Figure A.19)**

Anthropomorphic ceramic figurine fragment (head). Likely Protoclassic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). Eyes have punctated pupils. Two incised lines form eyebrows above the eye cavity. Nose is triangular with two shallow holes delineating nostrils. The lips are defined by an incised line. Both ears are present, one of which is decorated with an ear spool. A hairstyle or headdress is present and decorated with applique and five incised lines.

**C3-1401 (Figure A.20)**

Anthropomorphic ceramic figurine fragment (head). Likely Early Classic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). The eyes are formed by thin incised lines. Nose is disproportionately large for the face with two nostrils delineated by punctated holes. One ear is present. Either a hairstyle or headdress is present and decorated with applique and red pigment. The head is extremely thin (1 cm). Height: 6.4 cm; maximum width: 3.4 cm.

**C3-1403 (Figure A.21)**

Ceramic figurine fragment with an everted lip on one end. Color is cream (10YR 8/4). Possibly used for body adornment.

**C3-1404 (Figure A.22)**

Cylindrical ceramic fragment. Color is reddish-brown (5YR 5/6). Both ends have rims, one of which is decorated. The decorated end has a loop attached and has the appearance of a handle. Height: 1.3 cm.

**C3-1405 (Figure A.23)**

Anthropomorphic figurine fragment. Color is gray (7.5YR 4/1). Half of the face is present.





Figure A.20. Artifact C3-1401 from Mound 3.

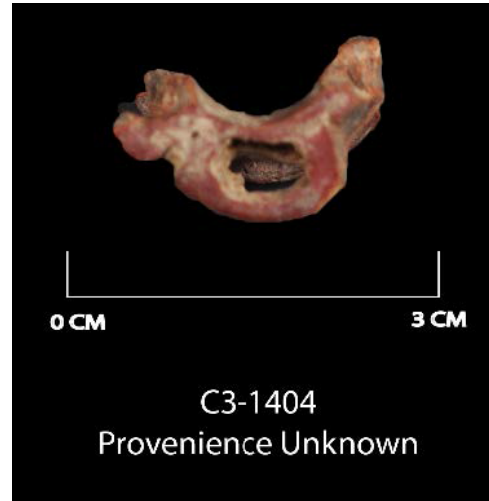


Figure A.22. Artifact C3-1404 from Mound 3.



Figure A.23. Artifact C3-1405 from Mound 3.

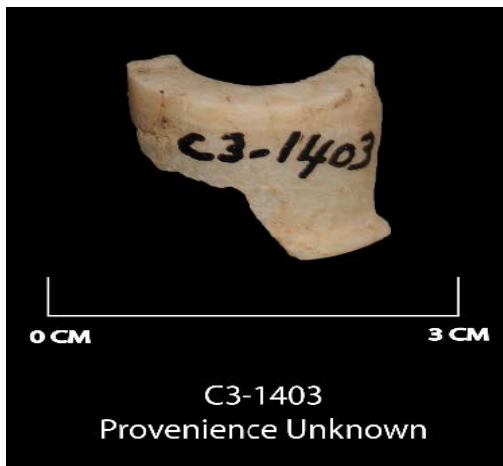


Figure A.21. Artifact C3-1403 from Mound 3.



Figure A.24. Artifact C3-1406 from Mound 3.

The mouth is defined by a wide incised line and the nose is narrow without nostrils. Overall figurine shape is triangular. Height: 3.3 cm; width: 2.7-0.6 cm.

**C3-1406 (Figure A.24)**

Ceramic flat stamp fragment. Color is reddish-gray (7.5YR 3/2). The stamp motif is a large spiral accompanied by two rectangles and an “L”-shaped line. The handle has been broken but the stump remains. Length: 4.5 cm, width: 4.3 cm, thickness: 1 cm.

**C3-1408**

Cylindrical stone object that has been drilled from both sides leaving an irregularity on one side. Color is cream with black darkening on the surface. Both ends are flat and the object has been smoothed. Diameter: 1.7 cm; length: 3.6 cm. No photo available.

**C3-1409 (Figure A.25)**

Four very dark gray (5YR 3/1) ceramic sherds with painted red (10YR 4/8) incisions as decoration.

**C3-1410 (Figure A.26)**

Ceramic figurine fragment. Color is brownish-orange (5YR 7/8). An attachment point on the back suggests the object was attached to something or is missing an appendage. A design of lines and dots covers most of the object. Length: 3.4 cm; width: 2.8 cm, thickness: 0.5 cm.

**C3-1412 (Figure A.27)**

Ceramic figurine fragment. Color is yellowish-brown (7.5 6/6) with splotches of reddish-pink (2.5YR 5/6). Two designs are present on the object: (1) an “L”-shaped design with a circle,



Figure A.25. Artifact C3-1409 from Mound 3.



Figure A.26. Artifact C3-1410 from Mound 3.



Figure A.27. Artifact C3-1412 from Mound 3.



Figure A.28. Artifact C3-1413 from Mound 3.

and (2) a “z”-shaped figure that resembles a foot and leg. Both designs are accompanied by circles. An appendage was present on the back of the object but has been broken off. Length: 3.7 cm, width: 3.2 cm, thickness: 1 cm.

**C3-1413 (Figure A.28)**

Rhombus-shaped ceramic fragment. Three inscribed rhombi shapes decorate the object with a punctated hole in the innermost center. Length: 3.3 cm; width: 2.1 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.

**C3-1414 (Figure A.29)**

Round ceramic object with carved design. Color is brown (7.5YR 5/4). The geometric design is repeated around the cylinder. One end has been smoothed and the other has been drilled. The drilled hole narrows as it gets deeper forming a conical opening. Length: 2.1 cm; diameter: 1.1 cm.

**C3-1415 (Figure A.30)**

Burnt animal long bone. Includes part of the shaft and one condyle. Partially reconstructed. Length: 11.5 cm.

**C3-1416a (Figure A.31)**

Ceramic rim fragment. Color is reddish-orange (5YR 5/8) with red (2.5YR 4/6) on the rim. Rim has been flattened. Possibly part of an ear spool or other type of adornment. Length: 1.5 cm.

**C3-1416b (Figure A.32)**

Tubular jade bead fragment. Smoothed and polished. Length: 1 cm, thickness: 0.4 cm.



Figure A.29. Artifact C3-1414 from Mound 3.



Figure A.30. Artifact C3-1415 from Mound 3.



Figure A.31. Artifact C3-1416a from Mound 3.

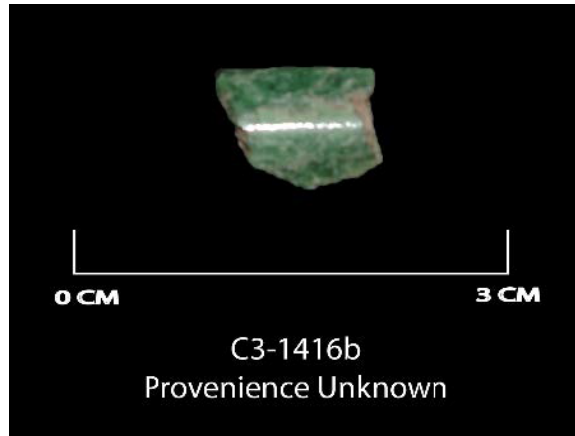


Figure A.32. Artifact C3-1416b from Mound 3.

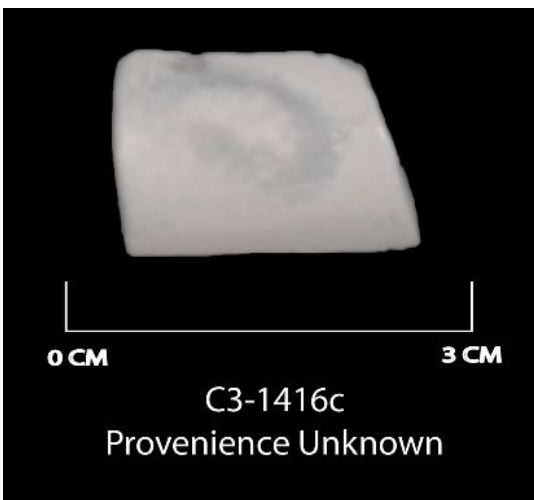


Figure A.33. Artifact C3-1416c from Mound 3.



Figure A.34. Artifact C3-1419 from Mound 3.

**C3-1416c (Figure A.33)**

Charred animal long bone fragment. Color is white from heat and chalky. Length: 2.1 cm, width: 1.5 cm.

**C3-1419 (Figure A.34)**

Ceramic roller stamp. Object is cylindrical and brown (5YR 5/6) in color. The design is composed of two identical “I”s with raised circles in between. Each circle has a punctated hole. The design elements have been applied onto the cylindrical shape. Length: 4.1 cm; diameter: 3.5 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.

**C3-1420 (Figure A.35)**

Thin ceramic flat stamp. Color is brownish-red (2.5YR 4/6). The design is composed of two carved lines, forming three horizontal bars. Length: 7.1 cm; width: 1.6 cm. Appendage length: 1.5 cm.

**C3-1424 (Figure A.36)**

Ceramic roller stamp fragment. Exterior color is pinkish-red (2.5YR 5/6) and interior color is orangish-brown (5YR 5/6). The design is composed of repeating squares with 1 cm holes in each. The holes have been drilled from the exterior. Only one half of the object is present.

**C3-1425 (Figure A.37)**

Square-shaped ceramic fragment. The object is decorated with a cruciform design and likely was part of a stamp. Length: 3.1 cm; width: 3 cm; thickness: 1 cm.

**C3-1426 (Figure A.38)**

Ceramic figurine fragment. Color is brownish-orange (5YR 7/8). The object is decorated



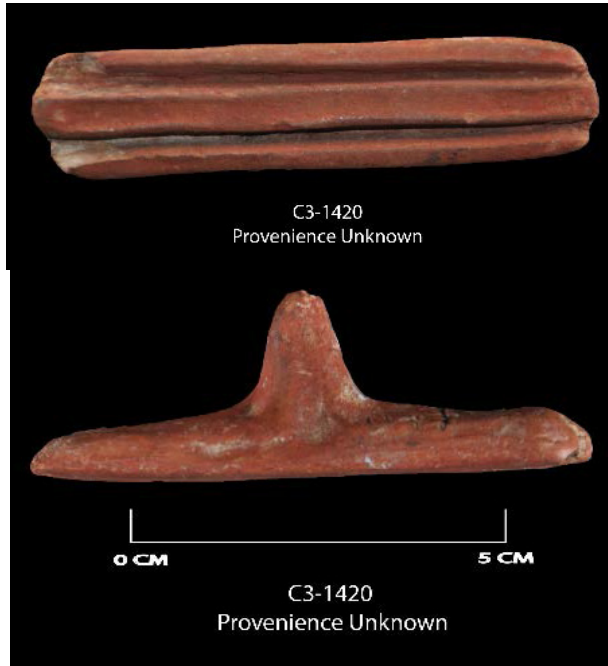


Figure A.35. Artifact C3-1420 from Mound 3.



Figure A.37. Artifact C3-1425 from Mound 3.



Figure A.36. Artifact C3-1424 from Mound 3.



Figure A.38. Artifact C3-1426 from Mound 3.



Figure A.39. Artifact C3-1427 from Mound 3.

with a geometric design. The border of the design has a scalloped edge. Length: 2.5 cm, width: 0.6-1.3 cm; thickness: 0.3-0.8 cm.

**C3-1427 (Figure A.39)**

Ceramic figurine head. Color is brownish-orange (7.5YR 6/6). The face has eyes with punctated pupils. Nose is flat and has two nostrils delineated by incised, horizontal lines. The mouth is “v”-shaped and the chin has dimples. Either a hairstyle or headdress is marked by many incised lines on the back of the head. Height: 4 cm; width: 3.6 cm; thickness: 1.7-2.7 cm.

**C3-1428 (Figure A.40)**

Zoomorphic ceramic figurine. Color is very pale orange (7.5YR 8/6) with a blackened area on the back of the object. The figure appears to a dog. Only one of four legs is still attached. The snout of the animal has been broken. The face has two punctated eyes and rounded ears. At the base of the body is a short (1.1 cm) upturned tail. Body width: 2.5-3.0 cm; body length: 6 cm.

**C3-1429 (Figure A.41)**

Ceramic stamp fragment. Color is pale yellowish-gray (7.5YR 7/4) and brownish-orange (5YR 5/6). The stamp is decorated with a repeating geometric design of spirals, rectangles, and incised lines. The appendage has been broken but a stump remains. Length: 4 cm; width: 4.3 cm.

**C3-1430 (Figure A.42)**

Contoured bone spool with a 0.2 cm hole in the center that has been drilled from both sides. Some areas around the rim are broken.



Figure A.40. Artifact C3-1428 from Mound 3.



Figure A.41. Artifact C3-1429 from Mound 3.



Figure A.42. Artifact C3-1430 from Mound 3.



Figure A.43. Artifact C3-1431 from Mound 3.

**C3-1431 (Figure A.43)**

Circular stone object with a 0.3 cm hole in the center drilled from one side. Each face of the object is concave. Fragmented. The band of the object is rugged compared to the faces.

Diameter: 4.3 cm; width: 1.5 cm.

**C3-1432**

Cylindrical stone object that has been drilled from one side. Both ends are flattened and the object has been smoothed. Possibly an ear plug or other form of adornment. Diameter: 1.5-1.75 cm; length: 2.5 cm. No photo available.

**C3-1433 (Figure A.44)**

Ceramic figurine fragment. Color is grayish-yellow (7.5YR 6/4). Possibly a foot and leg of an anthropomorphic figure. The articulating surface is smooth and flat—not characteristic of a break. Length: 1.7 cm.

**C3-1434 (Figure A.45)**

Ceramic ear spool with a flat face. Color is darkish-red (10R 4/8). Face is decorated with punctated holes about 2 mm apart. Fragmented and partially reconstructed. Outer diameter: 2.6 cm, inner diameter: 1.5 cm.

**C3-1435 (Figure A.46)**

Ceramic disk that is flat and polished on both sides. Color is black (7.5YR 7/4). Diameter: 2.4 cm, width: 0.5 cm.



Figure A.44. Artifact C3-1433 from Mound 3.

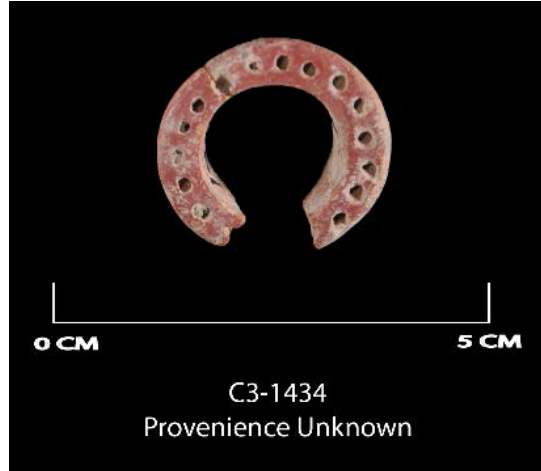


Figure A.45. Artifact C3-1434 from Mound 3.

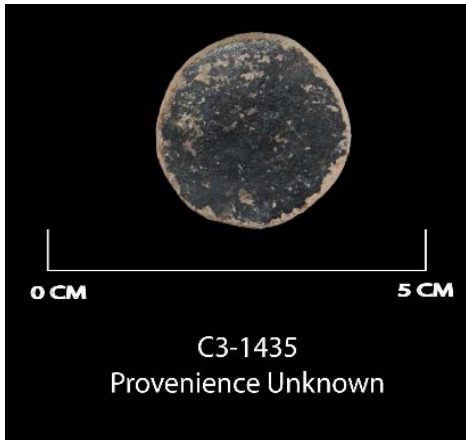


Figure A.46. Artifact C3-1435 from Mound 3.



Figure A.47. Artifact C3-1437 from Mound 3.



Figure A.48. Artifact C3-1438 from Mound 3.

**C3-1437 (Figure A.47)**

Two pieces of worked animal long bone. The edges have been carved into round, inverted rims. Object 1 length: 5 cm; Object 1 diameter: 2 cm. Object 2 length: 4 cm; Object 2 diameter: indeterminate.

**C3-1438 (Figure A.48)**

Cylindrical stone object that has been drilled from both sides. The object was smoothed but has been covered in calcification that roughens the surface. Both ends are flattened. Possibly is an ear plug or other type of adornment. Diameter: 1.5 cm; length: 3.1 cm.

**C3-1439 (Figure A.49)**

Cylindrical stone object that has been drilled from one side. Both ends are flat and have been smoothed. Possibly an ear plug or other type of adornment. Diameter: 1.2-1.4 cm; length: 1.8 cm.

**C3-1440 (Figure A.50)**

Cylindrical stone object that has been smoothed. One end is smooth while the other is uneven and round. Diameter: 1.2 cm, length: 1.3 cm.

**C3-1441 (Figure A.51)**

Shell fragment with three incised lines on one side. Length: 5.4 cm.

**C3-1503a (Figure A.52)**

Anthropomorphic ceramic figurine fragment (head). Likely Late Preclassic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). Face has eyes with punctated pupils and raised eyebrows. Nose is rectangular. The mouth is open and either has something inside or has been unevenly



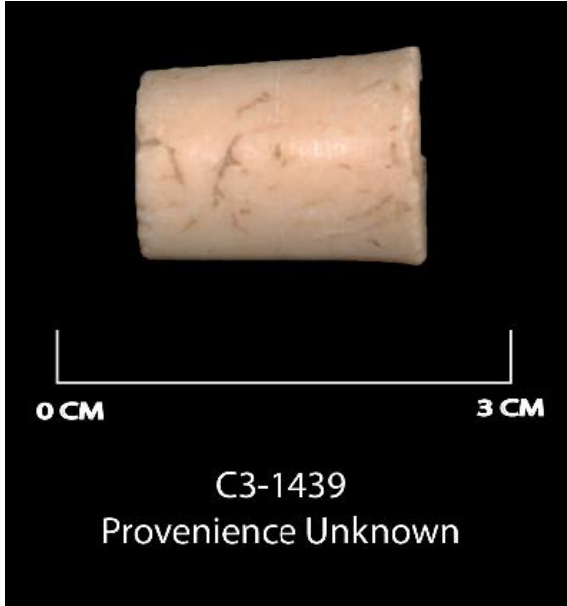


Figure A.49. Artifact C3-1439 from Mound 3.

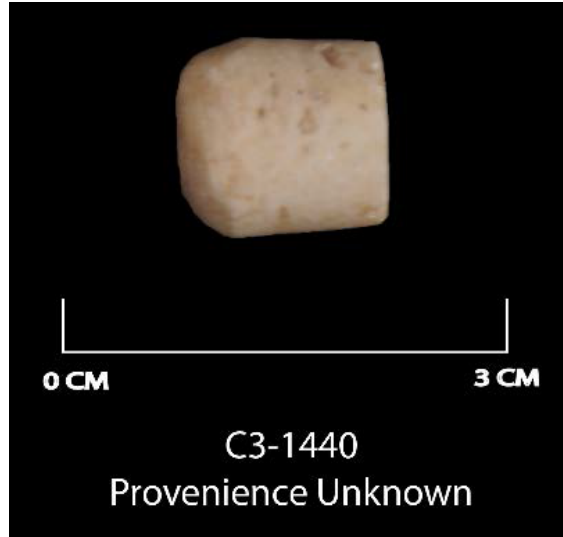


Figure A.50. Artifact C3-1440 from Mound 3.



Figure A.51. Artifact C3-1441 from Mound 3.



Figure A.53. Artifact C3-1503b from Mound 3.



Figure A.52. Artifact C3-1503a from Mound 3.

formed. One ear is completely present and the other is partially present. The complete ear is decorated with an ear spool. Either a hairstyle or a headdress is present on the head with appliqued decoration and incised lines. Partially reconstructed.

**C3-1503b (Figure A.53)**

Anthropomorphic ceramic figurine fragment (foot and leg). Color is yellowish-gray (10YR 4/3). Likely part of the same figurine as C3-1503a. The foot is delineated by incised lines dividing the toes. Leg length: 3 cm; diameter: 1.9 cm; foot length: 2.8cm.

**C3-1505 (Figure A.54)**

Ceramic fragment. Color is orange (2.5YR 5/10). One surface is flat and plain while the other is decorated. The design is geometric, consisting of circles and squares.

**C3-1506a (Figure A.55)**

Greenstone ax with significant use-wear. The object has been smoothed and polished. The proximal end has many divots, chips, and scratches. One side of the ax has an oval-shaped area that has been flattened. The other face of the ax has been worn down considerably.

**C3-1506b (Figure A.56)**

Polished bowl with a tapered lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is dark gray (10YR 4/1) with very pale brown (10YR 7/3) slip and a matte luster. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 14.9 cm; mouth diameter: 14 cm; base diameter: 7.3 cm; body height: 5 cm; volume: 480 ml. This vessel was found in a trash heap and appears to date to the Francesa phase.



Figure A.54. Artifact C3-1505 from Mound 3.



Figure A.55. Artifact C3-1506a from Mound 3.

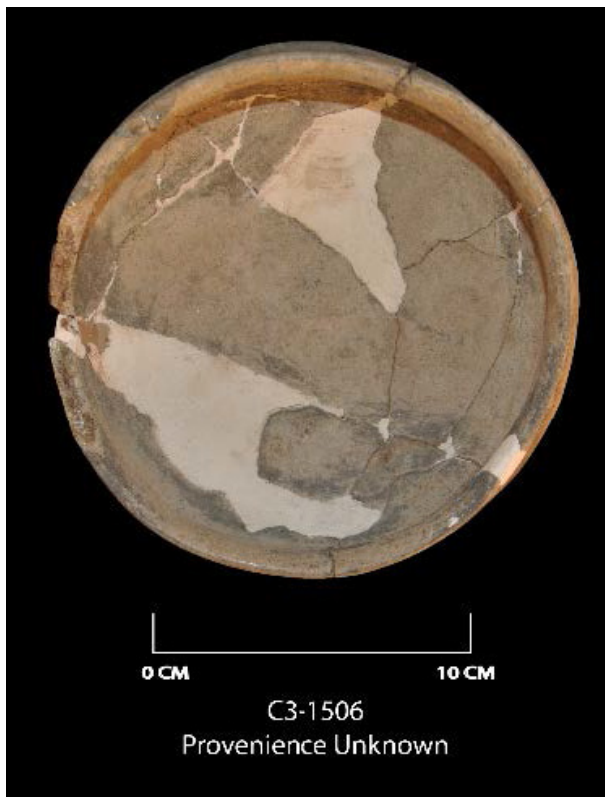


Figure A.56. Artifact C3-1506b from Mound 3.



Figure A.57. Artifact C3-1507 from Mound 3.

**C3-1507 (Figure A.57)**

Anthropomorphic figurine fragment (head). Likely Protoclassic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). The object is hollow and murky-yellow (10YR 8/6) in color. The face has two circular, applied eyes with punctated pupils. The holes extend to the hollow center and gradually become narrower, forming a cone shape. Nose is fat and poorly defined. The mouth is delineated by an elliptical hole. Two ears are present with a hole in the center of each. The forehead protrudes over the eyes and is rounded. Either a hairstyle or headdress is present, but most of this section is missing.

**C3-1510 (Figure A.58)**

Zoomorphic ceramic figurine. Color is light brown (7.5YR 6/6). Figure is most likely an Olmec-style jaguar. The eyes are incomplete but marked by incised ovals. The nose is triangular and smashed with two holes delineating nostrils. The mouth is formed by a wavy line on top and a straight line on bottom.

**C3-1511 (Figure A.59)**

Rectangular stone block. Smoothed and fragmented. Length: 5.3 cm; width: 1.5 cm, height: 0.9 cm. Color is yellowish-gray (10YR 4/3).

**C3-1512 (Figure A.60)**

Ceramic object. Color is brownish-orange (5YR 6/8). Likely Early Classic when compared to figurine seriation in Lee (1969:8). The object is dominated by an applied design. In the center is a face that could be anthropomorphic or zoomorphic. The face is formed by incised slits and punctated holes. Nose is triangular and orthogonal with two punctated holes delineating nostrils. The mouth is an applied oval of clay with an incised line marking the lips. Both ears



Figure A.58. Artifact C3-1510 from Mound 3.



Figure A.59. Artifact C3-1511 from Mound 3.



Figure A.60. Artifact C3-1512 from Mound 3.

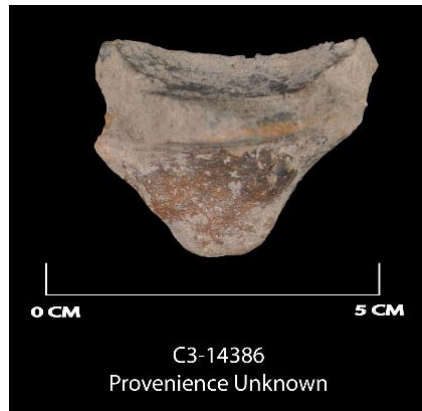


Figure A.61. Artifact C3-14386 from Mound 3.

are present and are decorated with ear spools. The figure is decorated with either a pectoral or a necklace. An elaborate headdress is present on the head of the figure. Length: 8.5 cm; width: 9 cm; thickness: 1.2-2.2 cm.

**C3-14386 (Figure A.61)**

Zoomorphic ceramic figurine fragment. The fragment was attached to a vessel of some kind. Color is brownish-cream (7.5YR 9/3) and brown (5YR 4/6). The figure resembles a frog with raised bumps for eyes and an angled mouth marked by incised lines. Maximum thickness: 1.2 cm; width: 1-3.5 cm.

**MPC Accession: 81.130.167 (Figure A.62)**

Polished ceramic bowl with an inverted, rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) with red (2.5YR 4/6) slip and low luster. Slip is worn away on interior and exterior base from use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum diameter: 14 cm; mouth diameter: 12.5 cm; base diameter: 7.1 cm; volume: 485 ml.

**MPC Accession: 81.130.170 (Figure A.63)**

Smoothed bowl with a rounded lip and base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Vessel has firing clouds. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 9.5 cm; base diameter: 4.5 cm; body height: 5.5 cm; volume: 240 ml.

**MPC Accession: 81.130.172 (Figure A.64)**

Coarse ceramic jar with a rounded lip and slightly concave base. Exterior and interior color is reddish brown (5YR 5/4). No apparent use-wear. Vessel has firing clouds. Maximum



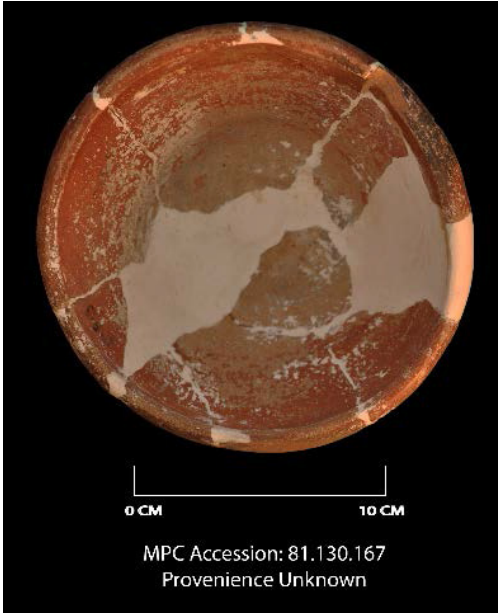


Figure A.62. Artifact MPC Accession:  
81.130.167 from Mound 3.



Figure A.63. Artifact MPC Accession:  
81.130.170 from Mound 3.



Figure A.64. Artifact MPC Accession: 81.130.172 from Mound 3.



Figure A.65. Artifact MPC  
Accession: 81.130.173 from  
Mound 3.



Figure A.66. Artifact MPC  
Accession: 81.130.175 from  
Mound 3.

diameter: 13.9 cm; base diameter: 9.9 cm; body height: 10.5 cm; volume: 780 ml. Vessel has an attached tag with the number “31” written.

**MPC Accession: 81.130.173 (Figure A.65)**

Polished ceramic bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is reddish brown (5YR 4/4) with black (5YR 2.5/1) smudging on most of the surface. Use wear is present on base. Vessel has smudging. Maximum diameter: 14.8 cm; base diameter: 6.8 cm; body height: 8 cm; volume: 800 ml.

**MPC Accession: 81.130.175 (Figure A.66)**

Polished ceramic bowl with an inverted, rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is gray (10YR 5/1) with black (10YR 2/1) slip. High luster. Use-wear is present on interior and exterior base. A kill hole has been punched from the exterior on the base of the vessel. Maximum diameter: 16 cm; mouth diameter: 15cm; base diameter: 6.7 cm; body height: 6.2 cm; volume: 705 ml.

**MPC Accession: 81.130.176 (Figure A.67)**

Smoothed jar with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with light gray (10YR 7/2) slip on the exterior. Luster is low. Vessel has firing clouds. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 9.7 cm; base diameter: 9 cm; base height: 6.9 cm; volume: 380 ml. Tape on base with “93” written.

**MPC Accession: 81.130.179 (Figure A.68)**

Polished bowl with a rounded lip and slightly concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Base appears to be worn from use but plaster

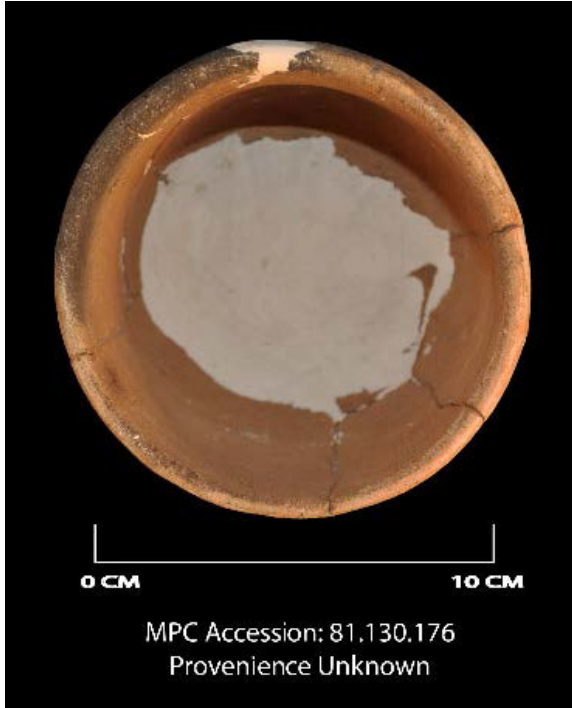


Figure A.67. Artifact MPC Accession: 81.130.176 from Mound 3.

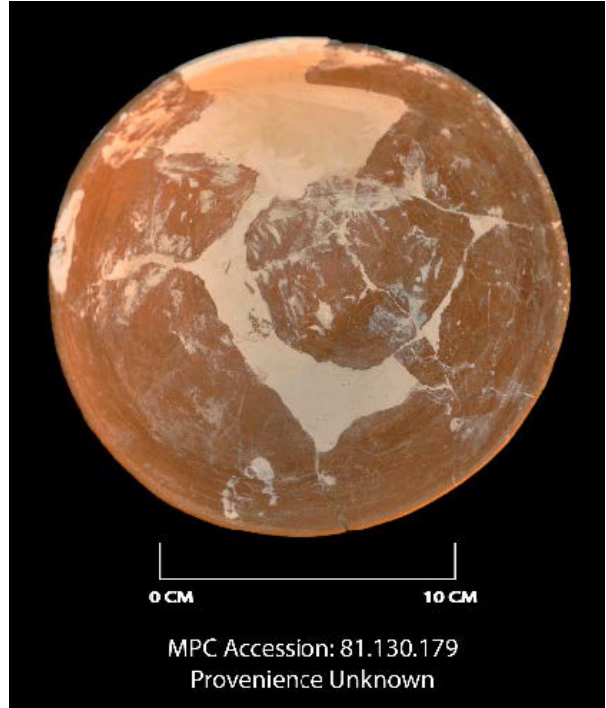


Figure A.68. Artifact MPC Accession: 81.130.179 from Mound 3.

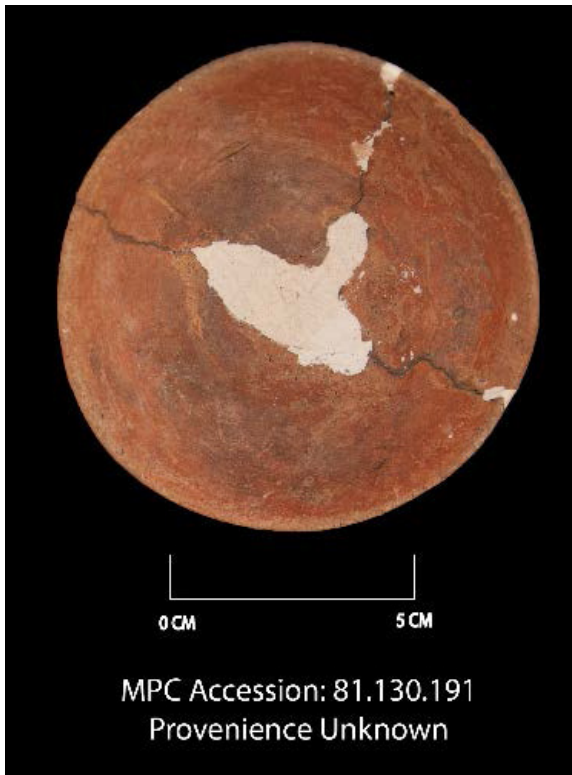


Figure A.69. Artifact MPC Accession: 81.130.191 from Mound 3.

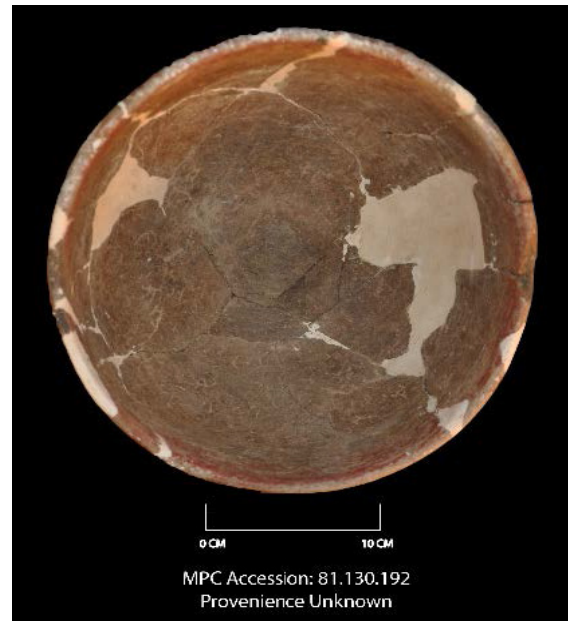


Figure A.70. Artifact MPC Accession: 81.130.192 from Mound 3.

reconstruction makes it difficult to determine. Maximum diameter: 14.7 cm; base diameter: 6.2 cm; body height: 4.3 cm; volume: 450 ml.

**MPC Accession: 81.130.191 (Figure A.69)**

Smoothed bowl with a rounded lip and flat base. Exterior and interior color is strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) with reddish-brown (5YR 5/4) slip and low luster. Exterior rim is painted white (10YR 8/2). Vessel has a large firing cloud covering most of the exterior. No signs of use-wear. Maximum diameter: 9.1 cm; base diameter: 3.9 cm; body height: 3 cm; volume: 90 ml.

**MPC Accession: 81.130.192 (Figure A.70)**

Smoothed bowl with a rounded lip and concave base. Exterior and interior color is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with low luster. Exterior and interior rim is painted reddish-brown (2.5YR 4/4). Vessel has firing clouds. Minor use-wear is present on base. Maximum diameter: 20.7 cm; base diameter: 8.5 cm; body height: 10.9 cm; volume: 1480 ml

**MPC Accession: 81.130.298 (Figure A.71)**

Four pieces of incised shell. The fragments likely were part of a pectoral or other form of jewelry and have since been broken. The incised lines are filled in with red pigment. At least one hole for attachment is present. One anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure is discernable on one fragment.



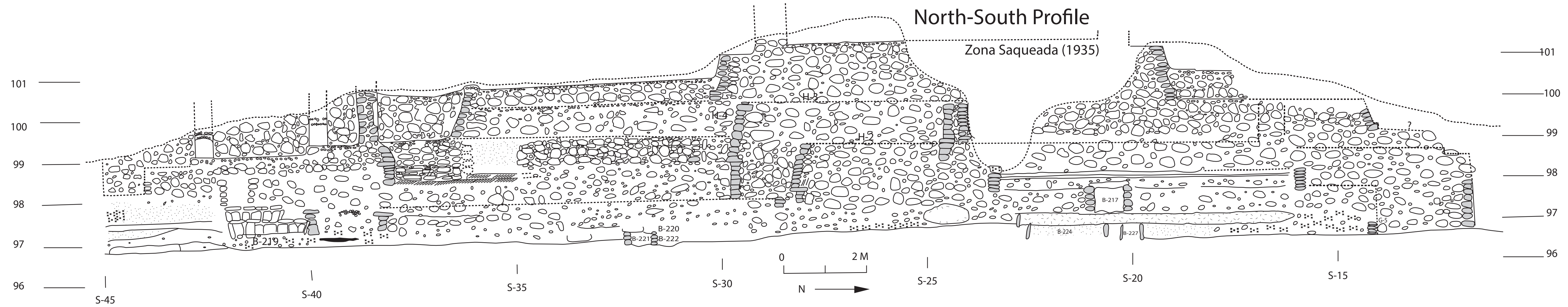
Figure A.71. Artifact MPC Accession: 81.130.298 from Mound 3.

## **Appendix B: Stratigraphic Profiles**

The following profiles were drawn by Eduardo Martínez during the excavation of Mound 3 in 1965. Some burials and architectural features are labeled in these drawings.



# Chiapa de Corzo Mound 3 North-South Profile



Chiapa de Corzo  
Mound 3  
East-West Profile

