

The carving, of which this is a piece of rubbing, consisted of



a ring of hieroglyphics under the rim: and under that, two opposit, and probably repeating pictures, in which the chief thing, as you see, was a reclining human figure. You can make out on the bowl, that the person leans on his right elbow, and has his face turned, not towards his legs, as you might expect, but in the opposit direction. The two pictures dont quite meet, and perhaps have a couple of hieroglyphics in each of the intervening spaces.

11607
963 (see 962/3): 1 loose piece and a paper. Found upset, but with its belly in the bowl. A jug of nearly the same shape and size as that that you see in the photo, lying on its side (964); but ornamental. The ornament is paint, and the jug is of the usual stuff and style of painted picture-pottery. A single ring of the black and white herring-bone pattern goes round the belly: while on the cylindrical part, that is to say on the neck, in stead of pictures (though empleying the usual picture colours), is a ring of six big hieroglyphics. Height, about 21 cm. Mouth, about 11. Height of the hieroglyphics, about 4¹/₂. Nearly entire, but much damaged on one side: the worst being the flaking off of the painted surface - by which one hieroglyphic has been half destroyed.

The two little pieces in the paper, make a single flake, which

fits in place just under the herring-bone ring: in that part which is below the half destroyed hieroglyphic.

964 (see 961/4): 1 loose piece and 5 papers. The little jug that you see lying down, at the right hand side of the picture. Coarse red pottery, without ornaments: but in shape and size so like 963, that the two jugs seem meant as contrasting companions, like the two cylinders of 954/5. Height, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Mouth, 11. The side the jug lay on, nearly all came to pieces: but little will be missing, except what you see missing in the photo: a piece from the rim, that seems to have been gnawed away.

965/71 (see 958/71): the front things.

965 (see 965/71): the pot that you see on its side, beyond the trowel. A pot that rings like a bell, and is made of marble, or alabaster, or some white translucent stone. Not quite true to shape, but better than most Indian earthen pottery. Height, about 16 cm. Across the top, $16\frac{1}{2}$. Thickness, about half a centimetre. Entire, except for what you see in the photo: a slit eaten away, or melted away, along a part of the bottom.

966/71 (see 965/71): the remains of four mirrors.


You have had specimens of the so called pyrites money, or mineral money - so called by the finders of it, on account of its shape: that shape of irregular polygons being like the shape of the clipt silver money of the country, in Spanish times. You also have specimens (478 and others) of flat plates, as big as your hand, or there about, made of slate or sand stone. The money contains iron, and is liable to rust: and I had once been struck by the sight of a piece of the money, firmly rusted on a piece of one of those plates. I supposed it was chance. The money might have rusted to anything. What was now my surprise when I opened this chamber, and the first thing in front of me was the explanation of the supposed chance! The money and the plates were made for each other: and the two together made mirrors.

The money, though usually found tarnisht, originally (as you see by some of your specimens) had one side brilliantly polisht: and that polisht money was put together in an accurat mosaic, and incrusted on the flat plate. The plate was the support, or backing of the mirror, and the mosaic of money the reflecting surface. In what ever way the money might have been stuck to the plate, it was plain that in the atmosphere of the grave, the sticking finally loosened: and when the grave, as usually happened, was ruined, and the contents dislocated,

the money dropt off the plate and was scattered. By the luck of finding a nearly undisturbed grave (in which furthermore, the mirrors had been laid flat), I now for the first time - excepting the time of the solitary rusty piece - I now saw the money in place.

The plates, it should seem, were not always stone. See 1037. But when stone, they were usually a stone easily ground: slate, or sand stone. The shape, in my specimens, is some times square, but mostly round. The mosaic, the same shape as the plate, doesnt quite come out to the edge: and the narrow bare border of the plate (which is usually bevelled) has holes in it by which the mirror may have been hung. Commonly there are also holes in other parts of the plate, possibly relics of the process of manufacture: and there may even (1037) be holes through the mosaic face.

As for the accurat grinding and planing of the mosaic money, I suppose that would have been no difficulty to the people who made the Chipál obsidian ear rings (739/40). A thing you will notice in the shape of the money, is that the edges (excepting edges that belong to the rim) are always bevelled: so bevelled as to make the under side the smaller. Contiguous pieces, consequently, always meet like this:

 the advantage of which, I suppose, was in the last minute grindings and adjustments. It was not necessary to fit two pieces in their whole thickness, but only on the surface line. As for the incrustation of the money on the plates, and some other details, see 1014, 1022, 1064.

The four mirrors here, were all in a row, in the front of the grave, under a thin coat of mud. In the photograph, you see the square one, 966, to the left of the trowel. 967 is immediatly to the right of the trowel, partly under the handle. You can make out the pieces of money round the rim. That one slightly overlaps the next one, 968: which is also faintly outlined under the mud. 969, with its bevelled side down, you see plainly. A sandy, or gritty brown stone seems to be that of all four plates.

966/8 (see 966/71): three that lay face up, with some, or even most of the money still in place. For a while after lifting them, they could quite well be handled: the ~~mud was held~~ money was held in place by the mud. But as the mud dried the money began to get loose, and I've had to take great care in wrapping. And if you dont take care in unwrapping, and the money falls off in your hands, you may never again get it back. You will find that under the paper wrapping, on the money side of the

mirror, I've put a pad of moss. So in unwrapping, keep the mossy side up. You can feel the moss through the paper.

966. Before unwrapping, see 966/8. Square: the plate about 12 cm. by 12, (1610) and 1 cm. thick, with a bevel on both sides.

967. Before unwrapping, see 966/8. Round. Plate not bevelled. Diameter of the plate, about $10\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Thickness, 1. The place of the (1611) dislodged piece of money stuck on top, can easily be seen, but I send the thing as I found it.

968. Before unwrapping, see 966/8. Round, with the plate bevelled. Diameter of the plate, 10 cm. Thickness, 7 or 8 mm. As this mirror was (1612) partly covered by its two neighbours, possibly the piece of money stuck on top, is not its own.

969 (see 966/71): the plate alone, of the fourth mirror. Round. Bevelled. Diameter, about 16 cm. Thickness, about 1.- The face side, or at least the bevelled side, which seems to be a good deal worn, was the side down: and all the money fallen off. See 970/1. But the money of 970/1, (1613) even supposing that none of it belonged to the other mirrors, would still not be enough to cover this plate. I don't believe that any scattered money escaped me: and I suppose that this mirror, like so many other things in graves, had been buried already damaged:- and perhaps for that very reason laid face down. Or again it might be an other relic of the earlier burial: see 956/71.

*used in
restoring
mirrors*
970/71 (see 966/71): mirror money lying about loose in the mud: all in the neighbourhood of 966/9: and most of it under, and probably from, 969.

970 (see 970/1): three pieces in which I notice that the angles pencil mark might go together.

(1614) 971 (see 970): the rest.

972/6 (see 956/89): from the burial G. What ever original protection that burial had, there was now no sign of it: and these remains, which began at half a metre below the red floor, and continued down, nearly an other half metre, appeared as a confused pile, embedded in the earth. It could be seen in the alteration of the earth, however, that the burial had been made from above: and the place of the burial was marked at the surface. The mark was a stone, sunk in the red floor: and in photo 161, if you wish, you can see that stone. At the middle of the face of the digging, beside a basket, you see a block of earth left sticking out, with a stone on top. That's the stone. The other basket, that you see just beyond the stone, is seated on the neck of red floor between the stone and the wall. The lonely stone in the floor, exactly

~~my middle line~~

on my middle line, had drawn my notice, and been left, with the block of earth under it. The block is now about to be demolished, and the burial in and under it, taken out. Of bones there was no remnant.

972/3 (see 972/6): red pottery, perhaps once painted. The position of the two suggested that they had been like cup and saucer, like 962/3.

972 (see 972/3): 2 loose pieces and 3 papers. A flat bottomed bowl, with sides nearly straight up and down. Height, 5 cm. Width, about 15. Nearly complete.

973 (see 972/3): 1 loose piece and 2 papers. A low cylinder pot. Height, 12¹/₂ cm. Width, 13¹/₂. Incomplete, and was so buried: a big hole in the side. See 974.

974: found inside 973. 14 obsidian knives.

975 (see 972/6): 1 loose piece and 2 papers. A jug with a high wide cylindrical neck. Smooth brown pottery: but the raised band round the rim is smeared with some white paint, or white clay: and all below that, smeared with red. Height, about 21 cm. Mouth, about 14. Almost complete: a couple of small holes in the bottom. See 976.

976: found in 975. 5 obsidian knives.

977/84 (see 956/89): from the burial R.

That burial was in a chamber which is that that in photo 160, you saw the top of the mouth of. The place, as you see in my diagram, was under the edge of the mound: the mouth of the chamber being directly under the face of the bottom step. The situation has a strong likeness to that of the lower chamber of the Chipál mound I, of group B (829/37). The chamber was not lined with stone: it was merely a hollow, with a flat floor, scooped out in the hard firm sand, which was the natural ground. All round the sides and top of the hollow you saw the strokes

of the antique pick: long gouging strokes, of about this width and shape. I imagine a blade split from a big bone. The chamber had been reached, it could be seen, by a slanting shaft, coming out in front of the mound. The mouth of the chamber was closed, as my diagram signifies, by walling up, and the shaft filled with earth.

In photo 163, you see the walling-up laid bare. The upper trench, and the chamber of F, are just as in 160. The stake against the sky, and the lower stake, are on my middle line. The step at the lower stake is nothing in the mound, but only the shape of my digging. The far end of the lower trench is precisely under where the stone edge of the mound was: that you saw in photo 161: and the pile of stones rising out of the shadow, is the walling-up of R. The chamber, unopened, is

behind. The walling-up, as you may judge, was not at all exact, and the chamber was found full of loose earth.

Photo 164 shows you the chamber after cleaning out. You see the upper trench as it was in 163: but you now stand in the descent to the lower trench. The stones at the bottom belong to the chamber S. The chamber R is the hollow beyond: in which the stone at the edge, is a remaining bottom stone of the walling-up.

The burial remains were next to nothing. See 983.

977/8 (see 977/84): skeleton remains. There were a few rotten bones, and my hat in the last photo, 164, was to mark the place of the skull remains: naturally, near the far end. See 956/7.

discarded
977 (see 977/84): about half a lower jaw, with some teeth.

discarded
978 (see 977/84): half a dozen loose teeth.

11619 979 (see 977/84): a small lump of red paint earth.

11620 980 (see 977/84): 3 pieces fitting together. The greater part of a small round sand stone mirror plate. Diameter, 8 cm. See 981.

11621 981 (see 977/84): a couple of rim pieces of mirror money: doubtless belonging to 980. See 983.

11622 982 (see 977/84): a plain red three footed bowl. A circle with four quarters is scratcht on the inside bottom. Height 9 cm. Width, 19. Two feet missing, and were missing at burial. See 989.

983 (see 977/84): a single foot of a bowl: dog faced. See 963.

11623 There were several other slight fragments of vessels: in view of which, and of the mirror fragments (980/1), it should seem that even this poor chamber had had an earlier burial cast out of it. See 956/71.

11624 984 (see 977/84): a few obsidian knives. See 989.

985/9 (see 956/89): from S.

The chamber was about three quarters of a metre out from the edge of the mound, and had its earth floor about 2.2 metres below the level of the yard; and in shape was a rude stone box: of which the sides had spread, and the roof mostly fallen in. In the photo 164, you see the appearance of the box with its top cleared. The flat stone next you, is the stone that principally made that side. In photo 165, that stone and the roof stones are removed, and the remains of the box cleaned out. The stone laid up in the corner of the trench, was a roof stone. The burial was a one-dish burial, as poor as that of R.

985/6 (see 985/9): skeleton remains. The skull, very rotten, was at the same end as in R. See 977/8.

Recorded
985 (see 985/6): a couple of fragments of the upper jaw, with some back

985, continued

teeth.

986 (see 985/6): three fragments of the lower jaw: in which you will find that all the six front teeth have a notch filed in the middle of the top edge. See 1032.

29-148-36

987 (see 985/9): 2 small beads, some what tooth shaped, and made of something that looks like resin. One bead has crumbled, and lost its string hole.

(1625

988 (see 985/9): 3 beads of green stone: one of them like the Chamé beads 568 and 600.

(1626

989 (see 985/9): a three footed bowl, light brown, with remains of a pattern in black. Height, 9 to 10 cm. Width, 21 to 22. Entire, except for a flake off the bottom.

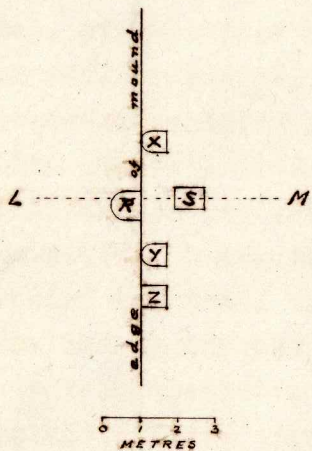
(1627

In the last photo, 165, you see the bowl in place (with a trowel in it), at the same time that my hat, in the ~~grave~~ grave above, is in the place of the bowl 982. In each burial, the solitary earthen dish was in front, and on the dead mans right. Of course there may have been calabashes, which have perisht.

In this grave there were no relics of other vessels: and no obsidian knives. Hence I conjecture that ^{in R} the knives of 984 are to be counted with 983, and the other relics of the earlier burial.

990/1007 (see 956/1007): from burials not on the middle line.

Three other graves like R were found along the foot of the mound. The arrangement in plan, was like this. I omit the representation of



stone work. The three new graves are ~~XX~~ X, Y, Z. All three were nearly at one level, which was the level of R. And they all resembled R - scoopt out of the sand, and with the front walled up. Yet they dont seem to be one series with R. In stead of being just inside the line of the mound, you see that they are just outside, with their backs on that line. And you can see that the places of at least X and Y, are more carefully set than the place of R. With respect to the middle line of the mound, R is set carelessly.

You see that at once in photo 165, and still more in 163: looking at the stakes, and the top chamber. X and Y are placed with precision, equidistant from the middle line, ignoring the position of R.

Photo 166 was taken when I was done with all four graves, but had not quite dug them away. You look about south west: and in the right hand top corner you see the top chamber, P. In front of it is the same

stake as in the last three pictures, and in front of that, the chamber R; the top now a little dug back. And I've put a man sitting on his hams in each of the four places of X, R, Y, and Z. The living are in the place of the dead. The man in R, of course ever looks S, which is down in the trench in front of him. You see that the man in R is behind the row of the other three men, and nearer to Y than to X. Above both X and Y you see remains of the stone edge of the mound. And on top of Z, you see plainly the line of the old yard-level, running out from the foot of the stone work. In Z, which is the least dug away of the four, you see the chamber in back and front cross section. In front of the man, you see the stones of the walling-up. And you see how little the dead mans head, was below the level of the yard. See 1031/47, 1087.

Although the X Y Z chambers, as my sketch signifies, were a little smaller than those of R and S, the burial remains, altogether, were not so abjectly poor: perhaps about on a par with those of G.

990/8 (see 990/1007): from X.

990/1 (see 990/8): skeleton remains.

29-148-40 990 (see 990/1): 2 pieces fitting together. A bout half a lower jaw.

29-148-39 991 (see 990/1): 22 teeth, a good deal worn.

11628 992 (see 990/8): a fragment of a green stone bead.

993/8 (see 990/8): pottery: which though buried in earth and sand, was not altogether deranged.

993/4 (see 993/8): from the dead mans right.

11629 993 (see 993/4): a small squat pot, with neither feet nor neck, and with a contracted mouth. Painted red, and with a toads head stuck on the belly. Height, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Mouth, about $8\frac{1}{2}$. Entire, except for a slight chip.

11630 994 (see 993/4): 2 pieces fitting together. A coarse brown cylinder pot, slightly bellied; Has a slight moulding of the rim, and a face stamp in relief on the middle of the side. Height, 19 cm. Across the top, about 14. Complete, except for a slight chip.

11631 995 (see 993/8): from the dead mans left, and the only vessel on that side. A smooth brown crock, or jug, which you will find to be some what reminiscent of 958, but smaller, and with other mouldings: including ribs, or flutings, on the belly. Height, 18 cm. Mouth, $8\frac{1}{2}$. Entire.

996/8 (see 993/8): in a row in front. Three three-footed bowls, the feet rattling. Beginning from the dead mans left:-

11632 996 (see 996/8): 14 loose pieces and one paper. Bluish brown, very coarse.

Flat bottom, with straight spreading sides, and a wide lip. Feet cylindrical. Measurements not known. Complete except for a few chips.

997 (see 996/8): the smallest and most cup shaped of the three. Brown: with rounded feet. Height, 9 cm. Width, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ 15. Entire, except for a small chip.

11633

998 (see 996/8): 12 loose pieces and 1 paper. The least coarse of the three. Light brown. Feet, dog faced. Measurements not known. Complete unless for a few chips. See 1003.

11634

999/1006 (see 990/1007): from Y.

29-48-42

999/1000 (see 999/1006): skeleton remains: respectively, about half a lower jaw, and a dozen teeth.

11635

1001 (see 999/1006): a green stone bead, pendant. Carved into a grotesque human face, with a huge Funch nose. Length, 2 cm.

11636

1002 (see 999/1006): an obsidian knife.

11637

1003 (see 999/1006): 10 loose pieces and 1 paper. The greater part of a three footed, brown bowl, which is a twin to 998. Measurements not known. The bowl must have been buried already damaged.

11638

1004 (see 999/1006): 1 loose piece and 2 in a paper. A little jar with a tall straight neck, a short belly, and a high round spreading foot. Blue and red mixt, and the same hard pottery as 845. Height, 13 cm. Mouth, 5 or 6. Complete except for a couple of chips.

11639

1005 (see 999/1006): a jar not equal in size, but in pottery, shape, and ornament, with an extraordinary likeness to the Chipál jar 883. In the face, on this jar, the band on the brow is not a double band of beads, but a double band of what may be leaves. And the face is not plainly a bearded face; and not plainly a laughing face. But the whole plan of it, is the same as of the other: ~~there~~ there are even the same protruding teeth. Height, about 14 cm. Mouth, $7\frac{1}{2}$. Entire except for one or two small chips. See 1006.

11640

1006: found in 1005. A couple of small stone beads. See 1053.

11641

1007 (see 990/1007): from Z. 1 loose piece and 2 in a paper. A little brown pot, or jug, something like 995, in shape, but smaller and coarser. Height, 14 cm. Mouth, 8 or 9. Complete.

The chamber of Z differed from those of X and Y, in being square, and nearly empty. Bones had completely disappeared, and nothing was to be found but this one pot.

1008/10 (see 930/1010): from Kishpék, but not from my diggings. Brought to me by my men.

11642

1008 (see 1008/10): a pottery mould, to make a human face. The face looks

1008, continued

out from between the jaws of an animal. Much defaced, but you see the nose, ear rings, and hair. Length, 9 cm.

11643 1009 (see 1008/10): a flat pendant bead of green stone, with an ill carved face. Length, 5 cm.

11644 1010 (see 1008/10): a big flint spear head, with a long tang. The point and edges of the blade damaged. The man who brought it to me had been using it to strike fire. Length, 25 cm. Originally, perhaps 28.

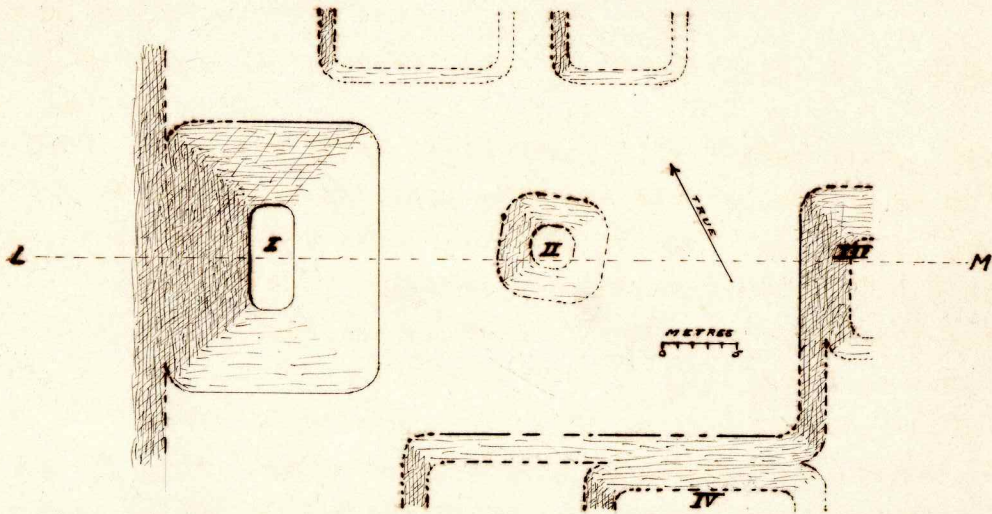
1011/90 (see 922/1090): from Chiwatál and Ratín-li-shúl. The valley of those two places, which is the valley next north of Tambór and Kishpék, is the sort of valley the natives call a ditch: a narrow valley, with steep sides, and little or no flat bottom. Chiwatál and Ratín li shúl are slight expansions of the ditch. In photo 167, you have a view of one of the expansions, that of Chiwatál, taken from a little hill in the bottom. The house is on an other such hill: beyond which the valley gets narrower, and winds out of sight. My photographic outfit met with a mishap, and I shall have very few, and no good pictures to ~~show~~ show you, from either part of the valley.

1011/49 (see 1011/90): from Chiwatál.

Although the country is so rainy, Chiwatál is badly off for water. There's no visible brook. The water, as often happens in this lime stone country, disappears in swallow-holes. Water collects in one or two pools, or puddles, with a clay bottom: but clean water to drink, has to come from a distance. Yet there are several groups of ruins in Chiwatál. Possibly at the time of the ruins, the swallow holes were fewer, and if no brook, there may have been good ponds. Its most unusual to find ruins away from water.

The group I took to dig at, was a group which was like the Kishpék group B (956/1007), in occupying the top of a small hill: and also a good deal like that group, in what this sketch shows you as

the arrangement: The top of the hill was ringed round with mounds

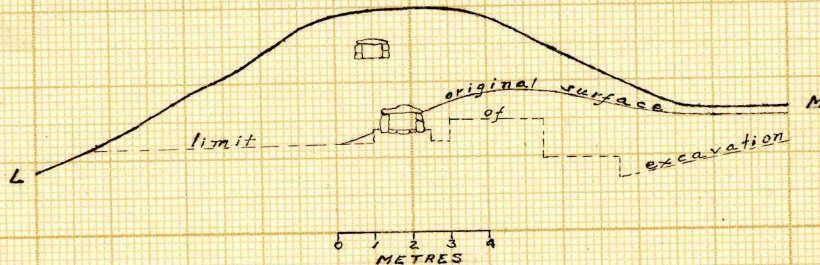


enclosing a yard at one end of which the oblong pyramid mound, number I, was much the most conspicuous of the group. On the other three sides of the yard were comparatively low mounds of the platform order, very indistinct and ruinous, the highest being that markt IV: while near the middle was the small low mound II. The bearings of the yard and of the mounds round it, as near as could be made out, were about N 28 E, and so on. The deviation from north, and east, and so on, is most likely due in this case, to the lie of the valley. The direction of the clear view, in that neighbourhood, up and down the narrow valley, is about the same thing as the direction of my line LM, the apparent middle line of mound I and of the yard, and would have had a strong influence in the laying out of buildings.

My diggings in the group were mainly at the mounds I and II.

1011/29 (see 1011/49): from I.- Photo 168 is not a view of the siege of Verdun, but intended as a view of mound I, looking from III: and you can make out most of the outline of the mound, and see that there's a wide trench going in through the middle. The square thing half way up the end of the trench, is not any structure, but a flat barrow lying on a step of the digging. The foot of the mound was not markt by any line of stone: and though (as you may see in the photo) there were occasional stone guide-lines higher up the sides, the mound was almost entirely earth. I trenched the mound not only across the middle, but at right angles to that, from the centre to the north easterly end: and also had

wide diggings in the southerly quarters; and became convinced that excepting for scattered remnants, the mound contained no other burials than the two that I indicate in this sketch of the cross section: an



upper burial and a lower: both of them in rude stone boxes.

These burials and those of my last cross section sketch (956/1007) in several ways contrasted. These two burials, as usual, were on the middle cross-line of the mound, the line LM. But both of them, as you see, were a long way from the yard, or from the side of the mound next the yard. And they were not sitting burials, but lying down burials. The body lay flat on its back, with its arms by its sides. And the direction of the body was not across the mound, but the direction of the mounds own length. The sections that Ive drawn, of the graves, are not length sections, but width sections. Those lying down burials not only were a long way from the yard, but didnt even look towards the yard. - The direction they lookt in (so to speak) was north. The head end - as it was in the case of a Chamá skeleton that I once sent you a photo of - the head end was south. When I say south, and north, I mean as near as the adopted bearings allowed. The dead man, at least had east on his right, and west on his left.

As in the case of the last mound, so here, there was no doubt which burial was the best find. Both burials were found collapst, with the pottery smasht: and neither was much reward for the amount of exploration I did in that mound. But of the two, the bottom burial was now the best, and the top one not worth finding.

1011/5 (see 1011/29): from the top burial. - The burial was of a short person, the whole inside length of the grave not being more than 1.6 metres. The width was about 0.5, and the height probably 0.3 or 0.4. The floor was earth. The only pottery was a couple of very plain bowls, in the neighbourhood of the left arm and there is no pottery in the few things Ive saved.

1011(see 1011/5): 17 teeth: from which it may appear that the short person
 29-118/37 was also young.

1012 (see 1011/5): a big round bead of grey green stone. Diameter, about
 11645 2 cm. Found amongst the teeth, and had doubtless been in the mouth.
 See 830. Fragments of one or two other beads were found with 1013/5.

1013/5 (see 1011/5): scattered about the middle of the grave, mostly on the
 left side. Remains of a mirror, or mirrors. See 966/71.

1013 (see 1013/5): a handful of pieces of the slate backing. You can see
 11646 some pieces with bevelled edges, and the usual holes.

1014/5 (see 1013/5): a couple of handfuls of pieces of the money: much
 broken and mostly rusty.

1014 (see 1014/5): a few pieces I've pickt out, in which you see that mirror
 money, how ever the stuff may have been mined, is not always one mineral
 11647 throughout its thickness. The under side, in these pieces, is a stone
 like slate: from which the polisht side some times rusts away, or falls
 off. See 1022.

1015 (see 1014): the rest.

1016/29 (see 1011/29): from the bottom burial.

My cross section sketch shows both the built mound and the original
 hill. It was easy, in that digging, to tell the difference. The built
 mound was earth, with frequent stones, and bits of charcoal and pottery.
 The original hill was yellow clay. And the bottom grave, as you see,
 was found to be on the original hill. The original hill seems to have
 had a slight hump at the brow: and the grave was not put on top of the
 hump, but a little down the outside slope. ~~It~~ It was set just in the
 surface. The stones of the right hand side (as you look) leaned against
 the yellow clay: those on the left, against artificial filling. You
 remember an other burial found to be on the old hill-side surface, was
 the Chipál lower burial of 876/8: which was also a lying down burial.

This grave, which was some what coffin shaped, much wider at the
 head end than at the foot, had a paved floor, and in spite of the rude
 building, every appearance of having been made with care. And what had
 not been the case with the upper grave, the middle line of its length
 was exactly parallel with the mound. The direction of the upper grave
 had a little disconcerted me. It seemed to be some three degrees astray.
 But the bottom grave gave exactly my trial bearing: the bearing which I
 had taken from the outward appearance of the mound and the yard, and on
 the presumption of which, I had run the lines of my digging. And the
 grave was very roomy. The inside height was about 40 centimetres - not
 much more than in the top grave. But the width was from 65 to 80: and

the length was 2.3 metres. Between the dead mans head and the head end of the grave, there was as much as 40 centimetres: and there was abundance of spare room all round the body.

You will have to accept photo 169, as a view of the grave after the grave was cleaned out, but with the skeleton still in place. You look down from the north easterly side of the trench. In the deceptive perspective, the end next you, which is the foot end, looks wider than the head end. You see something of the walls, and of the flag stones of the floor, and also of the skeleton. You make out the arm and thigh bones, and most plainly, the shins and feet: and you see the wide spaces between the skeleton and the walls.

Those wide spaces, excepting for the earth and stones in them, were found almost empty. There was no artificial disturbance of the burial. But far the greater part of the things that had been buried, and had filled those empty spaces, had been things that had perisht.

1016/20 (see 1016/29): skeleton remains. The skull and feet were too much smasht to measure the whole length of the skeleton: but the length from the shoulder joints to the ankle joints, was about 1.25 metres. I should guess that the person had been rather less than ordinary Indian height.

1016 (see 1016/20): 1 loose piece and a paper. Front of the upper jaw, with a few teeth.

1017 (see 1016/20): 1 loose piece and two papers: 11 pieces fitting together. The lower jaw, with a few teeth.

1018 (see 1016/20): a few loose teeth, betokening an old person.

1019/20 (see 1016/20): leg bones of the left sider the only long bones that the whole length of could be saved.

1019 (see 1019/20): the upper bone. Total length, 39 cm.

1020 (see 1019/20): the shin bone. Total length, 34 cm.

1021 (see 1016/29): a spindle shaped stone bead, found near the teeth. See 830. And a few bits of bead were found at about the height of the waist.

1022 (see 1016/29): very fragil. A few bits of poligonally cut slate, being remains of mirror money (see 966/71).

On the floor of the grave, in the space between the upper arm bones, was to be seen the round plate of a mirror. I suppose that the mirror had been on the dead mans breast, and had sunk. The plate, which was slate, could be seen, but not handled: it was almost clay. And the money too, was on the point of disappearing. The only remains of it, except for a strong colour of rust in the plate, and neighbouring earth, were a few thin pieces of slate, cut in the shape of money. Evidently

29-148
38

11648

11649

some pieces of the money had been like those of 1014, of the top burial; that is to say with the under side of the money, itself some kind of slate.

Of course in these remnants, the smooth side is the under side; and the rough side, the side from which the polished mineral has rusted away.

1023/4 (see 1016/29): things on the dead mans right.

1023 (see 1023/4): from the southerly corner, the corner above the dead mans right shoulder. 12 loose pieces and 5 papers. A bowl which is probably smaller than the Chipál bowl 902, but otherwise nearly repeats it: both in pottery, round foot, flange, colours, and in the two repeating patterns, or pictures. The pictures are some what damaged, but what you cant make out from one, you can make out from the other, and you will find that the Chipál pattern undergoes some interesting variation. Measurements unknown. Probably almost complete.

1024 (see 1023/4): about at the height of the elbow. A sheaf of nine obsidian knives, one broken. These must doubtless have been in some vanished vessel, wood or calabash. For knives in pots, see 974, 976, and many other numbers. Two obsidian knives were found down at the right foot.

1025/8 (see 1016/29): from the dead mans left.

1025/6 (see 1025/8): two pots, or bowls, originally white: and with much resemblance, both in shape and ornament, to the Chamá bowl 533. Both bowls have a contracted mouth, no neck nor foot, and round the sides, have ~~the~~ incised patterns, or pictures, involving snake elements. When the bowls are mended I should be glad to have rubbings of them. Each of these bowls, unlike the Chamá bowl, has two opposite pictures: or what ever you may call them.

1025 (see 1025/6): 7 loose pieces and 10 papers: of which that mark B contains the few bits I have not actually fitted. Inside brown. Without seeing the bowl mended, I can only say that the pictures, or designs are very complicated, and not repetitions of each other: and one of them, besides the snake or snakes, involves what seem to be feathers. Measurements unknown. Complete, unless for very small chips.

This bowl was between the dead mans shoulder and elbow.

1026 (see 1025/6): 10 loose pieces and 7 papers. Inside black. The designs are not carved, as in 1025, but merely drawn, and are the same on both sides of the bowl. Measurements unknown. A piece about two fingers wide, missing from the rim, was probably missing at burial. Otherwise

virtually complete.

This bowl was scattered at about the height of the dead mans wrist.

1027/8 (see 1025/8): near together, at about the height of the knee.

((65) 1027 (see 1027/8): a single obsidian knife.

1028 (see 1027/8): a bone tube, about 25 cm. long: which when you put it beside 1019, you see was made from the lower part of a human thigh bone. The tube is smoothed inside and out: and the small end, which is the best preserved, is tapered at the mouth, and has one side of the mouth sliced off. What ever the thing was used for (and I suppose it had to do with eating), no doubt the bone tubes of 873, 949/50, and 1071, are other examples of the same thing. And in the Chamé fragment of painted picture, 405, I dare say its this tube that you see in the mans hand.

1029 (see 1016/29): from the foot end of the grave. Very fragil. 4 pieces wrapt in papers markt A to D, and fitting together in that order. What I could save of a long narrow cake of rotten plaster, which lay about half way between the dead mans feet and the end of the grave. The thing lay flat: not on the floor, but with a layer of earth under it: and looks as if it was nothing in itself, but was used to fill a space between some flat things like boards: which have perisht. It was the only bit of plaster I met with in my Koopóm-country diggings.

1030/47 (see 1011/49): from mound II.

That mound, which turned out to cover a stone burial chamber, was outwardly a squarish, flattened out looking hump of earth, not above the height of your knee. In the photo 168, that you saw, the ground that hides the bottom of the trench of mound I, is the top of mound II. On the near side of mound II, at the time of the photo, I had a pit starting, and you can make out the figures of two or three men in the pit. The mound, as you see by the plan, was visibly out of line with the middle of I: and it was not even on parallel bearings with I. The precise bearings, taken afterwards from the lines of the chamber, were about N 36 E, and so on: a deviation of ~~80~~ eight degrees from the bearings of mound I, and of the yard. As you will see that the nature of the burial, ^{under II} seems to signify a later period than that of the burials of mound I, it must be supposed that the notable independence of mound II, in situation and bearings, was something deliberat.

After running a shallow trench from I to II, to see whether there was any sign of burials on that line, my digging at II began with a

wide trench, or pit, along the foot of the side that you saw in the photo, the side towards III. And in that pit, which afterwards became my bath room, and was dug deep enough to take away the rain water from other parts of the digging, an unimportant out lying burial was met with: indicating that that part of the yard might be a general burial ground.

1030 (see 1030/47): a memorial of the out lying burial. A couple of small stone beads.

11656 The burial was a ruined sitting burial, resting ^{deep} at about 1.6 metres below the surface; with a couple of pieces of plain pottery. The two beads were associated with the teeth: see 830. For other cases of two death beads, see 1036, 1069/70, 1074.

1031/47 (see 1030/47): from the stone chamber under the mound.

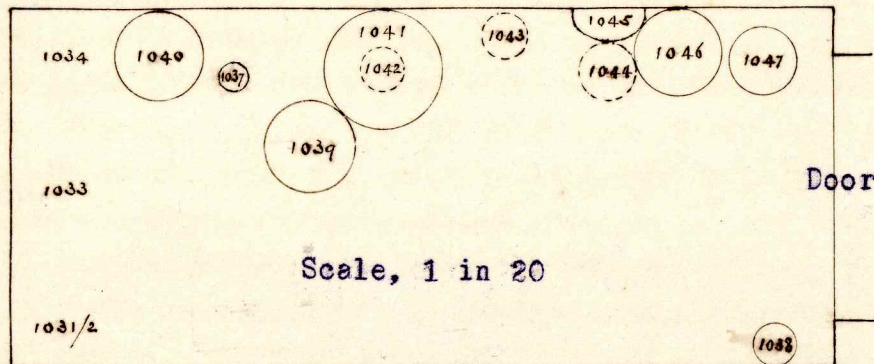
Photo 170, is a view of the chamber after I was done with it. You look a little west of north. On the left hand side, half way up the picture, with a tree on it, is a corner of mound I. The block of shadow under it, is the side of a trench running into II, the trench that I said I brought from mound I. That trench came in till it struck the wall that you see, which is the far wall of the chamber. The near wall, parallel to that, is gone. It was the wall that I took down, in order to get in: entering from ~~the~~ my pit, which is below you. Indistinctly in this damaged photo, you see the paved floor. Along the near edge of it, where the wall had been, the digging drops to the level of the pick ax; and the things to the right of the pick ax are only the shape of my digging. On top of the wall that's left, you see some remaining coping stones (so to call them), which a little over hang. Those stones had supported the ends of the roof stones. The roof stones, before they fell in, had cross the width of the chamber, from that wall to the wall I took down. The left hand end of the chamber is behind the bank at the edge of the picture. The opposite end is where you see the two tall stones with a space between them. The two tall stones are the door posts, and the space is the door.

The chamber was an oblong box, with the door ~~at the~~ in one end. In the photo, you see that one of the door posts was sunk a good deal below the level of the floor. Between the two posts, you see at the bottom the rude door step. The floor, as usual, was below the level of the door step. The door above the door step was closed mainly by one flat stone, which I've taken away. The stones appearing beyond, in the side of the digging, are stones of the far side of a ruined shaft

that had led down to the door. The near side of the shaft is represented only by the bottom stone of it, which I've left at the top of the pick ax. The chamber, like all such chambers, must have been made ready during the dead man's life: and in the case of this chamber, the entrance was kept clear, as it should seem, by having it lined with stone.

The inside length of the chamber was about 2.2 metres: and the average width, ^{and height,} equally, about 95 cm. The width of the door was about 70 cm., and the height of the door step about 25. The top of the walls must have been about level with the yard: Above that came the thickness of the roof, and what ever was piled on top. The pile had evidently never been high: and I dare say the original appearance of it (excepting for the absence of plaster) was something like that that you saw suggested in photo 146, by the appearance of the low square monument in that Chipél yard. Notwithstanding its length, the height of the chamber signifies a sitting burial: in which the person or persons buried - like those of the Kishpék burials of photo 166 - had the crown of their heads very little below the level of the yard.

I don't know how many people the chamber was meant for. The chamber as I found it, was filled with earth and fallen roof stones. On the floor, the distribution of pottery and things was like this: most of the



floor a big empty space, without bones or pottery: a few bones, including the remains of three skulls, in the end opposit the door: and the pottery, which would have been enough for at least two people, mostly along one side. But there were signs (see ¹⁰⁴⁸ 1045) that before the last closing of the door some part of the pottery had been artificially disturbed: and there can be no certainty that any part of the arrangement ~~is~~ is a burial arrangement.

1031/4 (see 1031/47): skeleton remains. At the end opposit the door, as I say, were the remains of three skulls. One was in each corner, and one

1031/4, continued

in the middle between; and here and there in front of the skulls were a very few remains of long bones. Three persons could not have sat abreast facing the door. If the dead were set facing the door, then at least one of the skulls must be of an earlier burial. See 812/1090.

1031/2 (see 1031/4): from one skull.

discarded
1031 (see 1031/2): a chin fragment.

*29-48
#7*
1032 (see 1031/2): a couple of teeth, each with two notches filed in the top edge: see 986. No filing was to be seen in the teeth of the other skulls.

*not
discarded*
1033/4 (see 1031/2): chin fragments of the other two skulls.

1035/6 (see 1031/47): green stone beads found along with the jaw and skull remains. See 830.

1165 1035 (see 1035/6): found with 1031/2. A single small bead.

11658 1036 (see 1035/6): found with 1033. A pair of some what bean shaped beads, with the hole at the thin edge. See 1030.

11659 1037 (see 1031/47): the greater part of the mosaic face of a small round mirror. See 966/71. Diameter, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm. A gap in the rim, that you could put your thumb in.

There are ten pieces of money. To fit them together, you will find that on the under side of the eight rim pieces I've pencilled numbers from 1 to 8. Lay those pieces face up, and they will follow each other clockwise in the order of the numbers. The places of the inside pieces will then be plain.

Some of the money was scattered, but most of it was at the place I've marked, face up, and fitting together. It lay on mere earth: and the plate, of which there was not the slightest sign, must have been wood, or something perishable.

1038/47 (see 1031/47): pottery. The ~~pot~~ pottery of course was all broken, but none was scattered, or merely fragmentary. The things I've dotted were found upset. The whole of the pottery is ten pieces. Number 1041, though coarse, is of a rather unusual shape. As for the rest, though for forms sake I send it to you, its either so common, or if it has pictures or hieroglyphics, so much defaced, as to be (in my eyes) of little interest.

11660 1038 (see 1038/47): 8 loose pieces and 12 papers. Soft brown stuff. A cylinder pot, slightly bell mouthed. Round the middle is a wide band filled with low knobs. The parts above and below that are painted red, and in the upper red part are two opposit dim hieroglyphics in black. Height, 13 or 14 cm. Mouth, 12. Probably almost complete.

many pieces:

1039 (see 1038/47): ^{many pieces:} a thick brown bell-mouthed bowl, with no foot. Round the sides are the remains of a simple pattern in white and red. Height, perhaps about 7 cm. Width, perhaps 25. Probably almost complete.

11661

1040 (see 1038/47): 2 loose pieces and 13 papers. A soft brown bowl, with a low flange between side and bottom, and a low round foot. Width as seen in the earth, about 25 cm. Probably nearly complete.

11662

1041 (see 1038/47): many pieces. A red shallow basin, with very spreading sides and a very turned out rim. Three low round feet: and the feet not withstanding, the flat bottom is countersunk. Depth, 5 cm. Width, as seen in the earth, about 32. Complete. See 1042.

11663

1042 (see 1038/47): many pieces, very rotten. The greater part of a plain red cylinder pot which lay smashed on its side, in the basin 1041.

11664

Height, apparently about 16 cm. Width, 12. One side, which was in a state of small flakes, I didn't save. The rest may be nearly complete.

1043 (see 1038/47): ^{many pieces:} a cylinder pot with traces of pictures or hieroglyphics in black and red. The pottery is the characteristic stuff of painted picture pottery, but (as in 1038) there is a slight moulding of the rim. Height, apparently about 17 cm. Width, perhaps 12. Except for a few chips, probably complete.

11665

This pot lay on its side against the wall, with its mouth jammed under the rim of 1041: a position not easily accounted for by natural disturbance.

1044 (see 1038/47): many pieces: of which those in the paper markt B are the little I've not actually fitted. A quasi-cylindrical, somewhat bell shaped pot, with defaced painted pictures. The ground colour, the usual orange, is extended over the whole bottom of the pot. On the sides, the remains of the pictures are outlined, as usual, in black: but whatever other colours were inside the outlines, have either peeled off or been carefully scraped off: leaving the pictures as mere rough white surfaces, sprinkled with black lines. You can make out that there were three pictures, all showing people talking: and that two of the three were much alike: each of those two showing two people squatting and facing each other, with some tall thing between them. The third picture had one person squatting, facing two others kneeling. Below the pictures, and defaced in the same way, is a wide band filled with geometric patterns, involving leopard or snake elements: and round the top of the pot is a ring of fourteen hieroglyphics. There would be two hieroglyphics ~~101/10~~ for each of the seven people below. The hieroglyphics were evidently surrounded by some colour which has disappeared in the same way as the colours of the pictures: but the hieroglyphics themselves,

11666

1044, continued

being in black and orange only, are much less damaged than the pictures, and may perhaps be restored. Height, apparently, about 17 cm. Mouth, ~~2616/~~ about 16. Nearly complete: two or three holes that you might put a finger or pencil in, but below the picture part.

1045 (see 1038/47): 15 papers. Very rotten. A bowl with a flange below the side, and a low round foot - all very like 1040. Height, apparently about 8 cm. Width, about 20. Perhaps nearly complete.

11667

The bowl, as my sketch signifies, lay on its side, with its mouth against the wall, and other pots against it: a position which at once proved artificial disturbance.

1046 (see 1038/47): many pieces. Very coarse and rotten. A low vessel of the censer kind, with a round foot continuing the line of the side. Height, apparently about 11 cm. Probably nearly as complete as it had been buried: there seemed to be a piece missing.

11668

1047 (see 1038/47): many pieces. A pot or bowl, with a contracted mouth and no feet. A slight moulding on the rim, and faint remains of pictures and hieroglyphics in red, black, and white: of which the white is almost totally gone. In colours and style, the bowl is very like the cylinder pots 1038 and 1043. Height, apparently, 15 or 16 cm. Mouth, about 15. Probably almost complete.

11669

1048/9 (see 1011/49): from the Chiwatál diggings indistinctly.

11670

1048 (see 1048/9): half a dozen green stone beads.

11671

1049 (see 1048/9): a short round length of sand stone, apparently a sort of pestle. Length, 8 cm.

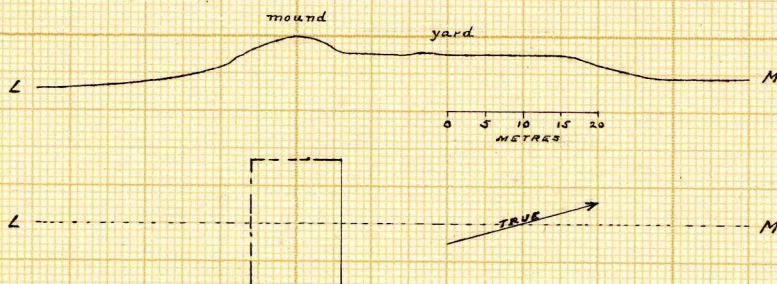
1050/90 (see 1011/90): from Ratín-li-shúl.

11672

Going from Chiwatál to Ratínlishúl, is first a little up hill and then a little down; and the down then keeps on. And what ever may be the under ground course of the water of Chiwatál, the water of Ratínlishúl makes a visible brook, flowing west. The brook gets out of the valley by and by, by diving under the hills to the north: and in the dry season the Ratínlishúl end of the brook, also sinks out of sight. But brook or no brook, there's always plenty of clear fresh water, where ever it comes from, in a deep pool in a cave: from which pool the place takes its fanciful name. Ratín li shúl means the Bath, or Bathing place, of animals. Atín is a Bath. The ruins of Ratín li shúl were a single group, on a little flat-topped hillock in the bottom; and the one conspicuous mound of the group, was the place of my digging.

1050/90, continued

The profile of the mound and of the hillock it stood on, was like this. The profile, as the diagram below signifies, is on the



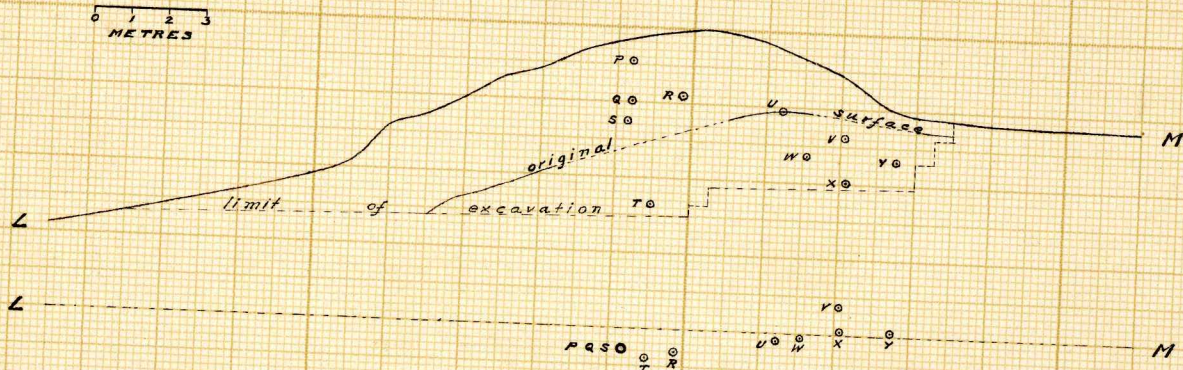
middle cross-line of the mound. The mound was a little smaller, but in shape the same sort of oblong pyramid as the Chiwatál mound, or the preceding Kishpék mound, that I've told you of (1011/29, 956/1007): and like them, was built on the brow of the hill, and faced a yard. The yard in this case, as you see by the profile, had no mound on the side opposite to the mound of my digging: and in fact had distinct mounds only on two sides.

The bearings of the yard, and of my mound, with vacillations not exceeding two or three degrees, were about N 15 E, and so on: the deviation from north south east and west, being about enough, as in the case of Chiwatál, to square the ruins with the local lie of the valley. But with that conformity of bearings, you will notice that the lay-out here, makes a departure, in one way, from what Chiwatál and Kishpék might make you think was the rule. The pyramid mound is not here on the westerly side of the yard, but on the southerly side: and has its length, consequently, not athwart the valley, but with the valleys own length.

You see the effect of that in photo 171. That photo is a view of the mound from the yard. You look along the line ML, of the diagram, and see the mound cut in two by my trench. And the steep bank of woods beyond, directly facing you, is the south side of the valley.

The mound, like that of Chiwatál, turned out to be all earth, with occasional stone guide lines. The numerous burials met with

you see the places of in this next sketch. The burials are so



crowded in plan, along the neighbourhood of the middle line, that to draw them in outline, as I've done in other sketches, would make a very entangled appearance: and here in stead, I've reduced each burial to a point: the point, in each case, being the middle of the floor of the chamber, or middle of the area on which the burial rested. Even with that simplification, you see that three of the burials, P, Q, and S, cant be distinguisht in plan.

Comparing the cross section with that of the Chivatál mound, you see that this mound, though outwardly a little lower than that one, above the level of the yard, is so to speak deeper: and the top is higher here than in that mound, above the lowest burial. The burials here, as you see them in the cross section, fall into three lots: a top lot, P, Q, R, S: which with respect to the yard, you might call a back lot: a bottom lot, the single burial T: and a front lot, the rest. As to the relation of the burials to the original hill, the precise outline of the original hill is a little uncertain. For example in the part over the bottom burial, the line of the hill was obscured by what turned out evidently to have been a pit - the wide pit that had been dug to make that burial, and which in fact was partly my guide to it. But in the main the original hill must have been nearly as I've drawn: and you see that not only the bottom burial, but most of the front burials, were sunk in the original ground. One front burial, U, rested on that ground: while all the back burials were entirely enveloped in the built mound. Those last, as a lot, were found to be the worst disturbed: the front

burials some what less: and the bottom burial least.

As for the posture of the burials, the top burials were too disturbed to judge from. The front burials were all sitting. But the bottom, and doubtless oldest burial, was lying down. The mound contained within itself the change from lying down burial to sitting.

And it contained an other change, possibly concomitant. The lying down burial lay approximately north and south, as the lying down burials of Chivatál did: only that in this case the head end was north. The dead man lookt south. He lookt directly away from the yard. He disregarded the yard even more pointedly than in Chivatál. But the front dead men (now buried sitting) all lookt towards the yard. The burials had made a right about face.

Owing to the disturbance of the top burials, its not clear at what stage, or stages of the mound, those changes took place. Its possible the top burials were like the old bottom burial. Judging from the peculiar case of G (see 1051/63), it might be thought that they were probably like the old bottom burial at least in the respect of facing south.

They were curiously like it in an other respect. When you look at my sketch in plan, you see that the front burials - throwing out the slight affair V (see 1069/87) - have their centres all close to my middle line LM: while the top and bottom burials agree together in falling decidedly, and nearly equally, on one side of that line. And aside from that curiosity, its my belief that the main grouping of the plan, which throws the top and bottom burials into one batch, reflects a fact in the history of the mound. It reflects the grouping of the burials in time.

I dont think that in the growth of the mound, the front burials came between the top and bottom. I think that the bottom burial was the first, but not that the top burials were the last. I think that the top burials, here, whether lying down or not, were the next successors of the bottom burial: that the mound rose to their height, with the apex (as you saw in the Chivatál mound) still directly over the bottom burial. Then came the period of burials on the side next the yard, making that side the face: with the consequence of building up and advancing that side:- and also with the consequence, doubtless inadvertent, of establishing the slight shift of the middle line. Roughly speaking, this mound would be the Chivatál mound, with the addition of what ther was there no germ of, burials facing the yard.

My belief, or supposition though, is not derived altogether from the arrangements in plan and profile, but partly from the contents of the burials, and no doubt partly from the outward appearance of the mound. You cant see it in the profile, but the face of the mound next the yard (before that face was disfigured as you see it in the photo) had the appearance of something very trim and even - you might say, new: while the other side, the side of the back burials, was ruinous and abandoned looking.

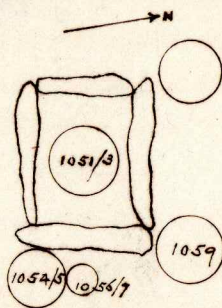
In respect of things for the museum, the bottom burial, the least disturbed, was the worst. The top burials, on account of their great disturbance, were not much better: and the only good things were from the front. I begin on top.

1050 (see 1050/90): from F.- 34 papers. A very much defaced painted picture-cylinder. Found smasht and scattered among stones.

1167 2 Measurements unknown. Probably incomplete.

The burial, besides this pot, and remains of a skull and other bones, contained some common broken pottery, a couple of beads (thrown into 1088), and a few pieces of mirror money.

1051/68 (see 1050/90): from G. That deposit, which was the least disturbed of the top group, had no bones in it, and in fact would seem to have been the burial, not of a person, but of a stand of pottery, and had some characters of a cenotaph. The lay-out was like this.



1 in 20

The main thing was a little stone box, or chamber: measuring inside, about 25 by 35 centimetres, and about 30 high. The floor was earth, and the box merely a few stones set on edge, with an other stone for the cover. The contents of the box were a coarse bowl with a few beads in it. But the bowl had a lid: which was surmounted by a stuck-on image of a head: the head being that of a person in death, with the eyes closed, and a bead in the mouth. See 804, numbers 17/8: also 830. Outside the box, just against the east side of it, with a slight protection of stones, were a couple of other vessels of that same coarse pottery: the larger of the two being just such an other bowl and lid as that inside, with a deaths head on the lid.

And it might be mere chance, but both heads, the inside head and the outside head, were found facing south. And if the images of death faced south, it would be natural to suppose that south, in the

top burials - as I've told you it was in the bottom one - that south was also the direction of burial of the real dead.

On the north side of the box, at each corner, there was a bowl of other pottery: and between and about these bowls (which were unprotected) was a quantity of charcoal and burnt earth, the remains of a fire place; while scattered about the fire place were found a few beads and a heap of mirror remains. What ever the nature of the fire and the burning at it, which I should suppose was a part of worship, the arrangement looks as if the burner sat, or knelt, in front of the fire, with the bowls on either hand, and the little chamber beyond. So that he also faced south.

1051/3 (see 1051/63): from inside the chamber. The sides had spread, and the things were broken under the roof stone, but still visibly in place.

11673 1051 (see 1051/3): 3 loose pieces and 4 papers. The bowl: a thing of the censer kind, and with three small solid feet. Height, about 8 cm. Width, about 18. Complete except for small chips.

11674 1052 (see 1051/3): 4 loose pieces and 9 papers. The lid. Height, perhaps 16 or 17 cm. Probably nearly complete.

11675 1053 (see 1051/3): the beads found in 1051: three green stone beads, one very diminutive. As for beads buried in pots, see 677/82, 778, 869, 871, 1006.

1054/8 (see 1051/63): on the east side of the chamber.

11676 1054 (see 1054/8): ~~the~~ 1 loose piece and 5 papers; and see 1058. The bowl: which is very like 1051, but has no feet, and had no beads in it. Measurements not known. Perhaps nearly complete.

10677 1055 (see 1054/8): 2 loose pieces and 7 papers: and see 1058. The lid of 1054. Differs a little from 1052 in the head dress. Measurements not known. Nearly complete.

10678 1056/7 (see 1054/8): the smaller vessel: a little pot and lid, found still upright, and the lid on. Nothing inside: but in the neighbourhood were a couple of broken obsidian knives. Height, with the lid on, 11 cm.

1056 (see 1056/7): 1 loose piece and a paper. The pot. Slightly barrel shaped. No neck nor foot: and two rings of spikes round the belly. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Mouth, $6\frac{1}{2}$. One spike was missing at burial. Otherwise perhaps complete.

1057 (see 1056/7): the lid. Has no flange, and has a handle on top in the shape of a birds head. Entire.

1058 (see 1054/8): a few undistributed bits, from the place of 1054/7, perhaps mostly belonging to 1054.

1059/68 (see 1051/63) from the north side of the chamber.

11679 1059 (see 1059/63): 3 loose pieces and 2 papers. A fragment, perhaps about a third part, of one of the two bowls: and apparently all there was of it. Indians often use broken pottery at their witch fires. I don't trouble to send the companion bowl, which perhaps was nearly complete: but I send this fragment to compare with 902 and 1023. This bowl has the same sort of flange and foot as they have, and on the side, though almost effaced, unquestionably a variation of the same painted design: with the head end, in this case, turned to the right.

11680 1060 (see 1059/63): the beads found, three green stone beads.

1061/3 (see 1059/63): saved out of the mirror remains (see 966/71):

~~ATL 88~~ There must have been near a hatful of that stuff: remains of at least three or four plates of different sizes, mixt and scattered, and quantities of money: the money now mostly turned into clods of rust.

1168R 1061 (see 1061/3): a round slate plate, with the slaty remnant of a single piece of money (see 1014, 1022) stuck on the side that lay uppermost: and stuck on the other side (at the time of packing), a quantity of money which may not belong to the plate. Diameter, 12 cm. Nearly complete? The small piece in a paper, fits the rim. See 1063.

1062/3 (see 1061/3): lay on top of 1061.

11682 1062 (see 1062/3): a piece of slate plate.

11683 1063 (see 1062/3): pieces of money which might belong to 1061 or 1062.

11684 1064 (see 1050/90): from R. A fragment, about a quadrant, of a big round slate mirror-plate (see 966/71). The plate is covered on the face side not with money, but with an appearance of something like a honey comb, a mosaic of polygonal cells, separated by thin walls. Each cell is evidently the impression of a piece of money that has fallen out: and the yellowish honey comb stuff, which is hard and stony, is evidently the cement that the money had been fixt to the plate with. The cement covers the plate in a thin layer, and the walls of the cells, which rise to a knife edge, are made by the cement filling the space between the opposing bevels of the money. Usually, it seems, the cement, or paste, perhaps of a vegetable nature, decayed without leaving a trace: but here something has petrified it, and you see a stage in the manufacture of mirrors.

A detail of this mirror, that you might notice, is that the bevel of the plate is not on the face side, but on the back.

The deposit R, from which this was the only thing I saved, had lost all arrangement, and appeared as a mere pocket of broken pottery, with some scattered mirror fragments.

1065 (see 1050/90): from S. Two circular bone disks, one broken in two: each 4 or 5 cm. wide, with a hole in the middle.

11685 S included remains of a skull and other bones: on top of which was a stack of bowls, of course all broken. Among the bones were a bead (thrown into 1088), and these disks.

1066/8 (see 1050/90): from T.- The depth from S to T was a blank: just like the depth from the upper to the lower burial in the Chiwatal mound (1011/29). And looking at my cross section sketches, you see an other coincidence: the upper of the two burials, in each case, is not just over the lower, but a little further out from the hill.

T was a lying down burial, which lay not with the length of the ~~the~~ mound, but crosswise: and while it consequently agreed with other lying down burials that I've found, in lying approximately north and south, it was a novelty (as I've told you) in having the head end north. The grave was an oblong stone chamber. The inside height was about 47 centimetres: the width, about 87: and the length, about 2.55 metres: so that in all directions, especially length, the chamber was even more roomy than its Chiwatal counterpart. And the position of the dead man was remarkable. In stead of lying in the middle of the floor, with a space on each hand, he lay along one one side, with no space at all on one hand (which was the right hand), and a space of half the width of the chamber on the other. The walls as usual, were found to have spread a little, and the big heavy roof stones were sunk: but except by that ruin, the burial was not disturbed.

Photo 172, is a view of the chamber cleaned out and done with. At the far end, which is the head end, you see a flat stone on the floor, and two other flat stones at the foot end. The rest of the floor was unpaved: and the dead man lay on one half of the unpaved floor. The flat stones were beyond his head and feet. In the bottom part of the photo, which is much damaged, what cuts off the two flat stones, is the top of the wall across the foot. The uneven row of stones along the near side of the chamber is the ruined top of the near wall. You see nothing of the outside of any wall, because incipient cavings-in of the trench have filled up the surrounding

excavation. The trench was near five metres deep there, and there had been rain. The grave had to be dug out twice. And in fact - to make a digression - I might relate that the grave came near being my own. My men were off at lunch and I was photographing. I took this photo and pickt up my things, and was done with the grave: and went to look at something near the mouth of the trench, when I heard a little noise and some clods struck my heels. I turned round, and saw that the whole height of the trench had come down and buried the grave for ever. I look at this photo with unusual interest.

But the burial which had cost so much digging to get at, and plainly had been an important burial, and the nucleus of the mound, and was found little disturbed, as it resembled the corresponding Chivatál burial in other ways, so in this: that nearly every thing buried had perisht. And in this case, what little had not perisht was of no interest. The poverty of pottery was extraordinary. At the head end, in each corner, was a plain black bowl: one of which you see in place, in the photo. Those two plain bowls were the whole pottery. And in all the rest of the chamber, excepting for the rotten remains of the skeleton, the one survival of burial was an obsidian knife.

discarded
1066 (see 1066/8): a relic of the skeleton, the chin bone. The skeleton, which was mostly of the consistency of wet blotting paper, could be measured as it lay, and it gave the dead man a whole length of only about 1.55 metres: making a very short person, even for a Central American Indian.

missing
1067 (see 1066/8): the obsidian knife. It was found at the skeletons left knee: see 1027.

1068
1068 (see 1066/8): 1 loose piece and a paper. The bowl of the photo. The only ornament is a rim band, and three equidistant knobs round the belly. Height, about 8 cm. Mouth, $15\frac{1}{2}$. Complete. The pieces in the paper fit the little chip in the rim.

Finding a thing entire is a temptation to save it. The similar bowl in the other corner was fortunatly smasht.

1069/87 (see 1050/90): from the front burials: which as Ive told you were sitting burials. V, from which I saved nothing, was the remains of a plainly unimportant burial, away from the middle line. As for the others, though they were all ruined and choked with ruin, it could be seen that the chambers had not been of the pot shape (see 930/55), but rectangular: and the entrance, at least in U, W,

and X, had been by a door facing the yard. The floor, in no case was paved: and the sides, excepting about the door, had been very imperfectly, when at all, lined with stone. It was clear that the grave makers had expected that the stiff clay of the hill, would continue, as the Kishpék sand-formation actually continued (see 977/84), to stand up by itself. In the case of U, where the burial was at the surface of the old hill, the walls, or two of them, seemed to have been ~~by~~ even built up of masses of that clay: and yet with stones laid across for the roof. Of course for a time those structures were protected from the effects of rain, by the slope of the mound over them: and in fact I hardly doubt that part of the purpose in giving burial grounds the shape of mounds, was to have what might seem to be a permanent water shed.

X and Y were found to have been both artificially disturbed. The case of W was doubtful: U was probably disturbed only by natural ruin. As to the order of the burials, I can only say that from the combined evidence of disturbances and situation, I should take the top one, U, to be the latest. Possibly the earliest was W. Something may be conjectured from contents. Y was comparatively unimportant. U, W, and X, contained picture pottery: which in U and X was polychrome, but in the intermediate W, incised. None contained any sign of mirrors: a point of curious agreement with the burials of the Kishpék mound A (930/55).

1069/73 (see 1069/87): from U. An additional point of agreement between U and X, was that in the construction of each chamber, two lower mill stones were some how used: one of the two, in the case of U, apparently as a door stone.

1069/70 (see 1069/73): two green stone beads, barbarously carved; Found with the remains of the jaw bone: see 1030.

11687 1069 (see 1069/70): the bead has two holes, and the carving presents a face. Length, 4 cm.

11688 1070 (see 1069/70): the stone at its lower point, turns into a clear pebble. The carving presents a head in profile, with some indication of the head dress. Length, 5 cm.

11689 1071 (see 1069/73): 2 pieces fitting together. One end of some such bone tube as 950. See 1028. The rest of the tube was crushed.

There were no obsidian knives.

1072/3 (see 1069/73): pottery. As in the burials of the Kishpék mound A, here again there were five pieces of pottery. The pieces here were

1072/3, continued

two ornamental bowls on the dead mans right: an other two on his left:-very like the first two, but found in a much worse state: and a plain black cylinder pot, like 954, uncertain exactly where: What Ive saved, were the two bewls on the right.

11690 1072 (see 1072/3): 1 loose piece and 3 papers. A bowl, or basin, of soft whitish stuff, and of the general shape of 348 and others: that is to say, with three hollow, animal faced feet, and with a flange between the side and bottom. Inside brown. Outside bottom, red. Side black, with a geometrical pattern in white. Height, about 11 cm. Width, about 27. Nearly complete: two or three holes that you might put a pencil in.

The similar bowl on the left, was at all points a repetition of this bowl. And just an other such bowl (1081) in X, is an other of the agreements between U and X. See 1069/73.

11691 1073 (see 1072/3): 2 loose pieces and 13 papers of which the paper E contains a couple of flakes Ive not actually fitted. All washt. A painted picture bowl, much defaced. Flat bottom and spreading sides, very like 455: Colours as usual, but red is used only on the rim, the rest being black and white, on the orange ground. The design, aside from geometrical elements, is entirely hieroglyphical, and placed round the bowl in four groups: and when the bowl is mended will probably in the main be traceable. Measurements unknown. Nearly complete: two or three holes you might put a pencil in.

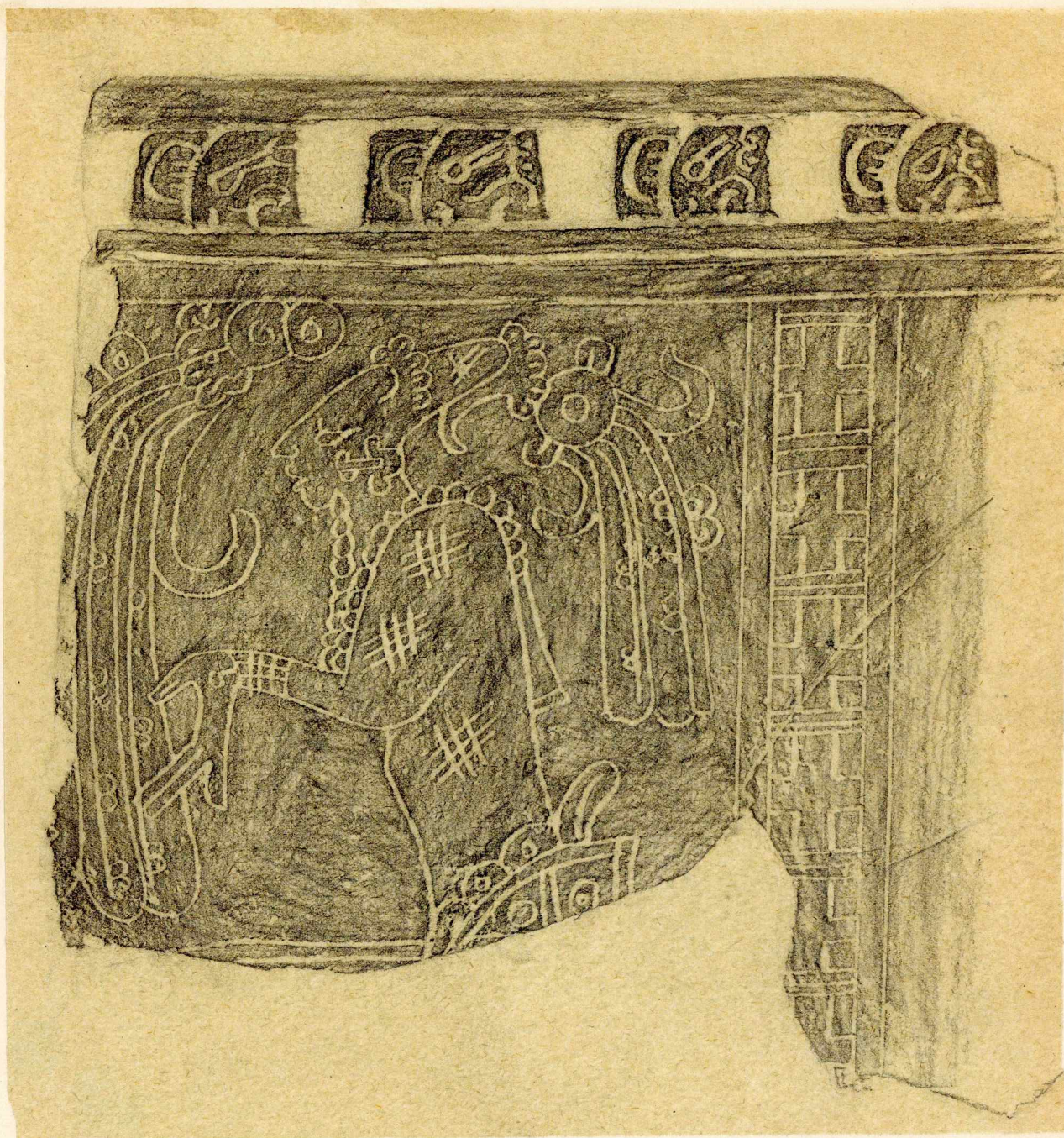
The similar bowl on the left, was also painted picture pottery, but hopelessly defaced.

1074/5 (see 1069/87): from W.: The stone parts of the grave seemed to have included the door and door step, and the front part of the roof. Whether by decay, or by artificial disturbance, the grave was found very empty. The pottery was only two pieces, in the middle of the floor.

11692 1074 (see 1074/5): two round stone beads, one big and one small, found with the teeth. See 1030.

11693 1075 (see 1074/5): many pieces. A cylinder pot, very like the Chipál pot 854, with two opposit incised pictures. The inside is black. On the outside, at top and bottom, is a red ring of incised hieroglyphics: of which, and of the pictures, you will see the nature

from this piece of rubbing. The hieroglyphics are the same at



top and bottom. The pictures, which don't quite repeat each other, are each enclosed between two columns of crosses, and each shows one person squatting. The head dress is partly explained by the image 921. The things apparently floating in the air, before and behind, you will recognise from the picture of 1086 as being also parts of head dress, with knotted napkins. As for the man's attitude

of praying to one of those things, see 1084. The pot was originally painted, the pictures being whiter and the ground colour, some colour which has now for the most part taken on an appearance of mildew. The remains of the white very easily rub off. Height, about 19 cm. Width, perhaps 15. Nearly complete. A part at the top, two or three fingers wide, was crushed, and in that part there may be one or two small holes.

The other piece of pottery, I didn't keep. It was a three footed bowl, such as you have many examples of, with no traces of a pattern.

1076/86 (see 1069/87): from X.- The chambers of U and W were nearly cubical, each of them rather less than a metre in all directions. This was bigger: about a full metre in height and width: and in length, from front to back, just the same as the top chamber of the second Kishpék mound, 1.3 metres. In the width of a metre, two people might have sat abreast, facing the door: and remains were found of two skeletons. But the amount of pottery (1081/6) would rather signify a single person: and so make one of the skeletons the relic of an earlier burial.

However that may have been, the latest burial had itself been disturbed by the extraction of stone work: doubtless for the benefit of one of the neighbours above. The stone taken was traceable chiefly in what was left. A few stones, including the two mill stones I mentioned (1069/73), though taken down, had been left on the floor: and there was a remnant of the front stone work that had not even been disturbed.

Photo 173 is a view of that undisturbed remnant, from the inside. You face the yard, which is the ground cut in front. The steps are merely the shape of my digging. The bottom of the trench, at least in the middle, is the earth floor of the chamber. The trench at that depth had come in from behind you, from the south side of the mound: so that I had reached the chamber from the back end. I've now reached the front. The floor is bare, and the chamber is done with. It only remains to pull away the stone work with which the front of the chamber had been closed. I've cleaned what the robbers had left of that stone work and you see what it was. The big flat stone, of course is the door, and the stone under it, the door step. The door step here, was fully 30 centimetres higher than the floor: see 1031/47. The metre rule standing up, which is in a

line with some stakes out in the yard, is on my trial middle line LM: and you see how near the line came to hitting the middle of the door. The stones in the step beyond have to do with Y. The stone leaning against the top step is one of the mill stones.

The robbers, or disturbers, who left the door stone, and the stone about it, up to the level that you see, plainly came in from above. But they came in with caution, and took pains not to destroy what they didn't need. Not to trample on the pottery, they stacked it in the back end of the chamber: where I found it: and the one dish (1083) that they broke, they gathered and stacked the pieces of. It's plain they found the chamber in good order.

And it's possible to signify, though not in years, how long after the burial the disturbance took place. It was long enough for the dead to be reduced to bones: because the bones, as I found them, had plainly been laid by hands. Some were even inserted in the stacks of disturbed dishes. But the time had not been long enough for the destruction of all wooden things. The chamber as I found it, of course was packed with earth: and in the earth, amongst the pottery, ^{was found} the hollow mould of what had doubtless been some wooden thing, that had vanished: some smooth, spindle shaped thing, about the length of your hand. That wooden thing must have lasted till the disturbance: and long enough afterwards for the chamber to fill with earth. See 1085.

I've mentioned striking points of likeness between this burial and that of U: see 1069/87, 1069/73, 1072. But there's a burial at a distance, that this is also very like. Looking at the front situation in the mound, of this burial, and its depth below the yard, and again at the general style of its contents (not forgetting the peculiar piece of bead, 1080), the burial might seem to be the brother of the lower burial of the first Kishpék mound (941/55). And thanks to the considerateness of the disturbers, this burial turned out, like that one, to be the best one for the museum, in the mound.

1076/8 (see 1076/86): relics of the two skulls. If by a possibility there had been two occupants at once, the skull remains were not far from where they might naturally have been: one near the south east corner, and one near the south west.

1076/7 (see 1076/8): from the south east skull:

1076 (see 1076/7): 3 pieces fitting together. Most of the lower jaw,

1076, continued

without teeth.

1077 (see 1076/7): some teeth, showing an old person.

1078 (see 1077): from the other skull. A few teeth, also old.

1079 (see 1076/86): two small round beads of green stone.

1080 (see 1076/86): 2 pieces fitting together. A fragment of a flat carved bead, very like 945 both in stone and workmanship. Found (but no more could be found) with the skull remains of 1076/7.

1081/6 (see 1076/86): the pottery. - There were six pieces, all more or less ornamental, and all broken: but most of them not much dislocated. After artificial disturbance, the situation of them is of no interest. But if the peculiar association in disturbance, of 1086 and 1084 (see 1084), allows a guess that the two had been originally in the relation of cup and saucer, you might then go on to guess that 1085 and 1088 had also been cup and saucer: although (as in the case of 962/3) of diverse pottery. What ever the arrangement, the six pieces consist of two bowls of a kind: two bowls of an other kind: and two cylinders.

1081/2 (see 1081/6): two bowls of that general description that you must be tired of reading: bowls with three rattling feet, a flange between the side and the bottom, and a black and white, geometric pattern on the side.

1081 (see 1081/2): 4 loose pieces and 2 papers. A little smaller than 1072, but at all other points, pottery, colours, and pattern, virtually a repetition of that bowl. Height, about 9 cm. Width, 25. Complete.

1082 (see 1081/2): 1 loose piece and 16 papers. Very weak: reddish brown stuff. Feet plain. Inside black. Outside with a pattern which is virtually a repetition of the curious Kishpék pattern of 937/8. Measurements unknown. Badly smashed, and probably incomplete.

1083/4 (see 1081/6): two bowls of painted picture-pottery: flat bottomed, and with spreading, bell-mouth sides. Pictures and hieroglyphics in usual colours, on the usual orange ground.

1083 (see 1083/4): many pieces: of which those in the paper E, are all that I've not actually fitted. Mostly washed. This bowl, which is badly defaced, has three small solid feet, and has, or had a picture on the inside flat bottom. The picture is destroyed. And with an inside picture, the ring of black and white herring-bone pattern is on the inside of the rim, and reversed. The outside of the bowl, in stead of a picture, has a ring of big non-repeating hieroglyphics:

in which alternat hieroglyphics have a red border. The number of hieroglyphics was originally eight: and when the bowl is mended, four or five of them, perhaps, may be made out.

This was the dish that I said the disturbers saved the pieces of. They stackt the pieces in a corner. But one or two pieces escaped them. And part of what escaped them I never found. But an other part, though broken in pieces, and with the paint worn off, I had the surprise of finding in the next burial Y; see 1087. The bowl will be a demonstration of the effects of artificial disturbance.

Height, perhaps about 7 cm. Diameter of the inside flat bottom, perhaps about 20. The part I never found (which adjoins what I found in Y, and might have been lost as one piece with it) is a piece out of the side, answering to about the width of two hieroglyphics. The remainder, except for a few chips, is complete.
1084 (see 1083/4): many pieces, all washt: of which all that Ive not actually fitted are the particles in the paper E. But there is probably some confusion between 1084E and 1086 E. The two vessels were found mixt: and never since having seen them both at once, Ive not been able to sort those small particles.

11699
This bowl, which has had a good many rubs and scratches and looks dingy, but is still good, has no feet, no herring-bone ornament, and pictures and writing, as usual, only on the outside. The pictures are two opposit pictures, separated by different writings, but themselves repeating each other. They show a human, or semi-human figure, in profile: but in a posture like that of a cat on its belly, with its paws out in front. The body is chocolat, but the face red. ~~The~~ The face, which is shown with words going from its mouth, is a human face: but yet with something catlike in it. And the head dress (which contains the wig thing that you will see plainer in 1086) has complications involving leopard elements. The head dress, in its complication, and suitability to the face, will remind you of the head dresses of 955. And while the head dress is not here shown as itself speaking, the words of the person (as also in one of the 955 pictures) have the appearance of being directed to a hieroglyphical part of the head dress, which hangs down in front; an appearance perfectly agreeing with what you seem to see - and might otherwise think a preposterous fancy - in incised pictures like those of 1075.

About the same size as 1083. Nearly complete: a few small holes round the bottom.

All the side of this bowl was found up side down, in a ring of pieces round the foot of the cylinder pot 1086; while the bottom of the bowl was inside 1086. It was plain that how the bowl had been left by the disturbers, was up side down, on top of 1086, like a lid. It would not be unreasonable to guess that the disturbers had found them as cup and saucer, like 972/3. A person moving them out of the way, might quite naturally reverse their relations. The first thing he would catch hold of would be what he found on top.

1085/6 (see 1081/6): the two cylinder pots; both unusually tall, but otherwise contrasting. See 954/5.

1085 (see 1085/6): many pieces. Unusually narrow for its height. Inside black. Outside brown. Smooth finish. Has a band round top and bottom, and between the bands is ruled with perpendicular lines. Height, about 22 cm. Width, about 12. Probably complete.

11700 The wooden thing that I found the hollow mould of, had been left leaning against this pot: and when the chamber filled with earth, the pot was not merely broken as it stood, but had one side broken in: broken in by the point of that wooden thing, now vanished: and the pot had the strange appearance of being broken in by the point of a hollow.

1086 (see 1085/6): many pieces, all washed. As for the packet 1086 E, see 1084.

11700 (Nearly as tall as 1085, and much wider. Painted picture pottery, with a ring of herring-bone pattern at top and bottom, and all the usual colours. There is some defacement, the worst being a streak of something like mildew, which I'm afraid you won't be able to get off. But for the most part, the colours are bright, and the strange picture is plain.

The picture, which is a single picture, all round the pot, presents a king, or a chief priest, or some great person, in procession with various attendants. The king (so to call him) is seated in something of the nature of a basket, and carried aloft by two bearers, one before and one behind, by means of poles on their shoulders. And on the ground, between the bearers, the king's white dog, with a hieroglyphic on his back, barks furiously under the carriage. The king rests one hand on the carriage pole (the single pole that the economy of the picture shows), and in the

other hand holds a fan: a common cahoon-leaf fan, like one of those I've sent you (326/31). A modern Indian fans the fire, or fans weevils out of corn. If the fan in the picture is not a thing of ritual, and the king is actually fanning himself (as he seems to be), its my first sight of an Indian so using a fan.

Before the kings carriage, or before the front bearer, goes a very swelling person, evidently some high officer: and before him goes a van guard of three lictors, or beadles, or what ever they may be: three lesser persons, each carrying a staff. The staff, which is taller than a man, and shaped something like an oar, is carried upright, with the blade up: and the lower end is wrapt with a ribbon. The staff puts me in mind of something on the Chipál pot 757, now in the museum. In addition, each staff bearer has a rope round his neck: and on his breast, something as big as your two fists, represented as red, and hung from the rope.

Behind the king, immediatly after the back carriage-bearer, comes a porter, with what I suppose to be the kings luggage: at all events with a load. He has the load on his back, in the usual Indian way: hung by a forehead strap. And he has his hands up at his shoulders, catching hold of the strap: in the way that Indians often do, to ease the pull on the forehead. As for the load, its a long bundle, in which two things are shown. One is a thing of an oval shape, which may be a leopard-skin shield. The other is a white cross, about as big as a T-square perhaps, that you see the top ov, sticking up above the shield.

The porter, as I understand the picture, is the tail ender of the procession. The next man behind him, on the pot, is the first man of the van. Theres no gap in the picture, at that place. Theres no gap any where round the pot, nor any plain mark, to show where the picture begins or ends: and it would be possible to suppose that what I've called the van, was in fact the rear. But though the mark doesnt at once catch the eye, I think the point of beginning and end is markt. Throughout the picture, the figures follow each other on the pot with just enough space between them to keep them separat, excepting in one place: which is the place I spoke of, between the porter and the front van-man. Between the porters load and the front van mans staff (which is held a little advanced) there is no space at all. The van mans hand and staff just intercept ~~from your~~ the back outline of the porters load. I

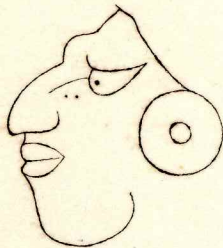
think the point of beginning and end is markt by that trick: In stead of putting a gap between the beginning and the end, the artist has been more economical of his space, and made them overlap. And the writing, that according to custom might have occupied the gap, has been put in a little vacant space behind the kings head.- You will notice that that writing (amounting, in Landas spelling, to Ymix, Ik, Akbal), is to be read from right to left: that is to say, in the direction of the procession.

The eight people of the procession are all, as usual, nearly naked. The lower part of the king is hidden in the carriage: but no doubt, like everybody else, he wears a many-folded breech cloth. As in all these pictures, nobody has sandals. But everybody except the porter, has the usual white anklets and wristlets, and some head dress. The head dress of all the better people, the king, and the chief officer, and the van men, is an imposing structure, with a white quilted wig, or quilted bonnet in it (see the image 921), and two napkins. And the hair, which is long, but in front hidden by the wig thing, is brought out behind the top of the head, like a horses tail, in one thick plume. The head dress of the carriage bearers (who also differ some what from the others in their anklets) consists, like that of modern Indians, merely of a napkin. You have a specimen, 265. Everybody has ear rings. Even the poor porter, who has nothing else on but his breech cloth, has ear rings. The king alone has a necklace: and in his head dress, the feather of a kesál.

Although the procession is plainly understood to be moving, the peoples legs are shown as stock still, with the feet together: and the picture is full of unrealities and conventions: of which no doubt the grossest is in the assignment of colours. Its not possible that everything in sight should have been one of the few colours that these pot painters seem to have possest. And in fact you see, for example, that while the peoples hair is naturally made black, the kings green kesál feather is shown as white. So too, most improbably, the pole and basket are made white. And so on. The colours make a lively, agreeable picture, but must in themselves often be false.- One trick of colouring, that might escape notice, is the single attempt at perspective. In the case of several of the persons, while the near leg is the general red of the body, the far leg, drawn in outline, is left the colour of

the back ground.

Pictorial conventions help out the differences of dress, in discriminating the persons. The three menials, the carriage and baggage bearers, are shown as smaller people than the others. And not only in size but in feature, the five superiors might seem to be an other race of men. All faces of course, are in profile: and with that, and with the bonnets, you cant see the full deformity of the fashionable head (see 877). But the face in all the superiors - a face that you may get a notion of from this sketch of mine, taken from the chief officer - is represented to be a face of a peculiar, heavy, violently Jewish cast, most extreme in the king: quite distinct from the face of the menials, and also from the face of 1075, and of other incised pictures:- though the carved face of 940 might perhaps be thought intermediat.



That face of the superiors, on this pot, though you some times see something like it, is not at all a usual Central American Indian face of this day. And I think that on the pot, the face is most likely a convention: like the Grecian face of statuary. At the time of these pots, and with these Indians, that style of face was not usual, any more than now, but the ideal perfection of the human face. Various of our artists have had their ideas of what an Indian should be made to look like: here you have an Indians idea.

The figures of the pot how ever, are not mere dolls. Theres a decided beginning of personal accident. The porter, as Ive said, eases his strap, the king fans himself, the chief officer scratches his shoulder. And not to mention dress, and the doing of the hair, each man, though following type, has his own face. Who ever should look at the pot long enough (as Ive done) to put the pieces together, would begin to forget the type, and see only the individuals. And everybody on the pot, whether in face or carriage, has the proper expression of his station stampd on him with almost the energy of a caricature. Theres no real caricature. But you catch at once the haughty aspect of the king: the self importance of the chief officer: the obedient vigilance of the staff men: and the humility of the carriage and baggage bearers. After the first effect of/ the picture (which is the effect of opening a window on an other world) I think the variety of expression in those stolid figures

was what most took my eye. Its a shock to turn from the picture, to the photo 173, and see the contemporary stone work.

Height, about 21 cm. Width (as seen in the earth) about 18. The picture, and all the cylinder part, unless for minute chips, is complete. Ive not fitted the pieces of the flat bottom, but that too is probably complete.

1087 (see 169/87): from Y. 1 loose piece and a paper. A little jug or pot, with a cylindrical neck, and three over grown, hollow feet. Shiny slate colour, inside and out: but not, like 845, good pottery. Height, 14 cm. Mouth, about 7. Nearly complete: a small piece missing from the rim, was already missing. The pieces in the paper are all from one place.

11702 Besides this pot (which still stood upright on the floor), and some stones and bones, this disturbed burial contained a few foreign fragments of what I recognized as the stuff of painted picture pottery: and found, as Ive said (see 1083), to belong to a dish in X. Its mechanically possible that the disturbance of X was due to Y: that stone was taken from X to build Y: and that along with the stone, a piece of a dish found its way. But considering the unimportance of the burial Y, I should think it more likely that X and Y were disturbed simultaneously for the benefit of a third.

This burial Y (which according to the teeth found, was of an elderly person) is notably similar in situation to those of foto 166 (see 990/1007) - the situation of being under the edge of the mound, and with the dead mans head nearly at the level of the yard.

1088/90 (see 1050/90): indistinctly from the whole trench.

11703 1088 (see 1088/90): half a dozen stone beads, not carved:

11704 1089 (see 1088/90): a stone bead carved with a face, in the fashion of 1069. The chips in a paper are all from one place.

11705 1090 (see 1088/90): a few pieces of untarnisht mirror money (see 966/71).

