



IZAPA CHIAPAS



CONSIDERATIONS AND ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL FOR THE ENCROACHMENT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BY THE TAPACHULA-TALISMÁN HIGHWAY



COMISIÓN DE DEFENSA DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL
Delegación Sindical D-II-IA 1
Profesores de Investigación Científica y Docencia
Centro INAH Chiapas
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Introduction

The archaeological site of Izapa was the most important as well as one of the largest of the prehispanic settlements of southern Chiapas, the Pacific coast, and a considerable part of Central America during the Preclassic or Formative Period.

The various material expressions present at Izapa manifest great cultural advancement and social complexity, in the absence of which it would be impossible to envision the beginnings, characteristics, and development of the many peoples and societies that constitute prehispanic Mesoamerica.

The origins of Izapa circa 1500 B.C. remained buried and forgotten for many centuries after its abandonment somewhere around A.D. 1200. Nevertheless, at this site you can recognize elements that permit you to infer, if not the origins, at least one of the earliest manifestations of one of the cosmogonic and creation myths that gave unity and cultural identity to the peoples of southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. In some of the extraordinary sculptured monuments discovered at Izapa, scholars have identified elements and characters from the *Popol Vuh*, the sacred book of the Quiche Maya of Guatemala.

The archaeological wealth of Izapa is evident in the massive pyramidal structures scattered across the site, the great platforms built of packed earth veneered with stone, the dozens of sculptural elements such as stelae, thrones, and altars, all of which can be enjoyed by the visitor and appreciated as but a small sample of the importance of the site.

Cutting edge research, both national and international, has recognized the importance of Izapa for understanding and explaining the development of the cultures such as the Olmec that anteceded it or were contemporaneous, while the societies that followed Izapa inherited characteristic cultural features that helped define a vast and complex cultural zone known as the Maya area. The Classic Maya would be difficult or even impossible to understand without our knowledge of Izapa and other communities that developed an original and advanced culture on the coastal plains of the Soconusco.

Despite its importance, Izapa is threatened today by a project that seeks to widen the old road that crosses part of the core area of the site. This project would substantially affect one of the most representative architectural groups (Group F) of Izapa's greatest period of development circa 300 B.C.

Concerned with the conservation, investigation, public awareness, and educational role of Izapa, while at the same time aware of the development needs in terms of road infrastructure of the state of Chiapas, we the archaeologists, ethnologists, physical anthropologists, linguists, and social anthropologists of Mexico's National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH), have prepared this document to highlight the imperative need to consider an alternative route to the proposed road development to be carried out through a concession made to a foreign company at the archaeological site of Izapa.

The information presented in this document regarding Izapa's scientific relevance has as its main objective that the proper authorities take in consideration this proposal that has been prepared and agreed upon by the researchers knowledgeable of the area, which undoubtedly will contribute to the preservation, research, and better understanding of one of the most important archaeological sites of prehispanic Mexico.

Site location and resources

Izapa is located in the eastern portion of the Soconusco region, just a few kilometers from the Guatemala-Mexico border and less than 40 km from the Pacific Ocean coastline.

It falls within the municipality of Tuxtla Chico lying at 14° 54' North latitude and 92° 11' West longitude (UTM E587700/1648700), along the shore of the river that gives its name to the site and in a piedmont area at 200 meters above sea level, where the terrain begins to rise towards the Sierra Madre. Here, the majestic Tacana, a volcano that reaches an altitude of just over 41,000 meters above sea level, dominates the landscape.

Izapa has access to a great diversity of faunal and floral resources, with a predominance of humid tropical



View of the Tacana volcano, located to the north of Izapa (photo H.G.R).

forest, mangroves with mahogany and cedar, amongst other tree species. Along the river margins there is an abundance of volcanic rock, which was readily available for construction projects during more than 2700 years of occupation at the site.

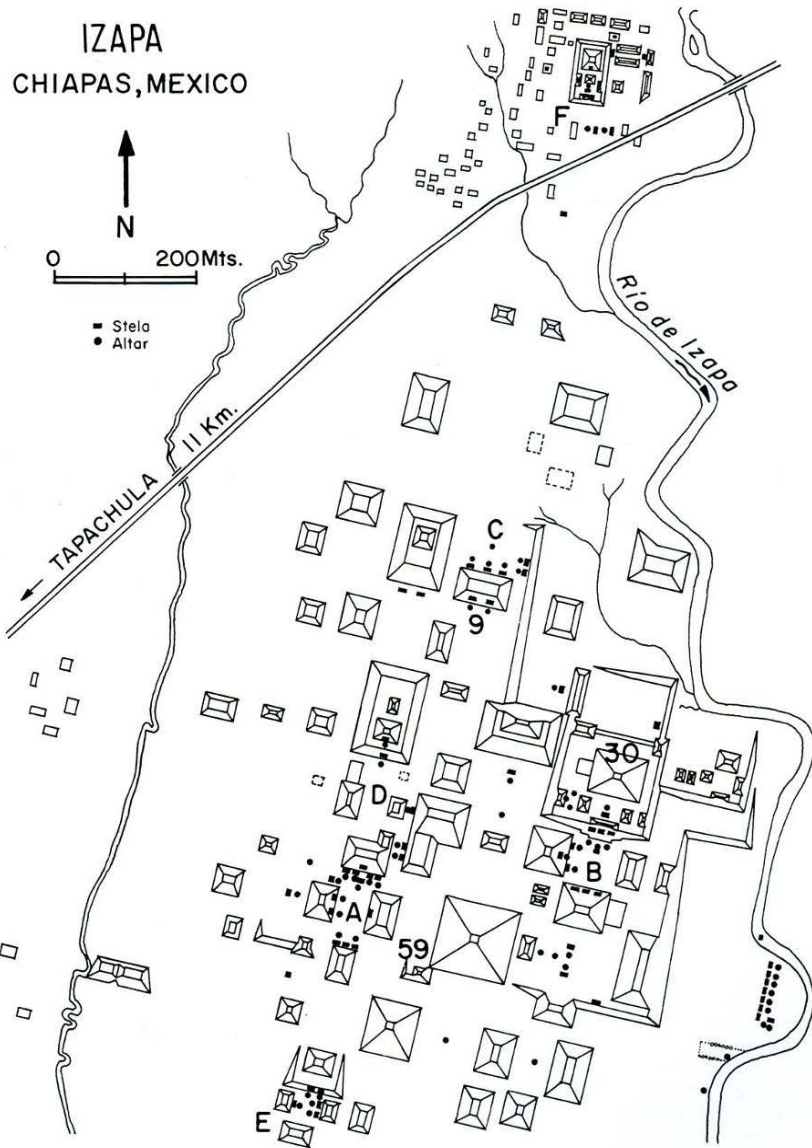
The soils, although thin, were very fertile, which along with the abundant rains (an average of 3,596 mm annually) turned the coastal plains into an important producer of cacao and other staples. These without doubt must have been important economic resources since prehispanic times, allowing the population of Izapa to trade for obsidian and other goods necessary for their subsistence.

Legal situation and site extent

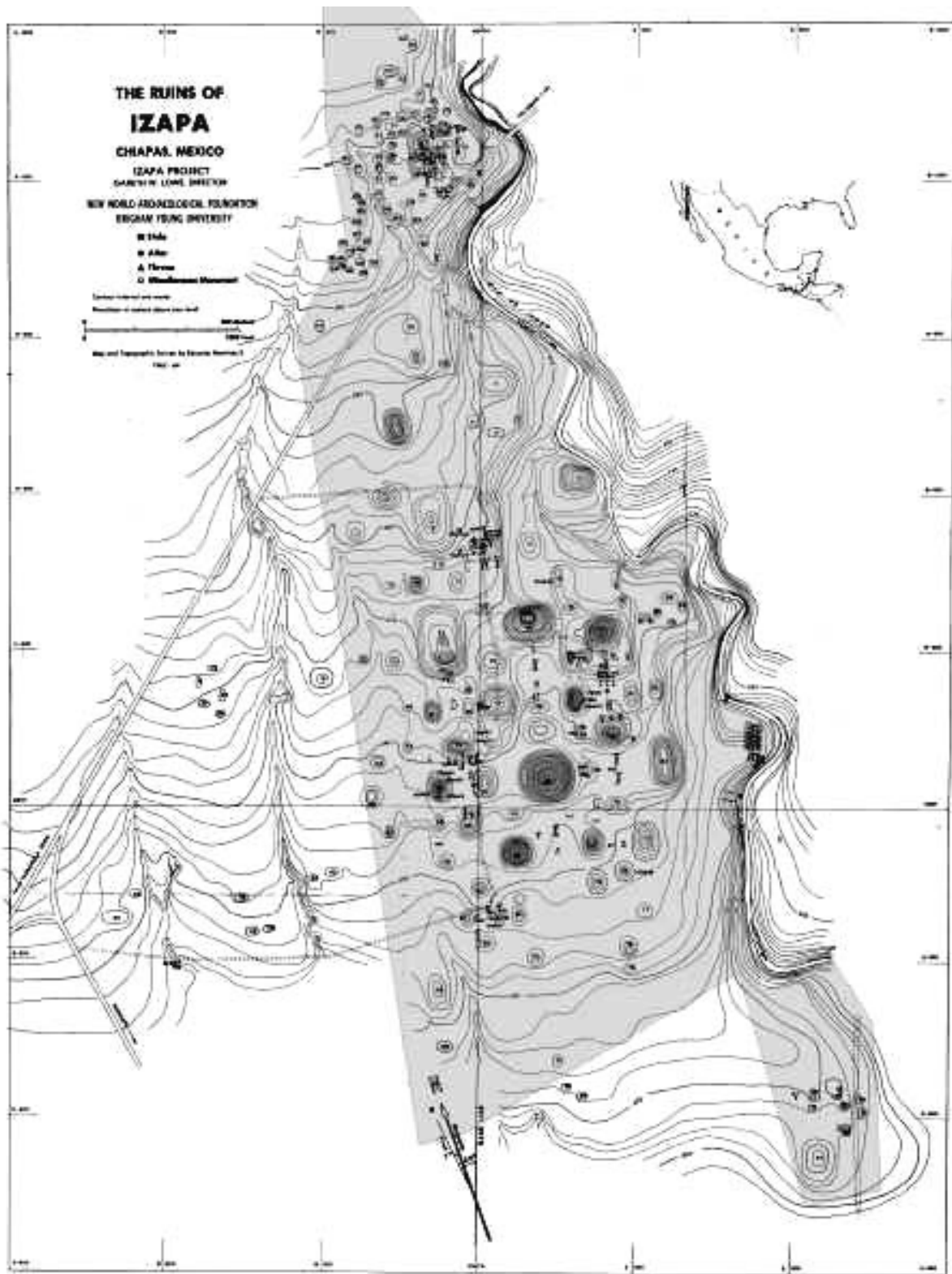
Of the 200 hectares that the core area of the site probably covered, today the Zone of Archaeological Monuments of Izapa extends only for some 127 hectares that are protected by a presidential decree published on two occasions in the official newsletter of the Federation on January 9 and December 26, 2002. The polygonal that encloses the site includes the main architectural monuments of the site core, leaving outside it other structures and minor constructions that are likely domestic, although equally important to the study and better understanding of Izapa.

The central part of the site is divided in 98 lots distributed amongst 60 private owners and communal lands that are used to grow cacao, fruits, maize, and for some animal husbandry. Some of these owners have taken charge of watching over the site and controlling tourist access without any formal agreement or relationship with INAH.

To the best of our knowledge, the project to acquire the land of the core area of the site by INAH has not advanced for several reasons, resulting in a series of irregularities regarding the ownership of the Zone of Archaeological Monuments of Izapa.



Plan of Groups A, B, C, D, E, and F, showing the main monumental structures of Izapa's core area.



Topographic map of Izapa's central area highlighting the polygon that defines the Zone of Archaeological Monuments of Izapa established through presidential decree.

Archaeological relevance of Izapa

The first archaeological investigations at Izapa were carried out by Karl Ruppert in the 1930s and by the renowned A.V. Kidder of the Carnegie Institution. In 1941 Mathew Stirling visited Izapa, photographing and recording the site; his reports were published in 1943. A few years later, Philip Drucker carried out the first archaeological explorations on some of the site's structures. His results were published in 1947. During the decade of the 1960s various archaeologists from the New World Archaeological Foundation, then under the direction of Gareth Lowe, conducted more systematic explorations.

Through these early explorations the antiquity and importance of Izapa to an understanding of the transition between the early Olmec civilization and the Classic Maya became apparent. In fact, there are but a few sites in Mexico (La Venta and Chiapa de Corzo, amongst others) and Guatemala (Kaminaljuyu, Abaj Takalik, and El Baul), that share some of the features present at Izapa, which permit the understanding of the development of prehispanic Mesoamerica, particularly in the Maya area.



View of Plaza B during the explorations of the New World Archaeological Foundation in 1964.

Chronology

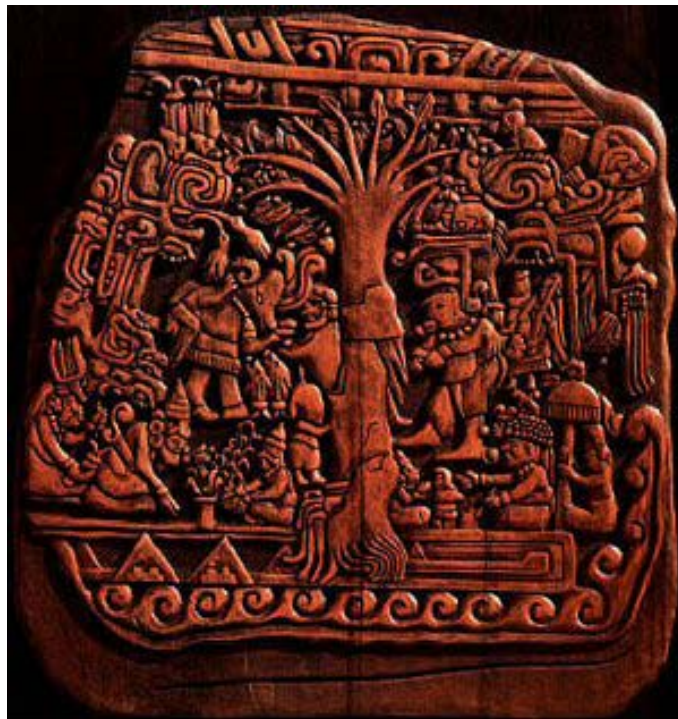
The characteristics of Izapa pertain to those human groups that shared with and effectively succeeded the ancient Olmec of 1200-900 B.C. In addition to the pyramidal structures, massive platforms, and site layout and orientation, contemporaneous sites share other features like magnificently sculptured stone monuments such as the numerous stelae, altars, and thrones present at Izapa.

Through various means archaeologists have established the origins of settlement at Izapa dating back to 1500 B.C., having their apogee between 650 B.C. – A.D. 100 (Middle and Late Formative to Protoclassic). Around the first centuries A.D., Izapa began to lose the supremacy that had turned it into a regional capital, but its occupation continued until A.D. 1200. This makes Izapa unique in the Mesoamerican world—a site that was inhabited for almost three millennia.

Cultural Manifestations: The “Izapa Style”

Izapa and the contemporaneous sites mentioned above are renowned precisely on the basis of their sculptural corpus that defines the so-called “Izapa Style.” In several of these monuments, the cosmological elements that will be adopted by latter Mesoamerican peoples are clearly present. The narrative scenes in the sculptured stones of Izapa could be considered as one of the earliest expressions of writing and a calendar system.

It is likely that in Izapa and other contemporaneous sites many of the myths concerning the origin of the universe may have originated. These myths would provide cultural unity across the vast Maya regions, extending or sharing various elements with other societies of Mesoamerica. There is little doubt that many of the scenes depicted in the sculptural art of Izapa represent creation scenes, and in some cases they constitute the underlying themes that will recur in passages of the *Popol*



Reconstruction drawing of Izapa Stela 5.

Vuh, the sacred book of the Quiche Maya.

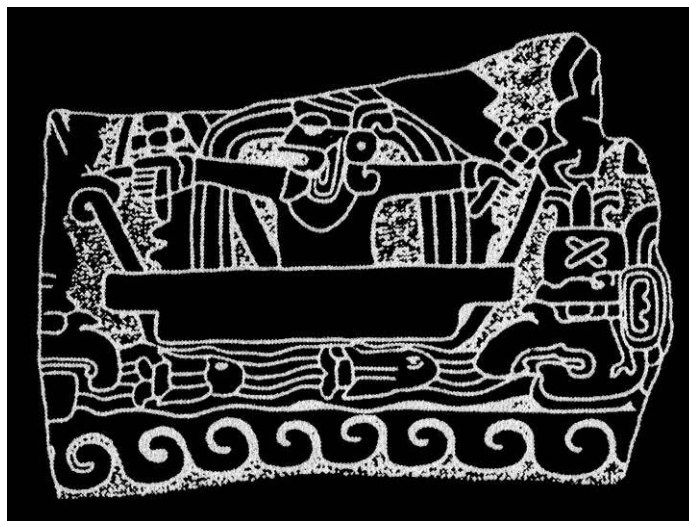
No other site from the same time period has preserved so many sculptural representations, stelae, altars, and thrones as Izapa; for this reason alone, the site has given its name to the sculptural style. The distinctiveness of this style lies mainly in the expressive strength that is accomplished by low-relief carving and to a lesser extent by sculpture in the round, which is the result of a local development and at the same time, as some scholars suggest, the product of shared elements with other communities that were part of an extensive and complex network of cultural and commercial interrelationships.

Up to the present day, 271 sculptures have been recorded. These include twenty-one stelae, six altars, and two thrones, all of these with magnificent carved motifs in low relief. Thirteen other miscellaneous sculptures and monuments have also been recorded, plain stelae and altars, including a significant number of fragmented stelae, and other minor sculptural elements.

Dispersed amongst the three architectural groups that can be visited are examples of sculptures on the round, stelae, plain altars, petroglyphs, and monolithic troughs and rims associated with springs.

Architecture and Urbanism

The prehispanic settlement and what we can consider the urban center of Izapa was much larger than what is presently open to the public, which archaeologists have divided into eight architectural groups (termed Groups A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H). Only a few of these groups have



Above: Stela 67 from Group F (photo H.G.R).
Below: drawing of Stela 67.

been partially explored, nevertheless revealing a complex and advanced planning that could well be considered as the beginning of urbanism in Mesoamerica.

The principal public and ceremonial buildings of the center are found in these architectural groups. These also represent the largest constructions of their time along the Pacific coast and part of Central America.

These consist of basal structures that supported a temple on their summit; in some cases these were set upon massive platforms laid out around thirteen great plazas arranged along the four cardinal points. The basal structures were constructed with packed dirt covered with a veneer of river cobbles; the majority of these structures are oriented due north with a slight deviation to the east.



Structures of Group F.

The core area of Izapa is formed by Groups A to E, G and H, which correspond to the period of the greatest apogee of the site, circa 300 B.C. to 50 B.C. Group F contains a ballcourt amongst other structures, and corresponds to the late occupational phase of the site (between 50 B.C. to A.D. 100).

Group H contains one of the largest plazas of the site, measuring 205 meters from north to south and 85 meters from east to west. It is limited to the north and south by two of the largest structures of the site, Structures 60 and 25, the latter explored by the New World Archaeological Foundation in 1963.



Throne 1 in front of Miscellaneous Monuments 5 and 6 (stone pillar and ball), Group B.



General view of the plaza from Group B showing stelae and altars with protective roofing.



View of a section of Group F.



Aerial view of Group F showing the ballcourt and other structures, as well as modern constructions (with tin roofs).

Population and language at Izapa

The population at Izapa has been estimated in 10,000 persons during its period of maximum apogee. A significant part of this population must have settled around the core area along an extensive zone that must have contained hundreds of dwellings constructed atop small platforms.

Soil fertility and climatic conditions must have favored cacao production and other staples that the Izapeños exchanged for exotic products coming from afar, contributing in the process to the development of commerce, the economic growth of the center, and eventually of the population.

Various scholars believe that the inhabitants of Izapa must have spoken a form of the Mixe language.

Izapa: The creators of the calendar system

Some scholars have proposed that the people that built Izapa were also the creators of the calendar system. Several elements and arguments sustain this idea, for example, on August 13 and April 29, which are two very significant days for the Mesoamerican peoples, the zenith passage of the sun takes place at Izapa. It is worth mentioning that the “beginnings of time” or of the “counting of time” (better known to archaeologists as the Long Count), began precisely on August 13, 3114 B.C.. This implies that the Mesoamerican calendar system had its origin in Izapa. This system acquired such importance that many of the most important sites of ancient Mesoamérica laid out their structures following this conception, that is, orienting their buildings in commemoration of the basic principles of the calendar system.

Current situation and the risk of damage by road development

The widening of the Tapachula-Talispán road, which began on March 11, 2007, threatens an imminent negative impact on the Zone of Monuments of Izapa unless protective measures are taken, especially since the road in question cuts through the site at Group F.

This road already existed in 1941 when Mathew Stirling visited the site and described the monuments of Group F. At that time, Stirling made reference to a “new road” that sectioned the site in two.

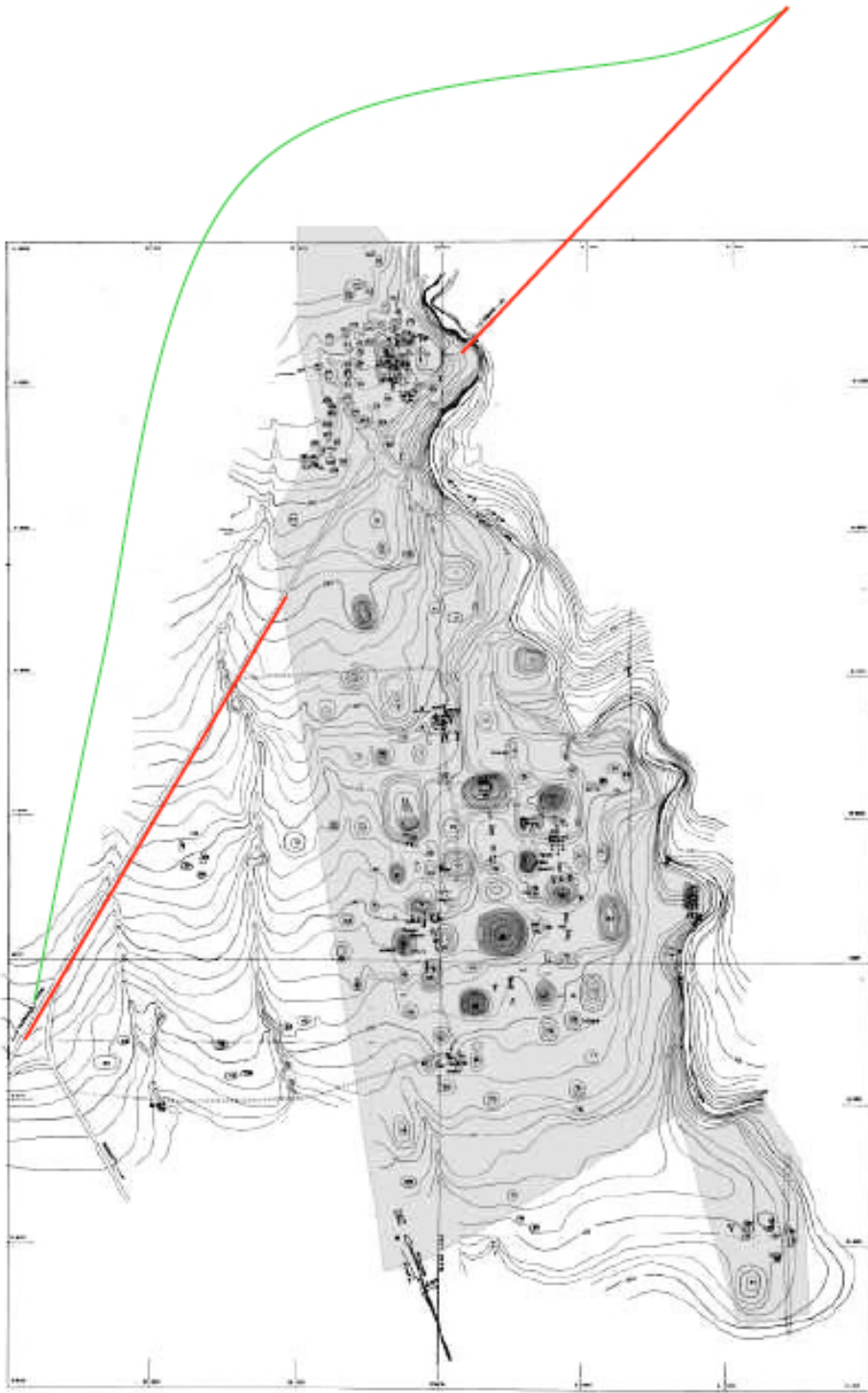
At that time no legal corpus that would have impeded the construction of the road had been set in place. However, almost seventy years later legislation pertaining to the protection of the cultural patrimony does exist, and we also have a presidential Declaration of Monuments for the Archaeological Zone of Izapa.

The researchers at the Centro INAH Chiapas consider that it is necessary and timely to evaluate the risks of damage by the projected road development and propose, with the protection of the site in mind, an alternative route as the only and best alternative. This alternative proposes re-routing the road to the north of the site, leaving the existing section as a service road and/or visitors' access.

The researchers of INAH believe that we are facing a unique possibility of preserving the Archaeological Zone of Izapa, which as we have tried to stress from the outset of this document, deserves our collective effort. As we have emphasized, Izapa is fundamental to the understanding and explanation of the processes involved in the cultural transformation of the region in particular, as well as that of the Olmec and Maya regions.

It is worth recalling that a precedent was set in place when the projected development of the Ocozacoautla-Las Choapas highway was diverted in order to preserve the petroglyphs located in the vicinity of Malpasito. From this perspective and considering the importance of Izapa, it is obvious that it is imperative to re-route the Tapachula-Talismán highway at least a few hundred meters to the west and north of the site in order to avoid the core area and the limits of the declared Zone of Archaeological Monuments, published twice in the Oficial Newsletter of the Federation on January 9 and December 26, 2002.

Within the framework of the Development Plan for the Soconusco, which seeks the economic development of the region, Izapa constitutes one of the economic catalysts. It is also with this in mind justifiable and timely that our recommendations to preserve the site in question be heeded. Otherwise, allowing the development to take place as is, would reflect not only a contradiction to this purpose, but worse the negative impact and unnecessary destruction of the monuments at Izapa.



— Proposed re-routing of road outside the site's polygon.

— Proposed route following existing road.

Conclusion

The analysis of the presidential decree (appended to this document in Spanish), as well as the manner in which the bid and concession for the development of the Tapachula-Talismán highway has taken place, enables us to make the following observations:

1. In the process of the bid and later concession for the construction and commercialization of the highway granted to the Spanish corporation Grupo AZVI and its affiliate COINTER (Concesiones Internacionales S.L.), in November 2006, no precautions were taken, neither by the convoking nor the bidding parties, to take into account the legislation clearly established by the Federal Act on Archaeological, Historic, and Artistic Zones and Monuments, or the bylaws expressed in the Organic Law of the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH), or the public interest related to scientific research, protection, preservation, restoration, and recovering of zones of archaeological monuments, and as an integral part of the cultural patrimony of the nation. The concern for the integrity of the site prompted the Federal Executive Power to justify and declare in 2002 (January and December) the site known as Izapa as a Zone of Archaeological Monuments as established in articles 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 of the mentioned decree.
2. That there were no attempts to pay heed to article 8 of the above-mentioned decree that clearly states that any construction work or development, whether temporary or permanent, that is proposed on a zone of archaeological monuments covered under the above-mentioned presidential decree, is subject to the specifications outlined in articles 42 and 43 of the Federal Act on Archaeological, Historic and Artistic Zones and Monuments.
3. That according to the available information the road development will take place under the modality defined by the Proyecto Para la Prestación de Servicios (PPS), a program that includes the concession and the commercialization of the highway, its right of way, and in general any other aspect related to the operation of the highway for twenty years, including the exclusive right to establish a Long-Term Services Contract with

the Federal Government. We consider this concession to be illegal and a violation of the existing legislation concerning the preservation of archaeological monument zones, since the area that the development would be affecting is precisely the Zone of Archaeological Monuments of Izapa, thus as part of the cultural patrimony of the nation, cannot be included in this concession.

4. On the basis of the two preceding points, there is enough justification and elements of evaluation to validate the re-routing of the section of the road that would impact the site, and through this measure to protect in an effective manner the Zone of Archaeological Monuments of Izapa.
5. Due to its archaeological relevance in the understanding of the development processes of the prehispanic societies that occupied what is today the Mexican territory, Izapa is considered one of the main cultural attractions in the Soconusco-Coastal zone. On the basis of its relative proximity to Puerto Chiapas, as well as the border with Guatemala, this archaeological site acquires greater relevance in terms of the diffusion of knowledge of the national patrimony.

Consequently, the preservation of this site and its surroundings is sufficient enough reason to modify the development project of the highway. Should the development continue as originally projected it will have a destructive impact in the monuments zone, considerably affecting the archaeological, architectonic, and sculptural remains, and other aspects of great relevance to the understanding of the site and its surroundings.

6. In accordance with the dispositions of article 8 of the Decree of Declaration of Izapa as an Archaeological Monuments Zone, it is deemed necessary to effect the modification or adjustment of any infrastructure work or any non-archaeological development (in this case the development of the old road that crosses the site), that may affect the view and access to the site, or that may hinder its appreciation and comprehension.
7. After careful analysis and making the pertinent considerations geared towards the effective preservation of the site and its surroundings, as well as taking into consideration the continuation of the archaeological investigations, we deem it necessary that the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) should take into account these concerns and the

alternative proposal that the specialist of Centro INAH, Chiapas offer, and therefore it is necessary:

- a) To endorse and promote the re-routing of the discussed section of the road towards the north, avoiding the area comprised by the polygonal established by the presidential decree.
- b) That on the basis of the extraordinary faculties regarding the protection of the cultural patrimony of the nation that the Mexican State has bestowed upon INAH, it should take prompt and responsible action and maintain a firm position with the pertinent partakers in the negotiations geared towards the necessary re-routing of the road.
- c) That the relevance of maintaining the old road only as an access road for visitors coming from Tapachula or Talismán be taken into consideration and studied, impeding in the process the circulation of vehicles in the monument zone.
- d) That the road detour must take place with adequate resources and research personnel in order to recover any potential archaeological remains, and in this way contribute to increase our overall understanding of Izapa.
- e) That the National Institute of Anthropology and History begin the pertinent negotiations to purchase the land lots comprised within the site's polygonal, and that these form part of the Nation's lands under the stewardship of INAH.
- f) That we are in a timely position to offer an adequate solution to this issue, since the adjudication of the development project was granted in November 2006, with a four month term to elaborate and present the project, and a period of twenty months to complete the development.

April 2007

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Anexo 1: DECRETO por el que se declara zona de monumentos arqueológicos el área conocida como Izapa, ubicada en el Municipio de Tuxtla Chico, en el Estado de Chiapas. (Segunda publicación).

26 de Diciembre del 2002 (primera publicación, 9 de enero de 2002).

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.-
Presidencia de la República.

VICENTE FOX QUESADA, Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, en ejercicio de la facultad que me confiere el artículo 89, fracción I, de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y con fundamento en los artículos 2o., 5o., 23, 27, 28, 30, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43 y 44 de la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas; 2o., 29 y 43 de la Ley General de Bienes Nacionales; 2o. de la Ley Orgánica del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia; 33 de la Ley de Planeación; 6o. y 10 de la Ley General de Asentamientos Humanos; así como 32 y 38 de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal, y

CONSIDERANDO

Que el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2001-2006 reconoce el valor de nuestras profundas raíces históricas y culturales para darnos sentido de Nación y que, para construir el México pleno de unidad nacional al que aspiramos, es necesario preservar y difundir nuestra riqueza cultural;

Que la zona conocida como Izapa, ubicada en el municipio de Tuxtla Chico, estado de Chiapas, ocupa una superficie de 127 hectáreas, 15 áreas y 02 centiáreas; cuya cronología según los estudios técnicos realizados por el Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, se remonta a un periodo de ocupación desde el Formativo Temprano (1500 a.C.), hasta el Posclásico (1200 d.C.); registró su florecimiento durante el periodo comprendido entre los años 650 a.C., a 100 d.C., época en que tuvo mayor auge la actividad constructiva de monumentos;

Que esta zona conserva restos de esculturas que sobresalen por exhibir motivos iconográficos muy característicos, originando la denominación de un “estilo Izapa”, considerado como transicional entre las culturas olmeca y maya;

Que un elemento importante de la zona arqueológica de Izapa es la conservación de un complejo escultórico, representado hasta ahora por más de 283 monumentos relacionados con el agua, donde predominan concavidades semiesféricas, altares, pilas o fuentes, grandes brocales monolíticos lisos y labrados, secciones monolíticas de ductos, una gárgola colosal y un monumento labrado como remate de ducto;

Que el sistema constructivo de Izapa se caracteriza por tener edificios de grandes proporciones en forma de rampas empedradas, la más notable de las cuales parece formar la vía principal de acceso al sitio sobre el río Izapa, así como grandes esculturas hundidas que probablemente sirvieron como depósito de un sistema hidráulico;

Que algunos rasgos calendáricos presentes en el complejo escultórico de Izapa, manifiestan que éste fue uno de los primeros sitios arqueológicos en donde se utilizaba ya el calendario mesoamericano antes de nuestra era, y

Que para atender a la preservación del legado arqueológico que existe en la zona arqueológica conocida como Izapa, es necesario otorgarle la protección que las leyes

de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos establecen para estos casos, incorporándola al régimen previsto en la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas, la cual dispone que es de utilidad pública la investigación, protección, conservación, restauración y recuperación de los monumentos y zonas de monumentos arqueológicos, como parte integrante del patrimonio cultural de la Nación, por lo que he tenido a bien expedir el siguiente:

DECRETO

ARTÍCULO 1o.- Se declara zona de monumentos arqueológicos el área conocida como Izapa, ubicada en el municipio de Tuxtla Chico, en el estado de Chiapas, con el perímetro y características a que se refiere este Decreto.

ARTÍCULO 2o.- La zona de monumentos arqueológicos materia de este Decreto se localiza en las coordenadas E 587700 metros, N 1648700 metros, y de acuerdo con el plano de delimitación realizado por el Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, comprende una superficie total de 127 hectáreas, 15 áreas y 02 centiáreas, acotada por los siguientes linderos:

Se inicia la poligonal envolvente en el vértice 1, con coordenadas X 128.97, Y 459.57; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 93.84 metros y con rumbo SE de 79°14' se llega al vértice 2, con coordenadas X 221.16, Y 442.04; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 624.63 metros y con rumbo NE de 85°26' se llega al vértice 3, con coordenadas X 843.81, Y 491.72; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 450.98 metros y con rumbo SW de 4°58' se llega al vértice 4, con coordenadas X 804.81, Y 42.43; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 157.05 metros y con rumbo SE de 78°32' se llega al vértice 5, con coordenadas X 958.72, Y 11.19; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 306.72 metros y con rumbo NE de 19°13' se llega al vértice 6, con coordenadas X 1059.69, Y 300.81; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 145.51 metros y con rumbo NW de 12°40' se llega al vértice A, con coordenadas X 1027.80, Y 442.78; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 119.81 metros y con rumbo SW de 86°23' se llega al vértice B, con coordenadas X 908.23, Y 435.23; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 35.30 metros y con rumbo NW de 73°11' se llega al vértice C, con coordenadas X 874.44, Y 445.44; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 162.33 metros y con rumbo NE de 9°31' se llega al vértice D, con coordenadas X 901.26, Y 605.54; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 188.04 metros y con rumbo NE de 18°04' se llega al vértice E, con coordenadas X 959.55, Y 784.32; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 159.06 metros y con rumbo NE de 57°09' se llega al vértice F, con coordenadas X 1093.18, Y 870.59; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 153.23 metros y con rumbo NW de 45°11' se llega al vértice G, con coordenadas X 984.49, Y 978.60; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 188.79 metros y con rumbo NE de 30°53' se llega al vértice H, con coordenadas X 1081.38, Y 1140.63; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 44.43 metros y con rumbo NW de 63°34' se llega al vértice I, con coordenadas X 1041.60, Y 1160.41; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 42.64 metros y con rumbo NW de 27°50' se llega al vértice J, con coordenadas X 1021.69, Y 1198.12; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 85.61 metros y con rumbo NE de 37°25' se llega al vértice K, con coordenadas X 1073.70, Y 1266.12; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 43.10 metros y con rumbo NW de 42°33' se llega al vértice L, con coordenadas X 1044.55, Y 1297.87; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 136.40 metros y con rumbo SW de 72°46' se llega al vértice M, con coordenadas X 914.27, Y 1257.46;

continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 157.72 metros y con rumbo NW de 0°07' se llega al vértice N, con coordenadas X 913.97, Y 1415.18; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 39.82 metros y con rumbo NE de 11°07' se llega al vértice Ñ, con coordenadas X 921.65, Y 1454.25; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 37.41 metros y con rumbo NW de 31°35' se llega al vértice O, con coordenadas X 902.06, Y 1486.12; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 64.07 metros y con rumbo NW de 34°24' se llega al vértice P, con coordenadas X 865.86, Y 1538.98; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 34.81 metros y con rumbo NE de 25°45' se llega al vértice Q, con coordenadas X 880.98, Y 1570.33; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 121.76 metros y con rumbo NE de 41°28' se llega al vértice R, con coordenadas X 961.60, Y 1661.58; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 46.01 metros y con rumbo NW de 50°19' se llega al vértice S, con coordenadas X 926.19, Y 1690.96; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 201.88 metros y con rumbo NW de 34°01' se llega al vértice T, con coordenadas X 813.24, Y 1858.28; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 30.70 metros y con rumbo NW de 2°18' se llega al vértice U, con coordenadas X 812.01, Y 1888.96; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 101.94 metros y con rumbo NE de 14°34' se llega al vértice V, con coordenadas X 837.64, Y 1987.63; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 73.94 metros y con rumbo NE de 67°41' se llega al vértice W, con coordenadas X 906.04, Y 2015.70; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 46.22 metros y con rumbo SE de 67°19' se llega al vértice X, con coordenadas X 948.69, Y 1997.88; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 88.46 metros y con rumbo NE de 75°34' se llega al vértice Y, con coordenadas X 1034.36, Y 2019.93; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 199.58 metros y con rumbo NW de 34°39' se llega al vértice Z, con coordenadas X 920.89, Y 2184.12; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 67.94 metros y con rumbo NW de 12°53' se llega al vértice Z', con coordenadas X 905.74, Y 2250.35; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 42.94 metros y con rumbo NE de 80°25' se llega al vértice 7, con coordenadas X 948.08, Y 2257.50; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 240.40 metros y con rumbo NW de 20°36' se llega al vértice 8, con coordenadas X 863.52, Y 2482.54; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 107.26 metros y con rumbo NW de 83°45' se llega al vértice 9, con coordenadas X 756.90, Y 2494.23; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 259.63 metros y con rumbo SW de 21°18' se llega al vértice 10, con coordenadas X 662.58, Y 2252.34; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 203.73 metros y con rumbo SW de 10°26' se llega al vértice 11, con coordenadas X 625.71, Y 2051.97; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 206.85 metros y con rumbo SW de 51°58' se llega al vértice 12, con coordenadas X 462.77, Y 1924.55; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 835.82 metros y con rumbo SW de 20°53' se llega al vértice 13, con coordenadas X 164.82, Y 1143.64; continuándose la poligonal en línea recta de 685.01 metros y con rumbo SW de 3°00' se llega al vértice 1, punto donde cierra la poligonal.

El plano correspondiente se encuentra a disposición de los interesados para consulta en las oficinas del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia.

ARTÍCULO 3o.- Las construcciones, ampliaciones y en general cualquier obra, permanente o provisional, que se realicen en la zona de monumentos arqueológicos materia de este Decreto, se sujetarán a lo dispuesto por los artículos 42 y 43 de la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas.