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Ancient Maya houses and their identification: an evaluation of archictectural groups at Tikal and inferences regarding their functions

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Ancient Maya houses and their identification: An evaluation of architectural groups at Tikal and inferences regarding their functions *

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INTRODUCTION

Despite the apparent clustering of small structures at Maya sites the focal point of lowland Maya archaeology was for many years the individual building. To some extent this emphasis reflected the early interest in large scale architecture found in the central or administrative and ritual, of these ancient cities. While most small structures are found ni discrete groups the density of structures ni the administrative zones, such as the Central Acropolis at Tikal (Carr and Hazard, 1961), rendens dificult the recognition of separable aggregations of buildings. Only diligent excavation and analysis can render comprehensible such architectural concentrations (see Harrison, 1970).

Beyond the elite zones of these sprawling cities, groups of structures at most sites are spatially distinct (e. g. Wauchope 1934). This became evident at Tikal once detailed mapping had begun, and has been recognized at other sites (e. g. Willey et al., 1979). The traditional focus on single buildings, however, continued to guide research designs even after scholars generally became aware of the importance

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The ideas and theories presented herein, as well as any errors of fact or interpretation, are solely the responsability of the author.

of investigating small structures as a part of modern site studies. Recognizing the analogy between groups of buildings at Classic Maya sites and the ethnographic data of Wauchope (1938), I summarized the possible architectural groups at Tikal (Becker, 1970) and suggested that most of these groups represented extended family households. The intent of that exercise was to provide a handy reference system for these units as well as to suggest the importance of these clusters as cognituve units worthy of study. A «group» was defined in that paper as any series of contiguous or proximal structures arranged around one or more proximal plazas. The assumption basic to this research is that the proximity evident on the map reflected some cognitive aspect of Maya culture, for the most part probably the simple clustering of the different buildings or sheds which comprised a house compound. A useful history of the terms «group», and «unit», as well as other related concepts is presented by Ashmore (in press).

BACKGROUND

Among the primary research goals of the Tikal Project was the investigation of specific groups of structures to determine if individual building function could be inferred from relationships with other constructions or from artifactual and internal contextual evidence. This work led to the identification of several distinct groupings or clusters of buildings which could be recognized through *examination of the map* alone (Jones, 1969; Becker, 1971).

Plaza Plan 1 (the twin-pyramid group pattern) described by Jones (1969) appears to exist in a variant form at Yaxhá. Plaza Plan 2 (a residential group with an oratorio or chapel on the east) exist at a number of other Maya sites and can be used to predict traits such as the locations of burials (Becker, 1972; Jones et al., 1977: 11).

More recently an attempt was made (Becker, 1979) to apply this idea throughout the Maya area, but the effort was limited in its results due to the paucity of site maps of adequate extent and quality. Aside from the maps published with Peabody Museum reports, and the recent Copán maps (Willey et al., 1979) very few archaeological projects appear willing to invest the considerable time and money needed to produce these fundamental bases for data.

The utility of identifying groups or clusters of buildings at a site rather than examining each recognizable structure lies in being better able to organize a site into cognitive units reflecting, in theory, those held by the Maya occupants and builders. To some extent we can demonstrate that we recognize the cognitive realities of the inhabitants of these cities when predictions can be made regarding regularities in the form or arrangements of these groups, and by inference re-

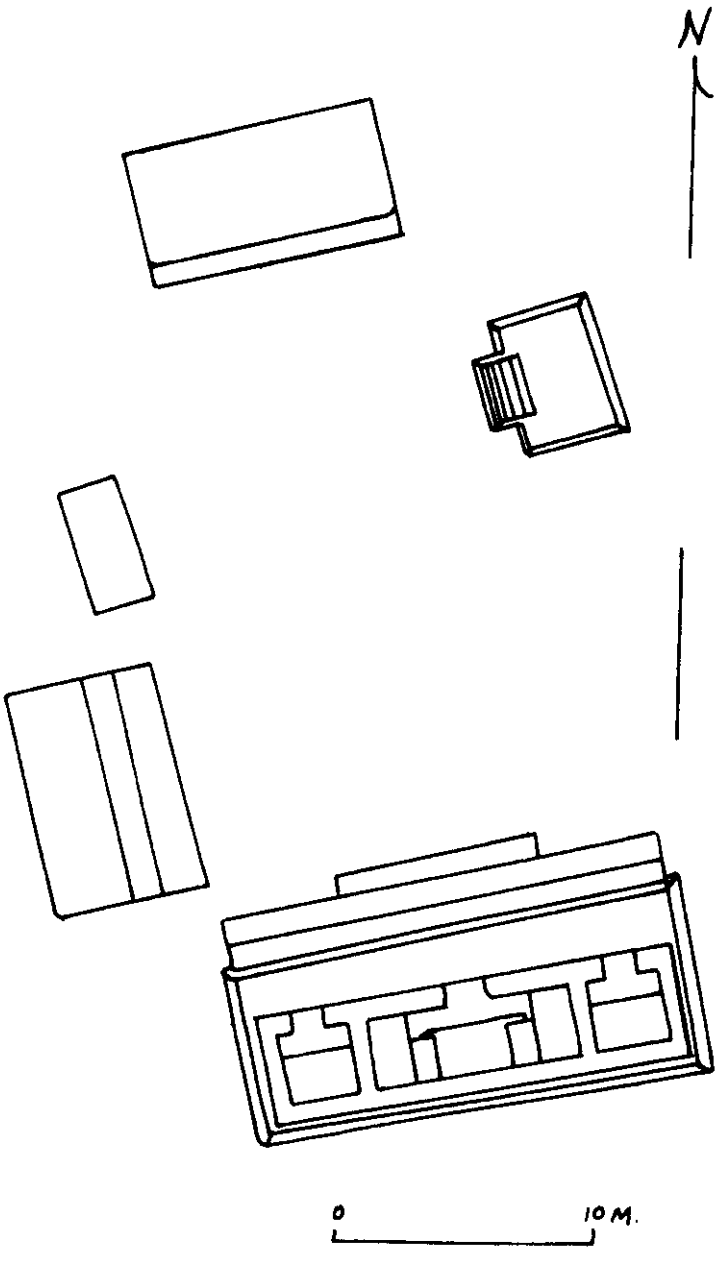

FIGURA 1.—*Tikal Group 4G-1, and example of Plaza Plan 2.*

cognize the functions of individual structures or of the group as a whole. Attempts to focus on single structures have been found wanting unless each such structure is considered as but a single aspect of the unit of which it is but a part.

Despite or recognition of an interrelationship between the structures comprising a group, and our implicit understanding of the specific functions of individual buildings —such as kitchen, or domestic unit (read «sleeping quarters») - some clarification of the meaning of «house» would be useful, and some justification given for identifying most of these groups as «houses». The term «house» continues to be applied to specific structures rather than the entire cluster of buildings, reflecting a resistance to accepting such a *series* of structures as being a residential complex equivalent in overall function to the series of rooms (sharing adjacent walls and a common roof) which is a «Norteamericano» house. That the different functions of the rooms of a modern house equate to the different (separate) structures of Maya houses, ancient as well as modern (see Wauchope, 1938), seems to me to be self-evident. Evon Vogt's (1961: 136) recognized, or implied, a primarily residential function for such groups with his use of the term «sitio» to refer to the cluster, and his note that an extended family would occupy each group. That each group served as a residence is a variation of the «principle of abundance» proposed originally by Chowning and Haviland (1961). The principle assumes that the great number of buildings at Maya sites provides the indication that the majority must have served residential functions. I agree with this thesis, but suggest that proximity often suggests how these various units were grouped. While designating a group as the possible residence of an extended family, Haviland (1963: 508) clearly assumes that each *structure* in the group is a «house». The total number of *structures* in these groups becomes the basis for his figure reflecting the number of «houses» present, despite his designation of some of these structures as «kitchens».

The recognition that the concep of «house» as it exists in contemporary society includes numerous rooms of different function does not appear to have been recognized as similar to the Maya residence pattern in which several proximal structures with discrete functions form a unit. This unit must be considered as a «house» in the same way the several rooms under one roof are considered a «house». The Maya residence thus has separate roofs, but is linked by proximity and sharing of functions by the «house-hold», or resident members (Wauchope, 1938). Ethnographic evidence suggests that such extended households included approximately 25 individuals, including kin, resident servants, and others affiliated by less clear relationships. In estimating the population of a town utilizing the concept of «group»

the result is an estimated total number of inhabitants no significantly distinct from that derived from considering each structure as if it were a house.

A fine example of clarity in the study of Maya residential groups may be found in G. R. Willey's work on prehistoric Maya settlements. Willey and his colleagues (Willey et al., 1965: 572) suggested that each group consists of a primary structure plus secondary outbuildings (storehouses, kitchens). They logically went on to note that larger groups were probably residences for people of different social status. However, the powerful influence of the «ceremonial center» concept (see Becker, 1979), led these scholars to assume that all of the largest groups had non-residential functions. They then inferred that a majority of the groups noted could be considered to be «large». Excavations over the past 15 years has altered this concept and provided a more dynamic model of Classic Maya Culture.

THEORY

The identification or delineation of groups of structures at Classic Maya sites enables us to consider the ways in which the elements in such clusters may be arranged. The recognition of distinct patterns has utility in understanding how a single site may be organized. Such patterns (Plaza Plans) also permit us to make comparisons in time and space. On a more simple level the identification of groups enables us to understand the basic way in which a site is organized. The listing which follows derives from the map of Tikal (Carr and Hazard, 1961) focusing only on the 9 square kilometers in which mapping was done to large scale and within which are each structure was given a number. This procedure recognizes only mounds, or the remains of platforms with or without stone structures upon them. No provision is made for possible pole and thatch constructions built directly upon the ground (archaelogically «invisible» without excavation). For the Late Classic period, and much of the Early Classic this problem is not a primary concern at this time.

Once architectural groups are recognized and intensively tested the evidence garnered may permit evaluations to be made of individual building function and of group function. At this time Maya scholars appear to be agreed that the vast majority of groups served primarily residential or domestic functions. That specific households may have been the practitioners of a single occupation, in addition to farming, has been noted (Becker, 1973a, 1973b). Once we have made these observations then the next step in the analysis of a complex society is to determine if ethnicity or social class may be inferred from the evidence.

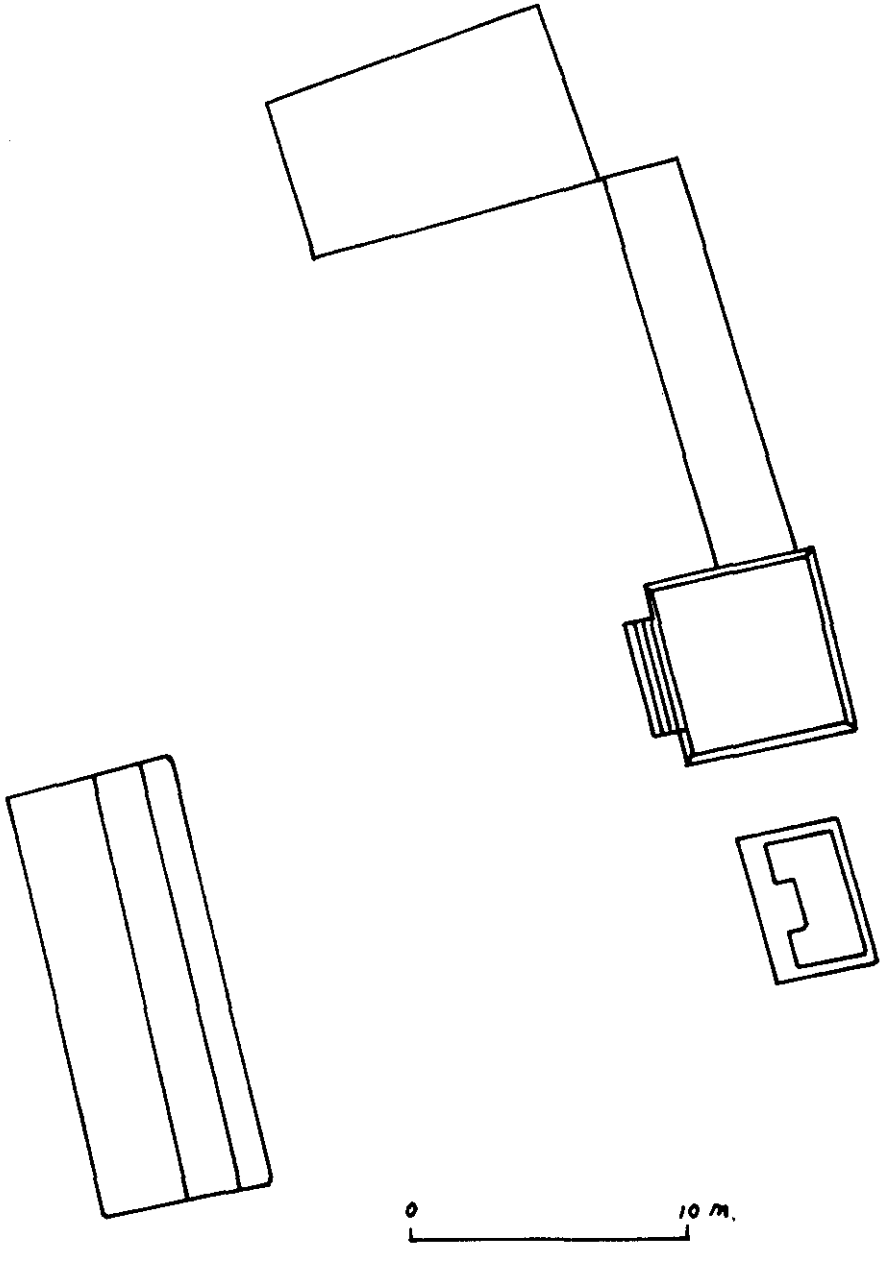

FIGURA 2.—*Tikal Group 4H-1, an example of Plaza Plan 2 with the variant of an associated long platform to the north of the oratorio.*

David Gilmore (1977: 437) notes that class is not simple how people are placed by an observer into categories but must reflect the mental image or paradigm by which the people themselves order their own universe of cultural and natural phenomena. Gilmore's concern is with how people use spatial orientations (area). The applicability of these concerns to our understanding of the ancient Maya is evident. How they used space or arranged buildings, as in a plaza plan, may be as diagnostic of internal social differentials as the colors used to paint the structures or the artifacts used by the inhabitants. Fox (in press) is among the first to utilize data regarding the size and position of plaza groups, of whatever form, in an attempt to interpret the nature of the kin units in residence or to infer the status of the inhabitants. Although such inferences may exist in early reports, attempts to document such evaluations through the use of archaeological evidence from group form, size, or location is relatively new in the Maya area. The configuration of a plaza plan, where it can be recognized by mapping, provides a far more efficient predictor than the evaluation of data recovered by expensive and time consuming excavation, although confirmation through excavation is essential. When excavating a town or city mapping and subsequent evaluation before any digging is initiated offers the most efficient means by which specific hypotheses may be established, and by which excavation programs may be developed.

PLAZA PLANS

Tikal Plaza Plan 1 (Twin-pyramid groups; Jones, 1969) and the Temple (oratorio) on the East arrangement (including a specific burial pattern) described as Tikal Plaza Plan 2 (Becker, 1971) were identified in the early phases of the University Museum's Tikal Project. Both P. P. 1 and 2 have been tested extensively through excavations supported by the Tikal Project. The program of excavation launched in 1963 designed to validate predictions regarding the presence of P. P. 2 helped to identify what I have described as P. P. 3 at Tikal (see Haviland, 1963). In addition, it demonstrated the validity of this theory as regards P. P. 2 (see Becker, 1971). In addition to the two plaza plans identified and tested, six other regular arrangements of structures in groups have been suggested as appearing at Tikal (Becker, 1979b). These are as follows:

P. P. 3: Rectangular arrangement, rectangular platforms on two or more sides, usually small, but often with stone buildings on one or more. Regularity the most characteristic feature (e. g. Gr. 3B-11).

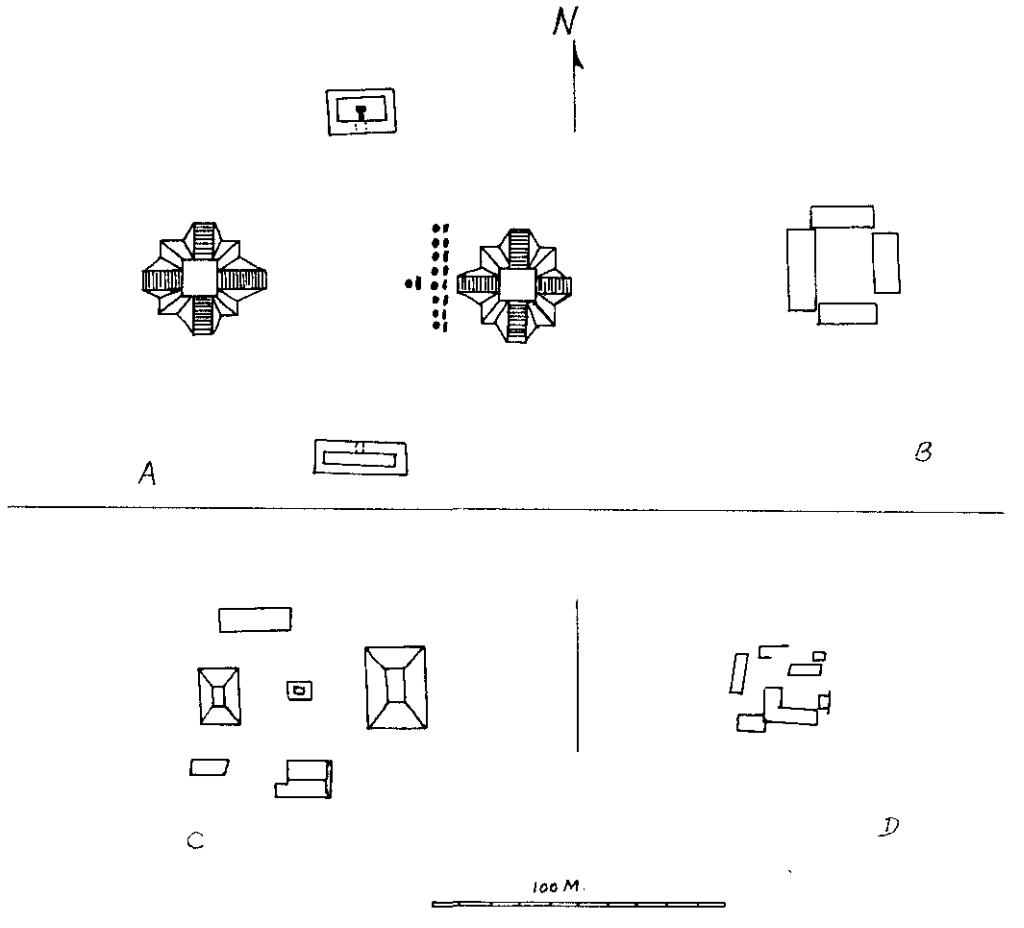

FIGURA 3-A.—*Tikal Group 4E-4, an example of Plaza Plan 1 (see Jones 1969).*
FIGURA 3-B.—*Tikal Group 3B-11, an example of Plaza Plan 3.*
FIGURA 3-C.—*Tikal Group 6E-2, an example of Plaza Plan 4.*
FIGURA 3-D.—*Tikal Group 4F-1, an example of Plaza Plan 5.*

For example of Plaza Plan 6 see Tikal Report 11, Group 5D-1 (the Great Plaza and North Acropololis group). Plaza Plan 7 is represented by Tikal Group 5D-9 (Structures 5D-78/99). All of these plans are derived from Becker, 1971.

P. P. 4: Rectangular group, but with diagnostic low rectangular platform occupying center of the plaza (e. g. Gr. 6E-2 and Gr. 6E-3). This arrangement originally had been termed «Pattern W». Site TC 8 in the Teotihuacán Valley (Sanders, 1965: 110-112, 179; fig. 12) and one part of Sitio Ruiz (Lowe, 1959: 32) have a similar pattern. Trophy heads offered in caches within the platform or sometimes in the structure on the east (less often the west) seem to be an archaeologically detectable characteristic which is predicted for such groups, and is also diagnostic of them.

P. P. 5: Groups with irregularly arranged structures of relatively small size (e. g. Tikal Gr. 4F-2) may be considered to conform to P. P. 5.

P. P. 6: North Acropolis Plan: This includes the temples on the North, West, and South of a relatively large plaza. This pattern, limited to the ritual zone, occurs on the North Acropolis during the Early and Late Classic Period (Coe, 1964: 411; 1967: 42). E. g. Gr. 5D-1.

P. P. 7: Seven Sisters Plan: This is a variant of P. P. 2 but one which is only found or created in large groups. The diagnostic feature is the appearance of 7 temples in a row on the east of a rectangular plaza; e. g. Gr. 5D-9 (including Strs. 5D-92/99). Another possible example is the archaeologically demonstrated earlier aspect of Group 5D-1 (the Great Plaza) including Strs. 5D-1, 29/31, 71/74, with Strs. 5D-29/31 being part of the 7 strs. in allignment. Str. 5D-1 covers an earlier construction which may have been the central unit of this part 7 series.

P. P. 8: Ball Courts

The three ballcourts known from Tikal include a single court (Str. 5D-74) located to the south of Temple I, and a triple court (Strs. 5D-78/81) south of the Temple Reservoir (Coe, 1967: 90). The third court (Strs. 5D-41 and 42, 5E-31) is in the East Plaza, to the rear of Temple I (Coe, 1967: 73). Numerous ballcourts are known from sites throughout Mesoamerica (see Andrews, 1975: Fig. 7). Apparently these groups functioned in similar way to ballcourts known from the time of the Conquest. Both ritual and athletics were involved, and I suspect politics and trade (Becker, 1975).

OTHER TYPES OF «GROUPS»

Groups of other composition may be recognized and described by other scholars, including «groups» which may consist of but one

visible structure. Sweathouses (Satterthwaite, 1952; Ichon, 1977) may be functional units each related to a specific group, but also a sweathouse might be defined as a unit itself.

TIKAL GROUPS

Several possible groups (hidden or invisible housemounds) inferred in the original listing (Becker, 1970) have been deleted as have all references to the chultunes associated with each group. Structure numbers were assigned by the mappers (see Carr and Hazard, 1961). Subsequent excavations in various squares led to numbers being given to groups in a sequence which does not follow the sequence of numbers given to the structures. The provision of each group with a specific number (Becker, 1970) to some extent provided some correspondence in the structure and group number sequences Some limited excavations outside the central 9 square kilometers, such as in Square 4H, have led to the groups tested being numbered, and these are included in this listing.

Summarizing the data from Tikal we find that 2,280 structures habe been identified and they can be clustered into 691 groups. Of these groups some 8, with a total of 34 structures, can be identified with ease as conforming to Jones' (1969) Plaza Plan 1. This arrangement appears to be a reflection of some kind of ritual function, although some of the structures included may postdate the original buildings and have served non-ritual functions.

At least 97 groups at Tikal conform to Plaza Plan 2 (Becker, 1971). This is the minimum number which can be identified with ease and comprises 14 % of the total number of groups listed for this site. Further note must be made of the distribution of various P. P. beyond the central 9 square kilometers which is the focus of the Table. Not only is P. P. 2 found distributed on the peripheries of Tikal but the late D. Puleston's 500 meter wide transects beyond the central area of the site found numerous other examples (see Becker, 1970; also Puleston, pers. com). The findings of A. Ford in the area between Tikal and Yaxhá, more recently investigated, should add to our knowledge regarding the distribution of various types of groups (plaza plans).

An interesting coincidence is the discovery that the Harvard University mapping project at Copán, Honduras, recognized 690 groups (termed «sites») in the Copán Valley affiliated with the central zone which had been the traditional focus of archaeological activity (Willey et al., 1979). Although the incidence of P. P. 2 at Copán has not been calculated, comparisons with the frequency at Tikal should provide interesting information. Diachronic data from Copán regarding the

first evidence for P. P. 2 and its frequency and distribution will be very interesting. I have speculated on the significance of P. P. 2 at these various sites (Becker, 1980), and believe that these data are important to understanding the history of Quiriguá as well.

The following table provides a listing of all the groups (clusters of structures presumed to be a single functioning unit) identified at Tikal (see Becker, 1970). Note should be made of one variation in P. P. 2 noted at Tikal. Some of the groups identified as conforming to P. P. 2 actually have a *pair* of ritual structures on the east. These have been identified in the table as «P. P. 2T». Further investigation may demonstrate that this form might warrant a separate number, but at present the difference is noted only by appending the letter «T» to the plan number. One should note that this form of P. P. 2 also has wide distribution in the Maya area (Fox, In Press) and may be an important feature at Post Classic sites and evidence of one aspect of culture change. Fox, after Sloane (1974), suggests that twin temples derive from the Quiché, but I am uncertain of the origins as well as of the distribution of this pattern (see Becker, 1979).

One might note, as a point of interest, that five half kilometer square (e. g. 3F, 4C) have 15 groups within them (Becker, 1970: 26-27). Despite the local variation in terrain, and given that the map of Tikal was arbitrarily laid down over the site, and without resorting to Thiessen polygrams (see Hammond, 1974), simple listings of data provide clues to the way in which the Maya at a specific site arranged themselves over the land. These observations in turn offer others means by which details of ancient Maya settlement patterns may be studied.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Plaza Plan 2, with its distinctive burial complex in the diagnostic structure on the east, appears to become a more common architectural feature at Tikal during the Classic period.
2. Groups once lacking the diagnostic ritual structure have been demonstrated to have altered the architectural form of the building on the east and add a burial intruded into the bedrock. Str. 4D-1 (Temple I) is the most notable example of this procedure.
3. Plaza Plan 2 is found in groups of all sizes, from relatively small groups with few mounds to the Barringer Group (Gr. 6B-2). Group 5D-1, although in this form, does not appear to have had primarily residential functions.
4. At present 7 other group forms can be recognized at Tikal, and all probably have analogues at other Maya sites. For example, Plaza Plan 1 at Tikal appears to be replicated at Yaxhá, but the

associated monuments at the latter site appear in front of the western structure (rather than the eastern as at Tikal).

5. Although the structures at most lowland Maya sites are generally found in clusters, relatively little attention has been paid to these aggregations in the past. Many of these groups are believed to be functionally related units each of which represents a single domestic unit housing a single extended family. This concept not only enables accurate evaluations to be made of populations, but to identify «house» function and even to suggest the social class of the occupants in this class stratified society.

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Group Desig.	*No. of Strs.*	*Plaza Plan*	*Map Designation of Structures in Group*
2B-1	1	—	2B-1
2B-2	3	3?	2B-2/4
2B-3	1	—	2B-5
2B-4	4	2	2B-6/9
2B-5	2	5	2B-10/11
2B-6	4	2	2B-12/15
2B-7	3	3	2B-16/18
2B-8	3	—	2B-19/20
2B-9	4	3	2B-21/24
2B-10	5	3	2B-25/29
2C-1	5	3	2C-1/5
2C-2	9	2	2C-6/14
2C-3	3	3	2C-15, 16, 21
2C-4	4	3	2C-17/20
2C-5	3	3	2C-22, 23; 3C-1
2C-6	5	2	2C-24/28
2C-7	4	3?	2C-33/36
2C-8	6	3	2C-37/42
2C-9	4	3	2C-29/32
2C-10	5	3	2C-43/47
2C-11	3	3?	2C-48/50
2C-12	2	—	2C-51/52
2C-13	2	—	2C-55, 56
2C-14	4	3?	2C-53, 54, 57, 58
2C-15	2	3?	2C-59, 60
2C-16	5	3	2C-61/65
2C-17	7	3?	2C-66/67
2C-18	6	3	2C-73/78
2D-1	1		2D-1
2D-2	4	2	2D-9/12
2D-3	9		2D-2/8; 2E-1, 2
2E-1	3		2E-3/5
2E-2	9	2T	2E-6/14
2E-3	1		2E-15
2E-4	2		2E-16, 17
2E-5	2		2-E18, 19
2E-6	3		2E-20/22
2E-7	2		2E-23, 24
2E-8	5	2	2E-25/29
2E-9	4		2E-30/33
2E-10	2		2E-34, 35
2E-11	2		2E-36, 37
2E-12	2		2E-38, 39
2E-13	2		2E-40, 41
2E-14	3		2E-42/44
2E-15	2		2E-45, 46
2E-16	4	2	2E-47/50
2E-17	6		2E-51/56
2F-1	3		2F-1/3
2F-2	1		2F-4
2F-3	3	2	2F-5/7
2F-4	1		2F-8
2F-5	5		2F-9/13
2F-6	3		2F-14/16
2F-7	3		2F-17/19
2F-8	3		2F-20/22
2F-9	4		2F-23/26
2F-10	3		2F-27/29
2G-1	5		2G-56/60
2G-2	3		2G-13/15
2G-3	10	2T	2G-1/10
2G-4	2		2G-11, 12
2G-5	2		2G-16, 17
2G-6	6	2	2G-18/23
2G-7	2		2G-24, 25
2G-8	2		2G-26, 27
2G-9	6		2G-28, 33
2G-10	1		2G-34
2G-11	5		2G-35/39
2G-12	3	2	2G40/42
2G-13	3		2G-43/45
2G-14	2		2G-46, 47
2G-15	1		2G-48
2G-16	1		2G-49
2G-17	6	3	2G-50/55
3B-1	2		3B-1, 2
3B-2	2		3B-3, 4
3B-3	2		3B-5, 6
3B-4	3		3B-7/9
3B-5	1		3B-10
3B-6	1		3B-11
3B-7	5		3B-12/14, 16, 17
3B-8	4		3B-15, 18/20
3B-9	3		3B-21, 22, 25
3B-10	2		3B-23, 24
3B-11	4		3B-26/29
3B-12	5		3B-30/34
3B-13	1		3B-35
3B-14	2		3B-36, 37
3B-15	2	2	3B-38, 39
3B-16	4		3B-40, 41; 4B-11, 12
3B-17	3		3B-42/44
3B-18	5	2	3B-45/49
3C-1	3	2	3C-13/15
3C-2	2		3C-2, 3
3C-3	1		3C-4
3C-4	3		3C-5/7
3C-5	3		3C-8/10
3C-6	2		3C-11, 12
3C-7	6		3C-16, 21
3C-8	3		3C-22, 24
3C-9	12		3C-25/36
3C-10	1		3C-37
3C-11	2		3C-38, 39
3C-12	1		3C-40
3C-13	1		3C-41
3C-14	10		3C-42/51
3C-15	4		3C-52/55
3C-16	7		3C-56/62
3C-17	2		3C-63, 64

Group Desig.	*No. of Strs.*	*Plaza Plan*	*Map Designation of Structures in Group*
3C-18	5		3C-65/69
3C-19	2		3C-70, 71
3C-20	4		3C-72/75
3D-1	3	1	3D-98/100
3D-2	4	1	3D-44/47
3D-3	3		3D-8/10
3D-4	4	2T	3D-1/4
3D-5	3		3D-5/7
3D-6	4		3D-11/14
3D-7	3		3D-15/17
3D-8	3	Z	3D-18/20
3D-9	2		3D-21/22
3D-10	6		3D-23/28
3D-11	2		3D-29, 30
3D-12	2		3D-31, 32
3D-13	4		3D-33/36
3D-14	5		3D-40/43, 121
3D-15	7		3D-48/54
3D-16	8		3D-55/62
3D-17	3		3D-63/65
3D-18	4		3D-66/69
3D-19	3		3D-70/72
3D-20	4		3D-73/76
3D-21	1		3D-77
3D-22	4		3D-78/81
3D-23	5	2T	3D-82/86
3D-24	7		3D-87/91, 96, 97
3D-25	4		3D-92/95
3D-26	6	2	3D-101/106
3D-27	1		3D-107
3D-28	14		3D-108/120; 4D-2
3D-29	3		3D-122/124
3E-1	3		3E-1/3
3E-2	3		3E-4/6
3E-3	2		3E-7, 8
3E-4	2		3E-9, 10
3E-5	4	2	3E-11/14
3E-6	2	2	3E-15/16
3E-7	4	2T	3E-17/20
3E-8	18		3E-21/38
3E-9	2		3E-39, 40
3E-10	11	2	3E-41, 42, 48/54; 3D-37, 38
3E-11	2		3E-43, 44
3E-12	3		3E-45/47
3E-13	3		3E-55, 56; 3D-39
3E-14	2		3E-57, 58
3E-15	3		3E-59/61
3E-16	5		3E-62/66
3E-17	1		3E-67
3E-18	3		3E-68/70
3F-1	2		3F-24, 25
3F-2	4	2	3F-26/29
3F-3	5	2	3F-11/15
3F-4	1		3F-1
3F-5	2		3F-2, 3
3F-6	1		3F-4
3F-7	4		3F-5/8
3F-8	2		3F-9, 10
3F-9	2		3F-16, 17
3F-10	1		3F-18
3F-11	2		3F-19, 20
3F-12	3		3F-21/23
3F-13	4	2	3F-30/33
3F-14	6	2	3F-34/39
3F-15	1		3F-40
3G-1	5		3G-1/5
3G-2	4		3G-15, 16, 20, 21
3G-3	6		3G-6/11
3G-4	3		3G-12/14
3G-5	3		3G-17/19
3G-6	4		3G-22/25
3G-7	4		3G-26/29
3G-8	5		3G-30/34
3G-9	5		3G-35/39
3H-1	8		3H-1/8
4B-1	1		4B-1
4B-2	1		4B-2
4B-3	4		4B-3/6
4B-4	1		4B-7
4B-5	3		4B-8/10
4B-6	6	2	4B-13/18
4B-7	1		4B/19
4B-8	3	2	4B-20/22
4B-9	4	3	4B-24/27
4C-1	4		4C-1/4
4C-2	10		4C-5/14
4C-3	4		4C-15/18
4C-4	1		4C-19
4C-5	4		4C-20/23
4C-6	3		4C-24/26
4C-7	3		4C-27/29
4C-8	4		4C-30/33
4C-9	2		4C-34; 4D-26
4C-10	4		4C-35/38
4C-11	2		4C-39, 40
4C-12	1		4C-41
4C-13	2		4C-42, 43
4C-14	5		4C-44/48
4C-15	4		4C-49/52
4D-1	4	1	4D-31/34
4D-2	10	1	4D-16/25
4D-3	1		4D-1
4D-4	3		4D-3/5
4D-5	4		4D6/9
4D-6	6		4D-10/15
4D-7	4		4D-27/30
4D-8	4		4D-35/38
4D-9	5		4D-39/43
4D-10	1		4D-44

Group Desig.	*No. of Strs.*	*Plaza Plan*	*Map Designation of Structures in Group*
4E-1	5		4E-14/18
4E-2	4		4E-50/53
4E-3	4	1	4E-40/43
4E-4	4	1	4E-36/39
4E-5	10		4E-1/10
4E-6	1		4E-11
4E-7	2		4E-12, 13
4E-8	2		4E-19, 20
4E-9	3		4E-21/23
4E-10	5	2	4E-24/28
4E-11	2		4E-29, 30
4E-12	3		4E-32/34
4E-13	1		4E-35
4E-14	6		4E-44/48; 5E-1
4F-1	8		4F-2/7, 10; 4E-31 *
4F-2	8		4F-13/18, 42, 43
4F-3	4		4F-21, 47/49
4F-4	1		4F-1
4F-5	2		4F-19, 20
4F-6	2		4F-22, 23
4F-7	2		4F-24, 25
4F-8	2		4F-26, 27
4F-9	5		4F-28/32
4F-10	3		4F-33/35
4F-11	3		4F-36/38
4F-12	4		4F-39/41, 44
4F-13	2		4F-45, 46
4G-1	5	2	4G-9/13
4G-2	2		4G-1, 2
4G-3	1		4G-3
4G-4	2	2	4G-4, 5
4G-5	1		4G-6
4G-6	2	2	4G-7, 8
4H-1	6	2	4H-1/4, 7, 9
4H-2	3	2	4H-5, 6, 21
4H-3	4	2	4H-10, 11, 19, 20
4H-4	4	2	4H-14/17
4H-5	3	2	4H-12, 13, 18
5B-1	?	1	?
5B-2	1		5B-1
5B-3	1	2	5B-2
5B-4	1	2	5B-3
5B-5	2		5B-4, 5
5B-6	2		5B-6, 7
5B-7	5		5B-8/12
5B-8	6	2	5B-13/18
5B-9	2		5B-19, 20
5C-1	5	1	5C-14/18
5C-2	3		5C-9, 10; 5D-6
5C-3	10		5C-48/54; 6C-23/25
5C-4	6		5C-4/8, 35
5C-5	1		5C-1
5C-6	2		5C-2, 3
5C-7	3		5C-11/13
5C-8	6	2	5C-19/24
5C-9	4		5C-25/28
5C-10	4	2	5C-29/32
5C-11	2		5C-33/34
5C-12	4		5C-36/39
5C-13	6		5C-40/44; 5D-76
5C-14	3		5C-45/47
5C-15	3	2	5C-55; 6C-14, 15
5D-1	9	2,6	5D-1, 2, 29/31, 71, 73
5D-2	?		—
5D-3	2	8 (7)	5D-74
5D-4	13		5D-20/28, 32/35
5D-5	4		5D-36/39
5D-6	7	8	5D-40/43; 5E-29/31
5D-7	1		5D-3
5D-8	1		5D-5
5D-9	23	7,8	5D-77/99
5D-10	11		5D-4, 10/19
5D-11	27		5D-44/70
5D-12	3		5D-7/9
5D-13	1	2	5D-75
5D-14	5		5D-100/104
5D-15	18		5D-105/116; 5E-44/49
5E-1	6		5E-23/28
5E-2	5		5E-32/36
5E-3	8		5E-37/43, 88
5E-4	2		5E-2, 3
5E-5	5		5E-4/7; 4E-49
5E-6	1		5E-8
5E-7	5		5E-9, 84/87
5E-8	8		5E-10/17
5E-9	5		5E-18/22
5E-10	23		5E-50/54; 6E-1/18
5E-11	22		5E-55/68; 6E-46/53
5E-12	6		5E-69/74
5E-13	4	2	5E-75/78
5E-14	2		5E-79, 80
5E-15	3		5E-81/83
5F-1	2		5F-17/18
5F-2	8		5F-1/8
5F-3	4		5F-9/12
5F-4	4		5F-13/16
5F-5	2		5F-19, 20
5F-6	3		5F-21/23
5F-7	1		5F-24
5F-8	2		5F-25, 26
5F-9	2		5F-27, 28
5F-10	3		5F-29/31
5F-11	3		5F-32/34
5F-12	4	2	5F-35/38
5F-13	3		5F-39/41

* Mounds 4F-8, 11, and 12 upon excavation were found to be natural rises, not structures.

Group Desig.	*No. of Strs.*	*Plaza Plan*	*Map Designation of Structures in Group*	*Group Desig.*	*No. of Strs.*	*Plaza Plan*	*Map Designation of Structures in Group*
5G-1	8	2	5G-4/9, 51, 52	6D-7	2		6D-26, 27
5G-2	7	2	5G-10/12, 49, 50, 53 54	6D-8	2		6D-28, 29
				6D-9	3		6D-30/32
5G-3	3		5G-1, 47, 48	6D-10	5		6D-33/37
5G-4	2		5G-2, 3	6D-11	12		6D-38/49
5G-5	1		5G-13	6D-12	3		6D-67/69
5G-6	3		5G-44/46	6D-13	9		6D-70/77; 7D-18
5G-7	2		5G-14, 15	6D-14	3		6D-78/80
5G-8	2		5G-16, 17	6D-15	1		6D-81
5G-9	4		5G-18/21	6D-16	1		6D-82
5G-10	1		5G-22	6D-17	3		6D-83/85
5G-11	3		5G-23/25	6D-18	6		6D-86/91
5G-12	5		5G-26/30	6D-19	3		6D-92/94
5G-13	4		5G-31/34	6D-20	7	2	6D-95/98; 7D-1/3
5G-14	3		5G-35/37	6E-1	2		6E-25, 26
5G-15	3		5G-38/40	6E-2	7	4	6E-143/146, 133/135
5G-16	1		5G-41	6E-3	10	4	6E-147/156
5G-17	1		5G-42	6E-4	3		6E-19/21
5G-18	1		5G-43	6E-5	2		6E-22, 23
5H-1	2	2	5H-1, 2	6E-6	1		6E-24
6B-1	3	2	6B-9/11	6E-7	2		6E-27, 28
6B-2	24	2	6B-16, 18/40	6E-8	9		6E-29, 37
6B-3	4	2	6B-1/4	6E-9	3		6E-38/40
6B-4	2		6B-5, 6	6E-10	1		6E-41
6B-5	2		6B-7, 8	6E-11	4		6E-42/45
6B-6	1		6B-12	6E-12	3		6E-54/56
6B-7	3		6B-13/15	6E-13	5		6E-57/60; 6F-1
6B-8	1		6B-17	6E-14	3		6E-61/63
6B-9	3		6B-41/43	6E-15	10	2	6E-64/73
6B-10	1		6B-44	6E-16	2		6E-74, 75
6C-1	4	3	6C-44/47	6E-17	2		6E-76, 77
6C-2	3	2	6B-57/59	6E-18	3		6E-78/80
6C-3	?		?	6E-19	4	2	6E-81/84
6C-4	3	2	6C-41/43	6E-20	2		6E-85, 86
6C-5	4		6C-1/4	6E-21	4	2	6E-87/90
6C-6	3		6C-5/7	6E-22	3		6E-91/93
6C-7	4	2	6C-8/11	6E-23	4		6E-94/97
6C-8	2		6C-12, 13	6E-24	5		6E-98/101; 7E-1
6C-9	7	2	6C-16/22	6E-25	4	2	6E-102/105
6C-10	6		6C-26/31	6E-26	4		6E-106/109
6C-11	4	3	6C-32/35	6E-27	8		6E-110/117
6C-12	5		6C-36/38; 6D-13, 14	6E-28	6		6E-118/123
6C-13	1		6C-39	6E-29	3		6E-124/126
6C-14	1		6C-40	6E-30	6		6E-127/132
6C-15	3		6C-48/50	6E-31	3		6E-136/138
6C-16	3		6C-51/53	6E-32	4	2	6E-139/142
6C-17	1		6C-54	6E-33	8		6E-157/159; 6F-52/ 56
6C-18	2		6C-55, 56				
6C-19	3	2	6C-57/59	6E-34	4		6E-160, 161; 7E-40, 41
6D-1	17		6D-50/66				
6D-2	12		6D-1/12	6F-1	5		6F-47/51
6D-3	1		6D-15	6F-2	3		6F-2/4
6D-4	2		6-D16, 17	6F-3	3	2	6F-5/7
6D-5	7		6D-18/24	6F-4	3		6F-8, 9, 69
6D-6	1		6D-25	6F-5	5	2	6F-10/13, 68

Group Desig.	*No. of Strs.*	*Plaza Plan*	*Map Designation of Structures in Group*
6F-6	2		6F-14, 15
6F-7	6		6F-16/19, 66, 67
6F-8	4		6F-20/22, 65
6F-9	6		6F-23/25, 64; 6G-60 61
6F-10	2		6F-26, 27
6F-11	1		6F-28
6F-12	3		6F-29/31
6F-13	2		6F-32, 33
6F-14	3		6F-34/36
6F-15	9		6F-37/45
6F-16	1		6F-46
6F-17	3	2	6F-57/59
6F-18	2		6F-60, 61
6F-19	1		6F-62
6F-20	1		6F-63
6F-21	1		6F-70
6G-1	2		6G-1, 2
6G-2	5		6G-3/7
6G-3	2		6G-8, 62
6G-4	3		6G-9/11
6G-5	4		6G-12/15
6G-6	5		6G-16/20
6G-7	6		6G-21/26
6G-8	3		6G-27/29
6G-9	4	2	6G-30/33
6G-10	3	2	6G-34/36
6G-11	4		6G-37/40
6G-12	2		6G-41, 42
6G-13	1		6G-43
6G-14	2		6G-44, 59
6G-15	5	2	6G-45/48, 65
6G-16	2		6G-49, 50
6G-17	3		6G-51/53
6G-18	1		6G-54
6G-19	3		6G-55/57
6G-20	1		6G-58
6G-21	2		6G-63, 64
7B-1	3		7B-1/3
7B-2	1		7B-4
7B-3	2		7B-5, 6
7B-4	2		7B-7, 8
7B-5	2		7B-9; 7C-56
7B-6	3		7B-10, 12
7B-7	5		7B-13/17
7B-8	3	2	7B-18/20
7B-9	4		7B-21/24
7B-10	4	2	7B-25/28
7C-1	2		7C-3, 4
7C-2	4	3	7C-5/8
7C-3	2		7C-1, 2
7C-4	3		7C-9/11
7C-5	9		7C-12/20
7C-6	1		7C-21
7C-7	2		7C-22, 23
7C-8	2		7C-24, 29
7C-9	4	2	7C-25/28
7C-10	3		7C-30/32
7C-11	2		7C-33, 34
7C-12	2		7C-37, 38
7C-13	6		7C-39/44
7C-14	1		7C-45
7C-15	1		7C-46
7C-16	2		7C-47, 48
7C-17	4	2	7C-49/52
7C-18	3		7C-53/55
7C-19	3		7C-57/59
7C-20	2		7C-60, 61
7D-1	3		7D-4, 5; 6D-99
7D-2	1		7D-6
7D-3	5		7D-7/11
7D-4	3		7D-12/14
7D-5	2		7D-15, 16
7D-6	1		7D-17
7D-7	8		7D-19/26
7D-8	3		7D-27; 7E-3, 4
7D-9	4		7D-28; 7E-5/7
7D-10	12		7D-29/40
7D-11	4		7D-41/44
7D-12	2		7D-45, 46
7D-13	4	2	7D-47/50
7D-14	3		7D-51/53
7D-15	4		7D-54/57
7D-16	7		7D-58/64
7D-17	3		7D-65/67
7D-18	2		7D-68, 69
7D-19	2		7D-70, 71
7D-20	4		7D-72/75
7D-21	3		7D-76/78
7D-22	2		7D-79, 80
7D-23	4		7D-81/84
7D-24	2	2	7D-85, 86
7D-25	3	2	7D-87/89
7D-26	3	2	7D-90/92
7D-27	4	2	7D-93; 7E-42/44
7D-28	2		7D-94, 95
7E-1	1		7E-2
7E-2	2		7E-3, 4
7E-3	4		7E-8/11
7E-4	3	2	7E-12/14
7E-5	3		7E-15/17
7E-6	3		7E-18/20
7E-7	3	2	7E-21/23
7E-8	3		7E-24/26
7E-9	3		7E-27/28
7E-10	2	2	7E-29/31
7E-11	3		7E-32, 33
7E-12	2		7E-34, 35
7E-13	4	2	1E-36/39
7E-14	6		7E-45/50

Group Desig.	*No. of Strs.*	*Plaza Plan*	*Map Designation of Structures in Group*	*Group Desig.*	*No. of Strs.*	*Plaza Plan*	*Map Designation of Structures in Group*
7E-15	2		7E-51, 52	7F-21	2		7F-66, 67
7E-16	3		7E-53/55	7F-22	4		7F-68/71
7F-1	8	2	7F-29/36	7F-23	4		7F-72/75
7F-2	3		7F-1/3	7F-24	3	2	7F-76/78
7F-3	3		7F-4/6	7F-25	3		7F-79/81
7F-4	1		7F-7	7F-26	2	2	7F-82, 83
7F-5	2	2	7F-8, 9	7F-27	5		7F-84/88
7F-6	4	2	7F-10/13	7G-1	3		7G-1/3
7F-7	4		7F-14/17	7G-2	1		7G-4
7F-8	1		7F-18	7G-3	4		7G-5/8
7F-9	4	2	7F-19/22	7G-4	5		7G-9/13
7F-10	2	2	7F-23, 24	7G-5	1		7G-14
7F-11	4	2	7F-25/28	7G-6	2		7G-15, 16
7F-12	2		7F-37, 38	7G-7	5		7G-17/21
7F-13	3	2	7F-39/41	7G-8	2		7G-22, 23
7F-14	3		7F-42/44	7G-9	2		7G-24, 25
7F-15	5	2	7F-45/49	7G-10	4		7G-26/29
7F-16	3		7F-50/52	7G-11	3		7G-30/32
7F-17	1		7F-53	7G-12	4	2	7G-33/36
7F-18	5		7F-54/58	7G-13	4		7G-37/40
7F-19			7F-59/64	7G-14	5		7G-41/45
7F-20	1		7F-65	7G-15	3	2	7G-46/48