A531-Mex-Colima-Male-Seated-Late Formative Period-300 BCE-100 CE

 

Figs. 1-2. Mex-Colima-Male-Seated-Late Formative Period-300 BCE-100 CE

Case No.: 9

**Accession No.**

**Formal Label:** Mex-Colima-Male-Seated-Late Formative Period-300 BCE-100 CE

**Display Description:**

This buff terracotta figurine of a seated male, with legs and arms crossed exhibits a concentrating countenance as though in a meditating posture.

**LC Classification:** F1219.1.C75

**Date or Time Horizon: 300 BCE-300 CE**

**Geographical Area: W Mexico**

**Map:**



**Location of Colima, Mexico. https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a6/Colima\_in\_Mexico\_%28location\_map\_scheme%29.svg/375px-Colima\_in\_Mexico\_%28location\_map\_scheme%29.svg.png**

**GPS coordinates:** [19°10′N 103°53′W](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Colima&params=19_10_N_103_53_W_type:adm1st_region:MX)

**Cultural Affiliation: Colima**

**Medium: terra cotta**

**Dimensions:** 6" high

**Weight:**

**Condition:** original

**Provenance:** Originally deposited in a shaft tomb. Recovered from the ancient Colima culture in Western Mexico prior to 1970. Ex. Olga Hirshhorn Collection. This seated posture with arms and legs crossed is similar to the figurine at Wellesley College, Davis Museum and Cultural Center, 1991.1.4

**Discussion:**

The Los Ortices period (500-300 BCE) established elements of the Colima culture, including shaft tombs and a distinctive ceramic style called *rojo bruñido,* or burnished red. The following Comala or Colima culture developed at the Comala site (300-300 CE). The Colima people perfected burnished red pottery *rojo bruñido* and produced terra cotta figurines of people and animals with distinctive fluid lines. The Comala site shows influence from Teotihuacan. Around 500 CE, another site in Armería developed along the river of the same name.

**References:**

Reynolds, Richard D. 1993. *The Ancient Art of Colima, Mexico*. Walnut Creek, Calif.: Squibob Press.