

ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS  
OF  
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

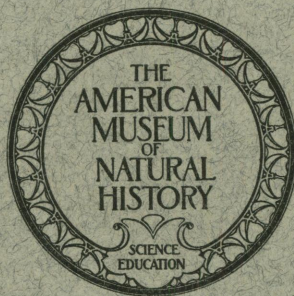
---

VOLUME XXXVI, PART II

---

EXCAVATIONS AT LA MATA, MARACAY, VENEZUELA

By W. C. BENNETT



By ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES  
OF  
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
NEW YORK CITY  
1937



## THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

### PUBLICATIONS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

In 1906 the present series of Anthropological Papers was authorized by the Trustees of the Museum to record the results of research conducted by the Department of Anthropology. The series comprises octavo volumes of about 350 pages each, issued in parts at irregular intervals. Previous to 1906 articles devoted to anthropological subjects appeared as occasional papers in the Bulletin and also in the Memoir series of the Museum. Of the Anthropological Papers 35 volumes have been completed. A complete list of these publications with prices will be furnished when requested. All communications should be addressed to the Librarian of the Museum.

The current volume is:—

#### VOLUME XXXVI

I. Changes in Population Profiles among the Northern Plains Indians. By Clark Wissler. Pp. 1-67. 1936. Price, \$.75.

II. Excavations at La Mata, Maracay, Venezuela. By W. C. Bennett. Pp. 69-137, and 17 text figures. 1937. Price, \$.75.

III. (*In preparation.*)

ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS  
OF  
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

---

VOLUME XXXVI, PART II

---

EXCAVATIONS AT LA MATA, MARACAY, VENEZUELA

BY W. C. BENNETT



BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES  
OF  
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
NEW YORK CITY  
1937





EXCAVATIONS AT LA MATA, MARACAY, VENEZUELA

By W. C. BENNETT





## CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	75
MOUND EXCAVATION . . . . .	77
LOCATION OF MOUNDS . . . . .	77
EXCAVATION TECHNIQUE . . . . .	77
ANALYSIS OF MOUND STRUCTURE . . . . .	79
BURIALS . . . . .	83
BLACK LEVEL BURIALS . . . . .	86
YELLOW LEVEL BURIALS . . . . .	87
BURIALS ON YELLOW . . . . .	88
HUMUS BURIALS . . . . .	88
THE COLLECTION . . . . .	90
CLAY ARTIFACTS . . . . .	91
SHERDS . . . . .	91
BOWL TYPES . . . . .	92
Type A, Shallow, Open Bowls . . . . .	92
Type B, Flaring Rim Bowls . . . . .	94
Type C, Constricted Neck Bowls . . . . .	95
Type D, Hollow Base Bowls . . . . .	95
Type E, Double-spouted Jars . . . . .	96
Type F, Toy Vessels . . . . .	97
ADORNOS . . . . .	97
Type A, Body Adornos . . . . .	97
Type B, Rim Adornos . . . . .	100
Type C, Wide Rim Adornos . . . . .	102
Type D, Flat Rim Lugs . . . . .	105
Type E, Modeled Human Figure on Body . . . . .	105
Type F, Ridged-bulge on Body (Hollow) . . . . .	105
Type G, Finished Modeled Head . . . . .	105
HANDLES . . . . .	106
Type A, Wishbone . . . . .	106
Type B, Loop Handles . . . . .	108
Type C, Multiple Branch . . . . .	108
Type D, Solid Projection . . . . .	108
FIGURINES . . . . .	109
Type A, Standing . . . . .	110
Type B, Cylindrical Body . . . . .	112
Type C, Seated . . . . .	113
FIGURINE HEADS . . . . .	114
The Oval Shape . . . . .	114
The Canoe Shape . . . . .	114
The Rounded Shape . . . . .	116
The Modeled Shape . . . . .	116
Triangular Shape . . . . .	116
Rectangular Shape . . . . .	116
FIGURINE LEG TYPES . . . . .	117
AMULETS . . . . .	117

	PAGE
Type A, Solid; Rounded Head on Rounded Body . . . . .	117
Type B, Solid; Flat Head on Dwarfed Body . . . . .	117
Type C, Hollow; Cylindrical Body, Oval Head . . . . .	117
Type D, Hollow; Body with Bent Back, Oval Head . . . . .	118
Type E, Hollow; Bulging Stomach with Whistle . . . . .	118
MISCELLANEOUS CLAY OBJECTS . . . . .	118
Comal-Platters . . . . .	118
Covers or Discs . . . . .	120
Modeled Clay Animals . . . . .	120
Other Clay Objects . . . . .	120
SHELL ARTIFACTS . . . . .	120
TUBULAR BEADS . . . . .	122
DISC BEADS . . . . .	122
PIERCED SHELLS . . . . .	122
CUT-OUT BEADS . . . . .	122
PENDANTS . . . . .	123
FIGURE PENDANTS . . . . .	124
BONE ARTIFACTS . . . . .	124
STONE ARTIFACTS . . . . .	124
THE MOUND STRATA . . . . .	128
RÉSUMÉ . . . . .	133
THE MOUND . . . . .	133
THE BURIALS . . . . .	133
BOTTOM SECTION GRAYWARE . . . . .	134
TOP SECTION GRAYWARE . . . . .	135
TOP SECTION REDWARE . . . . .	136
FINAL . . . . .	136

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

## TEXT FIGURES

1. Groundplan of Mound Excavation . . . . .	78
2. Cross-Section of the Mound . . . . .	<i>facing</i> 79
3. Mound Excavation near South End of Trench, showing Undisturbed White Lake Bed, the Lower Black Refuse Layer, the Clay Mound Layer, and the Top Humus . . . . .	80
4. Position of Stakes in Squares 5-28 in the South Half of the Trench . . . . .	82
5. Groundplan of Mound Excavations showing Location of Principal Finds and Burials . . . . .	84
6. Cross-Section of Square C13-16 showing Burials and Finds . . . . .	88
7. Outlines of Bowl Types . . . . .	93
8. Adornos of Types A and D . . . . .	98
9. Adornos of Type B . . . . .	103
10. Adornos of Types C, E, F, G . . . . .	104
11. Handle Types . . . . .	107
12. Figurine Types . . . . .	110
13. Figurine Head and Leg Types . . . . .	115



	PAGE
14. Amulets and Other Clay Objects . . . . .	119
15. Shell Ornaments . . . . .	121
16. Stone Tools . . . . .	125
17. Stone Ornaments. . . . .	126





## INTRODUCTION

During the months of September and October, 1932, I was sent to Venezuela by the American Museum of Natural History at the request and as the guest of Doctor Rafael Requena, then Secretary to the President of the Republic of Venezuela. Doctor Requena had been directing archaeological excavations at various sites around Lake Valencia since September, 1930. His collection was installed in his private museum in Maracay. He had published his results in the book, *Vestigios de la Atlántida*<sup>1</sup> as well as in his *Diario de las Excavaciones*, part of which is included in his book and part published in the newspaper *El Universal* (August, 1932) under the title *El Libro del Doctor Requena*.

I first examined his collection and made a temporary descriptive classification. The material was considerably varied and suggested an interesting problem of distributions. Furthermore, it appeared that several cultures were represented. The material came from four principal sites which I visited in a hasty reconnaissance.

1. Cascabel, on the west flank of Lake Valencia (or Tacarigua), is a sand pit, still in use. Due to the deep cut for sand, the structure can easily be seen. At the top is a humus layer, from one half to one meter thick, in which are some direct and some urn burials, but little trace of dwelling site material. Below the humus is a stratum of lake conglomerate of shell and sand, but without obvious disturbance. However, Professor Mario del Castillo, Doctor Requena's field director of excavations, claims that human bones were found cemented into this layer. However, the layer is solid and not particularly suitable for intrusive burial.

2. El Charral is a hill to the north of the lake, and was perhaps once an island when the lake was higher. Here the excavators discovered large urns at various depths. Some of the urns were superimposed and some were covered with smaller, inverted urns. Skeletal material was badly preserved in these urns and very few artifacts were associated.

3. Palmita or Araguata is also on the north side of the lake near the railroad station at Cabrera. This is a lake bluff site with burial and dwelling site material mostly in the surface humus. A considerable portion of the Requena Collection came from this site, which was one of the first excavated.

4. The mounds of La Mata, La Quinta, and Tocarón are all on the lake flats to the east of the lake. A detailed description of this site is given at the beginning of the next section.

---

<sup>1</sup> Tipografía Americana, Caracas, 1932.

The material in Doctor Requena's collections had not been arranged according to the sites; consequently, the next step was to test several of them in order to identify it. Since my time was limited, I chose to sample one of the mounds at La Mata. An excavation cut already opened in one of them showed two rather distinct layers and thus implied stratification. Large collections had been made at the mound through Doctor Requena's excavations. About twenty years ago, L. G. Martinez, whose collection is now in this Museum, excavated some of these mounds and work had also been done by G. Marcano who published his account under the title *Ethnographie Precolombienne du Venezuela*.<sup>1</sup> Considering all the circumstances I decided it would be most profitable to trench one mound. Although I was unable to test the other sites, the work has been continued by Doctor Cornelius Osgood of the Peabody Museum of Yale University and by A. Kidder, II, of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. Consequently, a rather thorough analysis of the Lake Valencia archaeology may be anticipated.

I wish to express my thanks to El Benemérito General Juan Vicente Gómez, late President of the Republic of Venezuela. My work was greatly facilitated by the assistance of Señor Domingo Navarro and Professor Mario del Castillo, and many other friends in Venezuela. My admiration and respect for Doctor Rafael Requena, who made this work possible, is continually reflected throughout this report. I wish him every success in continuing his researches in Venezuelan prehistory.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Memoires de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris*, Vol. 4, Paris, 1889-90.

## MOUND EXCAVATION

### LOCATION OF MOUNDS

At La Mata is situated a group of at least forty distinct mounds. Each mound is round or oval, with a diameter of about thirty meters and rising to a height of approximately three meters in the center. Other groups of mounds are at La Quinta and at Tocarón. The La Mata group is about five kilometers to the east of Lake Valencia. The locale is undoubtedly part of the old lake bed, as is evidenced by the general flatness of the land, the absence of rocks, and the presence of many shells. Furthermore, a limey soil, mixed with small shells and weed mold, lies immediately under a rather thick humus. Tall reed grass covers the section and a few trees are found, some of respectable size.

Although the lake is at present at least five kilometers away from the mounds, and about five meters lower in level, there is ample evidence that it has fluctuated considerably in historic times. (The five meter difference in level is a local estimate, unchecked by instruments. I suspect that the difference may be greater.) The lake is without a known outlet and so varies to some extent with the amount of rainfall. Historical accounts claim that the lake once reached the town of Valencia, now about twelve kilometers away from it. At the Cabrera railway station I was shown a point where lake steamboats were said to have docked only ten years ago, although the lake is at present much lower and much farther away. I mention this variation because of its relation to the mounds. There is convincing evidence that the lake covered the La Mata area at the time of the mound construction, but this will be elaborated later.

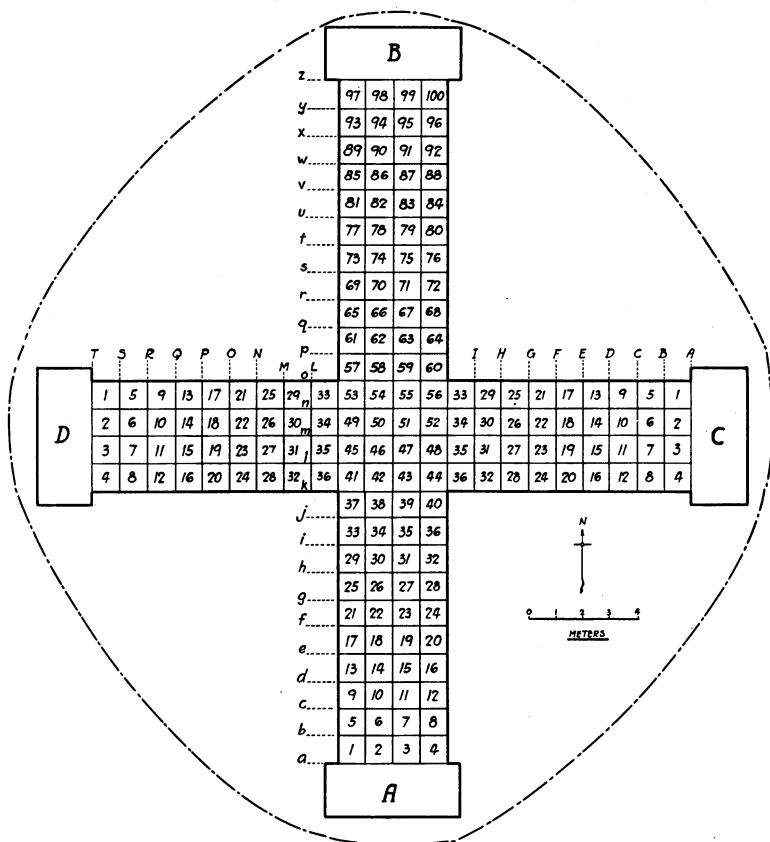
Because of the flat nature of the country and the high grass undergrowth, it is difficult to see the relation of the mounds to each other. Professor Castillo was making a map of this region at the time of my visit and there was some suggestion of north to south orientation in the group. Some of the mounds were only about twenty-five meters apart, though others were much farther.

The mound I chose for excavating was towards the east side of the group. It was roughly round in shape and stood out prominently when the grass was cleared away. The outer diameter was about thirty meters and the height in the center (from the undisturbed soil) was 2.80 meters.

### EXCAVATION TECHNIQUE

After the mound had been cleared of grass, a strip four meters wide

was staked off across the mound from north to south in meter squares. Each square was given a number from one to one hundred. At each end of the staked-off strip a rectangular section 5 by 2 meters was excavated to the undisturbed white limey soil of the old lake bed. These end sec-



LA MATA MARACAY

VENEZUELA

GROUND PLAN OF MOUND EXCAVATION.

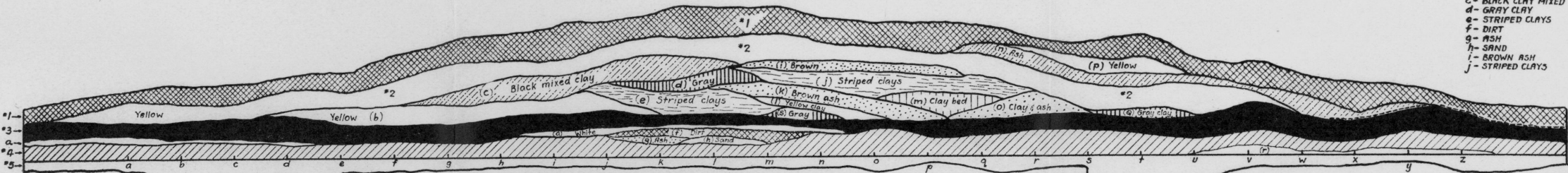
Fig. 1. Groundplan of Mound Excavation.

tions are called A and B on the groundplan (Fig. 1). Excavation was then continued into the strip, a meter width at a time, and a cross-section drawing was made at each meter line, marked on the groundplan a, b, c, d, etc. The material was kept separated according to the

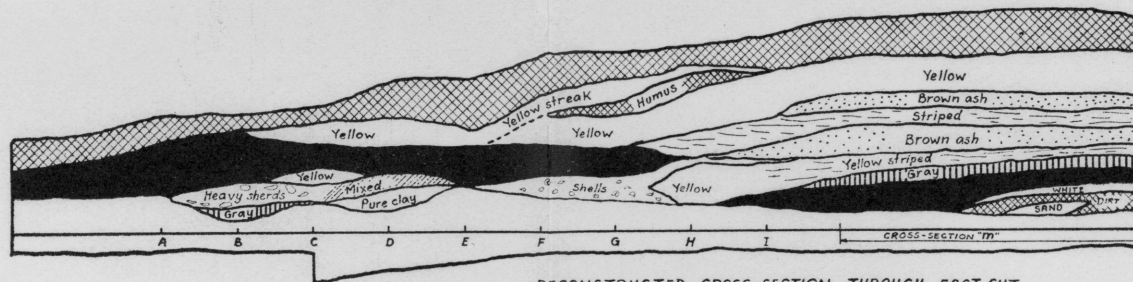
# BEDS

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a - WHITE SHELL      | k - BROWN ASH    |
| b - YELLOW CLAY      | l - YELLOW CLAY  |
| c - BLACK CLAY MIXED | m - CLAY         |
| d - GRAY CLAY        | n - ASH          |
| e - STRIPED CLAYS    | o - CLAY & ASH   |
| f - DIRT             | p - YELLOW CLAY  |
| g - ASH              | q - GRAY CLAY    |
| h - SAND             | r - REDDISH CLAY |
| i - BROWN ASH        | s - GRAY CLAY    |
| j - STRIPED CLAYS    |                  |

- |                 |
|-----------------|
| *1 HUMUS        |
| *2 YELLOW CAP   |
| *3 BLACK REFUSE |
| *4 BROWN MIXED  |
| *5 UNDISTURBED  |



RECONSTRUCTED LONGITUDINAL CROSS-SECTION THROUGH MOUND.  
FROM NORTH TO SOUTH.



RECONSTRUCTED CROSS-SECTION THROUGH EAST CUT.  
FROM SECTION C TO CENTER OF MOUND.

LA MATA MARACAY  
VENEZUELA

Fig. 2. Cross-Section of the Mound. Top, North to south cut, full width of the mound; Bottom, East to west cut, east edge to center of the mound.





meter squares. At first, it was also segregated according to half meter depth levels, measuring from the top of the last face. Later, as the significant stratification became evident, it was separated according to level, thus: humus, yellow, black, and below black. The material was gathered into bags and marked with the square number, the depth, and level. Besides the north-to-south cut, another was made from east to west, starting at Section C. These squares were numbered C1 to C36, respectively, and the meter cross-sections lettered A, B, C, D, etc. I completed the excavation of the north-to-south cut and half of the east-to-west cut. The cross was completed in the same technique by Professor Castillo, after my departure, thus adding Section D to the groundplan. However, my analysis in this report refers only to the T-shaped cut, namely Sections A, B, and C.

Burials were kept as separate units. Each burial was located according to its square and depth, and further distinguished from the refuse material by a small letter affixed to the square number. Thus, the number, C13a, refers to the first burial found in square C13. If more than one burial were found in the same meter square, other letters would be given, such as C13b, C13c, etc. Small letters were used for some specific finds as well as for burials, but less frequently.

Since it was impractical to keep the complete trench open at all times, the longitudinal mound sections from north to south and from east to center were constructed on the basis of the twenty-six meter line cross-sections, a-z, and the ten meter line across Sections A to J. All plans of specific sections, or cross-sections, are lettered like the general plan (Fig. 1), so that they may be easily allocated.

#### ANALYSIS OF MOUND STRUCTURE

Fig. 2 shows the reconstructed longitudinal and vertical sections and gives a graphic view of the mound structure. In describing the various strata the numbers used on this plan are employed.

At the bottom, underlying the whole mound, is the undisturbed lake-bed, a white, limey soil, filled with small shells (Fig. 2, No. 5; Fig. 3). I have used the top line of the undisturbed layer as a horizontal mound base or floor and have located many finds in relation to this base line. Streaks of dirty white are found in this bed as a result of plant mold. It is the typical undisturbed soil of the region, having been found in other mound cuts, in a control pit made between mounds, and in the river cuts of the region. Any disturbance in this white bed is easily discernible. Most post holes were discovered in this bed where their

dark streak was readily observed. Aside from the post holes, however, there are very few disturbances, and so the top of the undisturbed bed forms practically a horizontal line with the base of the mound.

Resting directly on the undisturbed soil is a bed of brownish color which also extends entirely across the mound (Fig. 2, No. 4). Except for the brown color, the composition of this layer is virtually the same as the undisturbed line (Fig. 2, No. 5), but artifacts and potsherds are found in it, although never a burial. In spite of the artifacts, which are probably intrusive, this layer too seems to represent old lake bed. It

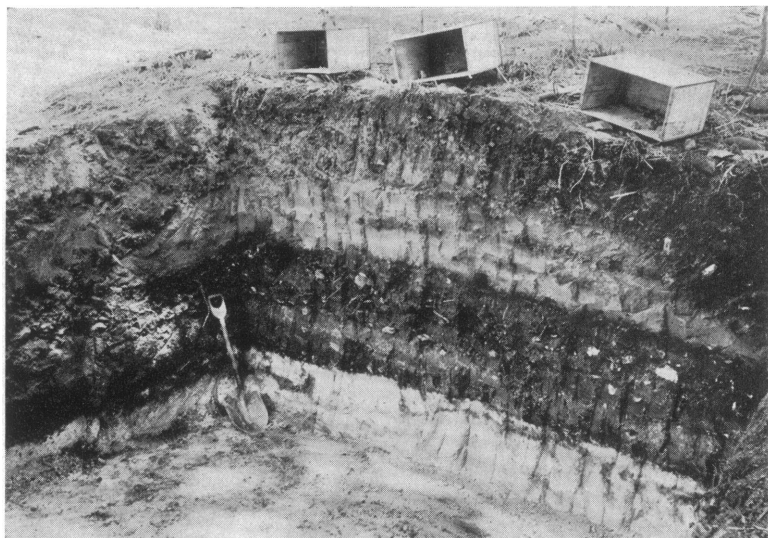


Fig. 3. Mound Excavation near South End of Trench showing Undisturbed White Lake Bed, the Lower Black Refuse Layer, the Clay Mound Layer, and the Top Humus.

is more or less uniform in thickness throughout the mound. It is found along the river cuts, immediately above the white layer, with the same brownish color, probably a weed mold. In the test pit between the mounds it contained no artifacts. The bed of reddish soil found between the undisturbed and the brown layer in the north part of the trench (Fig. 2r), at first appears to be burnt earth, but on closer examination is seen to be another weed mold. This too is found along the river cuts and confirms the analysis of the brown layer as an old lake bed with some secondary disturbance.

The black layer (Fig. 2, No. 3) which again extends across the mound is one of the most interesting and most important. It is composed of an unusual aggregation of broken pottery fragments, shells, broken artifacts, and black colored dirt which certainly is an accumulation from dwelling sites. Furthermore, there is considerable evidence that this black layer is an underwater deposit from lacustrine dwellings. A summary of the arguments favoring this view will at the same time describe the layer:—

1. The topographical position of the mounds on the old lake bed, the known fluctuations of the lake, and the early historic accounts of lake-dwellers in this section, make the interpretation feasible.

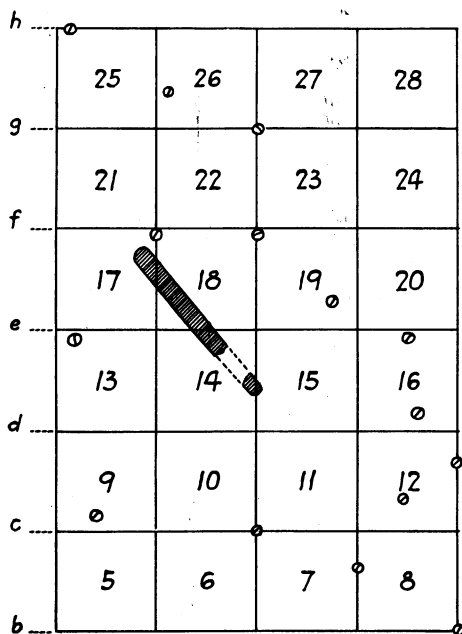
2. The layer is laid with exceptional evenness on the brown one below. In fact, the black and brown layers fuse in many places, the black being distinguished only by its greater concentration of refuse. The artifacts in the brown layer may be accounted for by assuming that the first refuse sank into the soft lake bed below the pile houses. Several exceptions to this particular point will be confirmed by a glance at the section plan (Fig. 2). First, a thin strip of pure white shell and limey soil (Fig. 2a) separates the black from the brown in the south part of the trench and again in the center. Furthermore, small beds of dirt, ashy sand, and sand (Fig. 2f,g,h) also occur below the black layer in the center of the mound, and similar slight discrepancies are found in the east cut. I confess that I cannot completely account for these beds. The white shell (Fig. 2a) seems to indicate a temporary fluctuation in the lake level. The refuse layer is thicker around the edge of the mound than it is in the center; thus there is greater possibility of the superimposition of the black on the brown being interrupted in the center. Furthermore, the inconsistencies are comparatively minor. The relation of the black to the brown layer has been checked in other mounds by myself and other workers.

3. An absence of ash beds, fire pits, built-up fireplaces, storage holes, lines of stones, clay floors, or other prepared places so typical of land dwelling sites, indirectly suggest a lake-dwelling site.

4. There is a mixture of small shells, typical of the undisturbed and brown layers, with the refuse of the black layer. These are not food shells.

5. The fragmentary nature of the artifacts confirms the idea of dwelling site material. However, the sherds are mixed with shells, stones, and other material in a thick deposit which shows none of the packing down which one would expect to find in a land dwelling site of long habitation.

6. There are practically no burials in this black layer. (The two possible exceptions will be mentioned later [p. 86] under the discussion of burials.) However, fragments of human bones are found, such as an isolated mandible, femur, ulna, or skull. Since secondary burial was commonly practised, it is quite conceivable that a leg bone or a mandible might fall out of a bundle and not be retrieved if the site were over water.



POSITION OF STAKES IN SQUARES "5 TO 28"

Fig. 4. Position of Stakes in Squares 5-28 in the South Half of the Trench.

7. The absence of wooden artifacts, although conditions were favorable for their preservation, as is witnessed by the stakes, is a negative argument implying that wooden tools would float away if lost from a lacustrine dwelling. While speculating, I venture to predict that hafted ax handles may possibly be found in future excavating.

8. Finally, the most convincing argument is presented by the



posts, post holes, and one cross beam found. The post holes start at the top of the black layer and extend down into the white undisturbed layer. They never extend above the black layer. Twenty-five post holes were found in the north to south trench, located principally in the outer squares. Fig. 4 shows the position of fifteen of these post holes and one cross beam. The holes are from two to six inches in diameter. In several, the stakes were partially preserved. While the four-meter wide trench does not give a complete picture of the arrangement of these posts, some alignment is at least discernible.

Above the black layer in the center of the mound are a dozen beds of various colored clays, dirt, and ashes (Fig. 2*b,c,d,e,i,j,k,l,m,o,q,s*). There seems no doubt that these beds are not gradual accumulations, but rather the resultants of an active period of mound building. Most of these beds are without artifacts or burials. Beds *e* and *j* are composed of six layers of different colored clays laid on top of each other. Capping the whole series of small beds is a layer of yellow sandy clay (Fig. 2, No. 2), also artificially imported and lacking in any abundance of artifacts. Several burials, however, seem a part of this yellow cap.

A thick humus layer covers the whole mound, as well as most of the region about the mounds. In some places, this humus layer is definitely divided; thus, it is quite possible that at least part of the black top soil was artificially imported to complete the mound. Such beds as *n* and *p* confirm this view. The humus layers contain practically all the burials. Furthermore, a considerable amount of dwelling site refuse is found in the humus, including grind stones, broken axes, cooking pottery, and other articles quite distinct from pure burial material.

This particular analysis of the mound structure is confirmed by a cut made by Professor Castillo in another mound near by. The cut follows the same mound sequence: undisturbed; brown; black refuse; mixed clay beds; yellow cap; and humus.

### BURIALS

The mound certainly served as an important burial ground as is witnessed by the fifty-seven burials and six fragmentary human bone finds encountered in the T-shaped trench, Sections A, B, and C. The burials were distributed in a circle around the center of the mound, not directly in the center, and were notably absent around the edges. Fig. 5 shows the location of the burials and bone finds in relation to the excavation chart of Fig. 1.

Considerable variety in the burial techniques may be observed. Both



urn and direct burials are found in about equal numbers. The frequencies are as follows:—

Urn burials	29
Direct burials	27
Comal-platter burials	1
	—
Total	57

Large, pointed bottom urns are the commonest. A complete urn in the Requena Collection measures 78 centimeters in height, 78 centimeters in greatest width, and 45 centimeters at the mouth. Others are smaller. The extra large urns which were found at El Charral did not appear in my mound excavation. The urns are of thick, coarse sand or grit-tempered gray or yellow clay; many are finished with a red tinge. Some had flat, platter-like covers. The large urns contained principally adult burials, mostly single, but in two cases multiple; namely, one urn had two skulls and bones, another had seven skulls and miscellaneous bones. Most of the large urn burials are secondary, so far as can be told from the present confusion of bones in them. Two urns had definitely flexed burials; and in three direct burials the bones were neatly arranged in piles with the skulls on top, facing south.

The shallow urns are wide open-mouthed bowls of thick red-finish ware. The rims curve inward slightly and are plain. The sides converge to a constricted flat base. An urn of this same type, but deeper, might be considered as intermediary between the shallow and the deep urns, but it is so much closer to the former group that no distinction is made here. The shallow urns were used for primary child burial. All of them were accompanied by beads or a bowl (Table 1).

Three primary child burials were covered with inverted urns of the shallow or semi-deep type.

Direct burials, both primary and secondary, seem to have very little preparation. Even mortuary offerings are far less frequent with direct than with urn burials. Five of the primary burials were definitely flexed, seven extended, and the rest uncertain.

One platter burial, in which the infant bones were placed on a large clay "comal" type platter, is described later as a special burial. The Fragmentary Finds classification which completes Table 1 refers to isolated human bones found in the black layer.

Table 1 gives a summary of the relation of burial types to the age groups, mound strata, and mortuary offerings.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF BURIAL TYPES IN RELATION TO AGE GROUPING, MOUND STRATA, AND MORTUARY OFFERINGS

Burial Types	Age Grouping			Mound Strata					Mortuary Offerings	
	Child	Youth	Adult	Top Humus	Lower Humus	On Yellow	Yellow	Black	Bowls	Beads, etc.
Large Urn		2	19	12	5	2	2		1	7
Shallow Urn	5				1	3		1	1	4
Inverted Urn	3			1	1		1			2
Total Urn	8	2	19	13	7	5	3	1	2	13
Direct Primary	1	3	18	17	1	4			1	7
Direct Secondary		1	4	1	1	3				
Total Direct	1	4	22	18	2	7			1	7
Platter	1							1		1
Fragmentary Finds		3	3					6		
Total Burials and Finds	10	9	44	31	9	12	3	8	3	21

## BLACK LEVEL BURIALS

Referring again to Table 1 some analysis of the burials according to mound strata can be made. Burial in the black level is exceptional. It contains, however, all six of the fragmentary human bone finds which include a skeleton of a young child (41a) which shows no trace of formal burial, but rather suggests accident (i.e., in accord with the lacustrine theory), an isolated skull without jaw (36b), two femurs and one tibia, two mandibles, and a piece of skull cap. The two exceptions to the rule of no burial in the black layer are given below:—

A shallow urn burial (33a), containing the skeleton of a young child with many small beads, was located at 1.25 meters below the top surface, 1.10 meters above the undisturbed layer. It was definitely below the yellow layer (Fig. 2, No. 2), but still above the actual black refuse level which ends at 80 centimeters at this point. The urn had a bed of clay below it and some ash around it. It is a definite burial and stands in a class by itself because of its position below the regular burial level.

It is not sufficiently deep to destroy the interpretation of the black level as an under-water refuse deposit.

The platter-burial (37b) referred to above is 1.70 meters from the top and 80 centimeters from the undisturbed layer, placing it right on top of the black layer at this point. The child's skeleton was placed on a cooking platter, together with beads and seashell ornaments. The whole thing is cemented together with ash, giving a slight suggestion of cremation. There is no sign of intrusion. If one assumes that the mound was built after the waters had receded from beneath the pile-dwellings then this burial could be explained, but at present it stands as an inconsistent note in the general scheme.

#### YELLOW LEVEL BURIALS

Burials definitely a part of the yellow layer are rare. Of the four burials which are described as part of this layer, two are in large urns, one covered by an inverted urn, and one direct. The yellow layer (Fig. 2, No. 2) is the last cap (below the humus) of the mound construction and it is quite possible that enough of it was available at the time of a burial to erase signs of intrusion. One burial has yellow soil within the urn, confirming this view.

Burial 18a lies at 1 meter depth, actually on the yellow layer. It is a child's skeleton, accompanied by four kinds of beads and a stone frog. A shallow urn was inverted over it. It is the urn which separates the yellow from the humus at this point and thus suggests that the burial is more a part of the yellow layer.

Burial C16a is intrusive in the yellow layer. However, the indications of intrusion do not extend into the humus layer. It is a badly broken urn burial containing one adult skeleton. A layer of ash under the pottery fragments indicates that a fire had been built in the pit. Some large stones may have been part of the burial, although their position is disturbed.

Burial C15a is, however, definitely a part of the yellow layer as Fig. 6 indicates. It is stratigraphically lower than C16a and distinct from it, except in one place where only the urn sherds divide the two. Yellow clay covers it and fills part of the inside of the urn too. The urn contained seven adult skulls and various bones, obviously representing a secondary burial. There were neither artifacts nor evidences of fire.

A burial (C27a) without urn was uncovered on the top part of the yellow layer at 1 meter below the surface. The surrounding mixture of yellow dirt suggested that this burial might also be considered part of

the yellow layer. The skeleton was flexed with the head to the north. At the feet was a small bowl.

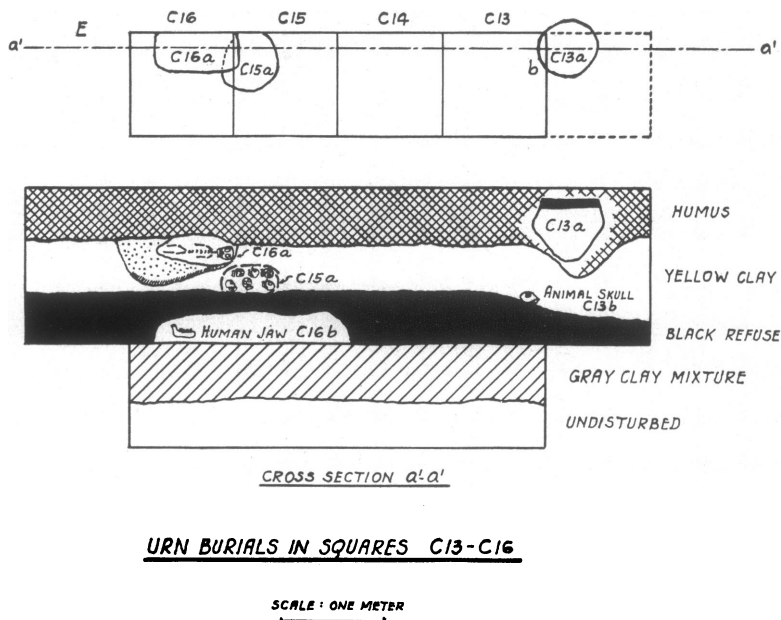


Fig. 6. Cross-Section of Squares C13-16 showing Burials (C13a, C15a, C16a), and Finds C13b and C16b.

#### BURIALS ON YELLOW

In most parts of the mound the humus is clearly distinguished from the yellow layer. Thus the burials, which were definitely at the base of the humus and resting on, but not in, the yellow layer, are distinguished from other humus burials. Table 1 shows the distribution of burial types in this section in which there are more shallow urn child burials and more secondary direct burials than in any other. Six of the twelve burials are accompanied by mortuary offerings, including a great variety of shell beads, a stone frog, and a pendant.

#### HUMUS BURIALS

By far the majority of burials is in the humus layer. Considered as a whole there are as many urn burials as direct burials in the humus (twenty of each), but when the humus is divided into an upper and



lower section there are more urn burials in the lower, more direct in the upper. The primary direct burials in the upper humus appear to be relatively more recent than the other burials.

Some of the skulls have artificial deformation of the Aymara type. In a few the frontal flattening is extreme, even to the point of making the frontal bone slightly concave. Of nine clear examples of this deformation, seven represent secondary urn burial and two secondary direct burial in which the bones were piled up and the skull placed on top. The primary direct burials do not have artificially deformed skulls, nor do all of the urn burials.

## THE COLLECTION

Doctor Requena's collection of complete specimens furnished a basis for further classification of the mound material. My excavated material was first restored in so far as possible and then descriptively classified. Because Doctor Requena's collection furnished types, many fragments of my own material could be identified. This has been done whenever the identification was relatively certain. Actually the mound trenches furnished very few complete bowls or figurines, so that most of the distributions given below are based on fragments.

Although the original classification of the excavated material was based on an analysis of Doctor Requena's collection, the system was kept flexible to include new types encountered in the mound. When the classification was completed it was discovered that a number of types represented in the Requena Collection were not found in the mound, and the reverse. Consequently, a new arrangement of types was made to include the mound material and exclude the non-mound material of Doctor Requena's collection. The final classification, based exclusively on mound material, is given here.

The material was first classified according to square and depth or stratum, always treating grave material separately. Then an arrangement was made by stratum alone, corresponding to numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 of Fig. 2, or humus, yellow cap, black refuse, and brown below black. However, the yellow stratum contained very little material and so hardly furnished evidence for distinct treatment. The brown and the black refuse layers were also virtually the same. Consequently, the analysis of the mound strata segregates two layers of possible distinction, the top half (composed of the humus and yellow) and the bottom half (composed of the black refuse and the brown layers).

The classification is rather detailed. The complexity of the material makes it impossible to simplify too much. Archaeological research in Venezuela is as yet in its infancy, and distributions and comparisons are based on scattered material. It is, therefore, premature to decide on significant traits, minimizing local variation. In a later section a résumé of the material from the mound is given, together with my idea of the picture presented. However, a single site is not sufficient for too elaborate conclusions; consequently, I present detail in this classification which, although not of great significance for this one mound, may well be of importance in the future. To say the least, it is for future workers with more information to decide in how far the classification of this mound material may be elaborated or simplified.

## CLAY ARTIFACTS

The distribution of all clay objects given in Table 2 indicates that the top half and bottom half of the mound have about the same number of specimens. Furthermore, the types of clay objects are in about the same proportion in both sections. Thus, unidentifiable sherds and identified bowl sherds are the most numerous in both sections, while figurines and amulets form a relatively small percentage in both sections. The significance of this rather natural distribution and proportion is to emphasize the equality of the two sections. If the bottom half contained strictly dwelling site material and the top half was limited to ceremonial remains, the normal proportions would not be expected in a comparison.

TABLE 2

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL CLAY OBJECTS

Object	Top Half	Bottom Half
Figurines	8.64	7.69
Amulets	1.01	1.45
Sherds	33.62	45.11
Bowl Sherds	28.28	30.89
Bowl Handles	6.18	4.17
Bowl Adornos	21.08	10.14
Miscellaneous	1.19	.54
Totals	(1181) 100.00	(1104) 99.99

## SHERDS

The sherds which could not be identified as belonging to any particular bowl type were grouped into general ware classes. Roughly speaking, the terms gray and redware cover most of the materials. A relatively thick grayware, while often unslipped, is sometimes finished with a gray slip which gives the slick feeling of graphite, and a silver-gray color. The grit or sand tempering is generally visible in this thick grayware. A thin gray brittle ware, rough to the touch, is seldom slipped. If this thin gray is subjected to considerable contact with fire it takes on a dull black color. A variant thick grayware has a slip with a reddish tinge. The same graphitic smoothness and the same silvery sheen is maintained.

A redware is distinguished by a bright colored red slip over a yellow or gray clay. A thick redware is of fairly coarse composition, but a thin redware has a fine texture. Yellow clay is a common base for the red

slip, and a yellow slip is also used. Certainly there is a sharp contrast between yellow and red on some of the figurines.

Table 3 shows that the redware, especially the thin red, is found almost exclusively in the top half. This is borne out in other clay objects as the accompanying tables will show. The grayware is a dominant characteristic of the bottom half, although not limited to it.

The principal decoration techniques are modeling, appliqué strips and pellets, and incision. Painting, except for the single color slips just mentioned, is virtually absent, although some figurines show both yellow and red.

TABLE 3

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNIDENTIFIABLE SHERDS

Ware	Top Half	Bottom Half
Gray	35.52	66.06
Thick Gray	27.46	60.04
Thin Gray	8.06	6.02
Black	20.65	17.87
Thick Reddish Finish	2.77	9.04
Red	37.28	5.02
Thick Red	15.62	5.02
Thin Red	21.66	
Yellow	3.78	2.01
Total	(397) 100.00	(498) 100.00

## BOWL TYPES

*Type A, Shallow, Open Bowls.* This is a group of shallow bowls with rim diameters, as great or almost as great as the body diameters, with height much smaller than width, and with flat bases. The last qualification distinguishes them from the shallow, hollow base bowls.

*Type A1, Straight Rim.* An open bowl with a plain rim is found in both top and bottom halves of the mound, though most frequently in the bottom (Fig. 7). The sides are vertical near the rim and then converge sharply in a concave curve to a constricted flat base. The greatest diameter of the bowl is at the rim. This shape is found in both gray and redware. One or two rim adornos<sup>1</sup> are common (characteristically Type B1c), but handles are not found. On the redware types the Type C adornos occur. While most of these bowls are plain, one variant has a row of double punched, short appliqué strips around the sides.

*Type A2, Curved Sides.* This bowl is like the previous one, except

<sup>1</sup> See pages 97-106 for adorno classification.

that the sides curve in at the rim instead of being vertical, making the greatest diameter at a point below the rim. However, the open effect

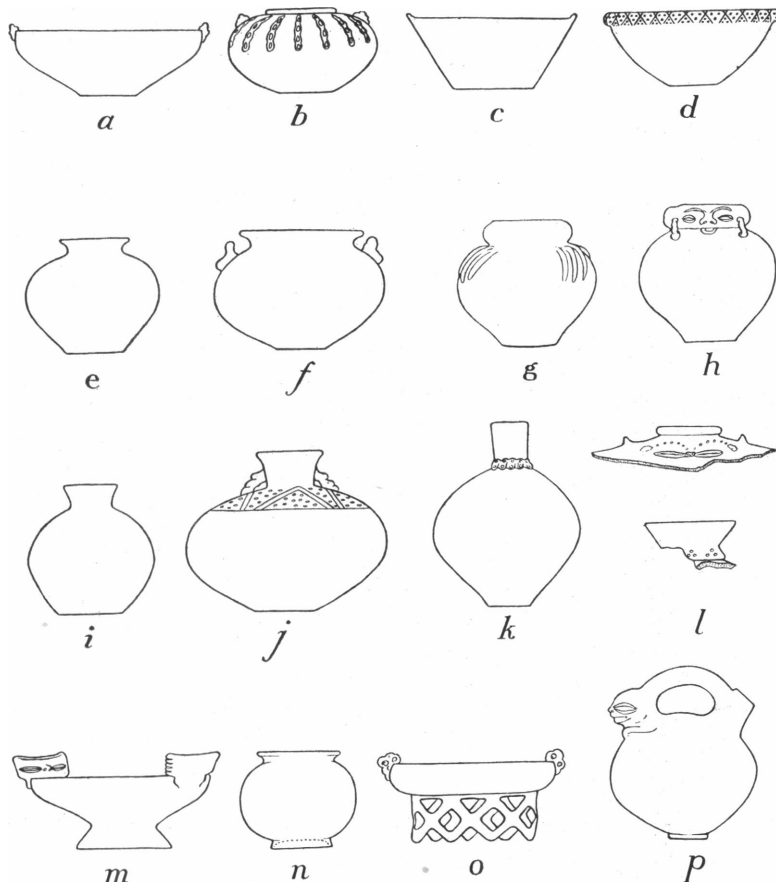


Fig. 7. *a* (41.0-6682), *c-f* (41.0-6437, 6662, 6315, 6294), *h-j* (41.0-7110, 6038, 6719), *l* (41.0-6680, 6684), *o-p* (41.0-6127, 6943). Outlines of Bowl Types. *a*, Type A1; *b*, Type A2; *c*, Type A3; *d*, Type A4; *e*, Type B1; *f*, Type B2; *g*, Type B3, plain; *h*, Type B3, face; *i*, Type C1a; *j*, Type C1b; *k*, Type C1c; *l*, Type C2; *m*, Type D1; *n*, Type D2; *o*, Type D3; *p*, Type E.

is not obscured by this constriction of the rim diameter. The rims are usually plain, although a groove around the outside is not uncommon. A "wish-bone" (Type A)<sup>1</sup> handle, or rarely an adorno, is on

<sup>1</sup> See pages 106-109 for handle classification.

each side of this bowl. Punched appliqué strips, or appliqué pellets are also used as decoration. This shape is found in gray and redware.

*Type A3, Straight Sides.* This is a bowl with straight sides which diverge from a flat base to a maximum rim diameter. The rim is plain on the outside and edge, but has a raised band which encircles the inside, and is decorated with flat lugs of Type D adorno. A variant rim type for this group of bowls is one that turns in at a right angle to the flat outside of the bowl forming a ledge about three-quarters of an inch wide. There are a few with perfectly plain rims as well. Both gray and redware are used.

*Type A4, Hollow Rim.* This is an open bowl with curved sides which has a rounded bulging rim, hollow on the inside, and decorated with incised lines and punched holes on the outside.

*Type B, Flaring Rim Bowls.* This is a group composed of the common globular-bodied bowls with flat bases and flaring rims. As a group, it is not as frequent as Type A, but by percentage it occurs in about the same quantities in the top and bottom halves of the mound.

*Type B1, Small Bowl.* A small olla with a flat base, evenly rounded sides, and slightly constricted mouth with a wide flaring rim is generally of thick grayware, although a thin redware type is also found.

*Type B2, Deep, Wide-Mouthed Bowl.* The wide mouth with its flat diverging rim distinguishes this bowl from Type B1. The bulging sides and the flat base are, however, the same. Most vessels of this type are plain gray. A subtype has a raised, punch-decorated collar which encircles the base of the rim on the outside. A second subtype has two small flat loop handles which extend from the rim to the body. In the Requena Collection two, three, and four handles occur on these wide-mouthed bowls.

*Type B3, Bulging Collar Bowls.* In simple description this is a flat-bottomed globular-bodied bowl with a bulging constricted collar. The bulging collar is small in comparison with the body and when it is decorated with appliqué eyes, nose, ears, and arms, it gives the appearance of a human head on a bowl body. Both plain and face types are found, the latter being more frequent. In the Requena Collection the face types may be further modified by the modeling of an alligator head and tail on the collar bulge, which serves as the animal's body.

*Type B4, Ollas.* Some large ollas are of the common, flat-bottomed, globular-bodied, flaring rim type. Perhaps their true frequency is not indicated by Table 4 because many fragments which might have been part of large ollas have been treated as plain sherds.



*Type C, Constricted Neck Bowls.* Another general group is formed by bowls with constricted necks. Since a majority of the vessels from the mound are of the open-mouthed type, this group becomes distinctive by contrast. Both high and low neck types are included. There is some variety in body shape, but the rule is still a flat base and globular body. This group is mainly redware and is most frequent in the top half of the mound.

*Type C1, High Neck.* One group of bowls has a high neck and a flaring rim. The body is globular, and the base flat. Handles are rare. Many of these bowls are plain, especially in the gray variety. Others, generally redware, however, have either a band of incised design or a raised and punched collar around the base of the neck. The punch marks and incision lines of the decoration are very fine. Raised decoration of petal-like pellets is also used.

*Type C2, Low Neck.* These are exclusively redware. The bowl is more truncated heart-shaped than globular, with the mouth constricted and the rim modified by a raised ridge or a low flare. Fine punch and incision work, as well as appliqué pellets are used as decoration around the mouth.

*Type C3, Ollas.* Ollas with constricted mouths and high flaring rims are rather common.

*Type D, Hollow Base Bowls.* All bowls with hollow bases are included in this group. All are shallow open bowls, mostly of redware, and occur predominantly in the top half.

*Type D1, Small Stand.* This bowl is very much like the shallow, open type, A1b, except that the flat base is replaced by a flaring, hollow stand. The bowl sides are vertical from the plain rim, and converge sharply towards the base. The Type C adorno is characteristic of this group.

*Type D2, Wide Ring Stand.* A deeper bowl with flaring rim and slightly bulging body has a base with a diameter almost as great as the body width. The base is hollowed out, leaving a projected, slightly flaring ring. This style is rare in the collection. The Requena Collection contains a few bowls of this type, painted in brown or red-on-white, but the mound specimens are plain.

*Type D3, Open-work Stand.* One group of bowls very much like Type D1 has various shaped holes cut through the hollowed, flaring base, which gives it an open-work appearance. It is of redware with Type C adornos and is limited to the top half of the mound. Also included in Type D3, however, is a grayware pottery base or stand formed

TABLE 4  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BOWL TYPES

Type	Top Half	Bottom Half
A Shallow Open Bowl	52.39	75.66
A1 Straight Rim	29.34	41.35
A1a Gray	21.56	40.76
A1b Red	7.78	.59
A2 Curved Sides	17.36	30.79
A2a Gray	13.17	30.50
A2b Red	4.19	.29
A3 Straight Sides	5.09	2.93
A4 Hollow Rim	.60	.58
B Flaring Rim Bowls	15.57	15.83
B1 Small Bowl	1.80	1.17
B2 Deep Wide Mouth	2.40	7.04
B2a Plain		1.76
B2b Collared	.60	5.28
B2c Handled	1.80	
B3 Bulging Collar Bowls	11.38	6.16
B3a Plain	2.40	
B3b Modeled Face	8.98	6.16
B4 Ollas		1.46
C Constricted Neck Bowls	14.67	4.40
C1 High Neck	10.18	3.81
C1a Plain	2.39	2.05
C1b Incised	2.39	.88
C1c Raised Collar	5.39	.88
C2 Low Neck	3.89	
C3 Ollas	.60	.59
D Hollow Base Bowls	14.97	1.76
D1 Small Stand	12.57	.29
D2 Wide Ring Stand	.90	
D3 Open-work Stand	1.50	1.47
E Double-spouted Jars	1.20	1.47
F Toy Vessels	1.20	.88
Totals	(334) 100.00	(341) 100.00

of several oblique bars connecting a ring base to the bottom of the bowl, again achieving an open-work pattern.

*Type E, Double-spouted Jars.* These jars suggest a resemblance to some of the Peruvian types. A globular, flat-bottomed bowl is capped with a bulging section from which protrude two spouts connected by a flat handle. One or both spouts may be modeled or fillet-decorated to represent a head. The bulging section around the spouts is usually

decorated with incisions. One variant has a rounded, hollow handle which loops from the top of the head of one modeled spout to a point just behind the other spout. Most of these bowls are of either red or yellow ware.

*Type F, Toy Vessels.* Most of the regular bowls are imitated in miniature toy vessels. Perhaps they do not form a distinct group, but it is less confusing to class them all together than to describe each as a variant of a regular type.

Table 4 gives the distribution and frequencies of these bowl types. Type A is most frequent and most characteristic of the bottom half of the mound, particularly in the grayware variety of Type A1. Type B is fairly equally distributed, with a slight predominance of the plain bowl types in the bottom half and of the bulge-below-rim (Type B3) in the top half. The constricted mouth and the hollow base bowls (Types C and D) are distinctive characteristics of the top half. A summary of these distinctions is given later.

#### ADORNOS

The adornos were probably intended as decorative elements. There is some indication that they may have served as handles too, and in some cases the distinction between handle and adorno is arbitrary. However, many could not have served as handles both because of their position and because of their flimsy attachment. The Spanish word *adorno* ("adornment") seems particularly descriptive of these decorative attachments.

Although mention has been made of adornos in relation to certain bowl types, the adornos themselves have been reserved for special classification. Because they were stuck on to bowls as separate units in the manufacturing process, they become detached easily, and are usually found isolated from the bowls. The adornos present a great variety of styles. The classification which follows is a condensation of many types into loose general categories which may be serviceable for more extended comparisons. Table 5 shows the distribution and frequency of the types described here.

*Type A, Body Adornos.* This category (Fig. 8) includes those adornos which are attached to the body of the vessels in contrast to Type B which are attached to the rims. This type, more than the others, is suggestive of handles. Some side adornos resemble the typical Inca lugs.

*Type A1, Knob Variants.* There are many of these. The simplest

form is a plain, undecorated knob, rounded rectangular in shape and narrowest at the point of attachment. Another very much like this is modified, by simple cuts, into the rough semblance of an animal head. This head has a trisected crest formed by two vertical cuts, and a mouth formed by a horizontal cut. Elaborations of this simple head are also found. A round projecting knob variant is hollowed out in the

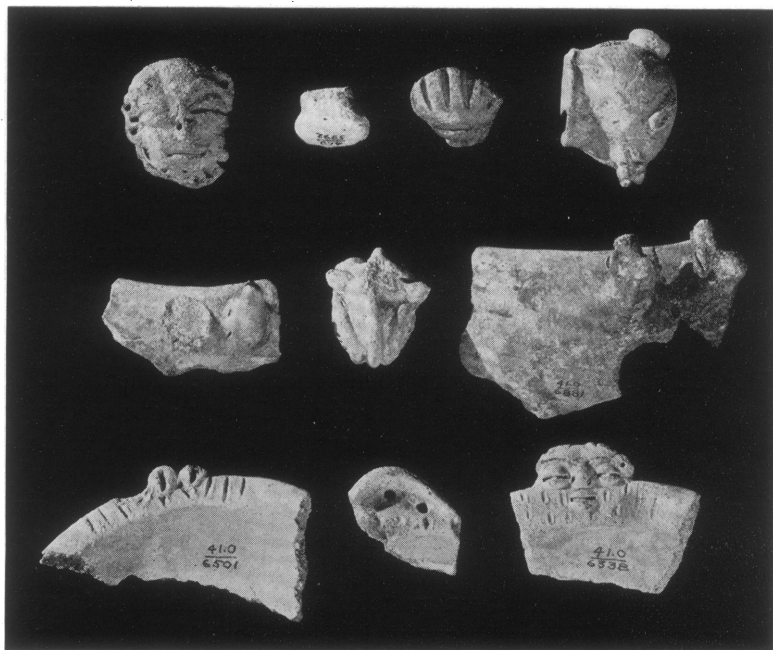


Fig. 8 (41.0-6480, 5992, 6739, 6310, 6364, 5962, 6881, 6501, 6159, 6338). Adornos of Types A and D. *Top Row*, 1, Type A2, head; 2, Type A1, plain; 3, Type A1, rough animal head; 4, Type A2, animal head (hollow). *Middle Row*, 1, Type A3, plain; 2, Type A2, complete animal; 3, Type A3, heads. *Bottom Row*, 1, Type D, rim pellets; 2, Type D, pinched rim; 3, Type D, head type.

center and decorated around the edge with punched pellets of clay. Although not a knob form, a flat triangular lug is included in this group. The base of the triangle is attached horizontally to the body of the bowl and the rounded apex curls up slightly. An elaborate variation of this triangular type has a face depicted on the upper flat surface by means of filleted eyes, nose, and mouth. Other minor variations occur. The frequency of the variant types is as follows:—

	Gray	Red
Plain Knob	9	2
Rough Animal Head	40	3
Hollowed Knob	3	
Triangular	4	3
Minor Variations	4	
Totals	60	8

TABLE 5

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY ADORNO TYPES

Type	Top Half	Bottom Half
A Body Adornos	27.31	41.07
A1 Knob Variants	17.67	22.32
A2 Modeled	4.02	7.14
A3 Double Projections	.80	7.14
A4 Rim Types on Body	4.82	4.46
B Rim Adornos	28.92	47.32
B1 On the Rim (Animal)	20.88	36.61
B1a Horizontally Crested	8.03	9.82
B1b Vertically Crested	7.63	16.96
B1c Rounded Head	5.22	9.82
B2 Creeping Over Rim (Animal)	8.03	10.71
B2a Crested	4.42	5.36
B2b Cylindrical Projection	3.61	5.36
C Wide Rim Adornos (Redware)	32.53	.89
D Flat Rim Lugs	3.61	10.71
E Modeled Human Figure on Body	1.61	
F Ridged-bulge on Body (Hollow)	5.62	
G Finished Modeled Head	.40	
Totals	(249) 100.00	(112) 99.99

*Type A2, Modeled.* This group includes both well modeled heads and complete figures used as bowl body adornos. Some of the heads show elaborate modeling. Identification of the modeled forms is difficult, although one appears to be a human head, one a cat, two a big deer-like animal, and one is like an alligator. Two of the adornos are hollow, the rest solid. The complete animals are fairly well executed. Some represent frogs, but the rest are unidentifiable. One puma-like animal in yellowware has the chin up towards the rim and the body in stylized form with two feet. The conventionalization and the careful technique place this last in a unique class. The frequencies are:—

	Gray	Red	Yellow
Animal Heads	9		3
Complete Animals	3	1	2
Totals	12	1	5

*Type A3, Double Projections.* Some adornos occur in pairs set closely together distinguishing them from other adorno types even though the actual units of the set are not in themselves new types. Most of the adornos of this group are, indeed, like the "rough animal head" style of Type A1, except that the crests are not trisected and two eyes are punched in. Two of these little heads are placed right next to each other on the bowl and thus form a pair, although not actually connected. This type includes eight (seven gray, one red) of the ten examples of the group, and the remaining two are specials. One is a set of gray cones, placed horizontally. Each cone curves upward as it tapers to a dull point. The other exception is a pair of two gray animal heads, of cone shape, fillet eyes, and mouths which project upward abnormally.

*Type A4, Rim Types on Body.* Most of the body adornos are distinct from the rim types. However, it is inconceivable that there would not be some overlapping, and this class covers precisely that. The animal with the cylindrical projection (Type B2b) is found. The animal with the single vertical crest (Type B1b) is also represented. Other animals built up by modeling, appliqué pellets, and punch incisions are occasionally found. The frequencies are:—

	Gray	Yellow	Red
Animal with Cylindrical Projection	2		
Animal with Vertical Crest	5	1	
Animal with Double Crest	4		2
Frog (?)	2		
Miscellaneous	1		
Totals	14	1	2

*Type B, Rim Adornos.* These adornos include all those, attached to the rims of vessels, which are either animals or animal heads executed, roughly speaking, in the round (Fig. 9). The group can best be described by examining its component elements.

*Type B1, On the Rim.* There is a contrast between the adornos placed actually on the rim (across or along), and those, like Type B2, which start on the side and extend over the rim. Further subdivisions are made on the type of animal represented by the adorno. Details vary widely, but there are a few rather consistent general types.

*Type B1a, Horizontally Crested.* The first group of animals are adorned with crests, usually thin, flat, notched projections, which run horizontally across the head. The heads themselves face in and across

the rim. One group has only a single horizontal crest, while the other has a bifurcated crest which almost becomes two distinct crests in some adornos. Another adorno group included here is like the side adorno (Type A1), of the rough-modeled, crested-animal-head form, and faces out from the bowl. The three types which form this group occur as follows:—

	Gray	Red	Yellow	
Head with Single Horizontal Crest	2	3	3	(faces in)
Head with Bifurcated Horizontal Crest	5	8	7	(faces in)
Head with Single Horizontal Crest (A1)	2		1	(faces out)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals	9	11	11	

*Type B1b, Vertically Crested.* The essential difference between this group and the last is that the crest is placed vertically along the head (front to back), rather than across it. Variations come in the number of crests. There are single vertically crested heads running both across the rim and parallel to it. A double vertically crested head faces in across the rim. Finally, there is a triple vertically crested head which faces out across the rim. The frequencies are:—

	Gray	Red	Yellow	
Single Vertically Crested	6		3	(faces in)
Single Vertically Crested along Rim	5			(faces along)
Double Vertically Crested	6	1	3	(faces in)
Triple Vertically Crested	8	4	3	(faces out)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals	25	5	9	

*Type B1c, Rounded Head.* A final group is composed of plain, rounded animal heads without crests of any kind. These are better modeled than the other groups. The only major variation is in position, one group facing in across the rim, the other facing out across the rim.

	Gray	Red
Rounded Head facing in	8	3
Rounded Head facing out	12	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	20	4

*Type B2, Creeping over Rim.* Small-bodied animals with big heads descriptively appear to be creeping over the rims in this group of adornos. The body is on the side of the vessel and the head projects over the rim.

*Type B2a, Crested.* One part of this substyle has a single hori-

zontal crest, and another part has a triple vertical crest. The first is more important numerically:—

	Gray	Red
Horizontally Crested	14	1
Vertically Crested	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	15	2

*Type B2b, Cylindrical Projection.* A group of creeping animal adornos has a cylindrical projection from the head. This seems to represent the snout of some animals and just a head elaboration of others. The cylinders are straight, concave, convex, and knobbed. They project both straight up and straight back. While this group presents some variety it still has this one trait in common. Out of fifteen specimens, eleven are gray, three are red, and one yellow.

*Type C, Wide Rim Adornos.* This type adorno (Fig. 10) extends along the rim, but is quite distinct from Type B. The general description of an adorno of this type is a thin, elongated rectangle, decorated with slight modeling, fine incised lines and small punched holes. All are of red slipped or yellowware. These adornos are limited to the top half of the mound.

Although these adornos form a distinct group when contrasted with other types, there still remains considerable variety within the class. The simplest type is a plain, flat, rectangular piece, without further modification. Most of these adornos curve back at each end and have a dip in the top edge which accentuates the corner points. Some adornos are simply modified with notches or points. Another subdivision of the Type C adornos is a group with a simple face on the front side. The face has elongated fillet eyes, a small round double punched nose, and often no mouth at all. Some of these adornos have a plain band crest above the face. Other faces are more elaborate. One type is surmounted with a crest of bird heads. A single exception has two hands and short arms which set the adorno off from the rim of the bowl.

Another group is modified with circles and dots and slight modeling to resemble an animal face. Considerable variety is attained by slight changes in the outline. Then there is a set of better modeled animal heads, front view, with double-stepped bodies. One set has the animal's ears depicted by bird outlines.

A general summary of the variation in C adornos is given below:—



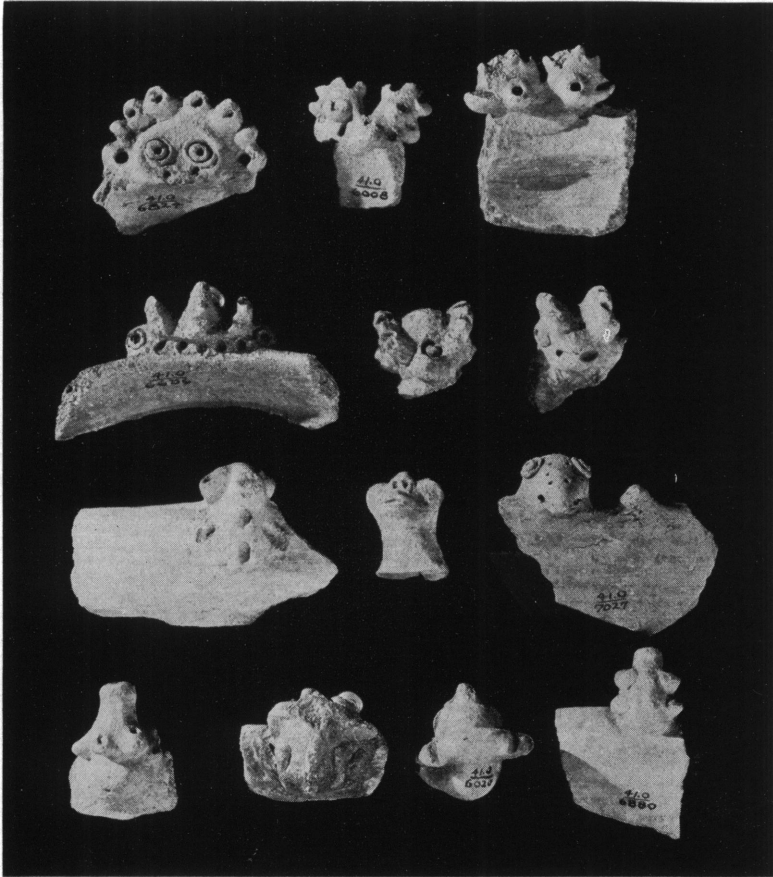


Fig. 9 (41.0-6824, 6008, 6845, 6636, 5960, 6094, 6455, 6563, 7027, 5990, 6906, 6020, 6880). Adornos of Type B. *Top Row*, Horizontal crests, 1, Type B1a, horizontal crest; 2-3, Type B1a, bifurcated crest. *Second Row*, Vertically crested, 1, Type B1b, triple vertical crest; 2-3, Type B1b, double vertical crest. *Third Row*, Rounded head, 1, Type B1c, head facing out; 2-3, Type B1c, head facing in. *Bottom row*, Creeping over rim, 1, Type B2b; 2-3, Type B2a; 4, Type B2b.

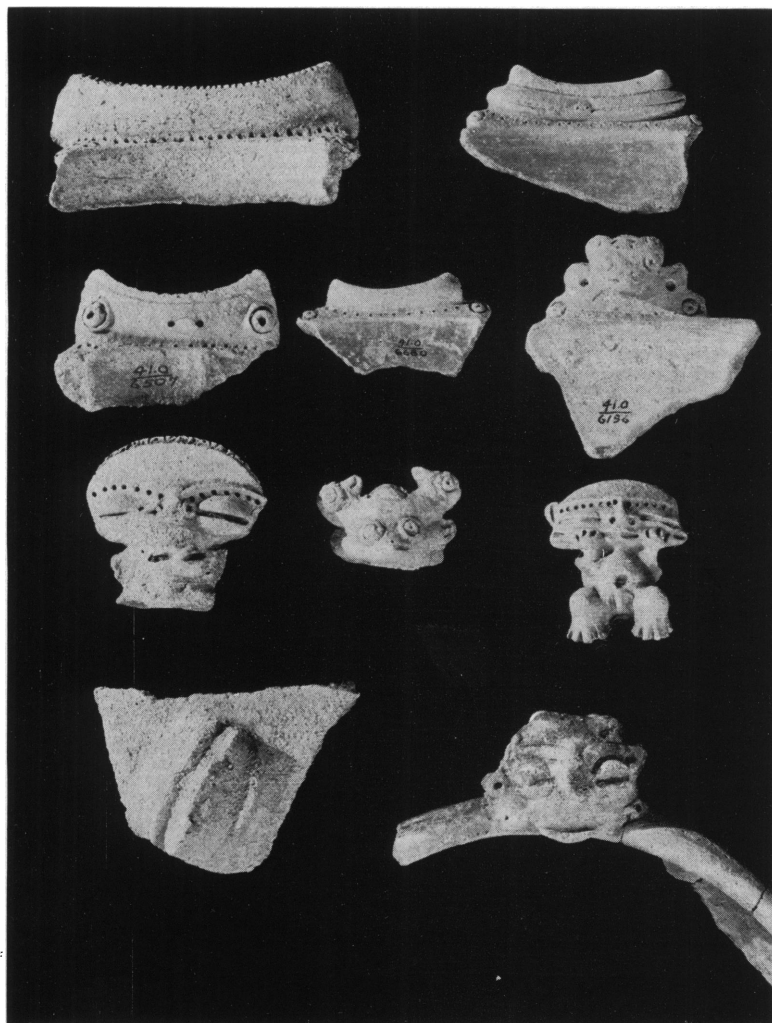


Fig. 10 (41.0-6853, 6711, 6507, 6680, 6196, 6720, 6198, 6543, 6784, 7147). Adornos of Types C, E, F, G. *Top Row*, Wide rim adornos, 1, Type C, plain; 2, Type C, simple face. *Second Row*, 1, Type C, simple face; 2, Type C, slightly modeled, plain; 3, Type C, animal with stepped body. *Third Row*, 1, Type E, modeled figure; 2, Type C, animal head; 3, Type E, modeled figure. *Bottom Row* 1, Type F, ridged bulge; 2, Type G, modeled head.

	Red	Yellow
Plain Elongated Adornos	5	5
Slightly Modified Plain	5	2
Simple Face	8	2
Simple Face with Plain Crest	7	6
Elaborate Face	5	1
Simple Animal Face	8	1
Animal Head, Double Step Body	17	6
Totals	55	23

*Type D, Flat Rim Lugs.* Small lugs on flat rims are classed together as one group of adornos (Fig. 8). One type consists of small appliqué pellets, either single or double, on the flat edge of a rim. Another type has the rim pinched out to form a small lug. Finally, one more elaborate group has the rim lug decorated with holes, notches, and appliqué pellets. These adornos are mostly of grayware and occur principally in the bottom half. The frequency of subtypes is as follows:—

	Gray	Red
One or More Appliqué Pellets	8	3
Pinched-out Rim Lug	6	1
Elaborated Rim Lug	3	
Totals	17	4

*Type E, Modeled Human Figure on Body.* A group of four adornos are solid, well-modeled human figurine types, but intended as attachments for the sides of vessels (Fig. 10). One set of two is of the "canoe" shaped head type, with fillet eyes and mouth, hands on chin, knees bent. The others are of the oval head figurine type.

*Type F, Ridged-bulge on Body (Hollow).* This group is not really of the adorno type, since it is a bowl decoration made by pushing out a bulge from the inside of the bowl, and then modifying the bulge thus formed with three or four appliqué strip ridges, a groove, or a series of pellets (Fig. 10). Twelve out of fourteen are of the ridge type (ten gray, one yellow, one red). These adornos occur on the lower part of the body of some Type B3 bowls, and on some urns.

*Type G, Finished Modeled Head.* This is a well-finished, modeled human head (Fig. 10). It is hollow on the inside and there is a well finished opening at the neck. It is obviously not a figurine head, but perhaps it is not an adorno either, as there is no point of contact for attachment.

The distribution given in Table 5 shows that the Type A and B adornos occur in both halves of the mound, being predominant in the bottom half. Subtypes of A and B are distributed in about the same ratio as the types, with the exception of the double projections (Type A3) and the vertically crested rim adornos (Type B1b) which are particularly dominant in the bottom half. The bottom half also contains a high percentage of the Type D adornos. However, the Type C, E, and F adornos occur almost exclusively in the top half. The distributions all seem to show distinct types, exclusively in the top half, and general types predominantly in the bottom half.

#### HANDLES

Handles are abundant in the collection, although many types of bowls in the mound site have none. The similarity between some adornos and handles has already been pointed out. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Type A handles, which most closely resemble adornos, are the most frequent handle type. The handles fall into four distinct types (Fig. 11).

*Type A, Wishbone.* The term "wishbone" describes the outline of this type of horizontal body handle. The plain form is very much like a wishbone, but the resemblance fades as greater modification is used. These handles are formed of two branches which meet in a dull point. An opening is left between the branches. It is this opening which distinguishes the handles from the adornos, according to my classification.

*Type A1, Plain and Punched.* The plain type is a simple wishbone shape with rounded branches. This simple form is modified with punch marks.

	Gray	Yellow
Plain	13	1
Punched	8	1
Totals	21	2

*Type A2, Secondary Projections.* The simple shape of Type A1 is modified with secondary projections, appliqué knobs, and punch marks, until the opening becomes almost obscured, and the handle approaches the adorno in appearance.

	Gray	Red	Yellow
Secondary Knobs	20	1	
Secondary Knobs and Punch	10	1	2
Totals	30	2	2

*Type A3, Cylindrical Projections.* Another modification of the handles has the cylindrical projection, so characteristic of adorno Type B2b. On the handle a plain or knobbed cylinder replaces the dull point of the wishbone-type. There are thirteen grayware handles and one redware.

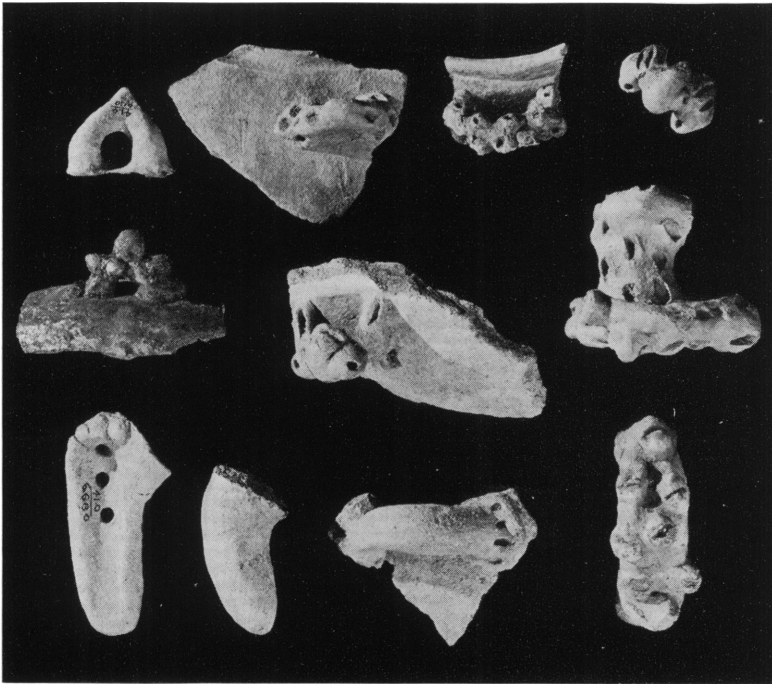


Fig. 11 (41.0-6110, 6235, 6406, 6459, 6793, 6919, 6498, 6680, 6571, 7018, 6460). Handle Types. *Top Row*, 1, Type A1, plain; 2, Type A1, punched; 3, Type A2, secondary projection; 4, Type A4, bird head. *Middle Row*, 1, Type A3, cylindrical projection; 2, Type A4, bird head; 3, Type C, multiple branch. *Bottom Row*, 1-2, Type D, solid projection; 3, Type B3, horizontal loop; 4, Type B2, irregular loop.

*Type A4, Animal or Bird Head.* A few handles have modeled animal or bird heads on the ends. A vertically crested animal, an animal without crest, a modeled bird's head and wings, are all represented. Since the position of these handles is always on the body (never on the rim), the adorno type which most closely approximates them is A4, "rim type on body."

*Type B, Loop Handles.* True flat loop handles are not typical of the mound sites. In this report a variety of handles is loosely classified as loop, but for comparative work the subtypes will be more serviceable.

*Type B1, Small Flat Loop.* This is a small flat loop handle which extends from below the edge of a flaring rim to the vessel body. It is typical of bowl Type B2c. The top side of the small handle is sometimes concave. Obviously such a small handle was decorative rather than functional. Almost all are grayware.

*Type B2, Irregular Rim to Bowl.* These are rounded handles which extend vertically from below the rim border to the body. Most of these are irregularly shaped, some even looking like wishbone-types in vertical positions. Four are gray and four are yellow.

*Type B3, Large Horizontal Loop.* A group is composed of round loop handles placed horizontally on the body of a bowl. A knob or flare, often decorated with incisions, forms the contact of handle and bowl body. Appliqué pellets on the handle are a variation. Six handles are grayware, three red, and four yellow.

*Type B4, Small Button Shape.* Included here, although technically not a loop handle, are two yellowware, perforated button-lugs placed at the angle of the rim and the body. The buttons are decorated with grooves along the flat top.

*Type C, Multiple Branch.* Some round handles have three or four branches. A plain form is an angular horizontal loop (Type B3) with another branch which extends upward. Another group is composed of modeled animals with the body and modeled head forming the handle loop, and the four legs forming the handle attachments.

*Type D, Solid Projection.* Solid conical curved handles project from the sides of some thick open bowls. Two were plain; two had branches as if in imitation of deer horns; two were flat, shallow-grooved longitudinally, and pierced with three holes; one was hollow, like a spout and slightly modeled in phallic form.

Table 6 gives the mound distribution of the pottery handles. The wishbone (Type A) handles are most frequent in the bottom half, especially the plain ones (Type A1). The secondary projections are, on the other hand, most frequent in the top half. Loop handles too are found mostly in the top half, except for the large horizontal loop (Type B3) which is prominent in the bottom half. Types C and D are less frequent than the Types A and B, and each is more characteristic of the top than the bottom half.

TABLE 6  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY HANDLE TYPES

Type	Top Half	Bottom Half
A Wishbone	57.53	80.43
A1 Plain and Punched	6.85	39.13
A2 Secondary Projections	35.62	17.39
A3 Cylindrical Projection	8.22	17.39
A4 Animal or Bird	6.85	6.52
B Loop	28.77	15.22
B1 Small Flat Loop	9.59	
B2 Irregular Rim to Bowl	9.59	2.17
B3 Large, Horizontal Loop	8.22	13.04
B4 Small, Button Shape	1.37	
C Multiple Branch	4.11	2.17
C1 Plain	1.37	
C2 Animal	2.74	2.17
D Solid Projection	9.59	2.17
Totals	(73) 100.00	(46) 99.99

#### FIGURINES

Figurines are typical of all sites around Lake Valencia and consequently are well represented in the collection of Doctor Requena. His collection contains many types not found in my mound excavation, suggesting that distribution studies of figurines will prove important. Table 7 shows the simplified classification of the mound figurine types and gives their frequencies. Minor variations are discussed in the following description of types.

The figurines are first classified according to the very general characteristic of position: standing; cylindrical body (i.e., head on cylindrical body without distinct limbs); seated (Fig. 12). Each of these groups is divided into a hollow and solid subtype. Further consideration is based on head shape, ware, decorative treatment, etc. In most figurines the head, body, and limbs are modeled separately and then stuck together. Features, headdress, limbs, and other details are added in appliqué technique. Further decoration is accomplished with punched holes and incised lines. The legs may be modeled and the arms are usually appliqué strips. Without exception, the figurines from the mound excavation are feminine. While some figurines are plain gray or yellow, the majority are colored red over the body and yellow on the face and upper chest. The red coloring is not the same as the

redware which is also represented in figurines. All figurines, with one or two exceptions, may be classified as crude, rather poorly modeled, and stylized.

*Type A, Standing.* Standing figurines are the most frequent type. The heads are usually large and placed on thin, elongated bodies with appliqué arms and spreading, bulbous legs.



Fig. 12 (41.0-6573, 7002, 6029, 5948, 6476, 6013, 7004). Figurine Types. *Top Row*, 1, Type A2, solid standing figurine with oval head; 2, Type C2, solid seated figurine with oval head; 3, Type C1, hollow seated figurine with modeled head; 4, Type B2, solid cylindrical body figurine, with round head. *Bottom Row*, 1, Type A1a, hollow standing figurine with oval head; 2, Type B1, hollow cylindrical body figurine with oval head; 3, Type C1, hollow seated figurine with canoe head.

*Type A1, Hollow.* Hollow standing figurines are the most common type. The group conforms to the general description of figurines given above. Variation occurs principally in head shape.

*Type A1a, Oval Head.* The figurines with oval-shaped heads are



typical of the hollow-standing group. The body is long and narrow, spreading out to form the bulbous legs. Most of the figurines are steatopygous. The arms are very small in proportion to the rest of the body and are appliqué strips. The hands rest on the chin, or on the hips. The fingers are slits, five in number, and slightly modeled. The eyes, mouth, and sex features are oval appliqué pellets with an incised slit. The nose is a modeled appliqué pellet with two punches. The punched brow ridges branch out from the nose. The ears are formed by one or two side loops, but are not modeled. Collar decoration is common, probably representing necklaces. This type figurine varies tremendously in size from about 7 centimeters to over 55 centimeters. Fragments of the larger sizes were rare in the mound.

One variant of this type has a high crest which converts the oval shaped head into a half circle. This head was elaborately designed and in distinct redware. A unique grayware figurine has a rectangular head shape and should really form a distinct subtype. In contrast to the over-sized oval heads, this figurine has a head which is only slightly wider than the body, flat on top, and roughly rectangular in shape.

*Type A1b, Canoe Head.* A second figurine type is virtually the same as the first (Type A1a), but with a "canoe-shaped" head. This shape head, like an inverted canoe, is described in detail below in the section on figurine heads. The same body and limb treatment is followed, the same steatopygia, the same position of the arms. Most of these figurines are well finished. Incision is a common decoration and all have a red finish. Table 8 shows they are found only in the top half.

*Type A1c, Round Head.* Another standing, hollow, figurine group is distinguished by a round, relatively small head. One set of four grayware figurines differs from the preceding types only in this round head. However, another set of eight figurines in this group can be distinguished from the preceding types in several other ways. They are definitely made of thin redware. The heads are round, but more modeled, even the features being partly modeled and partly appliqué. The head is well proportioned to the body. The arms are more carefully modeled than in the other figurines and placed with the hands on the hips. The legs are bulbous at the hips, with upper limbs and lower limbs modeled. The feet are shaped.

It will be noticed in Table 8 that this group of figurines is limited to the top half of the mound. Those made of redware are typical of other ceramics of the top half.

*Type A2, Solid.* The solid figurines of the standing type are much

smaller than the hollow ones. The legs are shorter and not bulbous. In other respects, the treatment is much the same as in the hollow figurines. Although oval-shaped heads on solid standing figurines were common in the Requena Collection, only one was found in my mound excavations. Requena's were brown colored, mine gray. Three have canoe-shaped heads, of which group one figurine is decidedly prominent in the abdomen as if pregnant. In three, head and body are made in one piece instead of two. The legs are short, the head thin and round.

*Type B, Cylindrical Body.* Some figurines have cylindrical or barrel-shaped bodies with oval or round heads. Legs and arms may both be indicated in the appliqué technique. The base of the body is flat. Both hollow and solid types are found.

*Type B1, Hollow.* The hollow variety is mostly of grayware, sometimes with a reddish finish. The usual range of head shapes is found, with the exception of the canoe shape. Six have oval heads of typical style. The bodies of this group have dwarfed, appliqué limbs, and an appliqué collar around the neck. Four have round heads, broken-slit eyes, a punched collar, and no limbs indicated. Three have narrow rectangular shaped heads. The bodies are barrel-shaped. No limbs are depicted, but the female sex marking is prominent. Two others are exceptions. One has a well modeled head, with a bulging forehead, a prominent, modeled chin, and ring nose. The body is bulbous. The female sex marking is prominent and the flat base is modeled at the back to indicate buttocks.

The other exceptional piece does not belong in this group, but is included here because it is the only example of its class. It is a hollow, cylindrically shaped figurine with three short projections at the base forming a tripod rest. The facial features in appliqué technique are placed directly on the top part of the body; the head is not otherwise distinguished. Two buds on the sides possibly indicate arms. No sex is indicated. The mouth is V-shaped. The whole figurine is a reddish-brown color with a smooth finish. Small pebble rattles are on the inside. This specimen was found in the lowest brown (Fig. 2, No. 4) layer of the mound.

*Type B2, Solid.* Solid figurines with cylindrical bodies are not common. Only four were found in my excavation. Two were quite ordinary, oval-shaped heads on solid cylindrical bodies with flat bases, and appliqué arms with the hands on the chin. Another was a redware specimen with a modeled, semi-canoe-shaped head. The face is surmounted by a smooth red straight crest. The eyes are appliqué;

the nose, a pellet with two holes; the brows, a row of punched holes; and the mouth, four grooves forming a broken cross. The final example of this class is a figurine, head missing, with an exceptionally long, cylindrical body, with two projecting lugs for feet.

*Type C, Seated.* The seated figurines have the legs extended forward from the body at a right angle, thus forming a base on which the figurine rests in a sitting position. The spread of the legs varies considerably. As a rule, the feet are not depicted and the legs are short and plain. The rest of the body is not very different from that of the standing figurines. The seated variety is always of small size. No other position of the legs than straight extension was found in my excavation, although other types are represented in Requena's collection.

*Type C1, Hollow.* Two types of hollow seated figurine are found, both quite distinct from other figurines, both of red or yellowware, and both occurring mainly in the top half (seven out of eight examples). The first group contains two specimens of a hollow seated figurine with arms akimbo and slightly bulbous body and legs. The head is well finished with a canoe-shaped crest. The face is below the crest or headdress, which is not true of the regular, canoe-shaped head. The crest or headdress is decorated with a cross-hatched pattern of incised lines and dots. The headdress is topped with a ridge which is bifurcated at both ends.

The other type of seated hollow figurine is distinguished by a bowl rim mouth opening on the top of the smooth, domed headdress. The figurine is small, but nevertheless suggests a figurine-jar. The face is triangular in general shape, with prominent ears, round eyes, pointed chin, and like most of the body, bears considerable decoration with incised lines and punctations. The legs are short and wide spread, with grooves for toes on their stubby ends. The sex designation is prominent. The arms are akimbo. Two round breasts are indicated, an unusual figurine trait. This group is entirely of redware. Six of this general type were found.

*Type C2, Solid.* The seven solid seated figurines all conform to one type. The figurine has an oval head and the arms are akimbo, with the hands resting on a slightly bulging stomach. Two breasts are depicted. The legs are short, extending straight out, with incisions for toes. The figurines are finished in red. They are slightly steatopygous. Two figurines have slightly rounder heads, with the features somewhat better modeled. This group occurs exclusively in the top half of the mound.

TABLE 7  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIGURINE TYPES

Type	Top Half	Bottom Half
A Standing	54.55	70.97
A1 Hollow	50.91	54.84
A1a Oval Head	29.09	54.84
A1b Canoe Head	7.27	
A1c Round Head	14.54	
A2 Solid	3.64	16.13
B Cylindrical Body	18.18	25.81
B1 Hollow	12.73	22.59
B2 Solid	5.45	3.22
C Seated	25.45	3.22
C1 Hollow	12.72	3.22
C2 Solid	12.73	
Miscellaneous	1.82	
Totals	(55) 100.00	(31) 100.00

#### FIGURINE HEADS

The shape of the heads has been used as an important distinction in subtype (Fig. 13). Furthermore, heads were found in excavating which could not be identified as specific types of figurine. Consequently, a few words on the distribution and identification of figurine head types is given here. Table 8 gives this distribution. The oval shape is distributed about equally, forming about half of the head shapes in both the top and bottom halves. The canoe, rounded, and modeled head shapes predominate in the top half, and the triangular and rectangular head shapes in the bottom half.

*The Oval Shape.* The oval-shaped heads are usually elongated ovals, quite regularly shaped, but some are slightly pointed at the ends. In profile, the heads are thin and flat. Appliqué features are added to this flattened oval shape. The eyes and mouth are oval pellets with horizontal slits. The nose is slightly modeled at the base, with two punch holes. Two punched strips branch out from the top of the nose to form the eyebrows. The ears are indicated by one or two loops at the edge of the oval. One variety of this head has a flat base, instead of being completely oval.

*The Canoe Shape.* This head is a long, narrow rectangle, thin at the top, thicker at the bottom, thus resembling an inverted canoe. Elongated oval eyes with horizontal slits, long punched brow ridges which run into the nose, and a small mouth with two punch holes

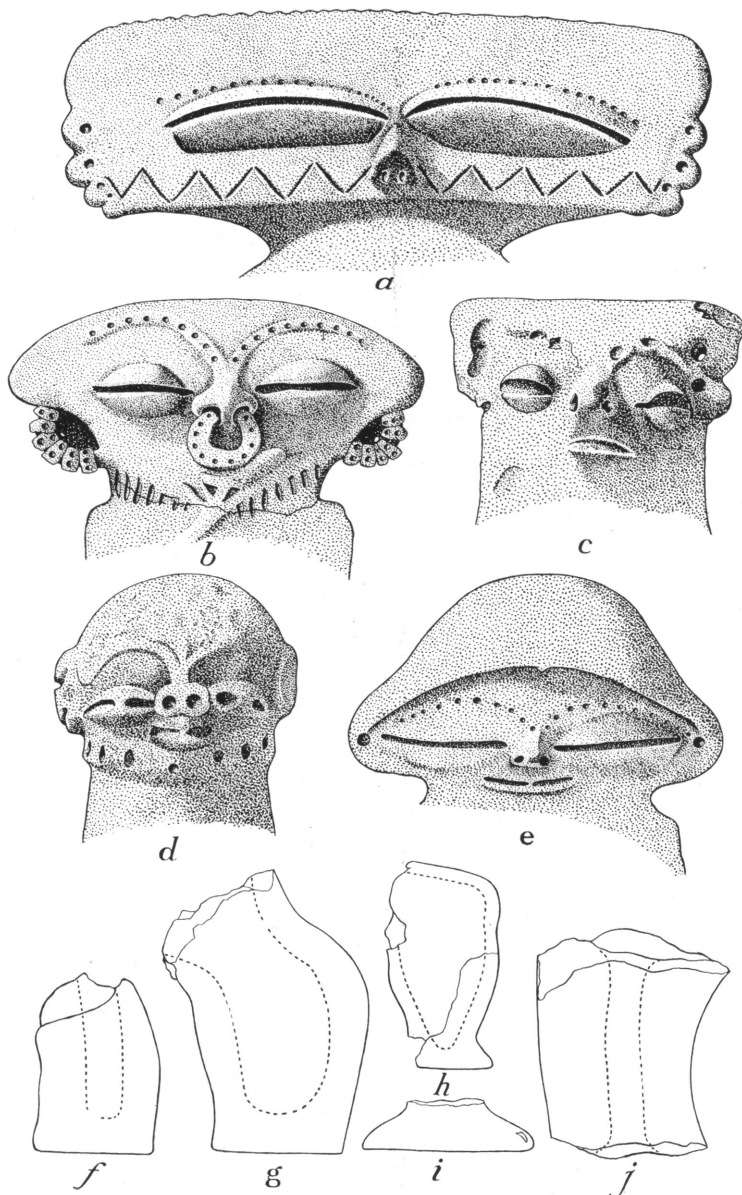


Fig. 13 *a-j* (41.0-6707, 6836, 6373, 5948, 6597, 6723, 6103, 6681, 6189, 6875). Figurine Head and Leg Types. *a*, Canoe-shaped head; *b*, Triangular head; *c*, Rectangular head; *d*, Round head; *e*, Modeled head; *f*, Plain hollow leg; *g*, Bulging hollow leg; *h*, Bent-knee hollow leg; *i*, Modeled foot; *j*, Solid with hole.

joined by a groove, are the typical features of this head. The edges of the head may be decorated, especially the ends where two or more loops represent ears. The top of the head is sometimes curved and pointed at the corners, thus augmenting the canoe-appearance.

*The Rounded Shape.* The oval and canoe-shaped heads are flat and extend on both sides of the body. Another head type is modeled in the round and in much more realistic proportion to the body. The features are added in appliqué and do not differ materially from those of other figurines. The ears are, however, appliqué pellets.

*The Modeled Shape.* In some heads a definite modeling technique has been used. The chin is modeled and projected, the cheeks are rounded, the forehead is protruding and round. Eyes and nose are still in appliqué, but the mouth may be a groove.

*Triangular Shape.* Another one of the flat head series is triangular. The base of the triangle forms the flat top of the head. The point of the triangle, slightly rounded, forms the chin. The features are, as usual, appliqué. This shaped head was not found on any complete figurine but occurred commonly in the bottom half.

*Rectangular Shape.* Figurine heads of a roughly rectangular shape are grouped together. They do not protrude on each side of the body, as do the oval and canoe-shaped heads. The rectangular shape is, to be sure, modified with well-rounded corners. The features are the regular appliqué pellets and strips.

TABLE 8  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIGURINE HEAD TYPES

Type	Top Half	Bottom Half
Oval Shape	50.85	53.49
Canoe Shape	13.56	4.65
Rounded	10.17	6.98
Modeled	22.03	4.65
Triangular	3.39	16.28
Rectangular		13.95
Totals	(59) 100.00	(43) 100.00

## FIGURINE LEG TYPES

Many figurine legs (Fig. 13) were found in the excavation which could not be identified definitely as belonging to a specific type of figurine; consequently, these are classified separately. The classification is simple and descriptive. The plain and bulging, hollow or solid legs need no further description. The bent-knee type of hollow leg is distinct in that it showed definite modeling of a bent-knee and a semi-realistic leg. Another group has modeled feet instead of the plain ends. Some of these have grooves for toes and others have appliqué pellets. Finally, one thick, cylindrical leg type has a hole drilled through it vertically. This distribution of the leg types is given in Table 9.

TABLE 9  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIGURINE LEG TYPES

Type	Top Half	Bottom Half
Plain, Hollow Legs	18.60	26.19
Bulging, Hollow Legs	20.93	30.96
Bent-knee, Hollow Legs	4.65	4.76
Plain, Solid Legs	23.26	33.33
Bulging, Solid Legs	4.65	...
Modeled Foot Type Legs	20.93	4.76
Solid with Hole	6.98	...
Totals	(43) 100.00	(42) 100.00

## AMULETS

The amulets are distinguished from figurines by their small size and by the fact that they are pierced for suspension. They fall into five general types, some of which correspond slightly to figurine types, but which can still be distinguished.

*Type A, Solid; Rounded Head on Rounded Body.* This amulet is small. The head is round, with the usual appliqué features. The body is a rounded ball, not much larger than the head. Head and body are separated by a collar which has a loop on each side for suspension. The body part is painted red, the collar and head, white.

*Type B, Solid; Flat Head on Dwarfed Body.* The oval head is of the typical figurine style with appliqué features and punched mouth. The body is dwarfed and incomplete, with two projecting, stubby arms.

*Type C, Hollow; Cylindrical Body, Oval Head.* This is just a small

variety of the oval-headed figurine Type B1, except that it is pierced on the sides for suspension.

*Type D, Hollow; Body with Bent Back, Oval Head.* The body is of the hollow cylindrical type with a flat base. However, the front is straight, the back is curved, and the head set forward, giving the impression of a bending figure. Appliqué lugs indicate feet. The heads are oval, modeled, and rectangular. All these amulets are pierced on the sides for suspension.

*Type E, Hollow; Bulging Stomach with Whistle.* This amulet has a round, hollow body and a rectangular head. The body has a round hole in front, as if intended for a whistle. Appliqué limbs and features are used. A ring for suspension is on the back of the flat head.

TABLE 10  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AMULETS

Type	Top Half	Bottom Half
Type A (Solid; Rounded Head on Rounded Body)	8.33	6.25
Type B (Solid; Flat Head on Dwarfed Body)	33.33	6.25
Type C (Hollow; Cylindrical Body, Oval Head)	25.00	43.75
Type D (Hollow; Body with Bent Back, Oval Head)	33.33	31.25
Type E (Hollow; Bulging Stomach with Whistle)		12.50
Totals	(12) 99.99	(16) 100.00

Table 10 shows the distribution of amulets and indicates a pre-dominance of Type B in the top half, and of Types C and E in the bottom half of the mound.

#### MISCELLANEOUS CLAY OBJECTS

Quite a number of clay objects do not fall into the previous classifications of bowls, figurines, and amulets (Fig. 14). First, are the large urns and the shallow urns which have already been discussed under burial (p. 85). Since little can be added on their distribution, they are not considered further. Other objects are listed below.

*Comal-Platters.* Large clay platters, mostly in fragmentary form, are found throughout the mound. These are circular, about 45 centimeters in diameter, and are thick around the edge, thin in the center. The top side is smoothly finished and the bottom is left rough and





Fig. 14 (41.0-6309, 6596, 6568, 5953, 6846, 7048, 6384, 5954, 6991, 6397). Amulets and Other Clay Objects. *Top Row*, 1, Type E, whistle amulet; 2, Type A, rounded head on rounded body; 3, Type E, whistle amulet. *Middle Row*, 1, Modeled bird whistle; 2, Cylinder with animal head; 3, Hollow clay phallus-like object; 4, Amulet, Type D. *Bottom Row*, 1, Modeled head clay pipe bowl; 2, Hollow figurine with tripod base; 3, Leg of clay comal-platter.

burned. One type is of grayware with a slightly reddish finish on the top side. The other type is much thinner, of a type of reddish ware. The thick gray type is found predominantly in the bottom half, the thin type is exclusively in the top half of the mound. One piece of a thick yellow finished comal or platter was found in the top half. It had a solid leg projecting from the under side. It probably was a piece of a four-legged, clay platter.

*Covers or Discs.* Platters of the types mentioned above were used as large urn covers, but smaller discs, finished on both sides, were used for smaller bowl covers. There is nothing unusual about these covers.

*Modeled Clay Animals.* Small modeled clay animals are common in the Requena Collection; but only ten pieces which might be identified as clay animals were found in my excavations. Three show definite modeling but are too small to identify; three others are fragments of modeled turtles. One solid clay piece has a stumpy cylindrical body and a rounded animal head with a long snout, appliqué eyes and ears, and a grooved mouth. Appliqué arms are represented. Another solid cylinder served as an animal body topped with a rounded head, with pointed nose, punch eyes on the back of the head, and incised mouth. Short legs are indicated. A hollow frog or toad figure with detail depicted with appliqué pellets might well be classed with the amulets. Finally, a hollow red bird with two wings, two short feet, female sex indication, and projecting eyes is suggestive of the figurine types in its technique of manufacture.

*Other Clay Objects.* Two clay pipe bowls were found. One was plain, the other a modeled face. The first was found by Professor Castillo in completing the cut of Section D, in the lower half of the mound. There is some question as to its identification as a pipe. The face pipe bowl is definitely an angular pipe and came from the first cut made in the mound in Section A. Modeled clay pipes are common in the Requena Collection.

Three bola whistles were found. These are made of two hollow clay balls connected by a short tube. A modeled bird whistle was also found.

Finally, one short tubular clay bead was found, and two hollow clay pieces modeled like phalli.

#### SHELL ARTIFACTS

Shell is represented most extensively in beads (Fig. 15). Many types of beads are found, although but few types occur in great num-

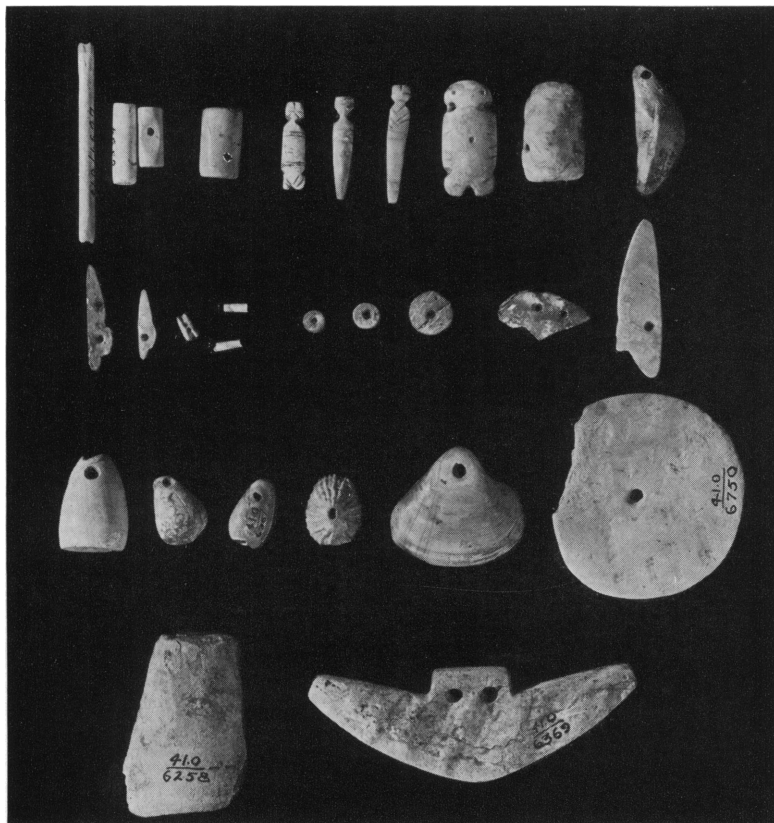


Fig. 15 (41.0-6647, 6594, 6305a, 6305b, 6028, 6359a, 6359b, 6358a, 6358b, 6942, 6412a, 6412b, 6362, 6332, 6282a, 6231, 6282b, 6332, 7060, 6100, 6231, 6361, 6987, 6343, 6750, 6258, 6369). Shell Ornaments. *Top Row*, 1, Type 1d, long tubular bead; 2, Type 1a, thin tubular bead; 3, Type 1b, bent tubular bead; 4, Type 1c, thick tubular bead; 5, Type 4a, simple cut-out bead; 6, Type 4b, dagger cut-out bead; 7, Type 4c, figure cut-out bead; 8, Type 6a, simple pendant; 9, Type 6b, frog pendant; 10, Type 5b, curved pendant. *Second Row*, 1-2, Type 4d, pierced cut-out bead; 3, Type 1e, grooved bead; 4, Type 1f, natural tubular bead; 5-6, Type 2a, small disc bead; 7, Type 2b, medium disc bead; 8, Type 5a, triangular pendant; 9, Type 5c, oval pendant, broken. *Third Row*, 1, Type 3a, curled and cut shell; 2, Type 3c, conical shell; 3, Type 3e, curled and uncut shell; 4, Type 3b, hemispherical shell; 5, Type 3d, triangular shell; 6, Type 2c, large disc. *Bottom Row*, 1, Type 8, celt; 2, Type 5d, bat wing pendant.

bers. A general grouping of bead types follows, with the frequencies in Table 11.

*Tubular Beads.* *a.* Thin. A simple tubular bead is from 1.5 to 2 centimeters long and about 4 millimeters in diameter.

*b.* Bent. A similar tubular bead is dented on one side, giving a bent appearance.

*c.* Thick. A tubular bead is the same length, but about twice the thickness of Type *a*.

*d.* Long. A tubular bead, 4 to 5 centimeters in length has holes pierced at each end, through the end and one side only.

*e.* Grooved. A short tubular bead, about 1 centimeter in length, is not pierced longitudinally but has a notched groove cut into each end for attachment.

*f.* Natural. A small tube bead is made from segments of a leg or tentacle of some marine form.

*Disc Beads.* *a.* Small. A minute pierced disc bead is about 2.5 millimeters in diameter.

*b.* Medium. A slightly larger disc bead is about 5 millimeters in diameter.

*c.* Large. A flat pierced disc bead is about 2.5 centimeters in diameter.

*Pierced Shells.* A series of different kinds of shells are pierced and sometimes cut to form simple beads. I have not had these shells identified, but a brief description follows.

*a.* A curled shell is cut flat at the base and pierced horizontally.

*b.* A hollow hemispherical shell with ridges on the outside is pierced at the apex.

*c.* A curled cone-shaped shell is pierced through the point of the cone.

*d.* A triangular-shaped shell, with a curved base, is pierced through the pointed end.

*e.* A curled shell like *a* is pierced, but not cut.

*Cut-out Beads.* Some shell beads are made by cutting and shaping flat pieces of shell.

*a.* Simple. A flat rectangular piece is notched and rounded at one end, notched at the other end and decorated with a few incised lines.

*b.* Dagger. A similar bead is brought to a point at one end and notched and rounded at the other end into a dagger shape.

*c.* Figure. Another shell bead is pointed at one end, notched and rounded at the other. Incisions depict a simple face and limbs.

d. A flat cut-out is straight on one edge, pointed at both ends, and bulging off center at the other edge. It is pierced.

*Pendants.* a. A flat triangular pendant has two pierced holes.

b. A curved concave pendant is pierced at one end.

c. An irregular oval flat pendant is pierced near the center.

d. Bat wing pendant. A winged pendant in outspread V-shape has a projected bar and two pierced holes for suspension. Only one of these bat wing shell pendants was found in the lowest part of the mound. It is important in tracing distributions.

TABLE 11  
FREQUENCY AND MOUND DISTRIBUTION OF SHELL ARTIFACTS

Artifact	Top	Bottom	Total
1. Tubular Beads			
a. Thin	3	1	4
b. Bent	2	0	2
c. Thick	3	0	3
d. Long	1	0	1
e. Grooved	3	0	3
f. Natural	0	36	36
2. Disc Beads			
a. Small	164 plus	50	214 plus
b. Medium	139	0	139
c. Large	1	0	1
3. Pierced Shells			
a. Curled and cut	2	3	5
b. Hemispherical	60	3	63
c. Cone	2	0	2
d. Triangular	1	0	1
e. Curled and uncut	7	0	7
4. Cut-out Beads			
a. Simple	1	0	1
b. Dagger	1	0	1
c. Figure	9	0	9
d. Pierced	147	0	147
5. Pendants			
a. Triangular	0	10	10
b. Curved	0	1	1
c. Oval	0	1	1
d. Bat wing	0	1	1
6. Figure Pendants			
a. Simple	10	0	10
b. Frog	1	0	1
7. Conch Shells	0	3	3
8. Shell Celt	0	1	1

*Figure Pendants.* *a.* Simple. A simple rectangular shell is notched at both ends, and notched and pierced on the sides into a simple figure form.

*b.* Frog. An elaboration of the above forms a recognizable frog pendant.

Conch shells, unmodified, are found in the lower part of the mound. The only shell tool was a small carefully made shell celt. Table 11 gives the frequency and position of the shell artifacts.

#### BONE ARTIFACTS

Objects of bone are decidedly rare in the mound. One plain bone point, a bone chisel, and some tubular beads were found.

#### STONE ARTIFACTS

Many stone tools were found of utilitarian types (Fig. 16). These and the other artifacts can best be described briefly and then tabulated in Table 12.

1. Large celt. A large (17 centimeter length) wedge-shaped celt, with straight sides, and rounded butt about the same width as the blade.

2. Small celt. A celt about half the length of the larger one, flatter in cross-section, and slightly narrower at the butt than at the blade.

3. Narrow butt celt. A small celt, oval in cross-section, with a narrow butt end. The sides flare to the wide curved blade.

4. Concave-sided celt. A long celt with the sides chipped away until they are slightly concave.

5. Rectangular celt. A thin rectangular celt with a slightly oblique blade.

6. Polished green celt. A small rectangular celt made of a green stone and completely polished.

7. Polished blade celt. A small celt, rough-chipped at the butt end, with a curved polished blade.

8. Rough chipped celt. A small celt roughly chipped and unpolished.

9. Hammerstone. A muller-shaped hammerstone.

10. Ball hammerstone. A stone ball, abraded on the sides, used as a hammer.

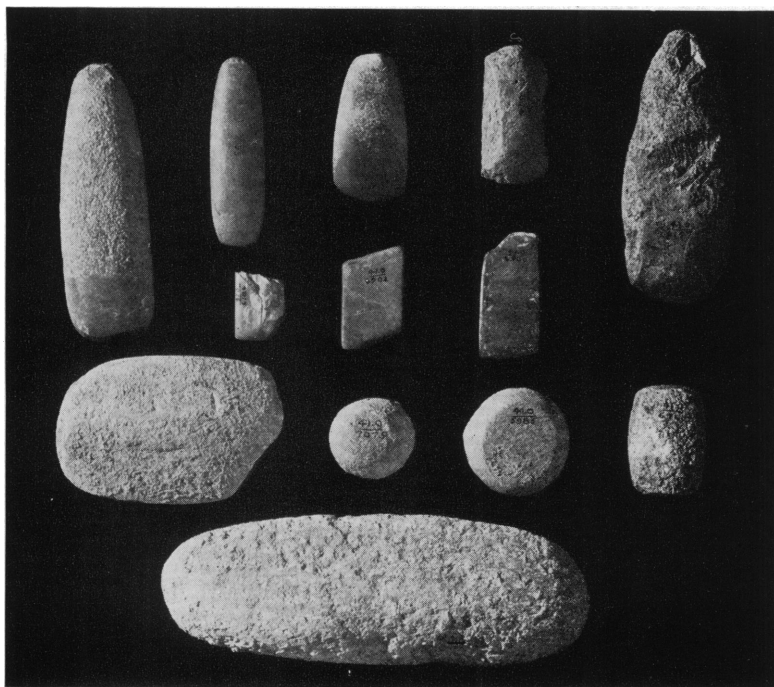


Fig. 16 (41.0-6747, 5983, 7127, 6848, 6147, 6186, 6902, 6900, 6825, 7075, 5985, 6760, 7001). Stone Tools. *Top Row*, 1, No. 1, large celt; 2, No. 2, small celt; 3, No. 3, Narrow butt celt; 4, No. 4, concave-sided celt; 5, No. 8, rough chipped celt. *Second Row*, 1, No. 6, polished green celt; 2, No. 12, diamond-shaped stone; 3, No. 5, rectangular celt. *Third Row*, 1, No. 14, flat mano; 2, No. 10, ball hammer; 3, No. 11, polishing stone; 4, No. 9, hammerstone. *Bottom Row*, long mano.

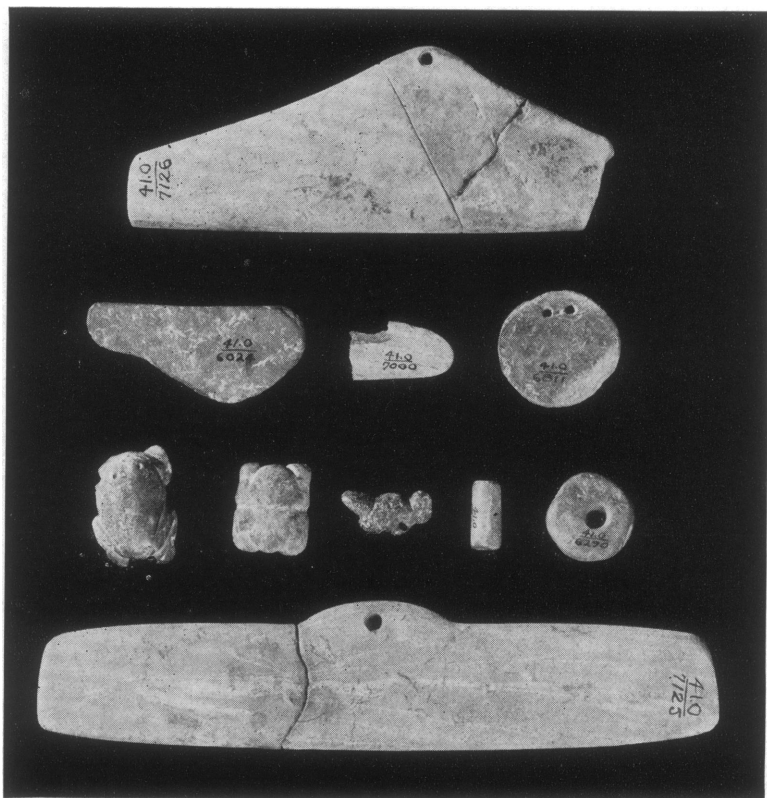


Fig. 17 (41.0-7126, 6024, 7000, 6811, 6988, 6229, 6307, 5982, 6290, 7125). Stone Ornaments. *Top*, No. 15, bat wing pendant. *Second Row*, 1-2, No. 15, piece of small pendant; 3, pierced disc. *Third Row*, 1-2, No. 16, frog amulets; 3, No. 16, bird amulet; 4, No. 17a, tubular bead; 5, No. 17c, disc bead. *Bottom Row*, No. 15, bat wing pendant.



11. Polishing stone. A flat stone disc polisher with angular sides.
12. Diamond-shaped stone. A flat stone of diamond shape which may have served as a polisher.
13. Long mano. A typical hand grindstone of the long thick type.
14. Flat mano. A flat hand grindstone.
15. Bat wing pendant. Thick winged pendant (Fig. 17) of the straight-edged variety, pierced for suspension.
16. Stone amulets. Two carved stone frog amulets and a carved stone bird.
17. Stone beads. Two types of tubular beads (Fig. 17). One is a plain tube, the other a tube beveled at each end. A pierced stone disc may also have been a bead.

TABLE 12

## FREQUENCY AND DISTRIBUTION OF STONE ARTIFACTS IN THE MOUND

Artifact	Top	Bottom	Total
1. Large Celt	10	6	16
2. Small Celt	10	7	17
3. Narrow Butt Celt	1	0	1
4. Concave-sided Celt	0	2	2
5. Rectangular Celt	2	2	4
6. Polished Green Celt	1	2	3
7. Polished Blade Celt	1	1	2
8. Rough Chipped Celt	2	0	2
9. Hammerstone	3	1	4
10. Ball Hammerstone	9	1	10
11. Polishing Stone	5	4	9
12. Diamond-shaped Stone	3	0	3
13. Long Mano	2	1	3
14. Flat Mano	7	1	8
15. Bat Wing Pendant	3	2	5
16. Stone Amulets	2	0	2
17. Stone Beads			
a. Tubular	3	0	3
b. Beveled	1	0	1
c. Disc	1	0	1

## THE MOUND STRATA

In the analysis of the mound structure a series of stratigraphic layers, numbered 1 to 4, was shown to be accumulated over a white undisturbed basic layer which probably represented the old Lake Valencia bed. The lower layers, 3 and 4, contained mostly dwelling site refuse, and, with one possible exception, no burials. The suggestion was made that these layers represent an accumulation of refuse from lacustrine dwellings. The numerous beds of clay over the bottom two layers indicated that a mound had been artificially built. This section, No. 2, contained some burials, perhaps enough to justify its structure, but very few artifacts. Over the mound thus formed was a thick layer of humus, rich in dwelling-site refuse and burials. In the analysis of the collection the terms "top" and "bottom" sections are used. The top section includes Layers 1 and 2, the bottom section Layers 3 and 4. Since Layer 2 has so little refuse material, the contrast is between the humus and the lower black refuse layer.

Nothing in the mound structure itself conclusively proves a change in culture. If my analysis be correct, the bottom section represents an accumulation of refuse from lake-dwellers, and the top section the habitation refuse of mound dwellers, but it is quite possible that the dwellers were the same people in both cases. In fact, the location of the mound over the old lake-dwelling supports this view. The differences and similarities of material in the top and bottom sections are given in this summary of the collection.

Both top and bottom sections contain about the same number of clay objects (see Table 2). These are divided into eight categories which occur in roughly the same proportions. It is in the classification of unidentifiable sherds (Table 3) that the first difference between the sections appears. Both top and bottom contain a grayware, rather thick, plain, but finished with a silvery shine and a smooth feel. Almost 70 per cent of these sherds occur in the bottom half and form the dominant ware of that section. The top section contains some grayware, however, and in addition has a redware which, in its thin variety, does not occur at all in the bottom section. This is a thin, well-fired, red-slipped ware. The occurrence of redware as an almost 100 per cent characteristic of the top section can be followed throughout the classification, whether the category be bowls, figurines, or adornos.

The bowl classification (Table 4) points out other differences. First,

there is greater variety of shapes in the top half than in the bottom, in spite of the fact that a majority in each section are variations of shallow, open bowls (Type A). In the bottom section open bowls form 75 per cent of the bowl sherds. Furthermore, the bottom half contains about 60 per cent of all the sherds of this type bowl, mostly in the straight and curved sided, gray subtypes (Types A1 and A2). The flaring rim bowls (Type B) are about equally distributed, but the bottom half contains 70 per cent of the deep, wide-mouthed, cooking bowl (Type B2), while the top half has 65 per cent of the bulging collared bowls (Type B3). The constricted neck bowls (Type C), especially the incised, raised collar, and low neck subtypes, are mostly of redware; 75 per cent of them occur in the top half. The small percentages of the constricted neck bowls in the bottom half are mostly plain varieties. The hollow base bowls (Type D) are mostly of redware. Except for the open-work stand subtype (D3), the hollow base bowls are almost 100 per cent in the top section. Furthermore, both the constricted neck and the hollow base bowls (Types C and D) form substantial percentages of the top section bowl types, i.e., about 15 per cent each.

Bowl adornos (Table 5) are more frequent and more varied in the top half. Adornos form the characteristic ceramic decoration in both sections, however. Adornos of Types A and B form 88.39 per cent of all adornos in the bottom half and only 56.23 per cent of all adornos in the top half, but considering the Type A and B adornos as a group, about 60 per cent are in the top half. This same relationship holds for the subtypes of these rim and body adornos, except for the plain double projections (Type A3) and the vertically crested animals (Type B1b) which are slightly predominant in the bottom half. The wide rim adornos (Type C) are, however, almost a 100 per cent characteristic of the top half and are principally of yellow or redware. Their association with hollow base bowls is consistent with the distribution. Flat rim lugs (Type D) are more common in the bottom half. The other varieties of adornos (Types E, F, G) are found only in the upper section.

Variety and frequency of handles is a top half characteristic (Table 6). 80.43 per cent of the handles in the bottom section are of the wishbone type (Type A), but because of greater frequency over 50 per cent of the Type A handles are in the top section. The plain wishbone handle (Type A1) is, however, a bottom half characteristic. Wishbone handles with secondary projections (Type A2), as contrasted with the plain forms (Type A1), are characteristic of the top half. This is

the group that most closely approximates the *adorno* type. Seventy-five per cent of the loop handles (Type B) are in the top half. Only the large, horizontal loop (Type B3) is frequent in the bottom half. The small flat loop (Type B1) and the small, button-shaped handle (Type B4) are found exclusively in the top half, and the irregular rim to bowl handle (Type B2) is dominantly in the top. Multiple branch handles (Type C) are not common in any layer, but three are from the top, and one from the bottom. All but one of the solid projection handles (Type D) were found in the top half.

Figurines (Table 7) present other distinctions. Although the standing figurines (Type A) form 70.97 per cent of the bottom half types, over 50 per cent of the total group in the mound are in the top half. The oval-headed subtype of the hollow standing figurines (Type A1a) is certainly the most typical form found in the bottom half, while the canoe and round-headed subtypes (Type A1b, A1c) are exclusively from the top half. The standing solid figurines (Type A2) are, however, predominantly from the bottom half. The cylindrical body figurines (Type B) are distributed about equally in percentage in the top and bottom halves, but more of the solid body variety (Type B2) are in the top half. All but one of the seated figurines (Type C) are from the top half. This is true of both the solid and hollow subtypes. Seated figurines, together with the bowl and *adorno* types already mentioned, are one of the most distinct characteristics of the top half.

Considering figurine head types, exclusive of bodies, a few other distinctions can be made (Table 8). Oval heads are the dominant type in each half (over 50 per cent) and are distributed about equally. In the top half are 70 per cent of the canoe-shaped heads, 65 per cent of the rounded, and 85 per cent of the modeled; while in the bottom half are 80 per cent of the triangular shaped heads and all of the rectangular.

Plain and bulging hollow figurine legs show a slight dominance (60 per cent) in the bottom half (Table 9). The bent-knee type and the plain, solid legs are about equally distributed. Bulging solid, solid with hole, and modeled foot type legs are, however, dominant in the top half, the first two being exclusively found there, and the last about 80 per cent.

Amulets show distinctions between bottom and top half only in three types (Table 10). The Type B, solid, with flat head on a dwarfed body, are 80 per cent in the top half (four out of five). The Type C, a hollow, cylindrical bodied, oval-headed amulet, is 70 per cent (seven out

of ten) in the bottom half. Likewise, the two Type E amulets with hollow, bulging stomach and whistles, are from the bottom half.

Distinctions are difficult between the top and bottom sections, in the miscellaneous clay artifacts, and the bone, stone, and shell artifacts. This is due in part to the small numbers of such objects found and the lack of significant distinction in the classifications. However, a few words can be said about these artifacts. Thick clay comal-platters are found in both sections, although dominantly (68 per cent) in the bottom; thin comal-platters and a single piece of a legged comal are exclusively from the top half.

Most of the shell beads are from the top half of the mound. This is probably of little significance in itself since most beads are found with burials which are almost exclusively in the top half. An analysis of the burials shows five bead types (2a, 2b, 3b, 3d, 4d) associated with direct, extended burials and fourteen types (1b, 1e, 1f, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3e, 4c, 4d, 5a, 7a, 7b) associated with urn burials, but the significance of this should not be overstressed. Marine conch shells, a shell celt, and all types of shell pendants (Type 5a-d) were found exclusively in the bottom section, but the number of specimens is limited. Stone artifacts, although more frequent in the top section, show no outstanding differences.

A résumé of the differences between the top and bottom mound sections is given in Table 13. Only the traits which occur in a percentage exceeding 50 are given; all other types are either about equally distributed or too insignificant to mention. This table only shows the relation between top and bottom halves. The importance of traits in reference to either one of the sections has been given in Tables 2-12.

TABLE 13

TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TOP AND BOTTOM  
MOUND SECTIONS

Bottom Half	Top Half
Ware:	Ware:
Grayware, 70 per cent	Red-yellow ware almost 100 per cent
Bowls:	Bowls:
Type A, 60 per cent (A1, A2)	Type B3, 65 per cent
Type B2, 70 per cent	Type C, 75 per cent (mostly redware)
Type C1a (plain type)	Type C1b, C1c, C2 (especially dominant)
Adornos:	Type D1, D2 (almost 100 per cent)
Types A, B, characteristic, but only about 40 per cent	Adornos:
Type A3, B1b dominant	Types A, B, 60 per cent
Type D, dominant	Type C, almost 100 per cent
Handles:	Types E, F, G, 100 per cent
Type A, characteristic	Handles:
Type A1, dominant	Type A2, dominant
Type B3, important	Type B handles, 75 per cent
Figurines:	Type B1, B4, 100 per cent
Type A1a, dominant, characteristic	Type B2, dominant
Type A2, dominant	Type D, almost 100 per cent
Figurine heads:	Figurines:
Triangular, 80 per cent	Type A1b, A1c, 100 per cent
Rectangular, 100 per cent	Type B2, dominant
Figurine legs:	Type C, almost 100 per cent
Plain hollow, 60 per cent	Figurine heads:
Bulging hollow, 60 per cent	Canoe, 70 per cent
Plain solid, dominant	Rounded, 65 per cent
Amulets:	Modeled, 85 per cent
Type C, 70 per cent	Figurine legs:
Type E, 100 per cent	Bulging solid, 100 per cent
Comal-platters:	Solid with hole, 100 per cent
Thick, 68 per cent	Modeled foot, 80 per cent
Shell Artifacts:	Amulets:
Pendants, 100 per cent	Type B, 80 per cent
Celt (only one)	Comal-platters:
Conch shells, 100 per cent	Thin, 100 per cent
	Legged (only one)
	Shell:
	All bead types common

## RÉSUMÉ

### THE MOUND

The picture presented by the mound excavation is that of a bottom stratum of refuse deposited on the old lake bed of Lake Valencia by lacustrine dwellers. Most convincing evidence for this are stakes and stake holes in the refuse layer which project into the undisturbed lake bed. Over this stratum a mound has been built up with layers of clays. On the mound thus formed is a thick humus layer of dwelling site refuse. The mound structure, therefore, suggests two periods of inhabitation.

### THE BURIALS

Analysis shows an absence, with one possible exception, of burials in the bottom half of the mound; some burials in or immediately over the clays of the original mound; and many burials in the upper humus layer. Represented are secondary adult urn burials, primary child shallow-urn burials, inverted urn burials, secondary direct burials in which the bones are piled with the skull on top, many primary direct burials, and one platter burial. In general, the primary direct burials are in the top humus section, the urn burials in the lower humus and mound level. Aymara skull deformation is found with some of the secondary urn and secondary direct burials, while the primary direct burials show no skull deformation.

Insufficient material of a definite nature is associated with the burials to permit an exact cultural identification. Previous excavators in the mounds have found more abundant material associated with burials, so perhaps my excavation of one mound does not present the full picture. For example, Professor Castillo found figurines associated with burials, especially in the urns. My excavations encountered beads with many burials, but little else. A brief summary of the associated artifacts will give an idea of the material.

The primary direct burials contained one Type B1 bowl; one redware Type B2 bowl with a crab-shaped body adorno; several burials had redware sherds associated; and one had a Type C adorno. A bone point and a small polished celt were found in graves. Fifty-eight Type 2a shell beads were found in one grave; ten Type 2b in two graves; three Type 3b in three graves; one Type 3d in one grave; fifty-seven Type 4d in one grave.

The large urn burials contained one Type A1 and one Type B1 bowl; two clay comal-platters; one stone mano; two stone amulets;

and three stone celts in two graves. Of shell beads many Type 2a were in one grave; many Type 2b in one grave; one Type 3b in one grave.

Shallow urn burials contained one Type A1 and one Type B1 bowl; one stone amulet; and one Type A adorno. Of shell beads one Type 1b was in one grave; three Type 1e in one grave; over fifty-three Type 2a in three graves; 150 Type 2b in two graves; one Type 3a in one grave; thirty-six Type 3b in two graves; three Type 3e in two graves; nine Type 4c in one grave; three Type 4d in one grave; nine Type 7a in one grave; and one Type 7b in one grave.

Inverted urn burials contained one stone amulet; many Type 2a shell beads in one grave; four Type 3b in two graves; two Type 3c in one grave; fifty-six Type 4d in one grave; and one Type 7a in one grave.

The single comal-platter burial contained thirty-six Type 1f and ten Type 5a shell beads.

The outstanding contrast in burials is between the primary direct type, found largely in the upper humus, and the urn burials. The associated material does not convincingly support this obvious division of burial types, although certain suggestions will be made in the following pages.

#### BOTTOM SECTION GRAYWARE

The collection analysis shows the bottom section as a fairly consistent culture, isolated by its position in the mound. The ware is essentially a grayish color with slight variants. Shallow open bowls (Type A) are typical, particularly the straight rim (Type A1) and the curved sided (Type A2) subtypes. The straight-sided open bowls (Type A3) are present. Flaring rim bowls are represented by deep wide-mouthed bowls both plain (Type B2a) and with raised collars (Type B2b). Bulging collared bowls with relief faces (Type B3b) and plain ollas (Type B4) are present, but of minor importance. Constricted neck bowls of the plain high neck type (Type C1a) are found, as well as bowls with open-work stands (Type D3). All varieties of the Types A and B body and rim adornos are found in abundance, and the double projection (Type A3) and the vertically crested rim head (Type B1b) are more frequent here than in the top section. Flat rim lugs (Type D) are characteristic. Most of the handles are of the wish-bone type, particularly the plain variety (Type A1), and a large horizontal loop handle (Type B3) is also found.



Typical of the bottom section are the standing hollow figurines with oval heads (Type A1a). Other styles are found, such as the standing solid (Type A2) and the cylindrical hollow body (Type B1), but in less abundance. The oval figurine heads are far more abundant than other types. Triangular and rectangular figurine heads, however, are exclusive characteristics of this culture. Plain hollow or solid figurine legs and bulging hollow figurine legs are most frequent. Small clay amulets of many types are found.

Shell disc beads, two types of pierced shell beads, and a variety of shell pendants are found in this section. A bat wing shell pendant is unique, as is also a shell celt. Stone artifacts include a variety of large and small celts, hammers, grindstones, and bat wing pendants. A thick grayware comal-platter is typical.

Burials are not definitely associated with this layer, but if it represents a deposit from lacustrine dwellings none would be expected. However, isolated human bones are found in the refuse, suggesting that bundles of bones were kept in the dwellings from which pieces might fall. Urn fragments were also found. Consequently, it is suggested that the secondary urn burials are associated with the ceramics of this level or at least with the continuation of this grayware type material in the upper mound section. Aymara skull deformation is, in turn, associated with the secondary burials.

#### TOP SECTION GRAYWARE

The bottom section grayware persists with roughly the same types and proportions in the upper mound-dwelling refuse. Minor changes are noted. A bulging collared bowl (Type B3) is more frequent. Adornos of Types A and B are still typical and present in even greater numbers than in the bottom section. Wishbone handles with secondary projections are now characteristic (Type A2), and a greater variety of loop handles is found including a small flat loop (Type B1), an irregular rim to bowl handle (Type B2), and perhaps a small button handle (Type B4). Figurines with oval heads are still typical, but a good number of the canoe and round-headed types (A1b and A1c) are also found. The cylindrical-bodied solid figurine (Type B2b) is common. Stonework and beads are even more varied and more numerous.

Primary and secondary urn burials and direct burials are abundant in the upper section. The urn burials and the secondary direct burials may be associated with the grayware ceramics. The few bowls and

beads found with the burials are consistent with this view although not conclusive proof.

#### TOP SECTION REDWARE

Aside from the continuation of the typical bottom section material the top section also contains many pieces of a redware which, with its associated forms, is not found in the bottom section at all.

Typical of this group are red or yellow sherds. The red is a slip, often applied over a yellow clay, and consequently the term redware is used to designate the material. Some of the bottom section bowl types are made in redware, but several new shapes are found. Constricted neck bowls with low necks (Type C2) and with high necks decorated with incised or raised collars (Types C1b, C1c) are found exclusively in the top section. Hollow base bowls with small or wide stands (Types D1, D2) are also typical. Characteristic are the long rim adornos (Type C) with all variations on the simple rectangular form. Other new adorno types include a modeled human figure on the body (Type E), a ridged hollow body bulge (Type F), and a finished modeled head (Type G). A solid projection handle (Type D) is new. The small flat loop handles (Type B1) and the small button handles (Type B4) may be part of this group as they are not found in the bottom section. Seated figurines, both solid and hollow (Types C1, C2) are exclusive characteristics of the redware. Modeled foot, bulging solid, and pierced legs of figurines are also associated. The finely modeled figurine head is probably a redware characteristic and the canoe-shaped head may be. A thin redware comal-platter contrasts with the thick grayware platter of the bottom section and is found exclusively in the top. Bead and stonework is present, but harder to segregate.

It is suggested that the primary direct burials in the upper humus may be associated with this redware. These burials are both extended and flexed; the skulls are undeformed. A redware Type C adorno and a redware bowl with crab-shaped body adorno, which were associated with primary direct burials, serve as supporting, although not conclusive evidence.

#### FINAL

In brief, the collection indicates that the lacustrine dwellers, identified with the bottom section, were also the mound builders and dwellers. In the mound-dwelling upper section, however, is a new

redware type material which does not present a total complex; but this may be due to the difficulties of isolating plain material in a mixed collection. In any case, the presence of redware, together with a new burial type, represents a strong outside influence, if not a new period of dwelling.

Distribution will be one key to the mound problem. While the grayware is isolated in the lower section of the mound the redware is mixed. Perhaps another site will isolate this. It is obvious from the Requena Collection that the mound is not typical of all of the Lake Valencia archaeological material. His collection contains, for example, painted ware in two and three colors; various types of tripod vessels; the Antillean type "gravy-boat" bowl. In his collection are also seated figurines with elbows on knees, figurines seated on benches, painted figurines, and hollow figures with pellet rattles. Bone ornaments are varied and plentiful. Bone tools include points, barbs, chisels, and fish hooks. Stone and shell artifacts are more varied. In other words, the mound site only serves as a unit in a larger problem.

In this paper only descriptive material of the mound excavation has been given. Comparisons and distributions are premature, in the light of the considerable quantity of material now being prepared for publication by Kidder and Osgood. When these new studies have been published, a more comprehensive picture of Venezuelan archaeology will be available.







