

J-3

Coart 1

Str. XLV

~~Phyl 50m~~

~~Top Temple~~

Str. XLV

Oversized item not scanned





Oversized item not scanned

Oversized item not scanned

Oversized item not scanned

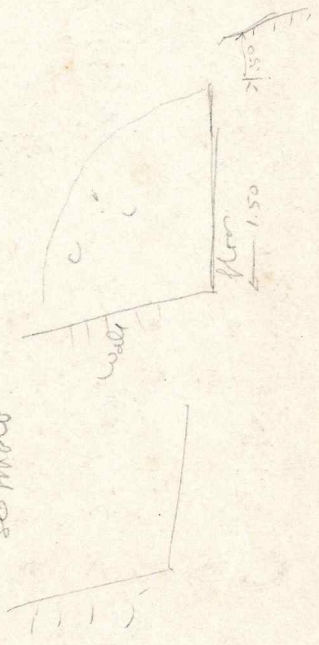
Oversized item not scanned

5/25/31  
5+ 7 Pyramids, Top-  
Side, W side, .75 "N" of front.



5/26/31. Stairway vs. 19.6.1900, looking E, adw s. 7 c.

See photo

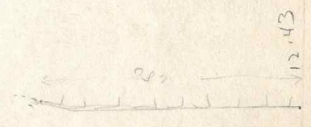
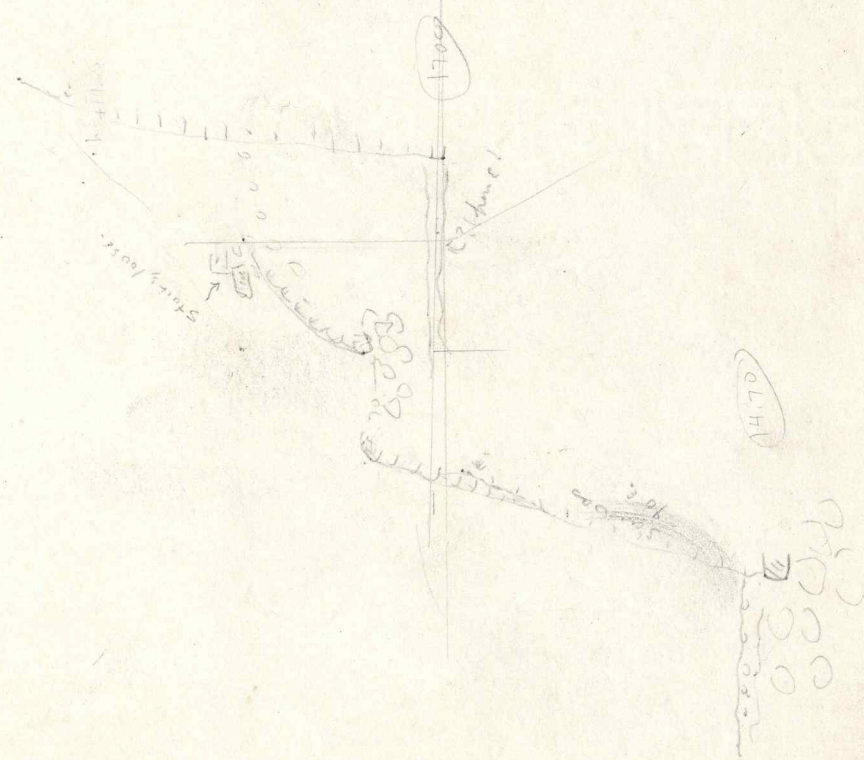


BRITISH MUSEUM  
MIDDLE AMERICAN EXHIBITION  
MEXICAN ARTS AND MONUMENTS

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8 Soc. - Center #.  
See 8 Soc.



5/24/51  
"E" Section  
(See another)  
02-1.01

~~h<sub>i</sub> = 11.58  
-1.00  
10.58  
10.45~~

~~h<sub>i</sub> = 12.40  
-1.70  
10.70~~

h<sub>i</sub> = 12.40  
2.87  
9.53

~~12.40  
1.48  
10.92  
2~~  
2.02  
5.14

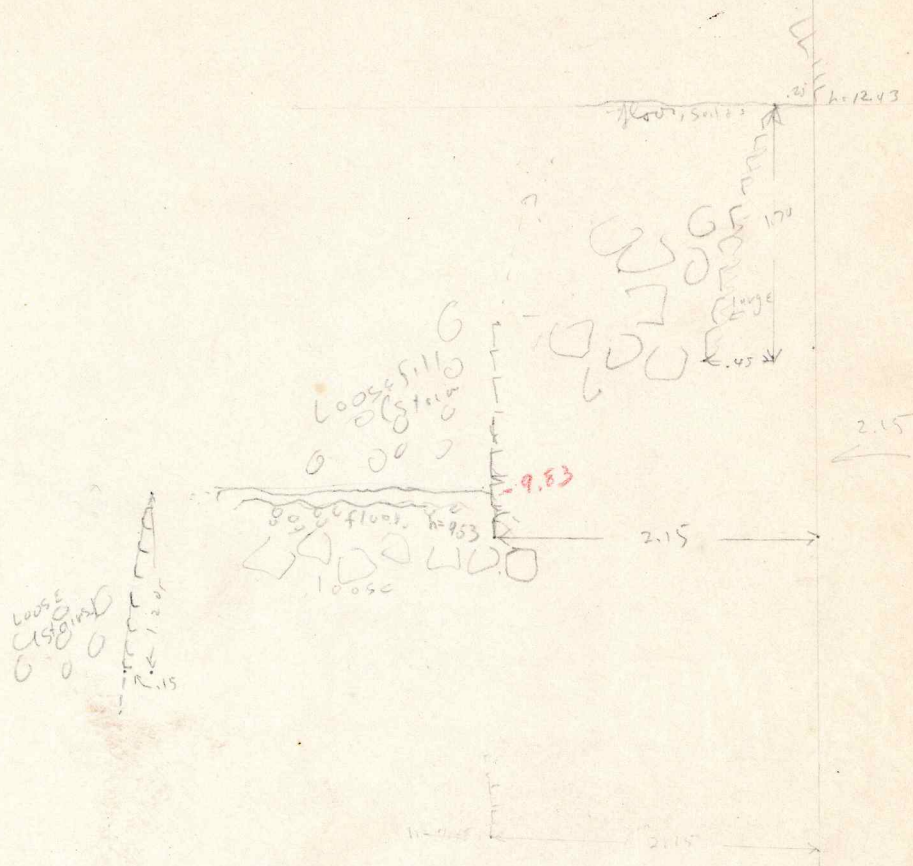


EXHIBIT 17, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
MIDDLE AMERICAN EXPLORATION  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

FIELD SECTION  
17, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

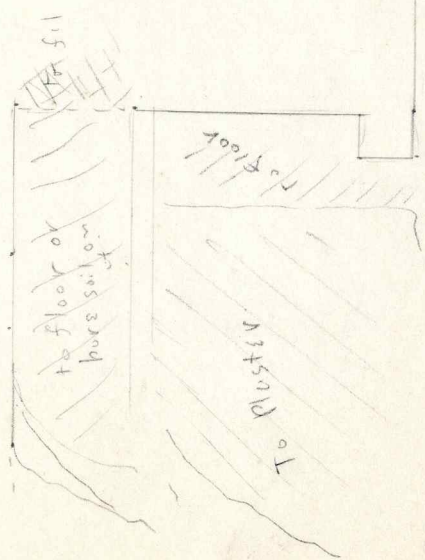




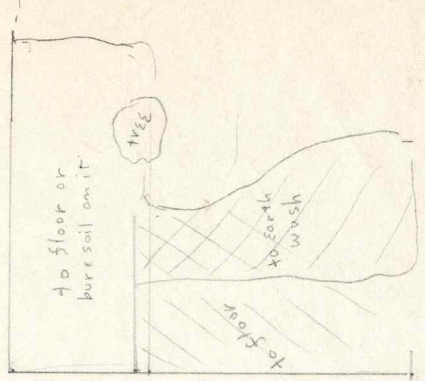




5/18/31 Excavated areas  
 (for main terrace  
 see large plan)  
 Scale 1:100

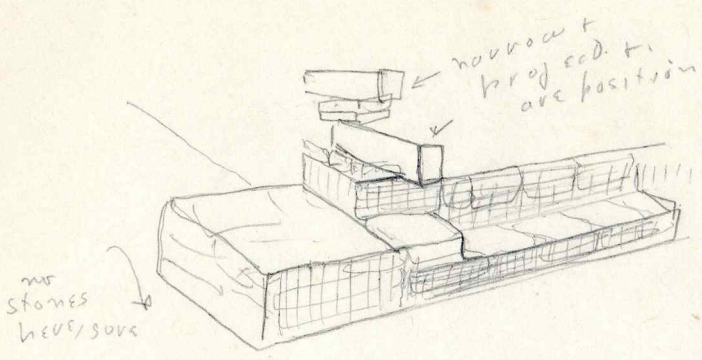


through stairs walls  
stairs to fill

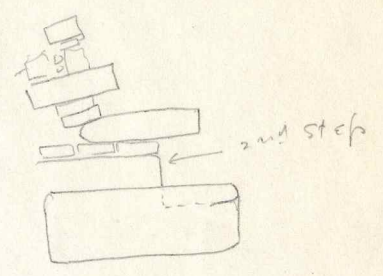


5/13/31 Stela 9 Pyramid

Detail at "W" front corner of stairway (main tenon)

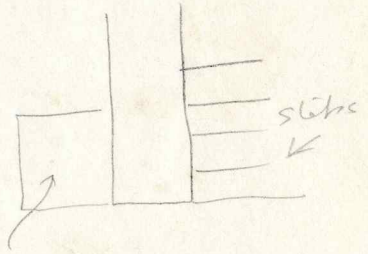


Sec:



Was there a projecting wall here?

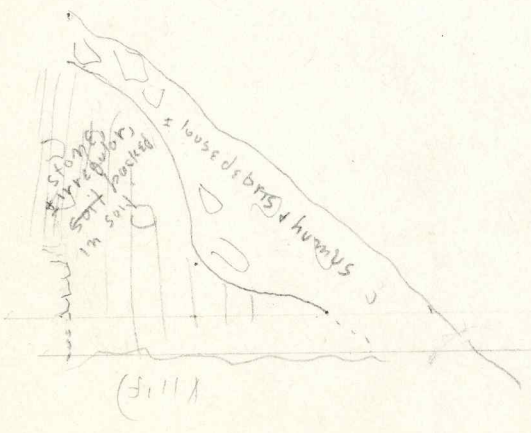
Yes - Balustrade, .50 wide -  
 Quadros and small sloped.  
 Absolutely in position on 3d & 4th steps.  
 See photos



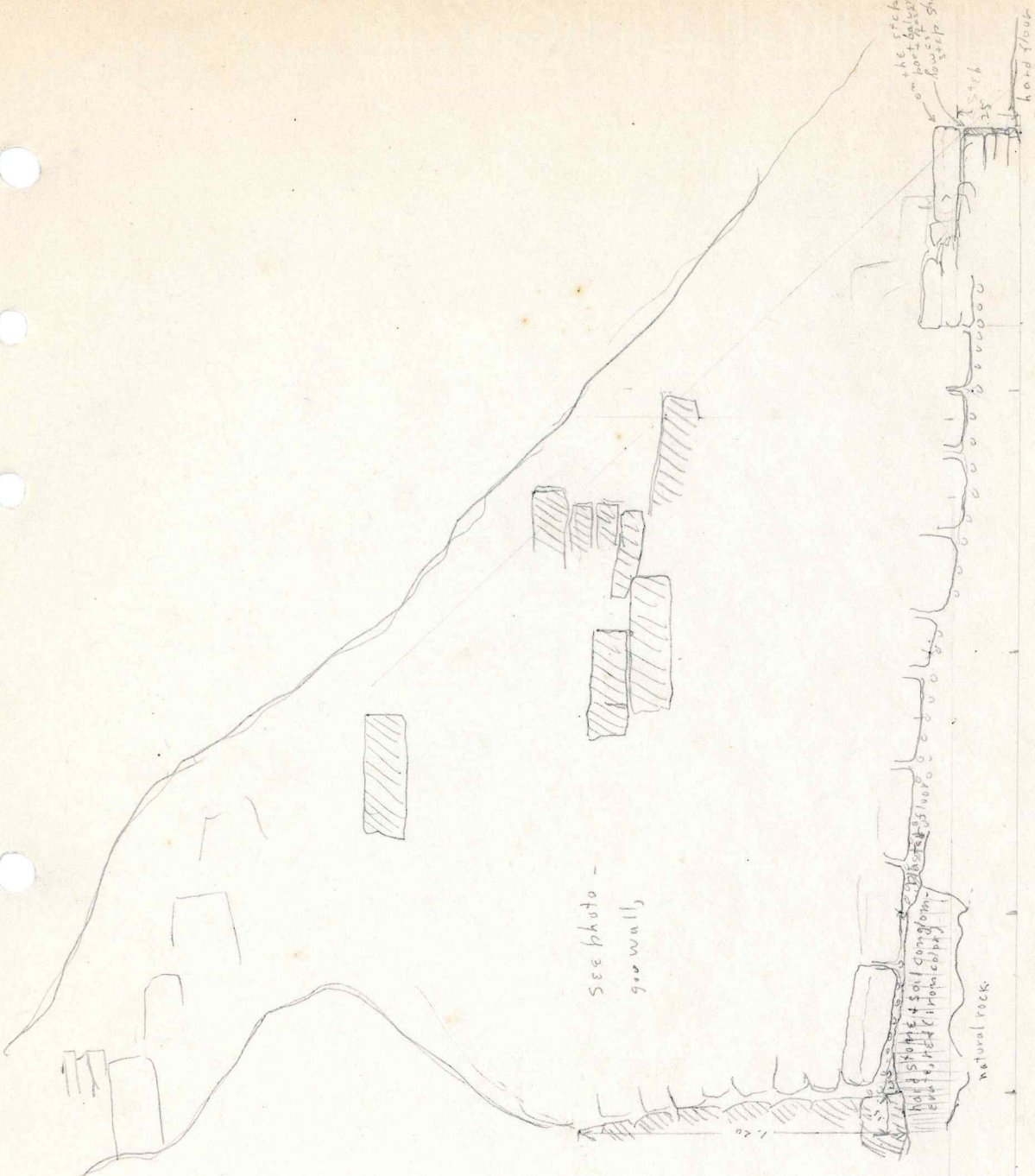
platform, possibly a little high.

5/18/31

Section 3rd tenon, 'E', 2.25 E of Stairing wall.  
 .02 = 1.0



5/12/31 Ste 19 main Terrace  
"W" side of main stairway  
; 04 = 1.70'



SEE photo -  
geo walls

The steps are  
probably 25 x 25  
- measurements  
vary -  
• wall leans in .28 in 2.00

1.13  
1.15  
1.40  
1.74

1.34  
1.25  
9

1.34

1.34  
1.24  
1.14

1.34  
1.24  
1.14

1.0

1.13  
1.24  
1.34

1.6  
1.4  
1.2

1.4  
1.2  
1.0

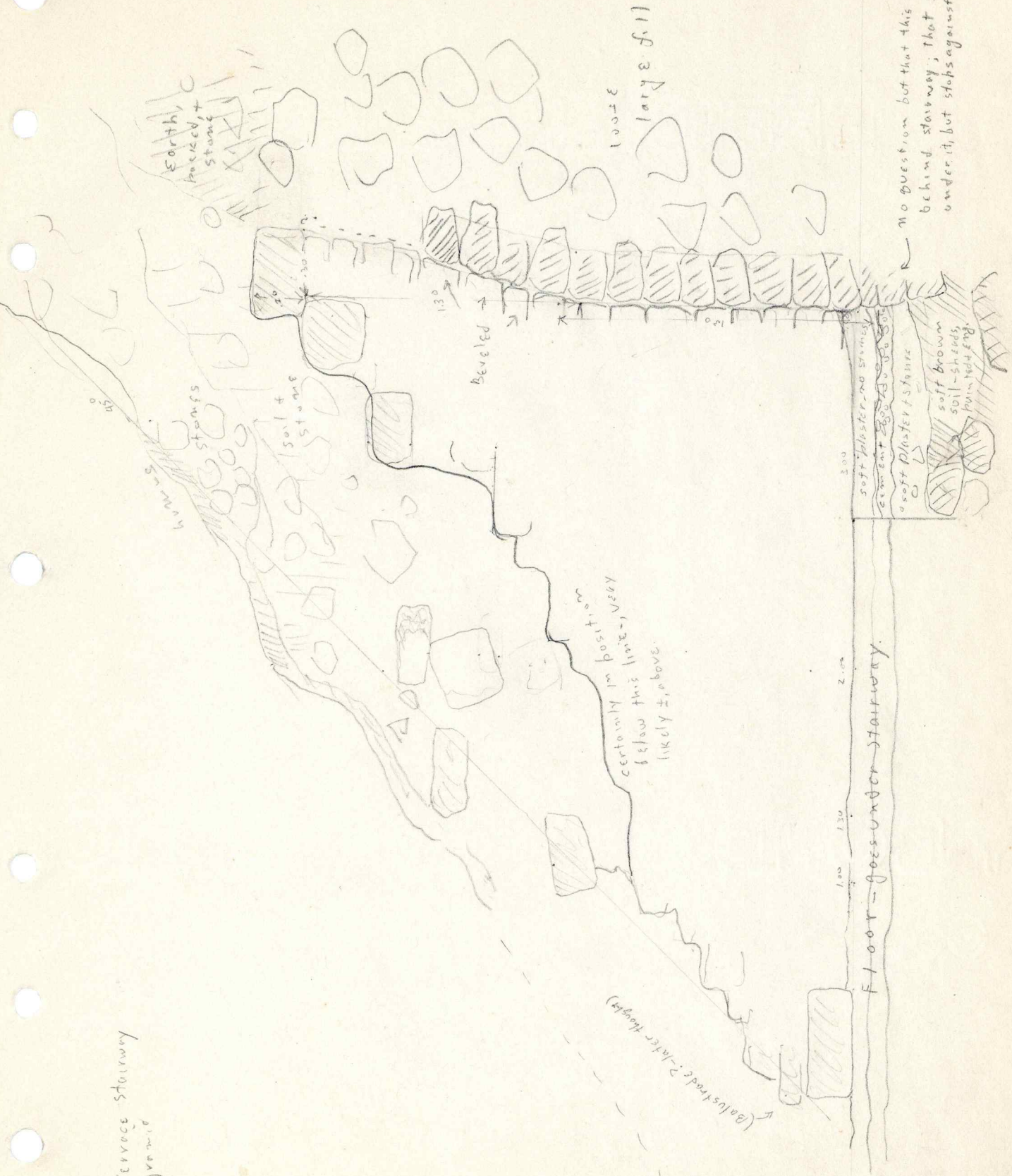
1.14  
1.24  
1.34

5/2/31

"E" end of Terrace Stairway

Stela & Pyramid

Scale .04 = 1.00



No question but that this wall runs behind stairway; that floor runs under it, but steps against this wall

large fill

Beveled

certainly in position below this here, very likely ± above.

Floor - goes under stairway.

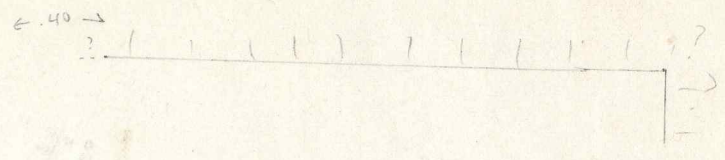
(Balustrade? - after thought)

150-195

5/12/31. Cist of Stela II.  
.04 = 1.00  
(Photos are rotten)

Stela

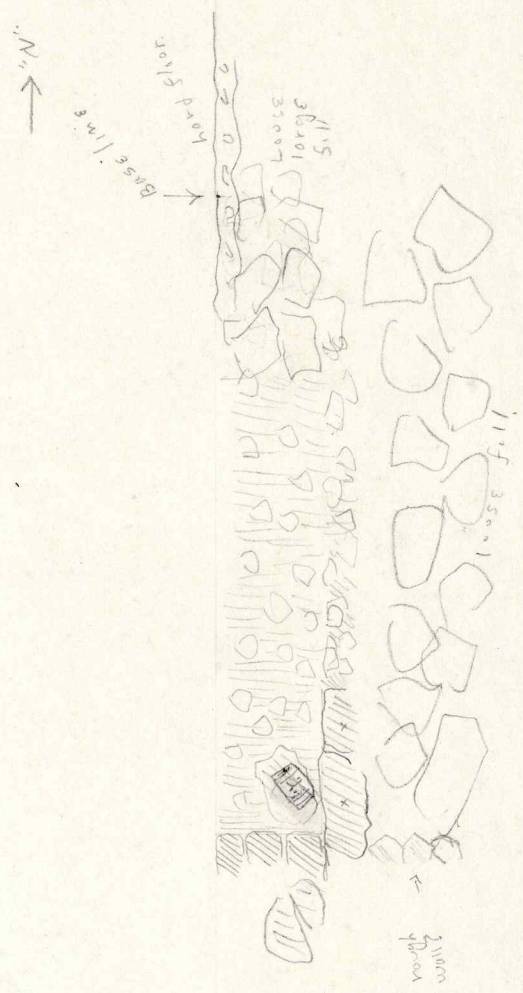
Pluse line







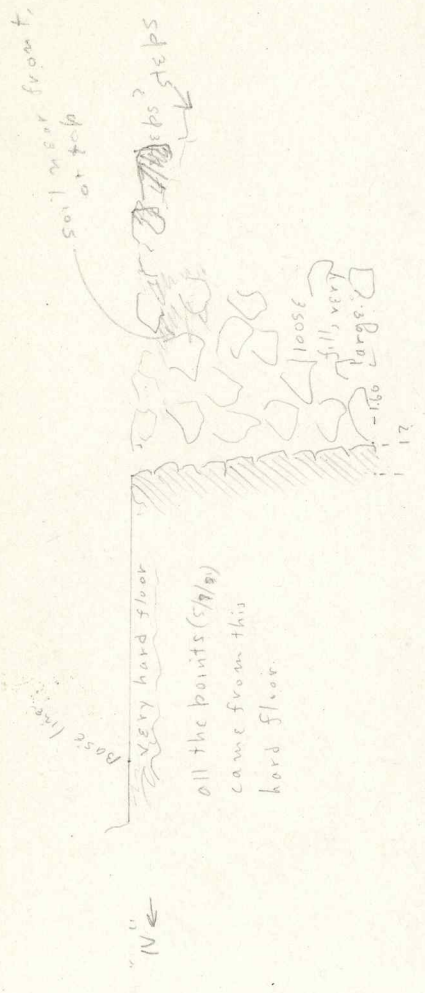
5/9/31 - Stela # Cist.  
 Section through center.  
 .01" = 1.7m



x-clear across front - a roughly paved floor or "step".  
 Ya cylindrical stone 23 x 21, 20 x 19, 6 x 13 - definitely conoidal - the large  
 stones were of sides + in front of it  
 The front wall very doubtful - stela left a big surface break in falling.

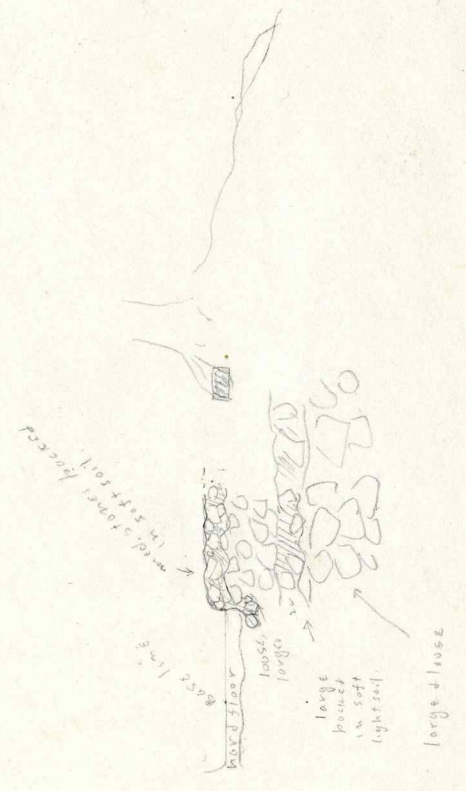
5/8/51.  
Ocotillo - Str. # (St 1/2 9)

Section through old retaining wall, 3.00" E of Base center 1:50 (2020.100)



all the points (S/g/g) came from this hard floor.

ps through platform to "W"  
4.70 W of Base center

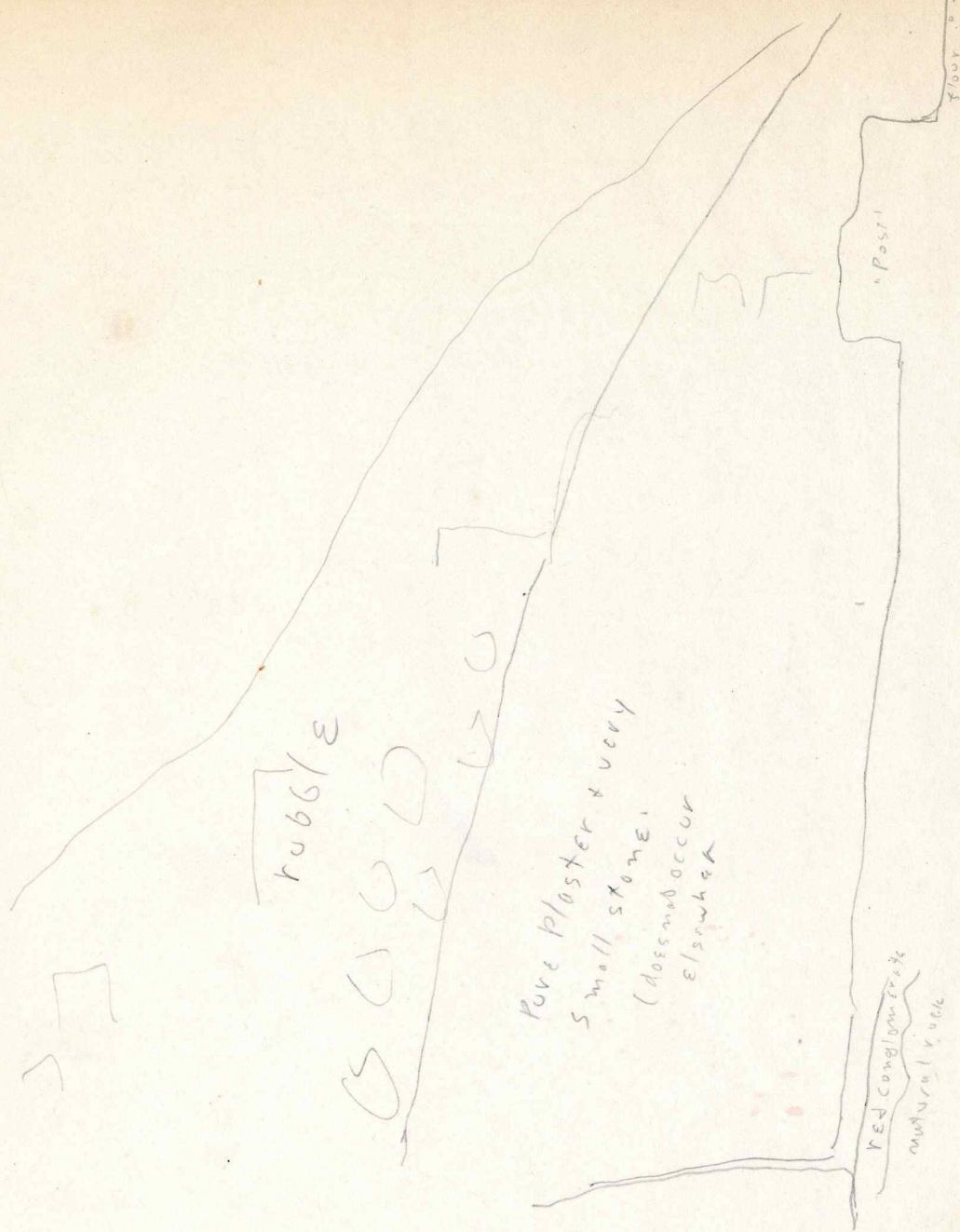


5/11/31

NAS Sols, two "W" W side  
of terrace stairway.  
Stair & main terrace.

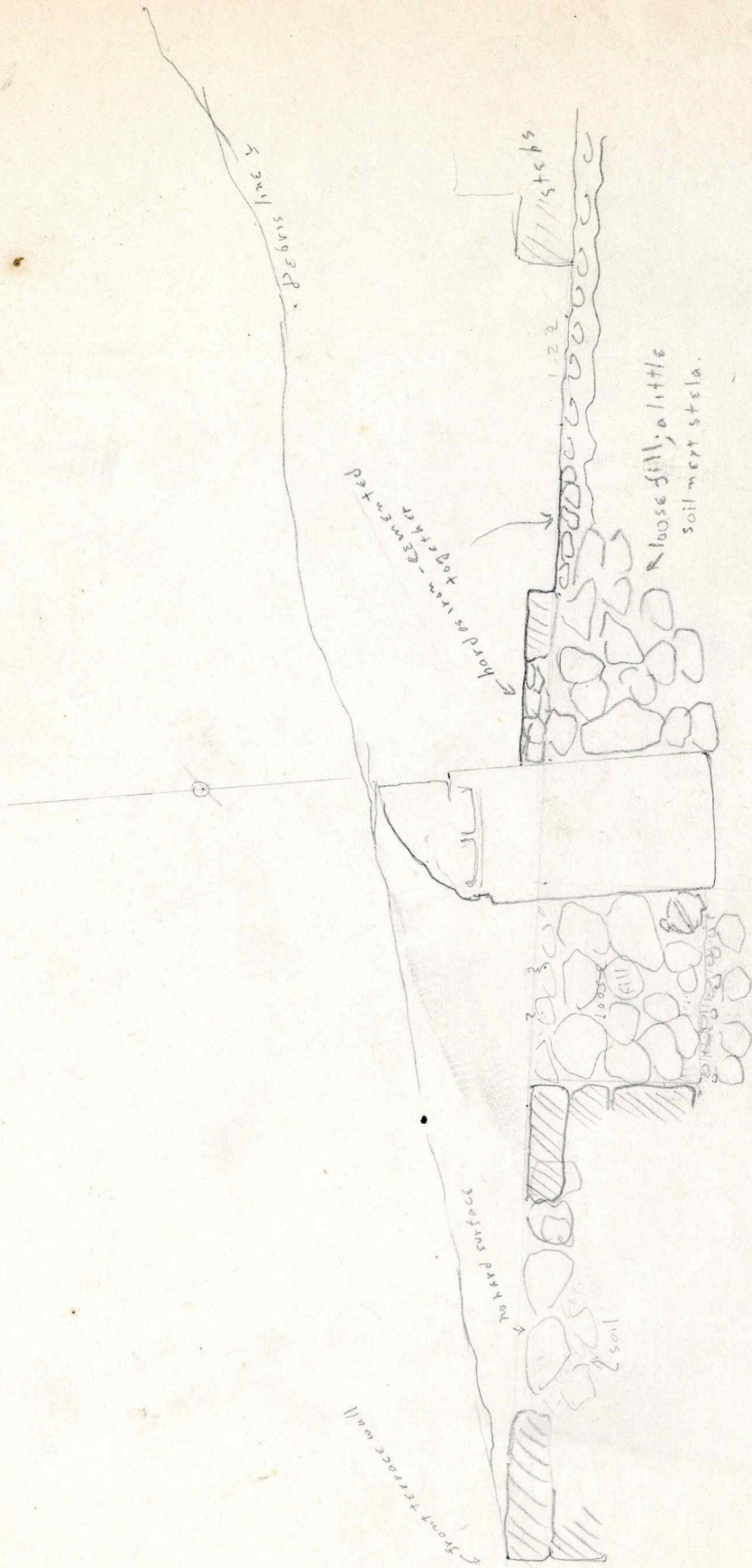
Scale 1/4" = 1.00'

with outline of stairway-side  
for scale.



5/6/31. Stela 9 - Section - 15 to stela terrace wall.

Scale .04 = 1 m

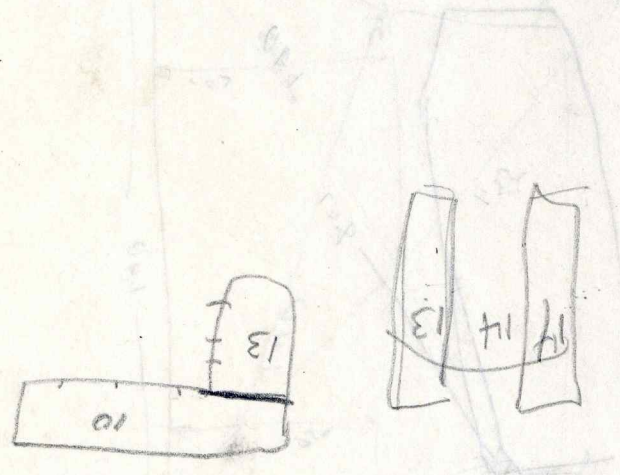
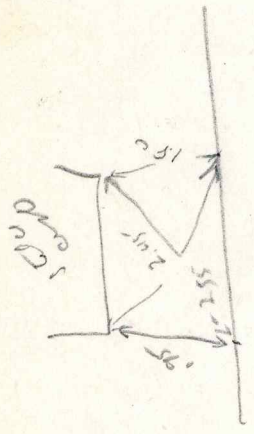
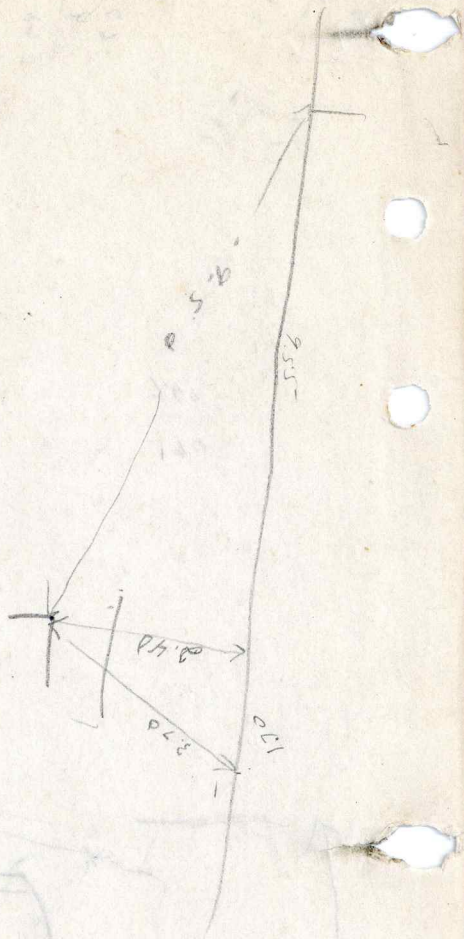
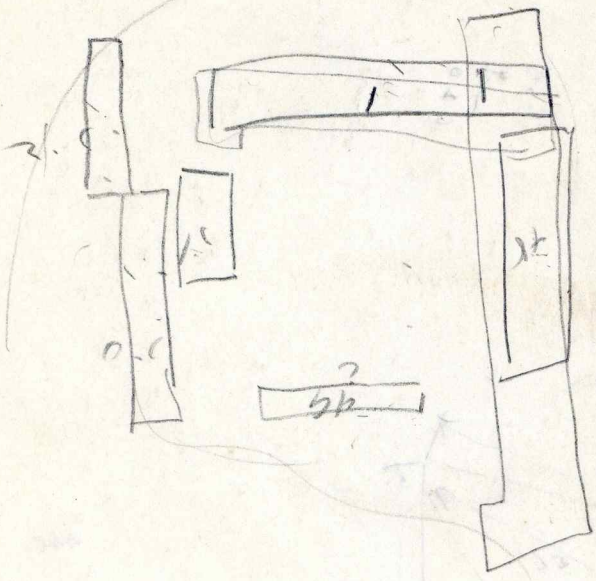




$\frac{78}{4} = 19.5$   
 $\frac{8}{2} = 4$   
 $5.25$   
 $5.25$   
 $8$   
 $55-55$

$\frac{195}{4} = 48.75$   
 $\frac{2.55}{4} = 0.6375$   
 $\frac{2.45}{4} = 0.6125$   
 $\frac{1.50}{2} = 0.75$   
 $\frac{240}{4} = 60$   
 $\frac{3.70}{2} = 1.85$   
 $\frac{1980}{4} = 495$

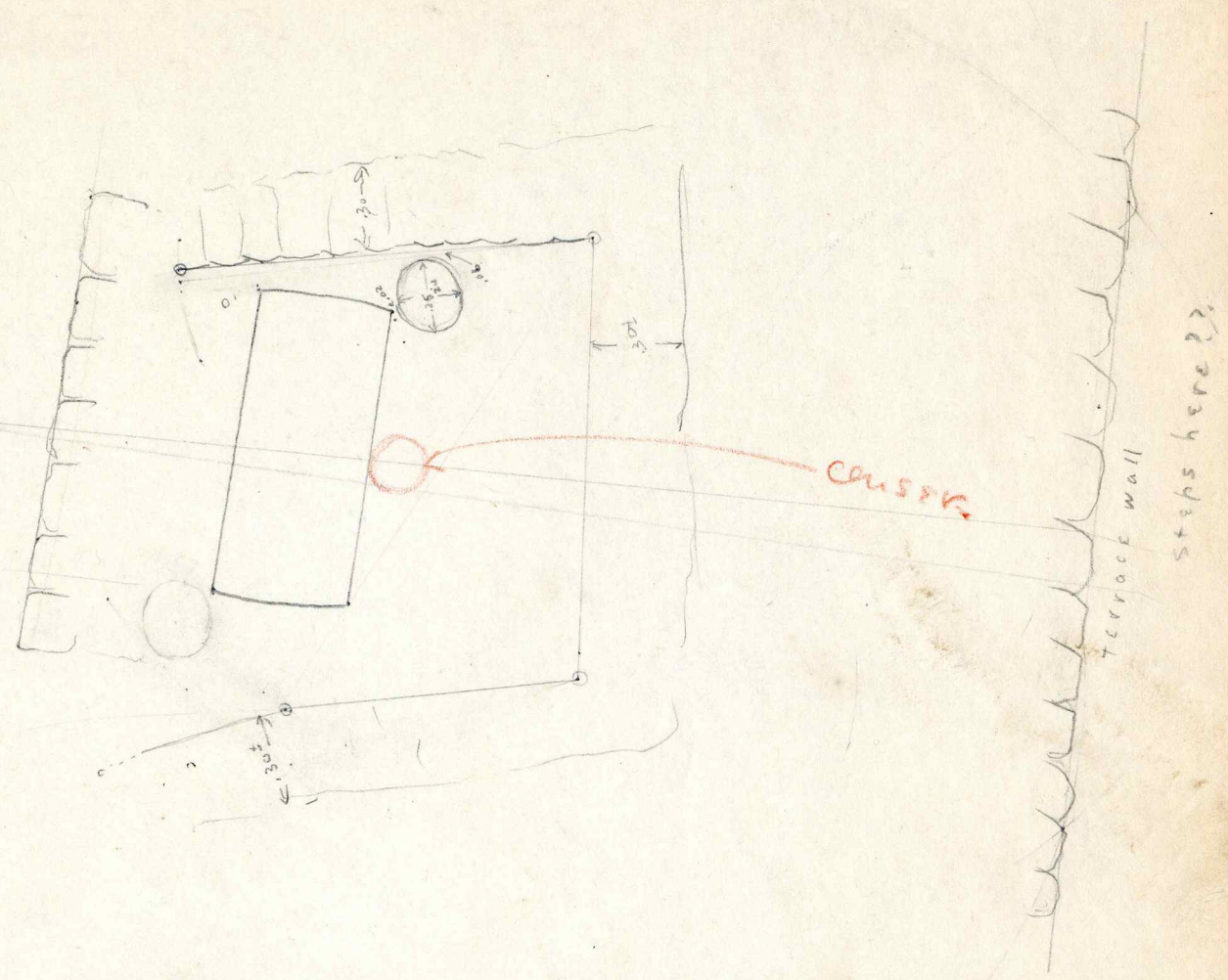
$5.25$   
 $5.25$   
 $5.25$



$\frac{45}{4} = 11.25$   
 $\frac{380}{4} = 95$

5/5/31 STE/a 9 C/SX.  
Scale .04"=1'00

"Prum" is 25' x 24' x 12'  
Bottom of one side toward  
Bottom badly weathered or broken.



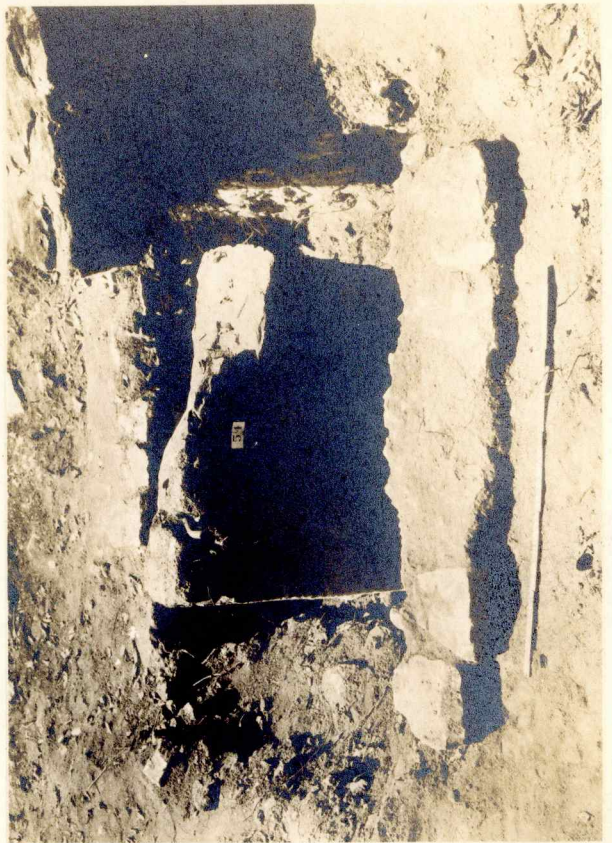
5/1/42 (25-  
20  
20

5/1/30 L

1/12



B



D



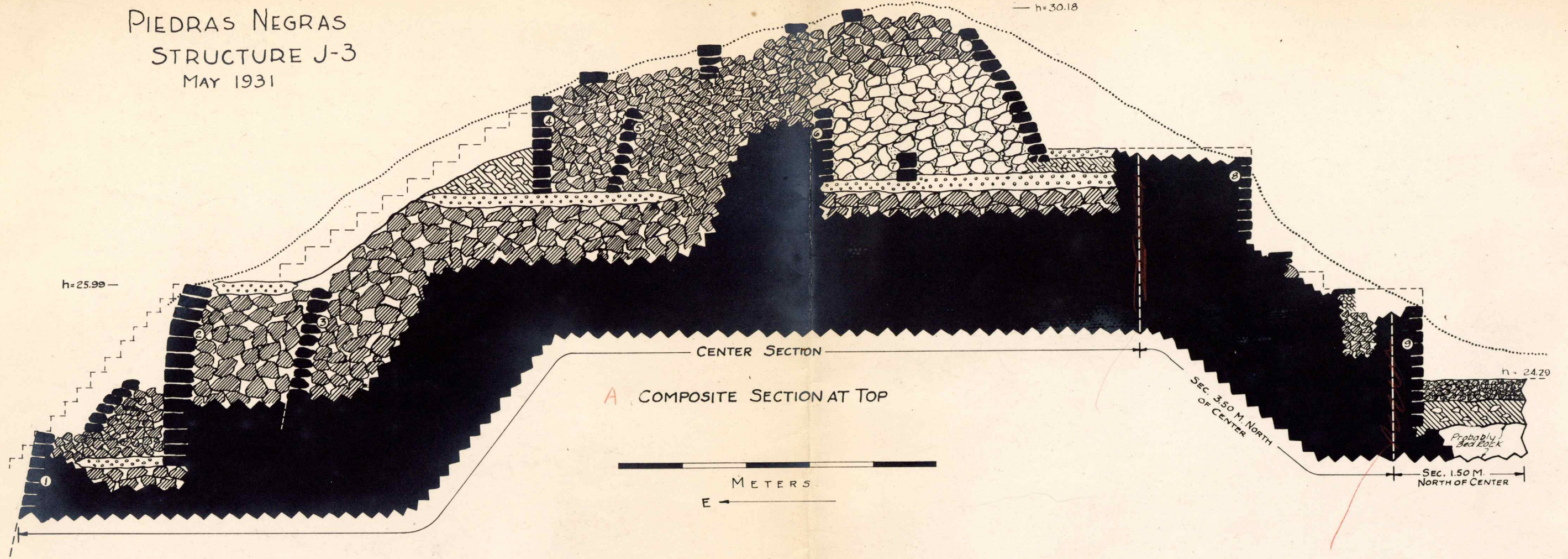
A



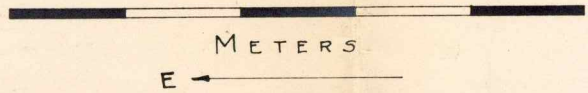
C

Oversized item not scanned

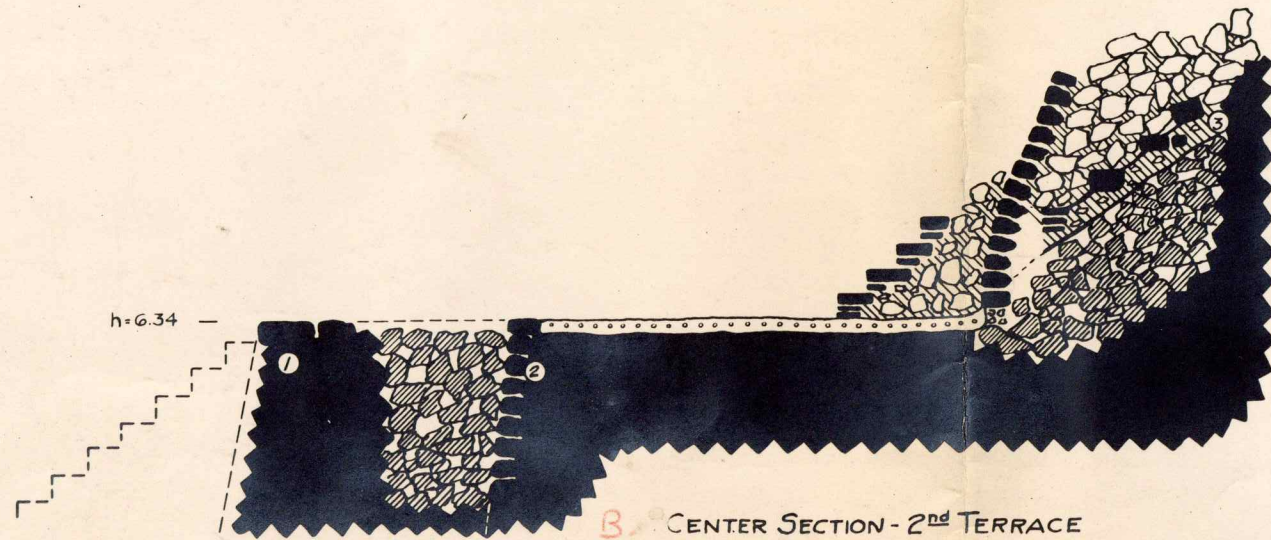
PIEDRAS NEGRAS  
STRUCTURE J-3  
MAY 1931



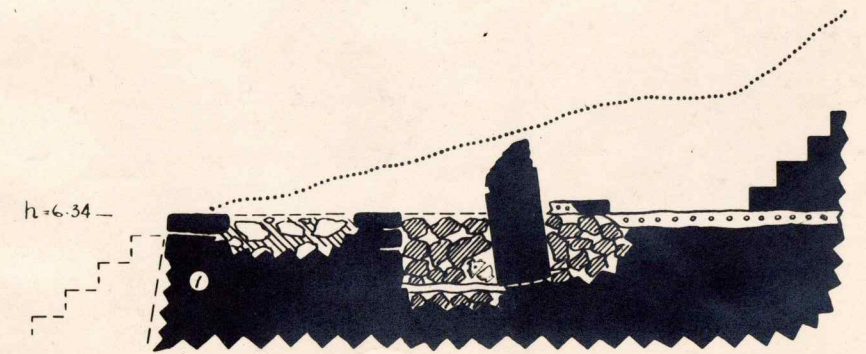
A. COMPOSITE SECTION AT TOP



- Hypothetical:  
--- Fallen - Restored
- In Position:
- Concrete Floors
  - Debris line
  - Walls, stairs, &c.
  - Fill - mixed earth & broken rock
  - Fill - broken rock & some disintegrated plaster
  - Pure broken rock fill



B. CENTER SECTION - 2<sup>nd</sup> TERRACE



C. SECTION THROUGH STELA 9 CIST - SECOND TERRACE

5-4

Memo re J-4 (Piedras Negras)

In 1935 two pieces of what was then called "Molding," apparently broken apart, were found in central room.

They were formed of small slabs, laid parallel to a cross section. They were suspended in debris, the lower 21 cm above floor, close to but not in contact with the rear sill, center room. Upper piece was in contact with secondary partition wall.

Cross section indicates only one of four corners damaged, the form being rectangular with rounded corners, imensions 18 by 32 cms. The two lay as if split apart from the same member, and their combined height would have been 35 cms. with possibility of adding more at either end.

In theory this could have been a leg of a table-bench: if so, it would be much larger than the fabricated one known in J-18: would be the only one in a temple. As such it could hardly get to the position found in any natural collapse; and would have to have been thrown back on top of debris after partial collapse. No sign of base found in floor.

*1.5 from center*

*Where are 5-4 notes  
m 25 and 10  
3-4-2 and?*

27  
28  
15 70  
70 45  
25

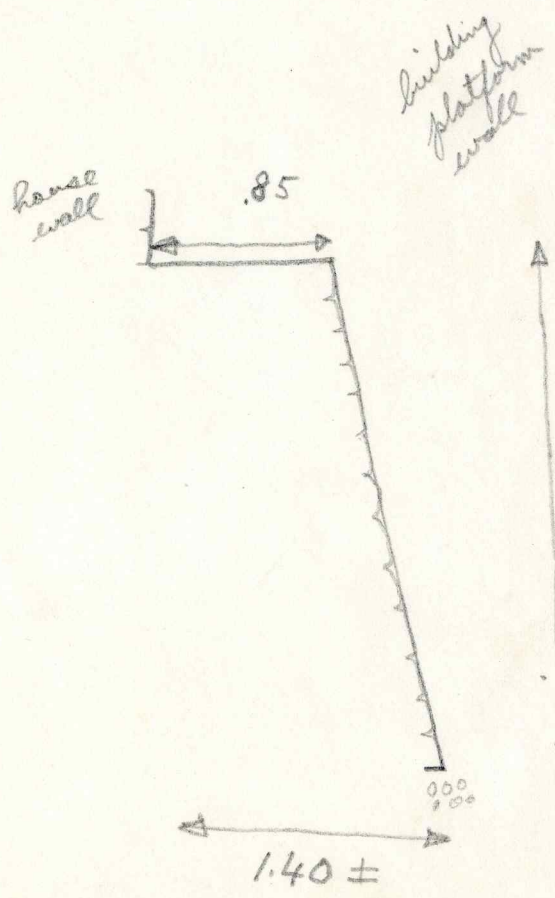
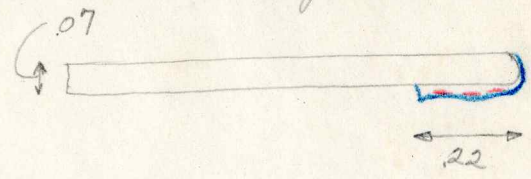
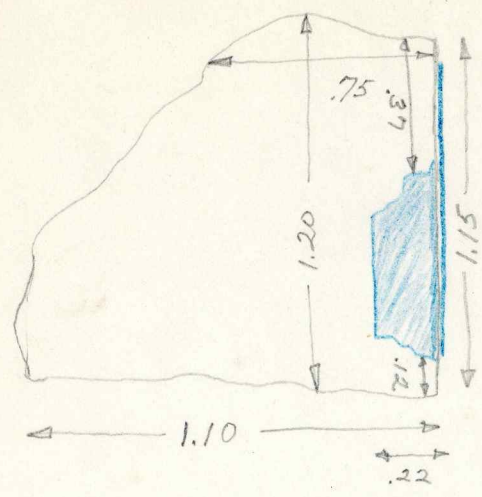
FE  
1437

J-4

Large cornice stone — near base of right front corner of substructure.

Hard white plaster along the one straight edge and on part of adjacent side, ending in good turn up .22 in from edge.

Plaster .01 to .02 thick. Made up of two layers, each about .01 thick. Inner one painted red. Outer one is white.



J-4  
Right side of building  
To front of inset

Looking to front

J-4

Panelled  
terrace chiss run in under



not tied up  
to 2.15 above  
bottom. above  
that, tied!

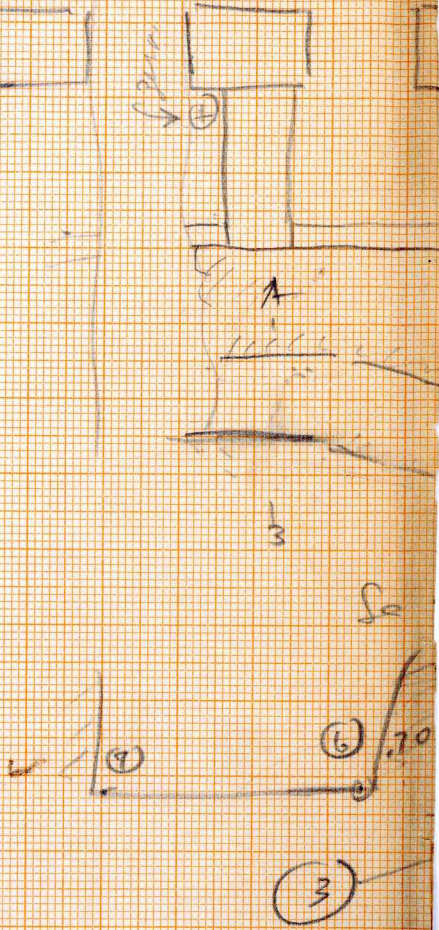
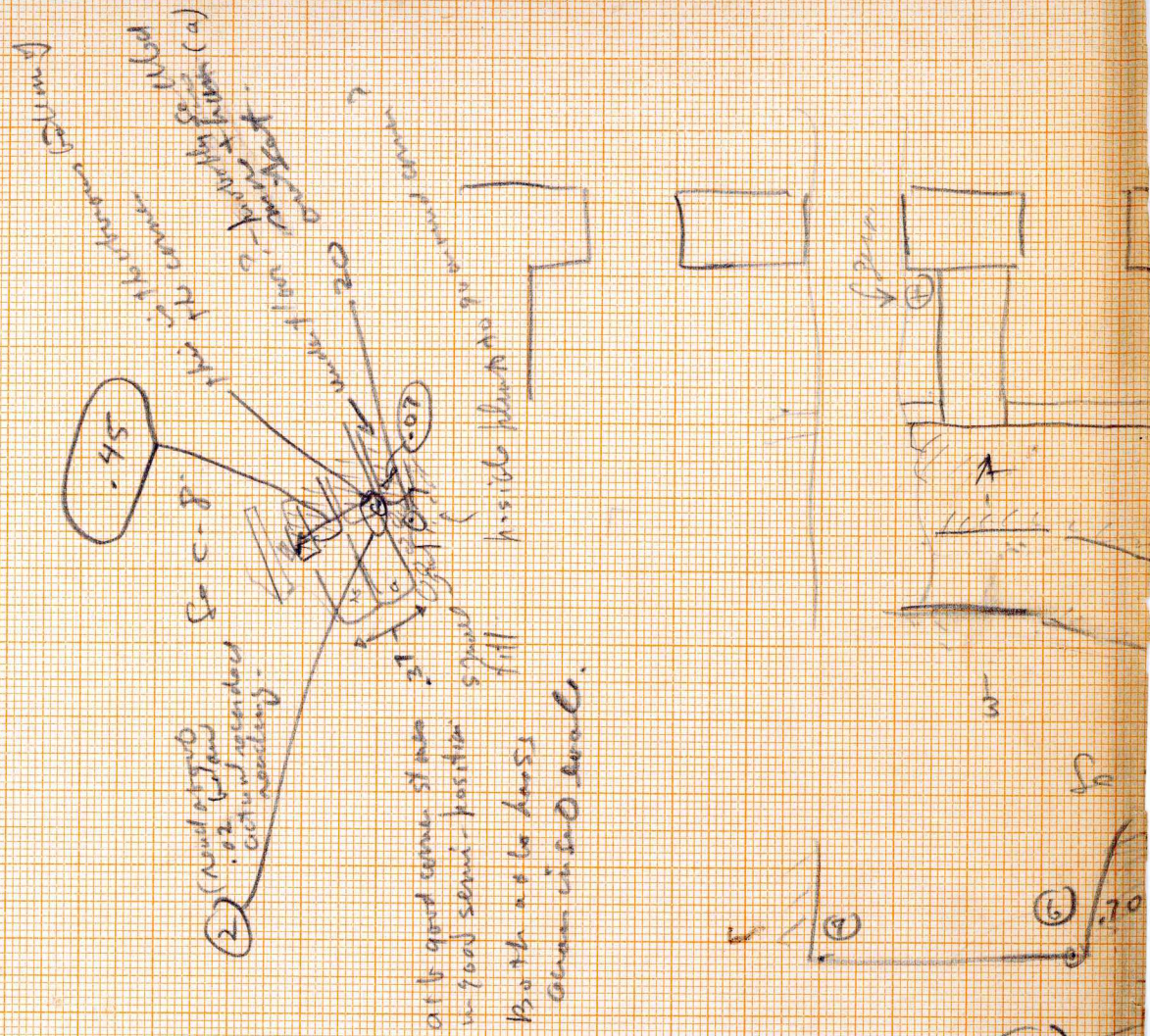
shoulder

not  
tied  
plaster  
running  
in

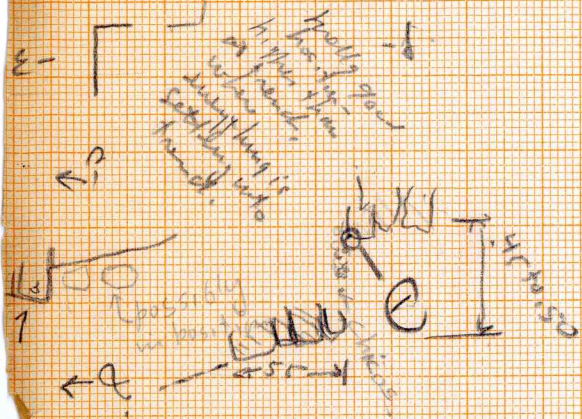
stairing



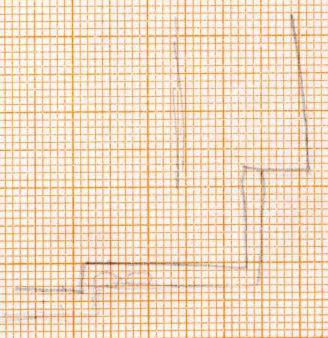
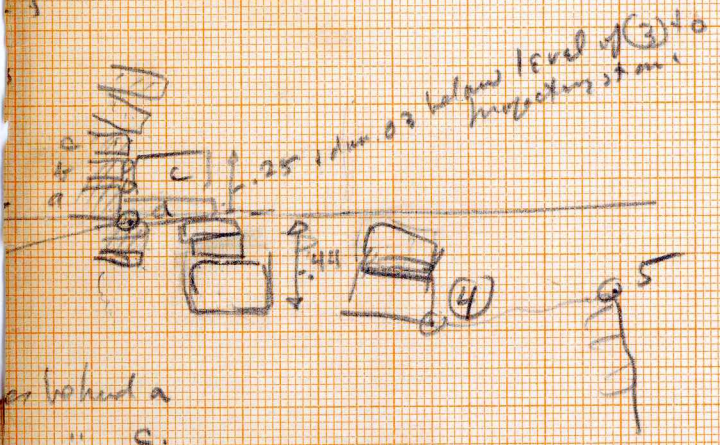
Panelled all run in  
except 1 stone  
runs across



d. Juster behind a  
 " " " c.  
 custom corner island and  
 rattled into into the  
 noticeable within it self.



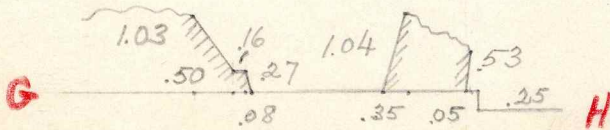
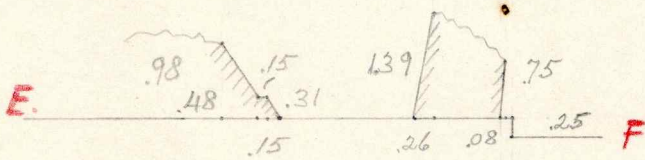
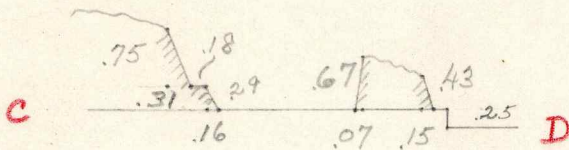
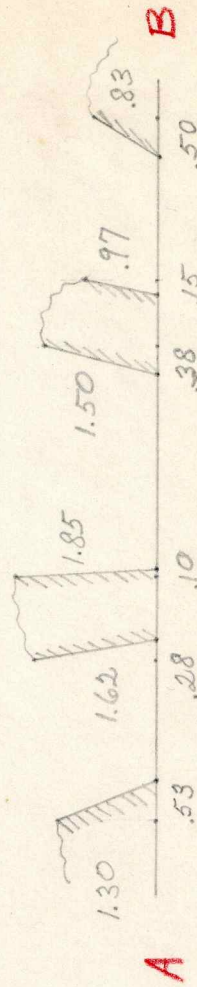
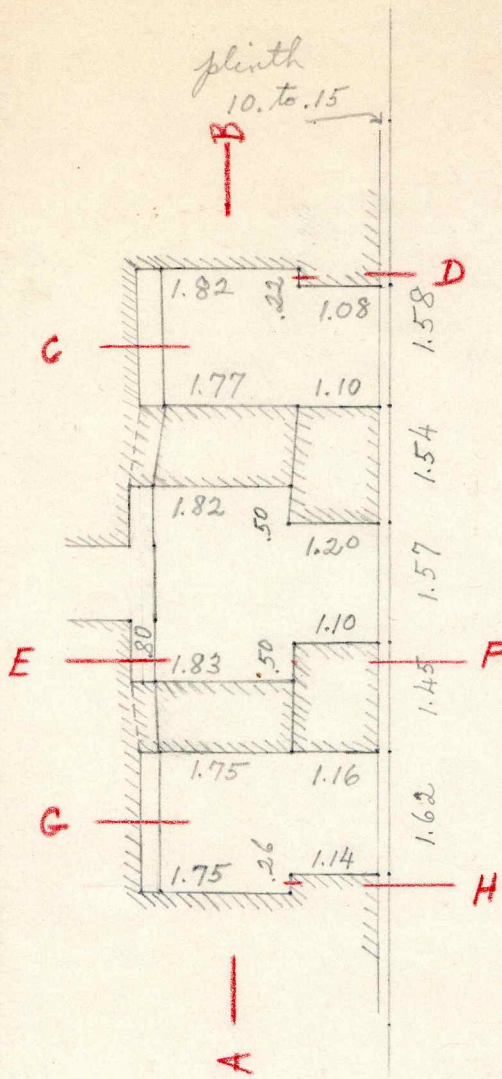
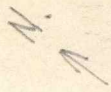
- hi = 2.65 on original level - 4 ft from corner  
 hand corner of central room
- ① round down 2.60 - repeated - OK.
  - ② " " 2.85 - OK.
  - ③ " " 2.45 - repeated - OK.
  - ④ " " 3.10
  - ⑤ " " 3.03
  - ⑥ " " 2.70 - repeated - OK.
  - ⑦ " " 2.65



SCALE 1:100

J-4

4/15/36



This is the original slope of the sill as the front is here covered with plaster in position. Rear wall is falling to rear.

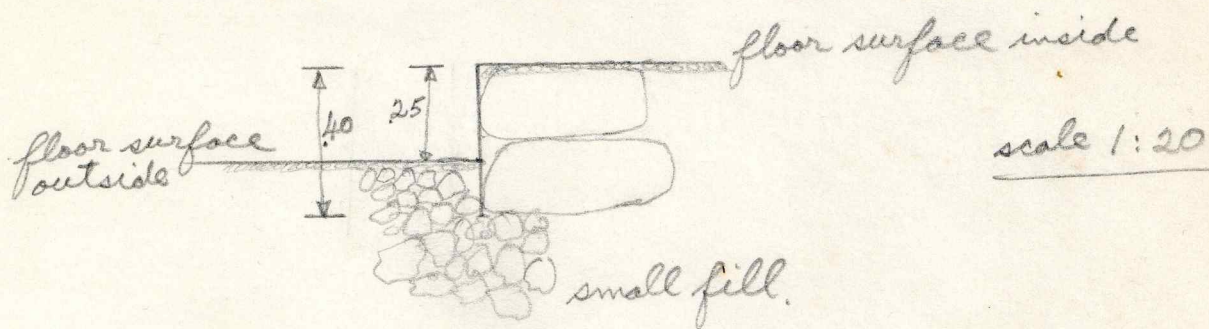
4/13/36

Red painted plaster covered by thin layer of white plaster on left jamb of left (N.E.) doorway, just above floor

Piece of metate found about .50 inside right (S.W.) doorway near floor. (See sketch of 4/20/36)

Debris in both rooms is typical for vaulted buildings — many thin vault slabs inclined at various angles, rectangular blocks probably from walls, + lots of light-colored earth formed from disintegrated mortar.

Plinth in front of central doorway is only two stones deep, .40 altogether, under which is small fill. In front of plinth, the fill extends about .15 above bottom of lower stone.

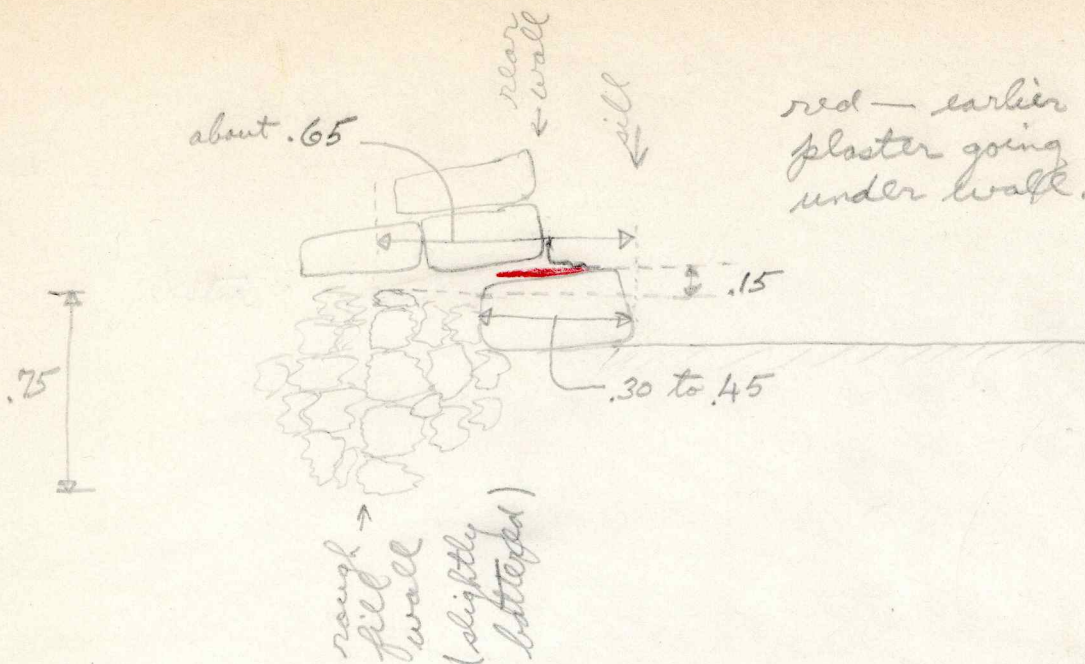


In left room there was nothing on floor, such as stucco or sherds, up to about .25 at front + about .50 at center + rear. Right room the same — nothing next to floor but very light-colored soft powdery earth.

~~Top of very rough fill wall, .65 behind front of sill + below top of sill with floor surface on top which joins up with plaster on top of sill. Is at present lower than top of sill because sill is falling backward. Top of plaster about .50 behind base of rear wall is about .10 below top of sill stone at front of sill.~~

J-4

4/15/36



section thru  
rear wall to  
left of niche

Top of rough fill wall .65 behind front of sill + .15 below top of sill. ~~small area with gray finishing plaster between lowest wall stone + sill stone. .45 from left side secondary wall, .05 to .10 behind front of rear wall.~~

Gray finishing plaster <sup>(in red)</sup> with bits of charcoal, between lowest wall stone + top of sill. .35 to .65 from left side of central room. .05 to .35 behind front of sill. .01 thick. Irregular + broken. Does not go out to fill wall.

Floor of central room in front of wall to right of niche has light gray finishing plaster 2 to 3 cm. thick with smooth surface, above very small fill (chicos)

Fill under floor of central room is made up of large rocks as well as small ones. Small ones only for leveling up. In places large rocks come almost up to floor surface.

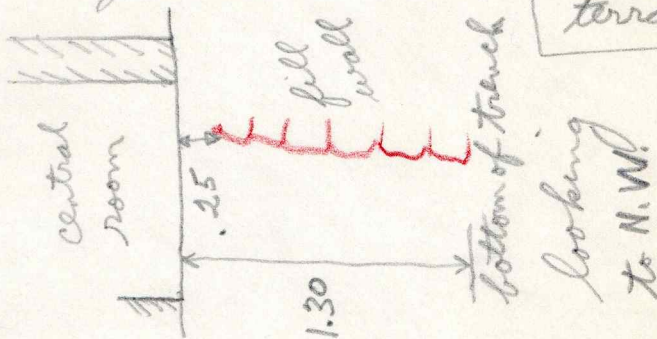
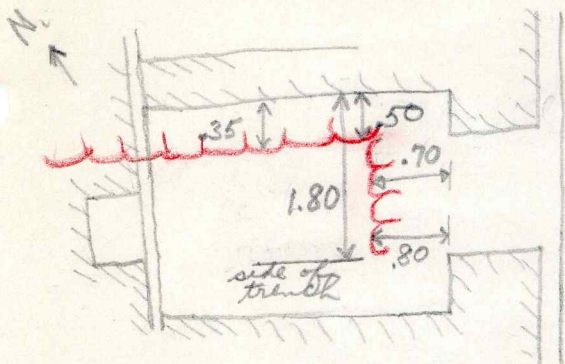
Floor plaster is painted red on right side of left room, about center front to back.

Joining of pier + secondary wall on rt. side of lt. room contained two or three small vertical chinking stones.

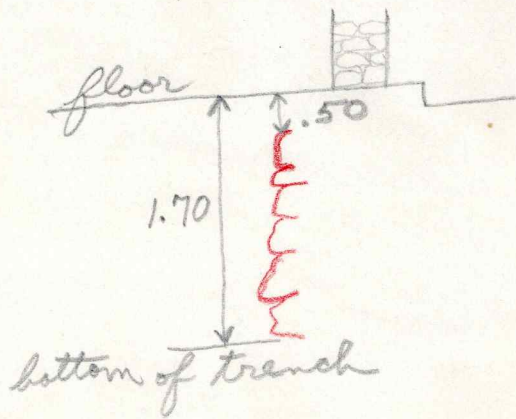
cornice stone outside left end of building with rough plaster around end + at end of under side. (See sketch of 4/21/36)

Very rough fill wall, made of ordinary irregular medium fill stones, under floor of central room. <sup>about</sup> 1.35 out from left N.E. wall.

Top is about .25 below floor. Bottom exposed so far is 1.30 below top. Very slightly battered. Goes under rear wall + out to terrace wall.



another fill wall, running perpendicular to the above + forming a corner with it. Is almost vertical. Is about .70 from rear of front piers, <sup>to .80</sup> left + right respectively. Is .50 to 1.80 (so far) below floor. Is .50 to 1.70 (so far as excavated) from left wall of central room.

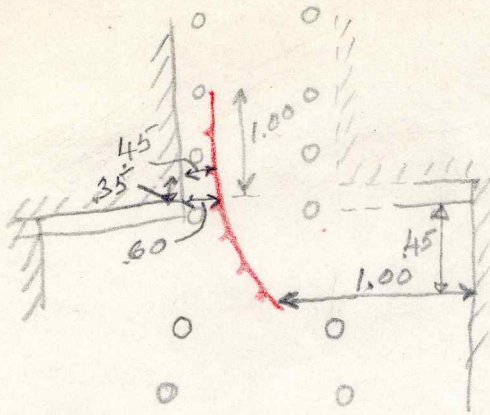


J-4.  
4/18/36

Fill wall of large irregular stones  
Practically vertical.

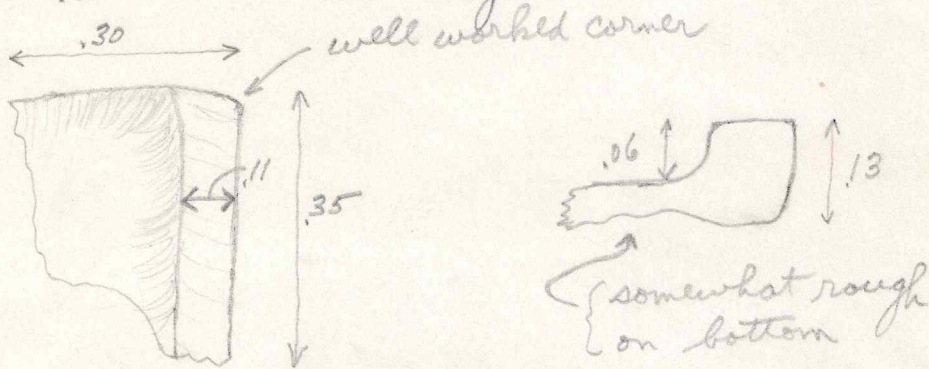
Top of wall is about 2.00  
below top of sill.

.85 below top of wall is  
a rough earth floor  
with chicos.

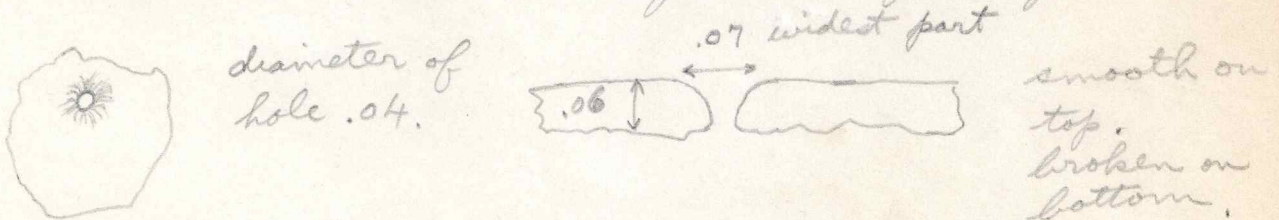


4/20/36

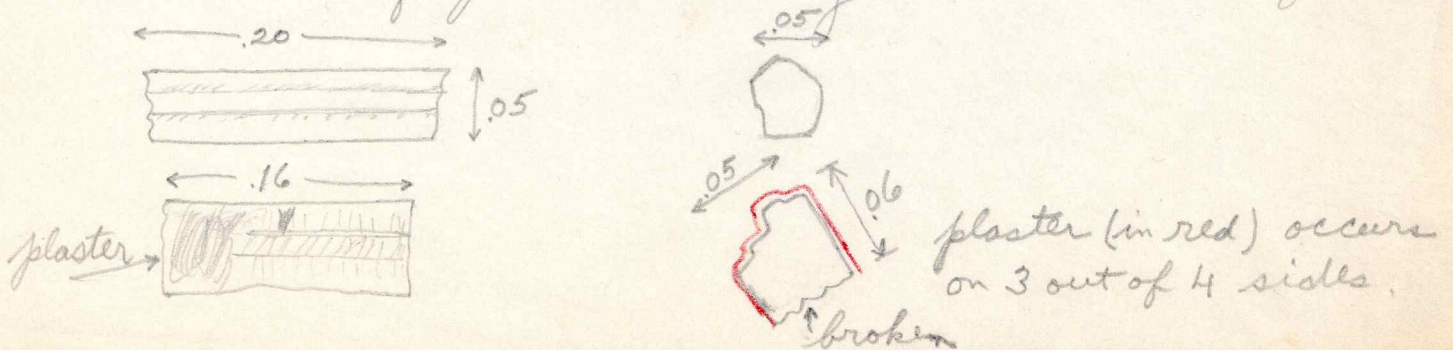
Corner piece of metate found in right room,  
about .50 inside doorway.



stone slab with hole drilled through it — from right room.

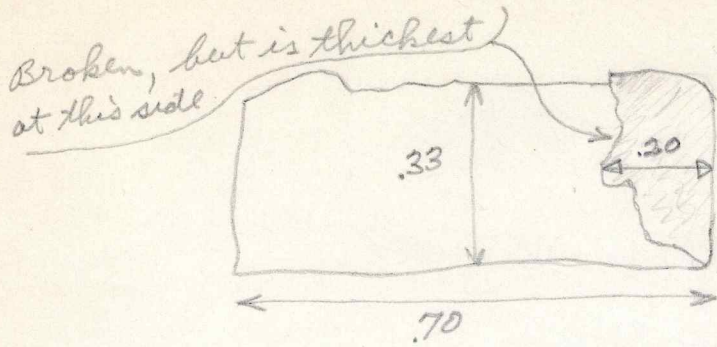


Two rounded bars of stone showing lines of sawing.  
one has bits of plaster adhering.



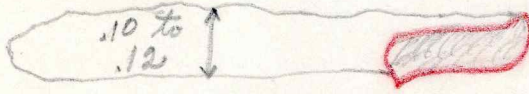
in debris  
cornice stone outside left end of building.

J-4  
4/21/36

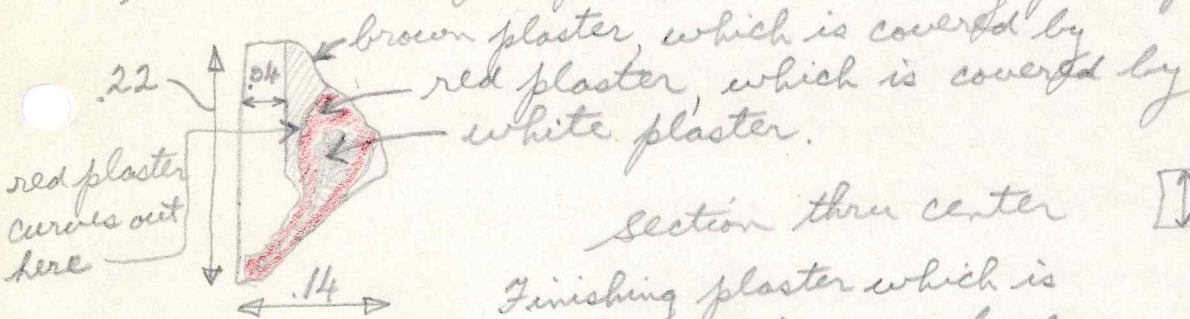


Hard, rough,  
white plaster —  
.01 to .025 thick

slab is rougher on top than on bottom.  
Plaster comes around this edge of slab but not around other edge.



stone slab with red painted plaster on it. Probably from room debris of left room. Possibly part of a capstone.



Section thru center

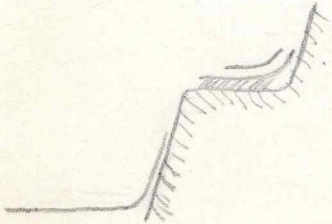
Finishing plaster which is painted red is on a base of gray plaster.



on edge of stone  
is some gray plaster with bits of charcoal.

Plaster on sill in left room.

4/22/36



Two main plaster levels.  
Lower one is <sup>finishing plaster</sup> on top of a layer of brown clay .015 thick.

Upper level is white plaster about .01 thick.

Finishing plaster of lower level consists of two layers one right on top of the other, front + back of sill.  
Upper level of plaster consists of several layers, more numerous in the corner at back of sill + fewer at front of sill.  
5 layers are distinguishable at back of sill.  
3 near front of sill.

only one surface on floor of left room

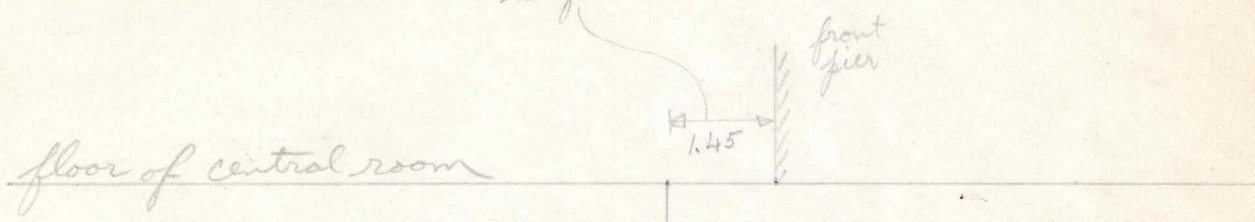
J-4 and  
J-4-2<sup>nd</sup>

4/20/36

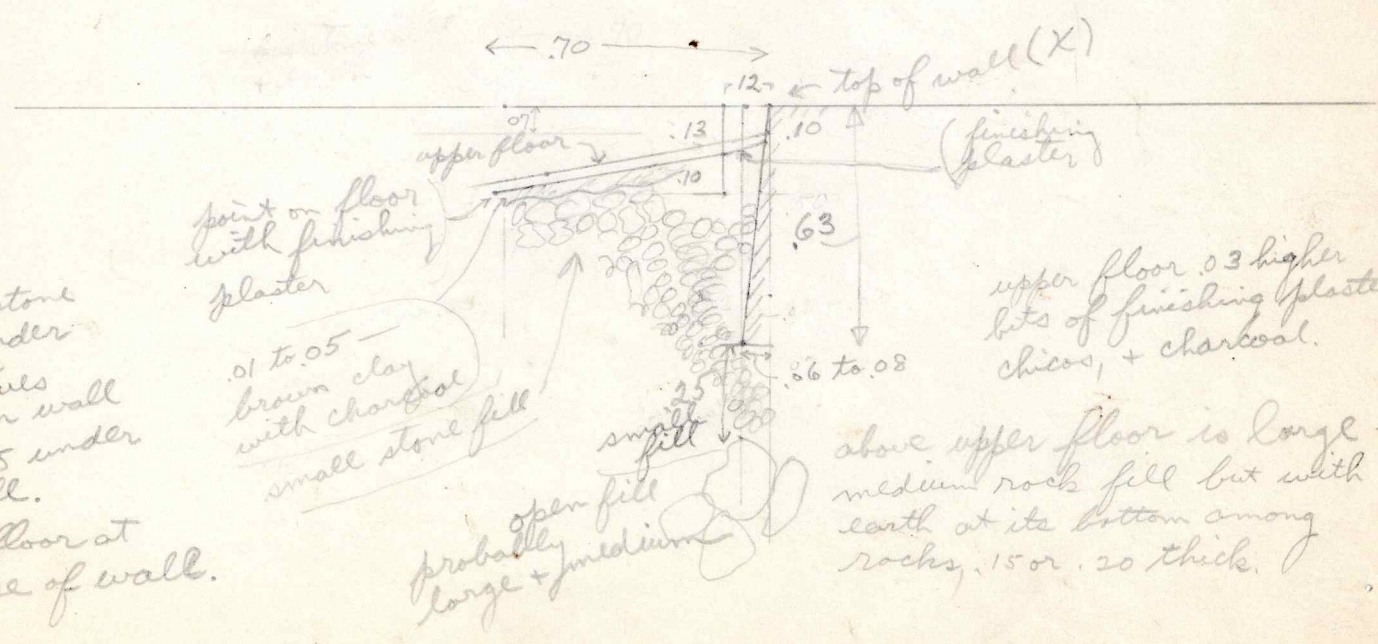
(read down)

Point X (Top of wall)  $\Delta$  2.97  
 $h_i = .77$   
 $h_X = -2.20$

rough measurement - with meter stick +  
plumb bob



Zero point is  
the finishing plaster  
on floor of central  
room, about .25 behind  
right pier.



Small stone  
fill under  
floor  
continues  
down wall  
+.25 under  
wall.  
No floor at  
base of wall.

.01 to .05 -  
brown clay  
with charcoal  
small stone fill

open fill  
probably  
large + medium

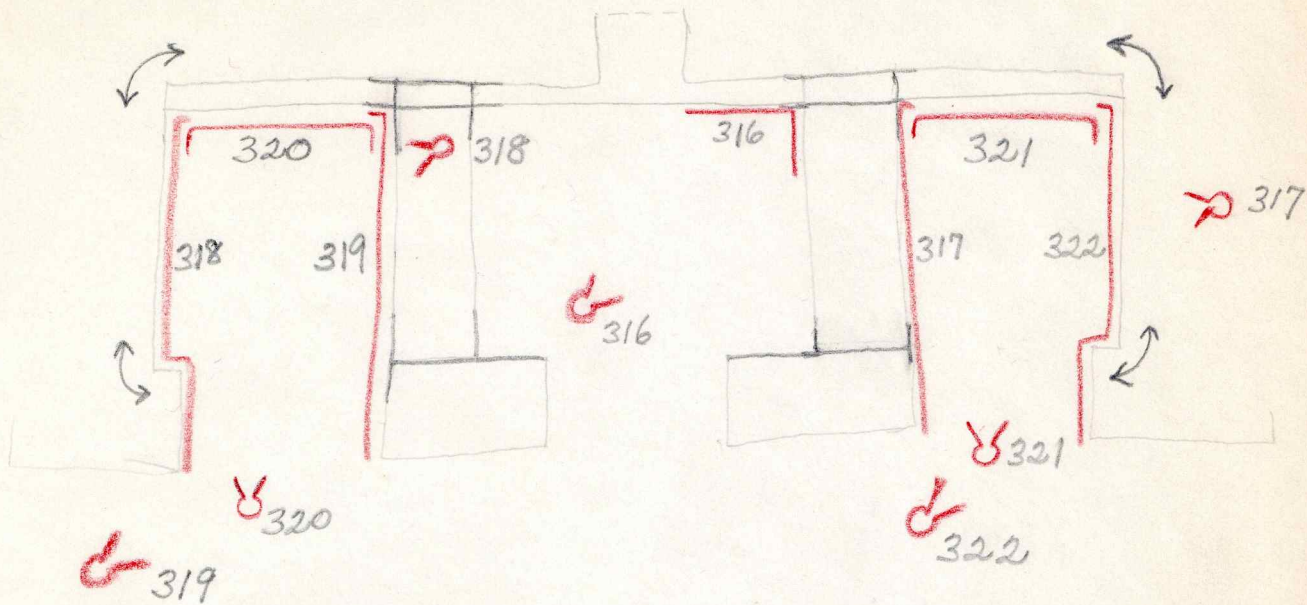
upper floor .03 higher  
bits of finishing plaster,  
chico, + charcoal.

above upper floor is large +  
medium rock fill but with  
earth at its bottom among  
rocks, .15 or .20 thick.

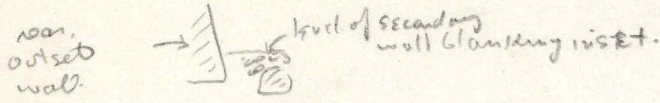
only the four corners of  
the outer walls are bonded.

J-4

Photographs.



The base of the secondary wall which blanketed the inset corner is about .25 above the bases of in and outset walls. But probably only one floor at the higher level, at least now surviving as this point.



1 vertical chinks in block in set wall to cover small gaps to 2+3. Po. behind 1 20. in used wall to cover gap to 7+8. i.e. chink both ways and in block.

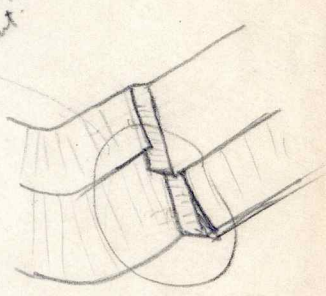
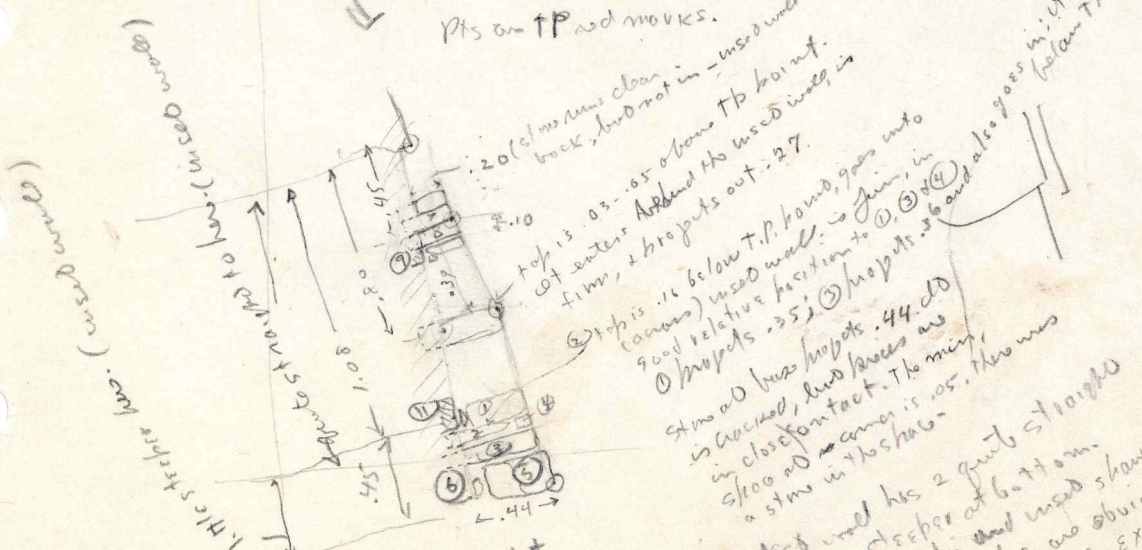
.60 thick, meas. from outer edge of undercut.

.60 thick measuring from hand .28 below undercut - 1.P. front of wall. But secondary face really poor here - scrubbed inward rather than outward.

no question but that secondary wall for inset outset at base (cut away now).

7+8 run across inset wall and 1 of used wall runs across 10, which, with its rear chink, is about .03 forward of it. Present projection of 10 is .30 11 of used wall runs more than .10 into outset rear portion.

Pts on TP and marks.



Expected original.

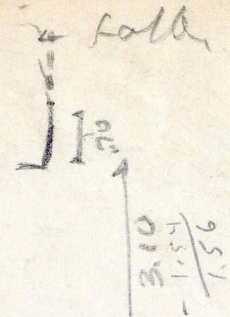
✓ Poer 6 run to hind 5? - Yes, about .05 cm only.

Outset wall has 2 quite straight to cas, steeper at bottom. Both this and inset show no change except at top. This was

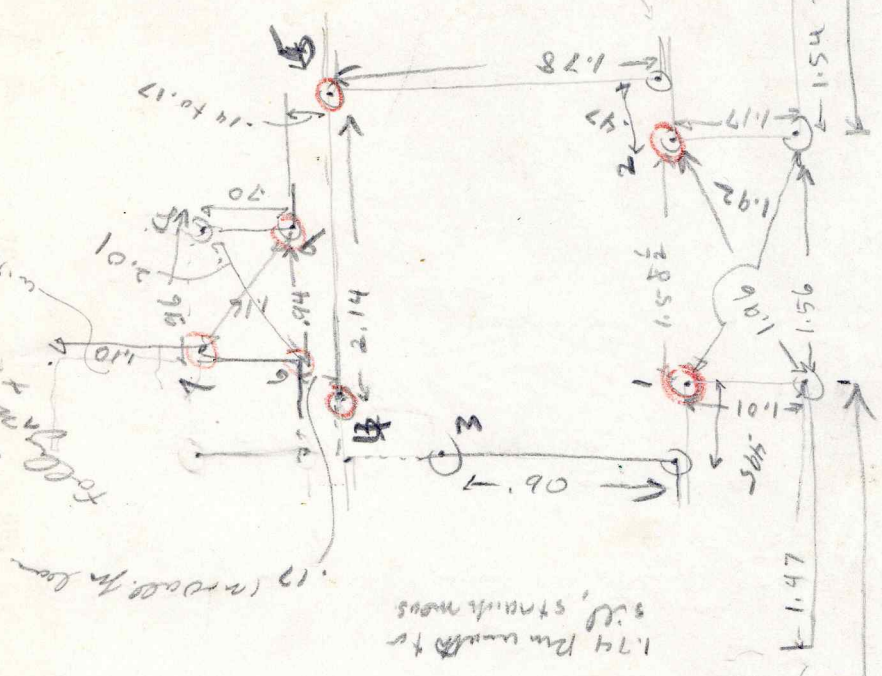
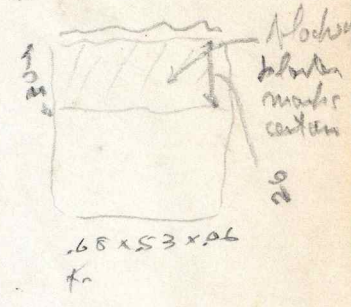
Sy. 5-4

1935  
plan

- 3 = 2.28 (2) 1.06 (1)
- 4 = 2.39 (2) 1.74 (1)
- 5 = 1.86 (2) 1.50 (1)
- 6 = 2.41 (2) 2.13 (1)
- 7 = 3.05 (2) 2.57 (1)
- 8 = 2.78 (2) 3.08 (1)
- 9 = 2.09 (2) 2.45 (1)



Calculation:



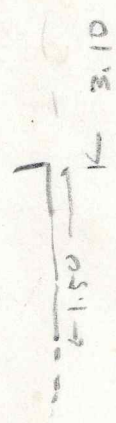
to all points on  
with 30' tape

12 (marked in loc)

1.74 Run north to  
side, straight mens

to 1st  
Summit

(1.63)

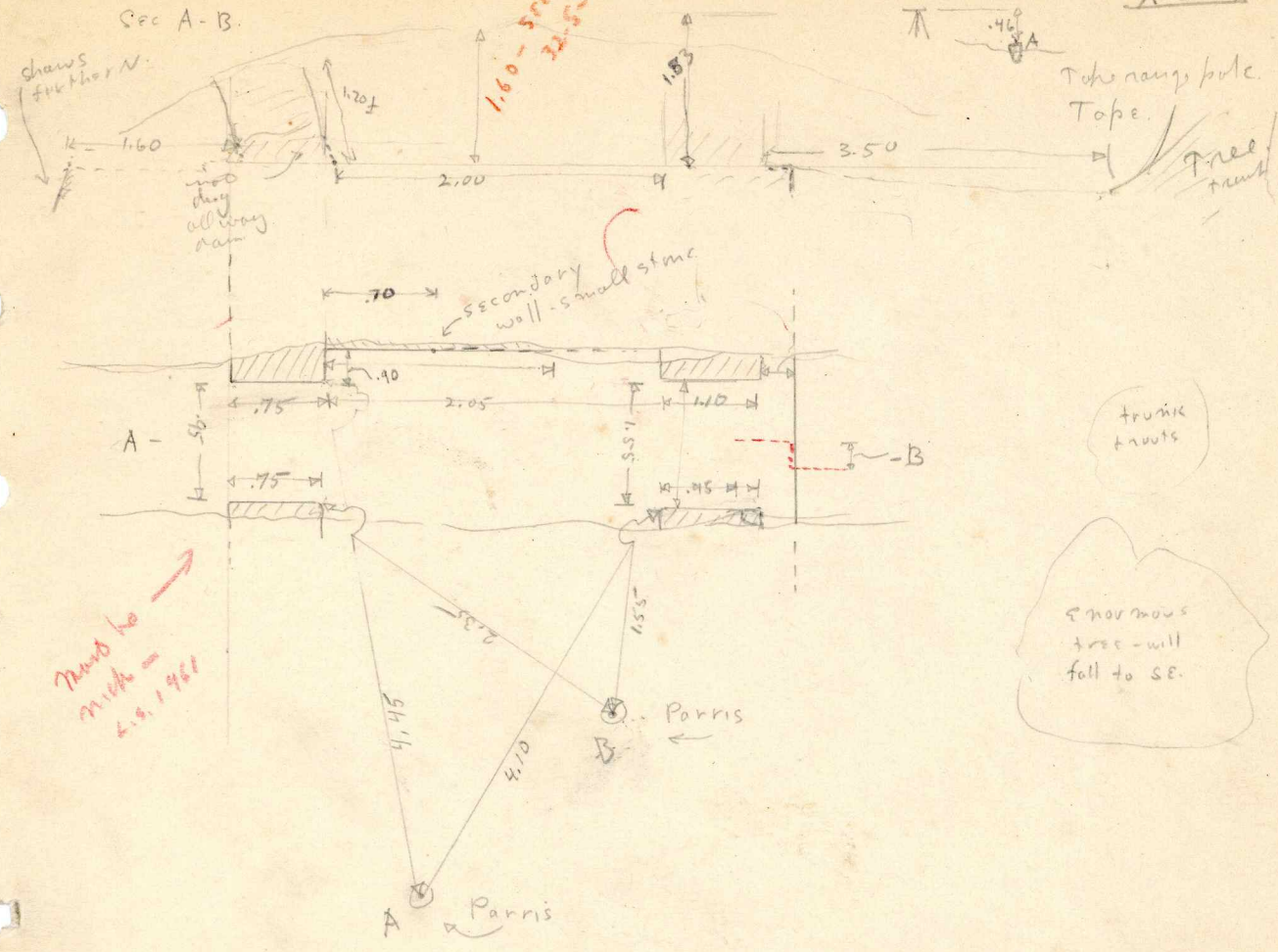


$$\begin{array}{r} 3.10 \\ 1.47 \\ \hline 1.63 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.10 \\ 1.54 \\ \hline 1.56 \end{array}$$



SA J-4



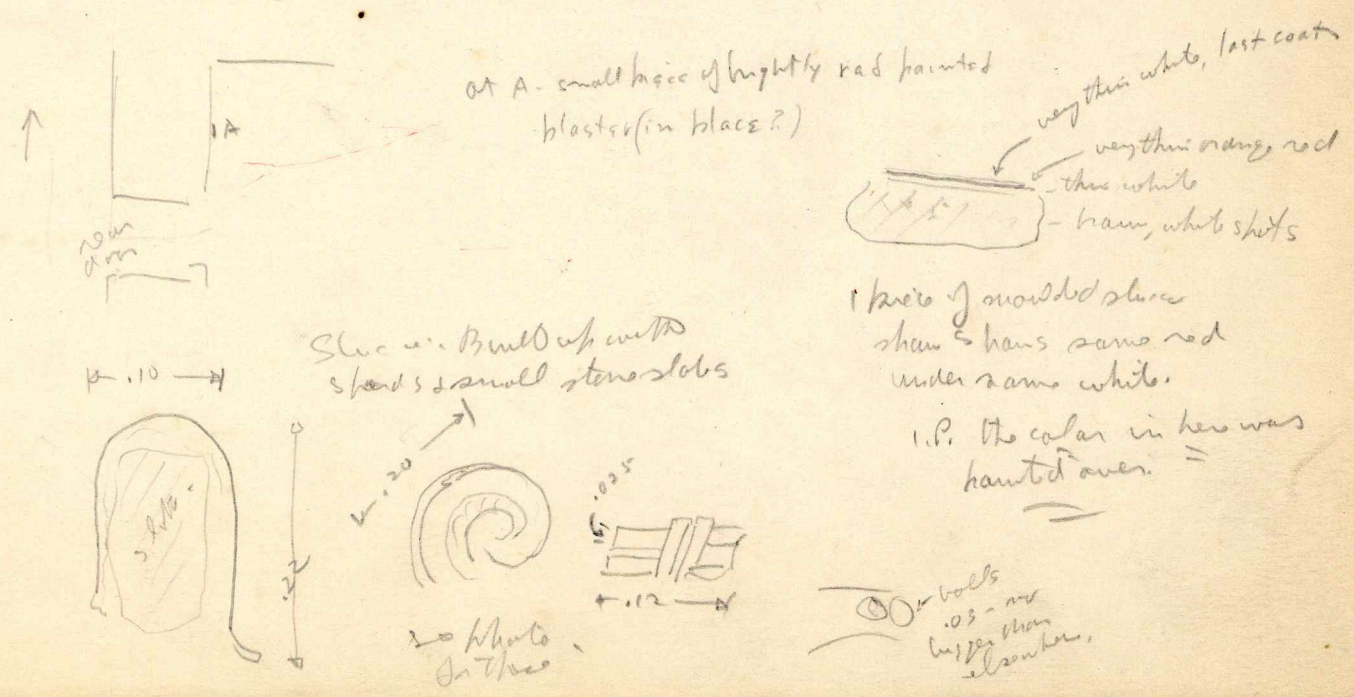
Must be  
mud -  
e.g. 1961

trunk  
trunks

Enormous  
tree - will  
fall to SE.

|      |
|------|
| 1.60 |
| .75  |
| 2.05 |
| 1.10 |
| 3.50 |
| 9.00 |

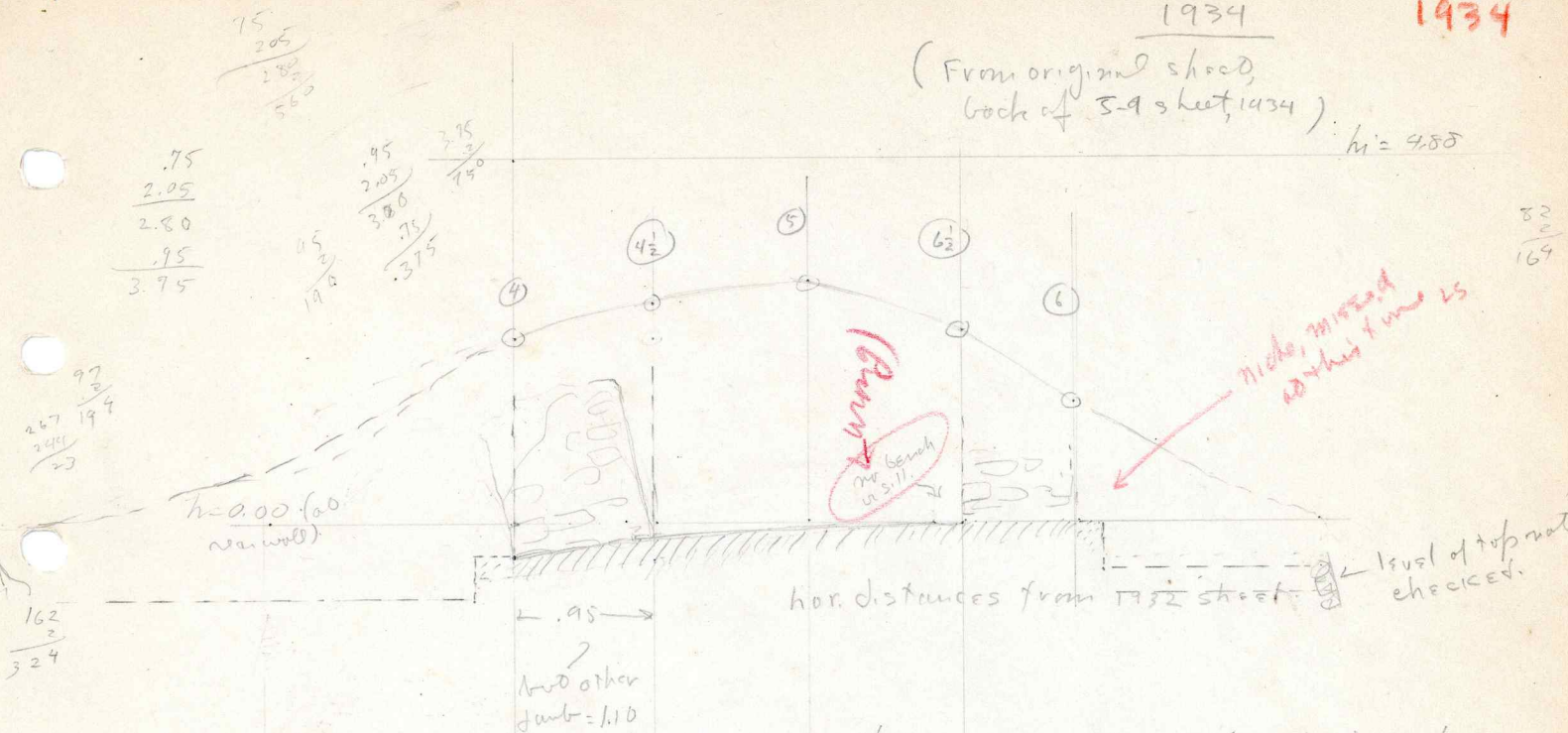
Secondary wall very crumbly - small stones poorly selected - Not certain  
main walls big blocks + slabs - pretty good.



balls  
.03 - no  
bigger than  
elsewhere,

(From original sheet,  
back of 5-9 sheet, 1934)

hi = 4.85

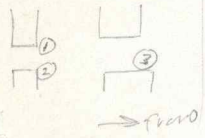


75  
2.05  
2.80  
.95  
3.75

97  
194  
267  
244  
23

162  
324

2.44  
480  
2.67  
539



hi = 2.44 above plaster floor  
at ① - no sill here, though might have  
been inadvertently removed.

- Rear:
- ① - 2.44
  - ② - 2.33 (made cleared to floor - no sill  
down to this level here) -  
confirming absence of sill.
  - ③ - 2.67 - usual slope to front.
  - 4 1.20
  - 4.5 .97
  - 5 .82 (about center of highest point.)
  - 6.5 1.15
  - 6 1.62.

Debris depths:

2.44  
.97  
1.47

Front. 1.97  
Rear 1.29

$2 \frac{2.76 + 1.38}{2} = \text{average of the two.}$

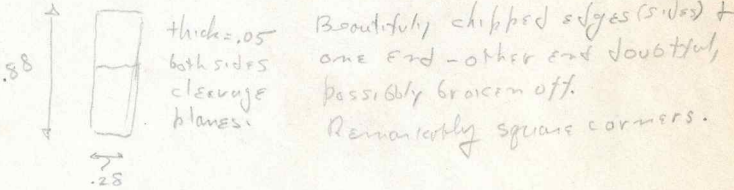
Max. 1.59  
Min. 1.29

$2 \frac{2.88 + 1.44}{2} = \text{average depth for tables}$

there is no sill or rear bench in evidence  
at left of rear doorway - though one might have  
been torn out by us; but neither is there  
evidence of one at right, which was freshly  
cleared (i.e. through undisturbed debris) at this  
corner down to level of point ②, which is only  
11 cms above floor level. ∴ No bench.

Plenty of yellow mortar with the stone on +  
immediately above floor.  
clearly vaulted.

Cap stone (removed in 1932 + set to one side):



NB. Most of debris went down the rear, and would  
not expect to find caps now at top, unless  
saved - and we were not looking for them in 1932.

Front Ratio:

2.05 | .950 | 1463 = 46%

820  
1300  
1230  
700  
615

OR

2.05 | 1100 | 54

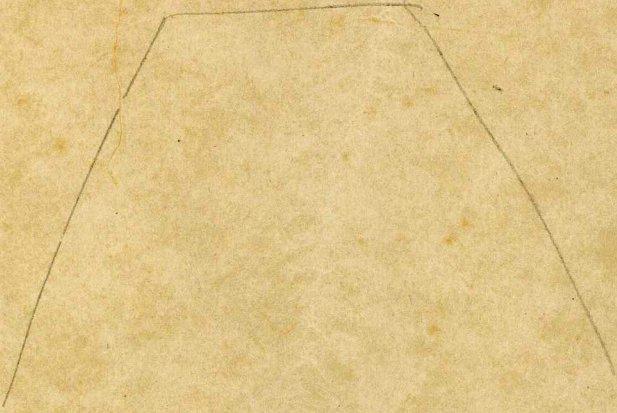
1010  
700  
520

Total

.95 .95

3.75 | .75 | .453 = 45%

1700  
1500  
2000  
1875  
1250  
1125



Stn. XII  
Burial # 5  
Plans, Sections &c.

505

### Excavator's Notes on Burial 5

Burial 5 was in a large rather elaborate but carelessly constructed vault-roofed chamber, built within and below the surface of the platform known as Str. J-5. In its final form this is called Str. J-5-1st. Its surface was reached by a stairway leading up from Court 1 of the Acropolis (see map of site). An elongated depression in this otherwise flat surface led to investigation <sup>in 1932,</sup> and discovery of the burial, the roof of which had collapsed. Figs. 1a - 1d, somewhat idealized, represent the chamber. Disregarding irregularities discussed below, it measured about 5.65 m. by 2.45 m., with walls about 1.60 m. high. As reconstructed, capstones were about .90 above the spring-line, that is, about 2.50 <sup>m-</sup> above the floor.

A point on the surface of Str. J-5-1st, taken as datum for the operation, was about 3.45 above the chamber floor and about 4.50 m. above ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> selected point on the latest Court 2 surface to the northeast. Though the floor of the chamber was <sup>thus</sup> at a level more than 1.00 m. higher than the court floor, the walls were based in part on bedrock which here rose higher, and which reduced the area of the <sup>chamber</sup> floor proper.

Seldom is any deposit of debris at this site entirely sterile, and sherds, bone fragments and figurine heads were encountered well above the floor. Since debris covered the floor, the surface of which could not be fixed to the centimeter, it follows that a few objects may have been noted as "on floor" though they were not placed there originally as burial furniture. Certain sherds and two animal figurine heads probably fall in this category (Field Cat. W-17-10). It was noted at the time that "they probably were washed in while the roof was still partly in place", but the reason for this opinion is not recorded. There is, it is thought, little danger that anything has been

ascribed to the burial which was not placed there with it.

The writer returned here in 1933 to make a few observations. The SW end wall was broken through at this time to confirm a suspicion that earlier construction lay behind it.

#### Excavation

The chamber was cleared by the writer and two to three workmen in 1932. A pit was first sunk so as to locate and expose the northeasterly portion to a level about 2.80 m. below the surface. It was then judged that we were close to the bottom of fallen debris through which we had been passing. Digging was by arbitrary levels. The operation was then repeated until the entire chamber was cleared to this level. Thereafter the writer was present at all times, all digging and cleaning was with small tools and the actual exposure of practically all bones and objects below fallen debris was by the writer. A decision not to entrust this to a workman resulted in spreading out this phase of the excavation through about six weeks, since it had to be done from time to time as duties on other excavations permitted.

So far as possible, everything "on floor" was left in place until the job was finished. However, final over-all photographs are deemed too poor for publication. Close-up photographs of important areas were made from time to time and bones and objects were located on a plan as the work progressed.

<sup>Precise</sup>  
^  
levels of a good many objects were noted, and these indicate that the floor was more or less level. But since it seems to have been of mere earth, at any particular point its precise level could only be inferred from the position of bone or object, or the base of debris fallen on it. The floor may have been uneven in places, and this is indicated by finding a large pyrite mirror which rested on earth, but at a considerable angle. It is even possible that some objects were buried in the floor, but if so, they were very close to

the surface. More probably everything found "at floor level" was left exposed on the floor, on the body, or on the floor of a niche.

### The Burial Chamber

The long axis runs SW - NE, more or less parallel with Str. J-8, and more or less perpendicular to the NE face of Str. J-5. It is possible that ~~it~~ <sup>the burial chamber</sup> was centered before a stairway leading to Str. J-8, or to a predecessor of it, but there is no real evidence on this point.

~~In addition to the~~ <sup>There was a</sup> low bench at the SW end, <sup>and</sup> there were single niches in each longitudinal wall, near this end and beyond the feet of the subject of the burial. There was no provision for entrance, once the chamber was completed (unless through the vaulted roof, which seems unlikely). The roof had collapsed, but remnants remained in position or semi-position on all four sides.

The evidence was clear that vault material fell directly on the <sup>at least most of the</sup> body and offerings, so they must have been left exposed on the chamber floor. Bones and some objects were badly damaged by the falling debris. Such debris reached the floor everywhere but it cannot be said whether or not it covered the whole floor suddenly, at one time. However, nothing suggests that there was ever any disturbance of the burial except by falling debris and by decay of perishable materials.

An unusual feature of this burial is that it must have been made after erection of Stelae 1 and 3, with contemporaneous Long-Count dates 9.13.15.0.0. and 9.14.0.0.0. An inscription on four shell plaques from this tomb gives four Calendar Round dates, the earliest of which appears on both of those stelae, and the next of which appears on one of them. There can be <sup>little</sup> ~~no~~ doubt that all three texts refer to the same two dates, which, on the stelae, are fixed in the Long-count. Distance numbers on the plaques, from

a Long-count base thus determined, place the latest date on the plaques, 1 Caban Yaxkin Completed, at 9.14.17.14.17. The presence of this inscription seems to gurantee that the subject of burial was a "calendar priest", and strongly suggests that he was alive at 9.15.0.0.0, the "contemporaneous" date assigned the plaques by Morley. However, it is much more certain that the burial was no earlier than 9.15.0.0.0 than it is that it was not much later. The shells may have been inherited by the person with whom they were buried; or if the inscription represents his own calculations, there is no proof that he ~~carried them forward in time to a date which was a contemporaneous one for him.~~ <sup>was not dealing with dates which, for him, lay in the past.</sup> ~~probably~~ It would seem best to consider that our tomb was <sup>probably</sup> constructed some undetermined time after 9.15.0.0.0. (For a discussion of the shell inscription itself, see Morley 1938, Vol. 3, pp 169-173; J.E. Thompson, 1935, p 101; Satterthwaite, 1943, p 123).

The walls of the chamber were largely of blocks and small slabs, the vaulting of the usual local slab variety. One has the impression that the masonry is about the same as one would expect in a free-standing vaulted building at this site, except that it was very carelessly constructed and except that, so far as surviving evidence indicated, nothing was plastered and the floor was mere "earth".

It is interesting to note that, probably in the midst of the great period of Classic Maya art, architectural carelessness and lack of finish were tolerated where they would not be seen.

Remarks on Drawings (Figs. 1a-1d).

Figs. 1a-1d give plan, sections and elevations, with reconstruction indicated by broken lines. A certain amount of idealization has been necessitated by failure to fully record irregularities. The principle ways in which the drawings may misrepresent actual fact are dealt with here.

There was apparently no specially prepared floor, which seems to have been mere dirt. Its surface was recognizable only as the level where debris ceased and/or bones or objects appeared.

There is some evidence that tops of walls, hence vault-springs, were not everywhere at a single level, as shown in the drawings. The base of the vaulting on the SE side seems to have been about 15 cm. lower than that across the SW end, where the two soffits met at a corner. The record is not entirely clear, but if this is correct, careless work by the masons was very noticeable.

Up to a certain height, at least, the transverse soffit at the SW end was built first, a little longer than necessary, so that vaulting on the longitudinal walls ended against it. At the other end longitudinal and transverse soffits were structurally continuous, and without clearly defined lines marking change of direction at the corners, such as one would see in well constructed buildings, even without plaster.

The level of the base of the larger niche was fixed by the leveling instrument with reference to the surface of Str. J-5, and in relation to the vault-spring at the other end of the chamber. This information, combined with that of a photograph, shows that the height of this niche floor is approximately correct as shown, though this is about 15 cm. lower than indicated by scaling a field sketch. A comparable degree of inaccuracy may be applicable to the height of the smaller niche as given in the drawings, where scaling such a sketch only had to be relied on. This doubt as to precise level affects the early stepped construction numbered "5" in Fig. 1b, for which the recorded level is with reference to that of the smaller niche.

The walls were not everywhere perfectly vertical, as shown in the drawings. Field sketches show that, toward the top, the NEly end wall, and

outward -

the SEly longitudinal wall sloped ~~inward~~ - away from the observer in the chamber. This was the case where stumps of vaulting were measured for the angle of slope of the soffits. If the lack of verticality of the tops of the walls was due to movement subsequent to construction, the soffit slope angle used in our drawings may result in too "flat" a vault. At other points masses of vaulting were in semi-position only, but here they seemed to be undisturbed. They gave approximately identical results, averaged to about 47 degrees from vertical. The surviving heights were 30 and 48 cm. The reconstruction assumes cap exposures of 30 cm. which, with the indicated angle of slope, gives a vault height of only about 90 cm. It may be noted that this low height is reached on the basis of the best evidence available, without reference to speculations as to the height of the Str. J-5 surface when the chamber was built.

The irregularities shown in the plan of the chamber proper are based on triangulation of selected points at base level, ~~but~~ <sup>and</sup> the floors of the niches were probably not perfectly rectangular as shown. The smaller niche was roofed by two slabs, found in position. They were not parts of a single lintel-slab which had broken. The roof of the larger niche had completely collapsed. No large thick lintel-slab or its fragments were noted in the debris. The back wall of the smaller niche appeared to be merely the irregular fill stones of the Str. J-5 platform, but the back wall of this larger niche was of tabular stone, surviving to a height of 60 cm. At this level it ended to form a neat horizontal top running from side to side. It is possible that wooden lintel beams formed the roof at this level. The drawings show an alternative all-masonry possibility with question-marks to emphasize the lack of sure data. Any vaulted reconstruction of the roof of this niche requires a greater height

for it than otherwise, and a decision not to use wooden beams where they would soon rot may have been a factor in determining a wall height of 1.60 m. Lower walls would have permitted a floor at a higher level, passing over the bedrock which, in fact, occupied a considerable portion of the chamber area.

The burial was found by noting a long depression in the top of Str. J-5. This sunken surface area is indicated by the line of crosses in Fig. 1b, which gives only an approximate profile. The depth of the depression was not properly measured. It was certainly very much less than one would expect to result from collapse of the burial vault alone. Subsequent filling by some agency is indicated.

The excavation produced good evidence that this portion of Str. J-5 was once surfaced with irregular stone slabs, at a level below that of the final top. This level is indicated in Fig. 1b, on either side. Broken lines are used because, though shown as on field sketches, the precise level was not determined. The slabs were also noted over the area of the chamber. To represent them completely in Fig. 1b, as found, one would join the broken lines on either side by a line dipping down somewhat from either side, toward center, more or less parallel to the curving surface line. The position of the slabs over the chamber area is not thus shown because there is reason to think they were placed after collapse of the vaulting, and in the drawing that is indicated as still in position.

#### Sequences of construction.

It is clear that the earliest construction noted with certainty is a floor and a stairway or step-terracing rising from it. This was encountered behind the SW end wall of the chamber (See 5 in Fig. 1c). While the level of this floor is subject to allowance for error in the making of a scale drawing, it was almost surely about at the maximum height of the bedrock which was

permitted to protrude through the floor of the chamber, on the NW side. Where the longitudinal wall of the chamber is based on this bedrock, a well defined break in the masonry (indicated at 4 in Fig. 1d) suggests that the chamber wall is in part the face of an old platform, with a vertical face meeting a battered one, such as occurs on the "shoulders" of "megalithic" stairways at this site. A similar break was noted in the other longitudinal wall, and is suggested at 3 in Fig. 1c., opposite this one.

It appears possible, if not likely, that the architectural features at 3, 4 and 5 all rested on a single early floor system and/or on bedrock protruding only slightly above it; that these units were buried by the platform which we call Str. J-5-2nd; and that a pit for the burial chamber was thereafter sunk, cutting away the buried floor system when it was reached. That a floor was cut through at the SW end at least seems certain. It may well be that when the operation began there was no expectation that, at the planned depth, an asymmetrical and reduced floor area would have to be used for the burial, unless bedrock was to be removed.

If, alternatively, we suppose the chamber was built at the same time <sup>as</sup> the J-5 platform was raised to contain it, the curious toleration of the protruding bedrock is hard to explain, since it could almost surely have been avoided by shifting the chamber a meter or so to the SE. But this is an alternative hypothesis not surely ruled out.

The evidence is good that at one time the surface of Str. J-5 was at the level of the slabs as noted in Fig. 1b, and that it was later raised. So we are dealing with a Str. J-5-2nd (earlier) and a Str. J-5-1st (latest). There was no excavation for burial construction from the higher level, for in that case slabs would have been found at the edges, of our excavation, but not

over the chamber. If the chamber was built without excavation ~~in it~~ <sup>in it</sup>, as the J-5-2nd platform was built, we are again led to the conclusion that it dates from before the final raising of the floor of the platform, i.e. it must pre-date Str. J-5-1st.

Whether or not the collapse of the vaulted roof of the chamber was sudden or not, eventually it was more or less complete. This being the case, the early floor (of Str. J-5-2nd) must have been completely destroyed in the area over the collapsed vault. This <sup>is</sup> so, whether or not ~~it~~ <sup>this floor</sup> was always a slab pavement. Yet here, in the form of slab-pavement, it was found in semi-position, merely settled down a bit, like the final surface of Str. J-5-1st above it. We are driven to the conclusion that the vault collapsed and the resulting deep depression was filled up, before the final raising of the J-5 platform. All slab-paving may date from this time; or if it existed before, that portion over the chamber would represent a repair job.

The upper portion of the deposit below the slab pavement and over the chamber consisted of "principally large and small fill stones, slabs, earth and pockets of floor pebbles". This agrees with our conclusion. Presumably the sinking of both floors above the chamber, producing the depression which led to excavation here, resulted from settling in the area of the chamber only; this differential effect probably resulted from the fact that here the <sup>slab above the chamber</sup> floor was based ~~ultimately~~ <sup>and fill material merely thrown in,</sup> on naturally fallen debris, and not on carefully laid fill stone.

The inscription found in this burial has a bearing on any attempt to tie architectural stratifications on the Acropolis into the Long-count. The sequence here may be summarized as follows:

Earliest architectural features at this spot on the Acropolis

← Their burial by Str. J-5-2nd; The Burial 5 chamber constructed at beginning of or more probably during this period, and <sup>probably</sup> no earlier than 9.15.0.0.0; hence period of Str. J-5-2nd probably began before but did not end until after 9.15.0.0.0.

← Collapse of Burial 5 chamber, filling of depression, laying (or repair) of slab pavement of J-5-2nd, some time after 9.15.0.0.0

← Raising of platform floor (Str. J-5-1st), some further time after 9.15.0.0.0; period continued till abandonment.

The dating for erection of Str. J-5-1st as after 9.15.0.0.0 is entirely consistent with re-building activity at the nearby Str. J-6-1st, almost surely *fixed* by Throne 1 at 9.17.15.0.0. A temptation to speculate that Str. J-5-1st and Str. J-7-1st were built at the same time to produce a balanced arrangement on either side of the court should be resisted for two reasons. It is Str. J-5-2nd which corresponds more closely with Str. J-7-1st in height, (being about 65 m., rather than about 1.20 m., higher); and Str. J-7-1st can hardly be so late as 9.15.0.0.0, since it was built before Court 2, which had an obviously long ~~h~~ history.

It may well be that Str. J-5-2nd was built to establish a balance with Str. J-7-1st, after the area at the top level of that platform had been reduced by Court 2; but we lack any real evidence.

January 30, 1943.

Dr. A. V. Kidder,  
Carnegie Institution of Washington,  
Division of Historical Research,  
10 Frisbie Place,  
Cambridge, Mass..

Dear Dr. Kidder:

I put off replying to yours of the 22nd until I could read over my notes, for the red paint feature of Burial No. 5 interested me very much; and I am very ashamed not have published this burial long since. The dope on it in Morley 1938, Vol. 3 pp 169-70 is from my report to him; I have just read it over and believe it is correct. In it traces of red paint are said to have occurred on shell plaques.

For the life of me I can't find a description of a plaque in a tomb "as encrusted with hematite" in Maya Research, Vol. 1 No. 1, and I can't deduce where else I may have said that: if I did, read "red pigment" or "red paint" for "hematite". We never had the stuff analyzed. It was bright red, and the same as would commonly be called "red ochre", at least in appearance.

In this same burial were four objects of hematite or pyrite, as well as one inlay in a tooth of the adult subject of burial (there were parts of two children. The jaws and teeth had been liberally coated with the red paint, and from this I was able to tell that a good many inlays had been taken out, or fallen out before the paint was applied. But the hematite (or pyrite) one was in place and I cleaned the paint from half of it only. This can still be seen in our case, and is a good exhibit showing that what I called red paint is not the reddish discoloration of hematite in the form used for mirrors" and so on.

My notes as well as vivid memory show it (i.e. red paint) was profusely used in this burial. I think it must have been applied to the main skeleton after the flesh had disintegrated, or to a skeleton still articulated, for it was very plain nearly everywhere on the upper surfaces only of its bones; occurred on the underside of a stone which had sheared off a bone (when the vault collapsed presumably); and was one ornament of this body, including a bone "figurine", and jade scalloped ring, etc. But it was absent on the children's bones, some of which were in the same areas. There was no general discoloration of soil. The only other possibility which has occurred to me is that a lot of the pigment was spread in certain spots, and drainage washed it out gradually, but left deposits on the tops of certain bones and objects, not of others.

As to its presence on shell, the following note was made as I was excavating the main skeleton: "Shell discoids (4 in line) painted red ~~red~~ color, not well matched for thickness" (with a sketch).

The inscribed plaques, which I think must be what you refer to,

were only 4 out of a total of 209, found in one corner of the vault, well separated from the skeleton. I went over them at camp for types and sizes and made the following note: "All were thorny oyster, with barbs cut, red painted on back (rough side) except five white pieces, all specialized". It is clear that I was not confused by the fact that the shell itself is for the most part reddish orange.

I have just had a look at some of these; the backs in some cases still appear to me to show traces of the red paint, though it was the sort of stuff which wears off with handling and, especially, exposure. I was a long time getting the thin cleared, and it went through a couple of rains. I'd be glad to send you a couple of samples for inspection. I'm afraid I wouldn't get very far just now in finding a mineralogist for an expert opinion.

The bulk of these "plaques" are the same things as shown by Blom and Lafarge, "Tribes and Temples", Vol. 1 p 116 and Fig. 98, p 117. I don't believe they formed a necklace, though perhaps his are clam shells, as he says, and not the thorny oyster. If they are, I imagine they would not be naturally more or less red in color, as the thorny ~~oyster~~ oyster is (our were identified at the Academy here). Blom's were "all squared and filed, and with two holes in each for suspension". His photo shows this is too simple a description. He goes on " . . . All these shells had been painted with a red earth".

My opinion now is this: there is no question of confusion with discolored metallic hematite or pyrite; except for the tooth-inlay everything of this material was well removed from the red painted bones and objects. If the shell was painted on both sides, it had disappeared from the inner smooth side. I think the backs only were ~~probably~~ painted, probably because they ~~are~~ were thus given some magical "power" which we don't understand. The disposition was such as to suggest they were still attached to a cloth or something of the sort when placed in one corner of the tomb, and if so the backs would have been invisible.

Faithfully,

P.S. I must amend my statement that no red paint was found with hematite or pyrite objects. There were two groups of little plaques and disks of this stuff in a niche; I think they were probably head-bands or rather bases for headdresses. I made pretty careful drawings and notes of these in position, for purposes of reconstruction. One rectangle of one of them is labeled simply "red". A rectangle of the other is marked "traces of red (?) on bottom" and a disk is marked "red paint" with a small area of it indicated, while another is marked "Traces of red paint on the both sides". The sides were carefully distinguished, one being polished, the other dull. And it looks as though I was on my guard against mistaking the weathered pyrite or hematite for the paint.

February 10, 1943.

Dr. A. V. Kidder,  
Carnegie Institution of Washington,  
Division of Historical Research,  
10 Frisbie Place,  
Cambridge, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Kidder:

I reply to your of Feb. 4, which did cross mine, and of February 8, the latter first. The jigget, photo of which I return, is shell (my own identification, but the laminated structure of the stuff is very clear). This is one of a pair in the same burial we have been talking about and was found "below and .01 cm west of lower jaw". The other was "immediately under right portion of head". The latter note is ambiguous, but I think indicates both were at the right of the mass of busted bones which was a fairly well preserved skull before the vault fell on it. I relied on these notes and don't show these two pieces in sketch or photograph. I have always thought the positions were proper for labrets, but the record is faulty. Disturbance would not have shifted one to the wrong side, for jadeite ear-plugs were just where they should have been. (No.5)

Burial No. 2 also produced a pair of these things. One was among beads just below (meaning in the direction of the feet) the remnants of the skull, the other between what was left of the tibiae. In this case movement by rodents was at least possible; enough of the skeleton was left to show an extended burial, as in No. 5. This pair are also shell, also with the perforation.

The Burial 5 specimen of which you have photo is larger, but I think no larger than one Peabody used to have on exhibition, made I think, of wood, and from Chichen. The exposed face of this one measures ~~1.1~~ .018 to .02 cm; over-all "length" .036, which makes quite a ~~mouthful~~ mouthfull, especially if they dangle feathers or something of the sort from the perforations. Our smaller better preserved example shows clearly a ridged effect on the arm:\* as if to help keep it from slipping out. If you decide these aren't labrets I wish you would let me know.

I hadn't thought of it before, but I suppose the presence of

\*the larger one appears to have had a smooth arm; a suggestion to the contrary in the drawing is due to its bad condition.

ear-plugs, and of these supposed labrets argues against the painting of a fleshed skeleton. I imagine bewilderment over that paint plus full ornamental regalia has been a sub-conscious element in my failure to finish up a report on the few P.N. burials we have. No, I don't get tired of questions - they only increase my sense of guilt, which is as it should be. Your photo is from a set covering Tatiana's drawings of nearly all objects from Bur. 5; if you don't have the whole set, and would like them, I'll have prints made.

Those shell "plaques" seem to me pretty interesting. Some of the Burial 5 ones can be said to have perforations at either end; I enclose tracing of sketches to give you an idea of the variety in this respect. The most common arrangement shows perforation on one side or end, or on two adjacent sides. There were specialized shapes (drawn by Tatiana) which I have supposed were parts for a mask in the total design. According to a card I have Lothrop has reported this kind of thing from Honduras, and metal copies from Panama, Ecuador and Peru. The Reference is Lothrop, 1934, p 60, but I can't find the title at the moment. All of ours were perforated; most of them show the curve of the shell and would have been poor things for mosaics.

I suppose that one-piece "mirror" (pyrite) was the center of a beveled "shield"; but against this is its thickness, sure absence of any back and of any imperishable pieces from a mosaic around it. However, its edges are beveled, as are those of the individual pieces of the mosaic shield we found nearby. However, again, I noted that both sides were "apparently" polished before sending it to Guatemala, direct from the field; the mosaic polygons definitely were polished only on one side, that of the largest dimension, so the plastic could take a grip without showing. Tooth-inlays were beveled in this same manner. This feature was absent in the case of the shell spangles. I wonder if it is a fair criterion for mosaic elements? Apparently there was no such beveling for the Warriors shield (or plaque) but it was universal here, including polygonal, rectangular and small round pieces unquestionably mosaic elements.

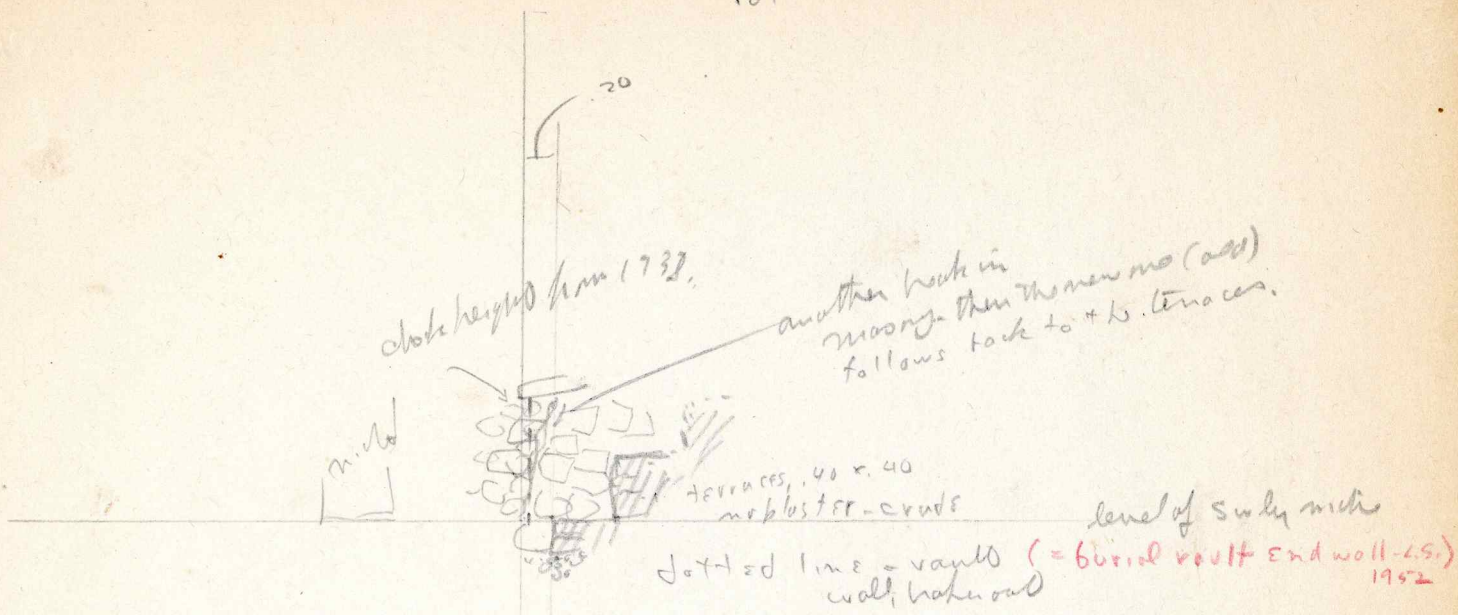
Addendum: My notes are not as systematic as they should be, but since writing the first paragraph I have found a perfectly good scale drawing showing that the labrete "under the right portion of the head" was in fact on the east side, which puts one on either side. Its edge only was under the jaw-bone, about 8 cm back from the tip of the chin. If buried in the flesh the jaw originally pointed up, but later fell down to a horizontal position. If this was a labrete in place, its final position is just about correct for the time when the flesh disintegrated; and so are the ear-plugs. I think I must adopt your postulate that a body in the flesh was covered with a deposit of red pigment, which later came down on the bones. If there were any signs of intervening cloth or bark, I missed them. On this hypothesis, the body of at least one of the two children (or part of one, sacrificed?) was placed partly over the main subject, and above the pigment.

I'm delighted to hear you will be here for the Spring Philosophical meetings. You will no doubt be busy; but the Satterthwaites would be tickled pink if you could spare time for dinner and, if possible, an evening.

Faithfully,

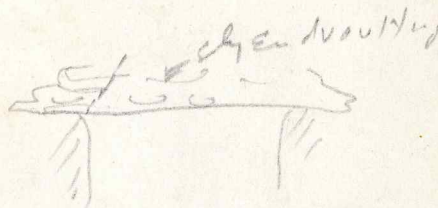
Linton Satterthwaite Jr.

101 = 7.00



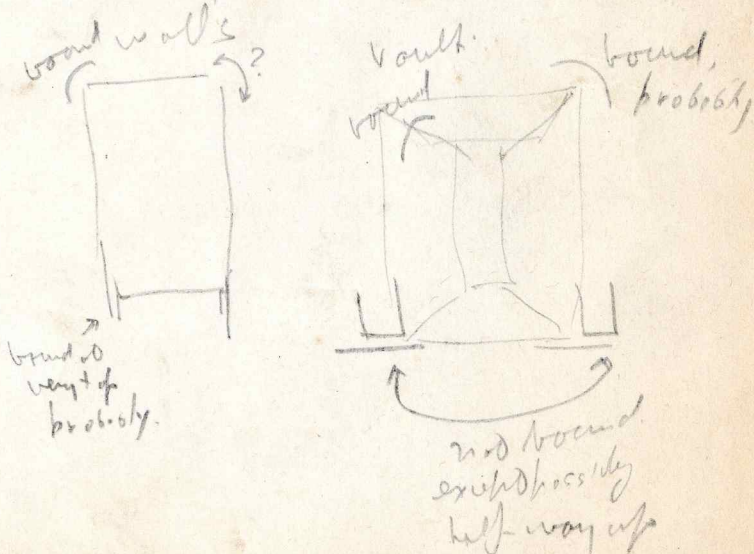
Slu end - vaulting runs behind sully side vaulting  
vaulting built as unit, but on actual walls in part, probably

Does something at  
other (Sully end) same  
end vaulting (slu by  
fill.



Seems to tied (vaulting at other end.

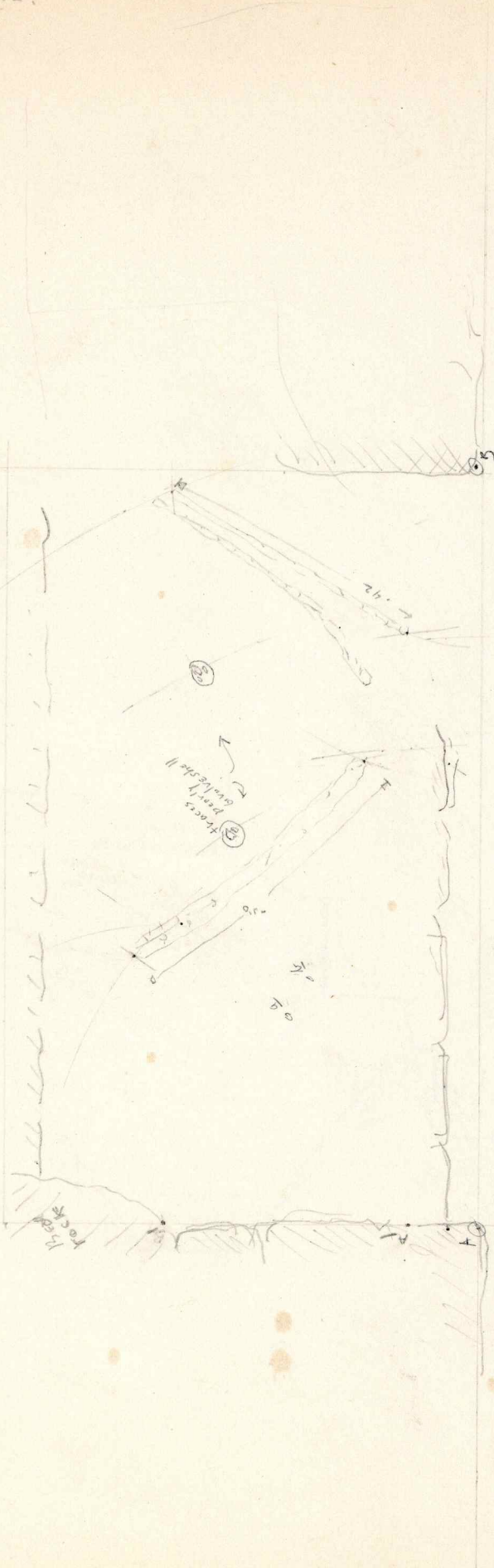
Possibly walls also (entirely at NW.



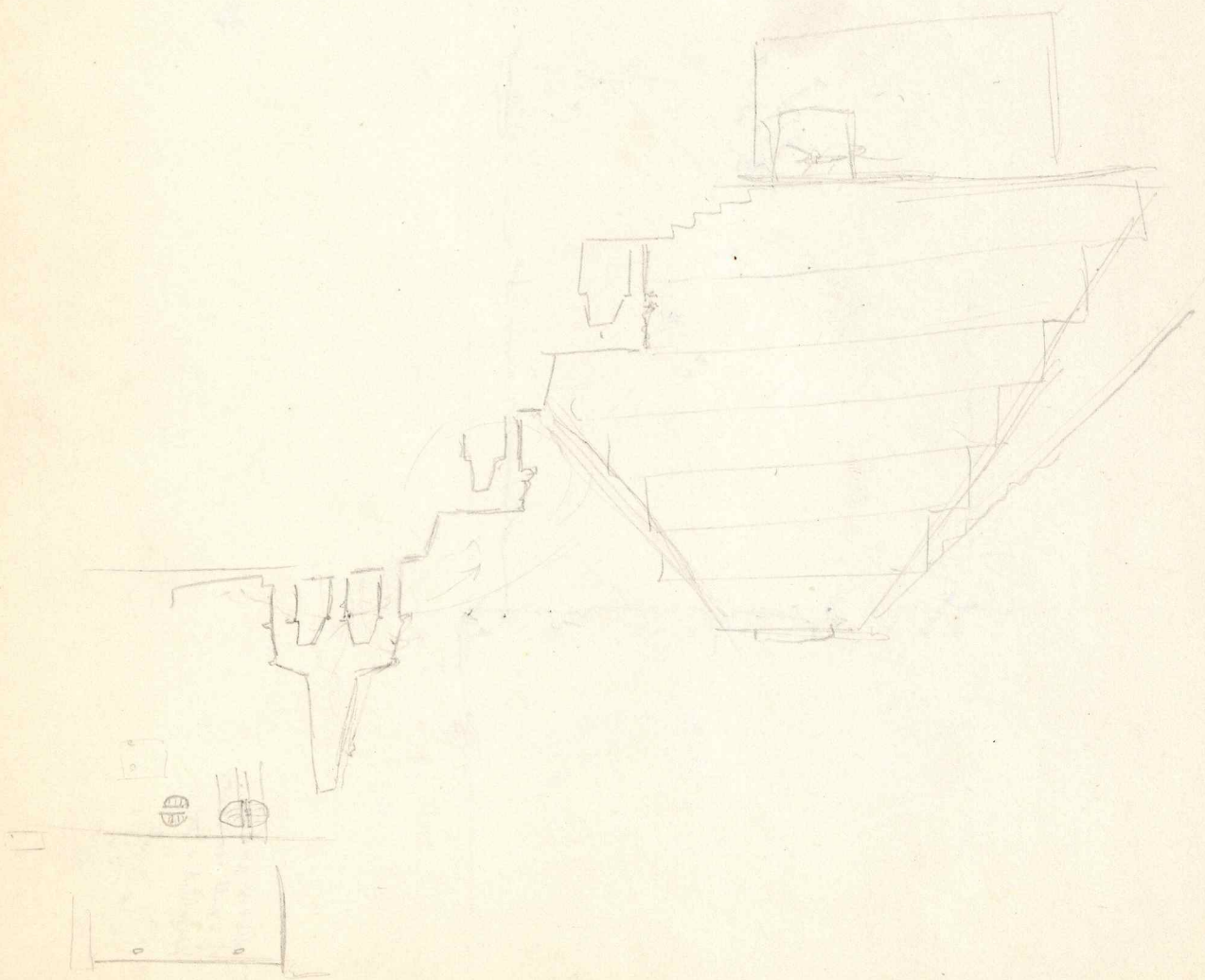
Section.

Rechet

5/19/32. W-17 vault  
with nich  
Scale 1:10



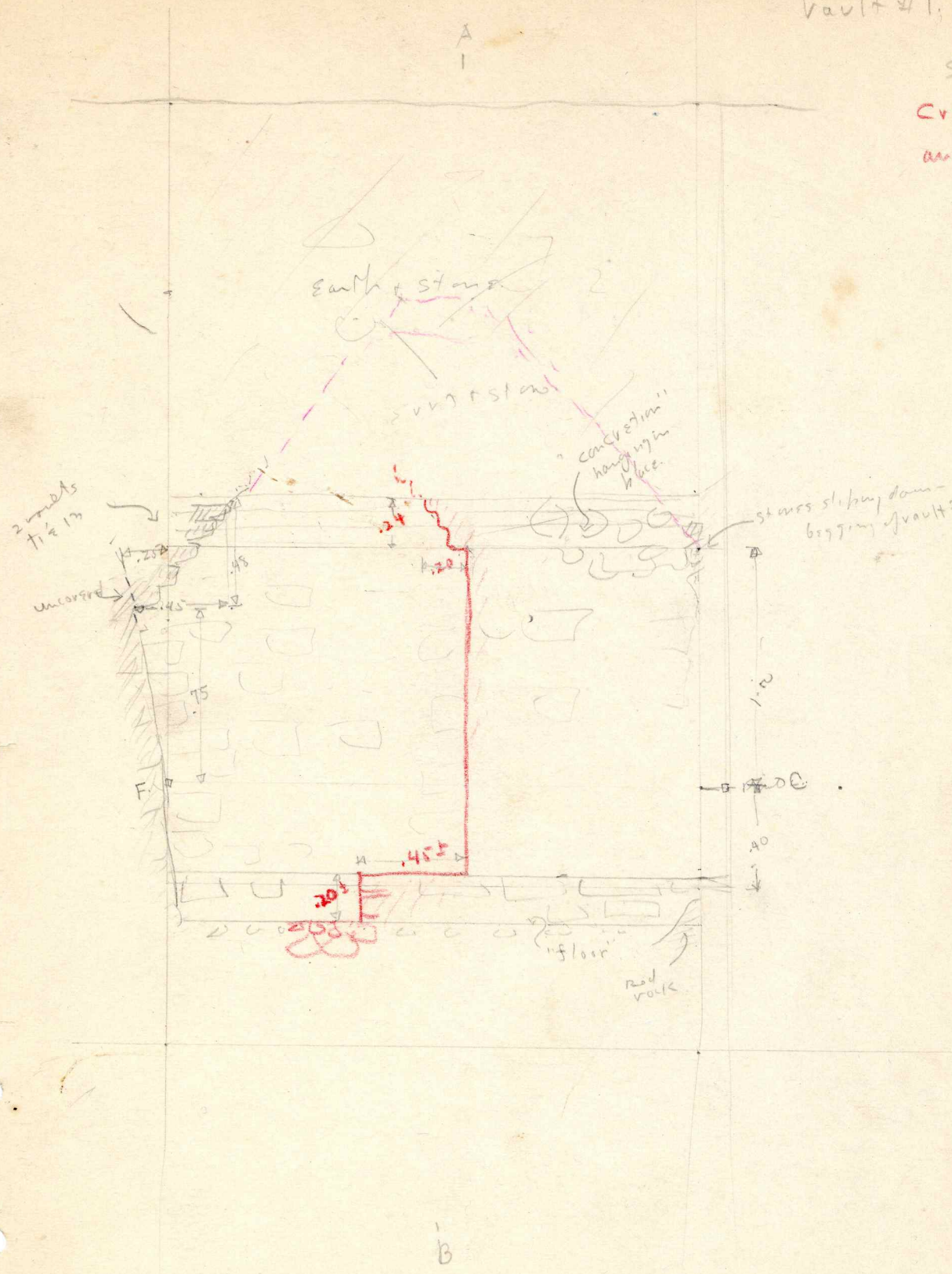
a. b. - oblique position  
 of small individuals  
 fragmented & lost.  
 Drawing  
 of a  
 fragment



Oversized item not scanned

Str. XLIII  
 Vault #1, Sly elevation

Section A-B  
 Cross Section  
 and "S" end elevation



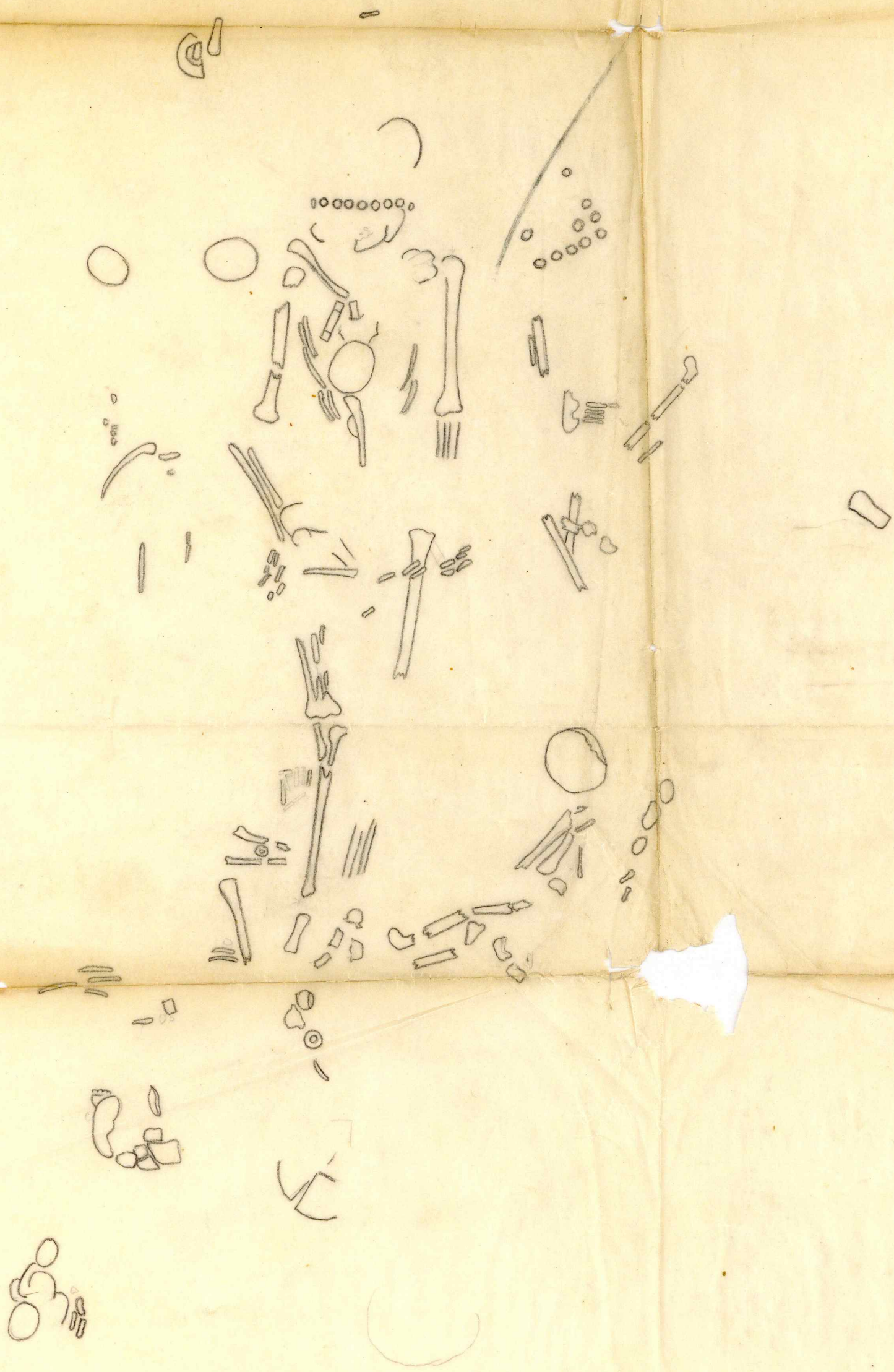
43  
 480

2.70  
 .4  
 1.60

2.24

2.90  
 .4  
 1.60

Scale .04 = 1.00



L K I I N G

super level NW of vault

cordons

slabs + stairs

fine gr slabs

coarse slabs

earth + slabs  
clump rubble slabs + small inclusions

small X marks

200

180

110

wall of bank of road

wall stone right angled house

block

B. Rd

B. Rd

start of 3rd stone

By elevation same as other N.W. (including X)

5.9 m - heavy iron walls standing on bed rock

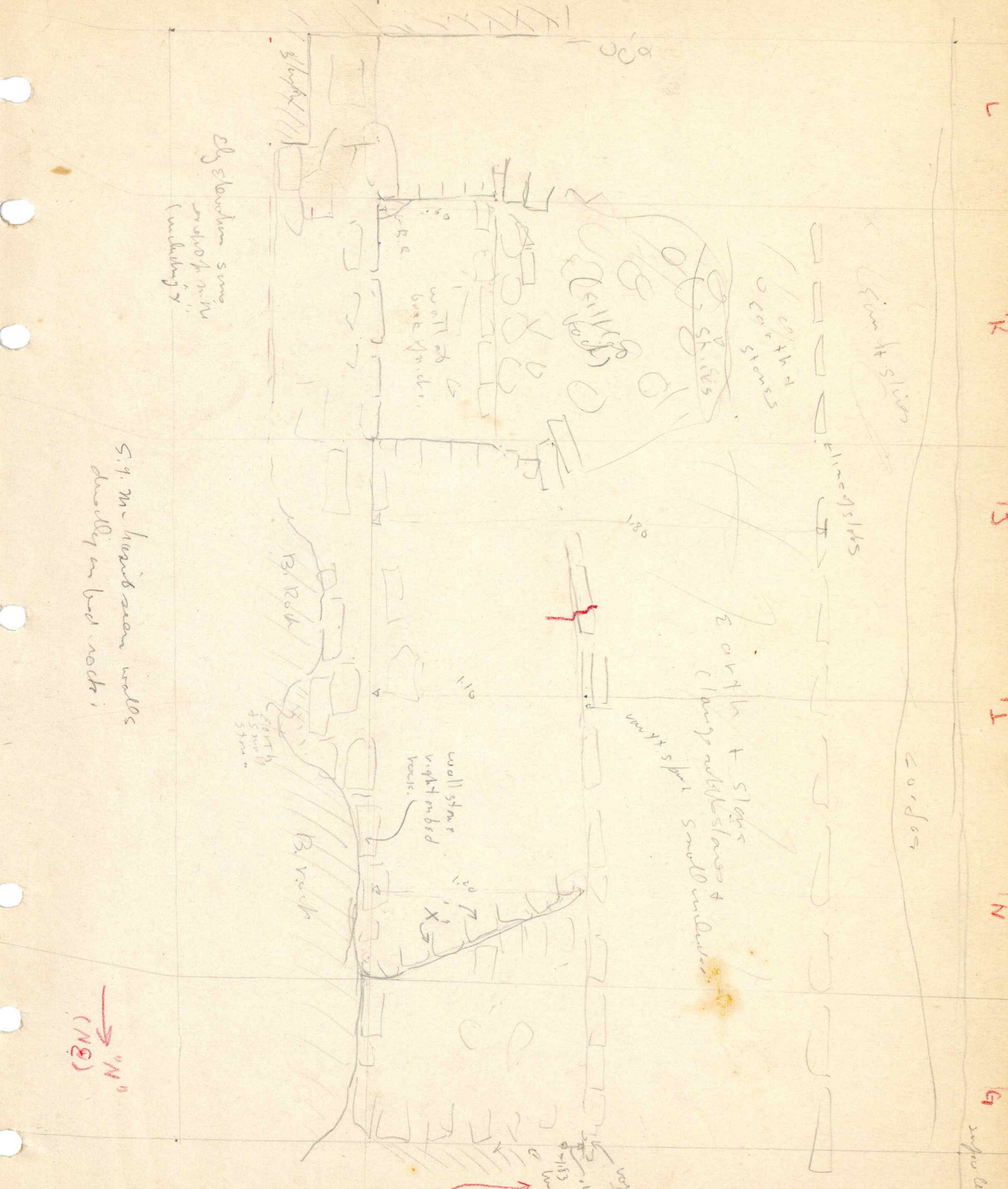
→ N<sup>0</sup> (NB)

15  
14  
76  
72

110  
of -189 cm  
comp. Pt  
Section  
(Munk. 68  
NW corner)

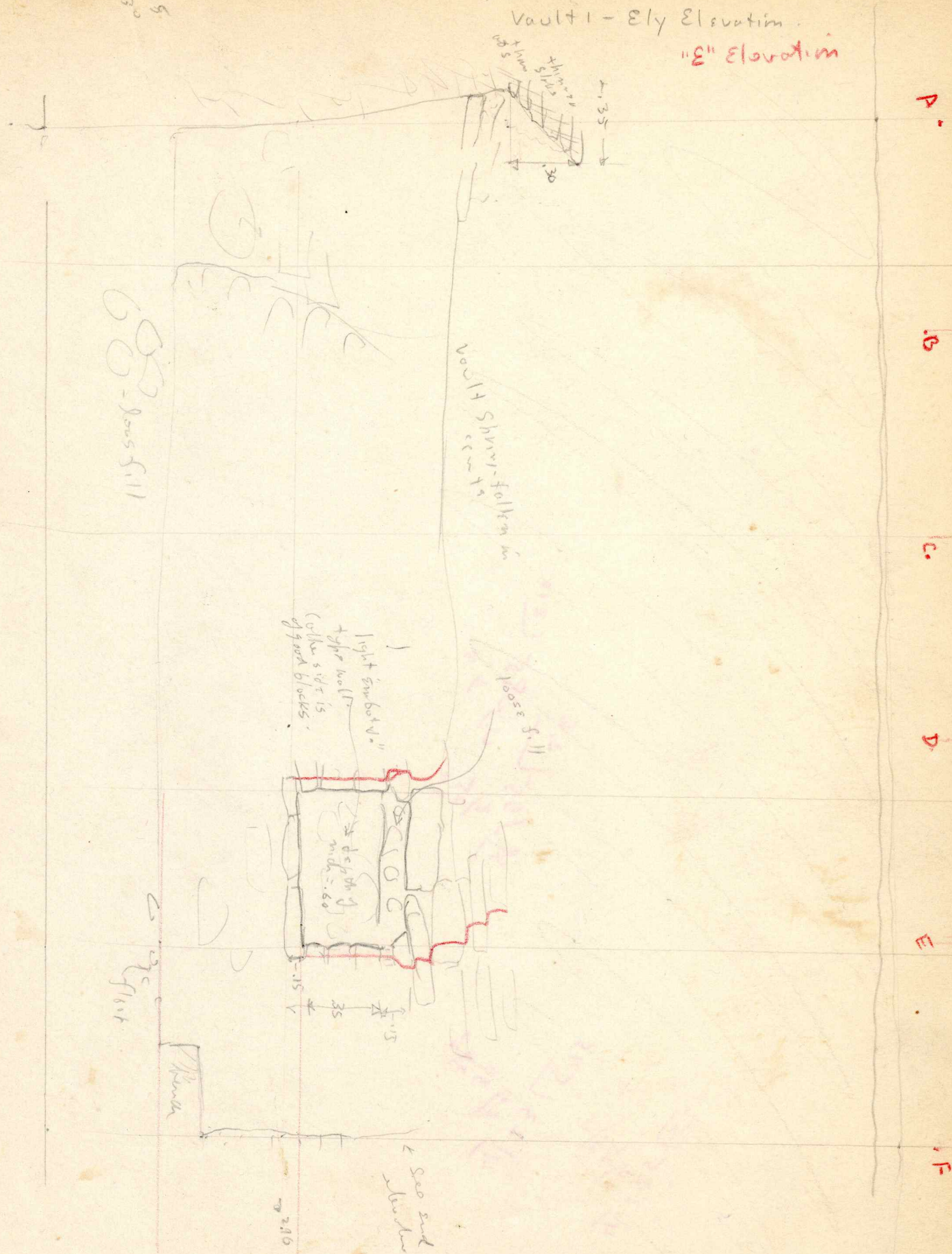
Sit X 111  
Vault #1 - Wly elevation

→ N<sup>0</sup> (NB)



XLIII Platform  
Vault 1 - Ely Elevation

"3" Elevation



loose fill

1.23  
1.7  
1.66  
1.04  
4.16

3.5  
1.40

30

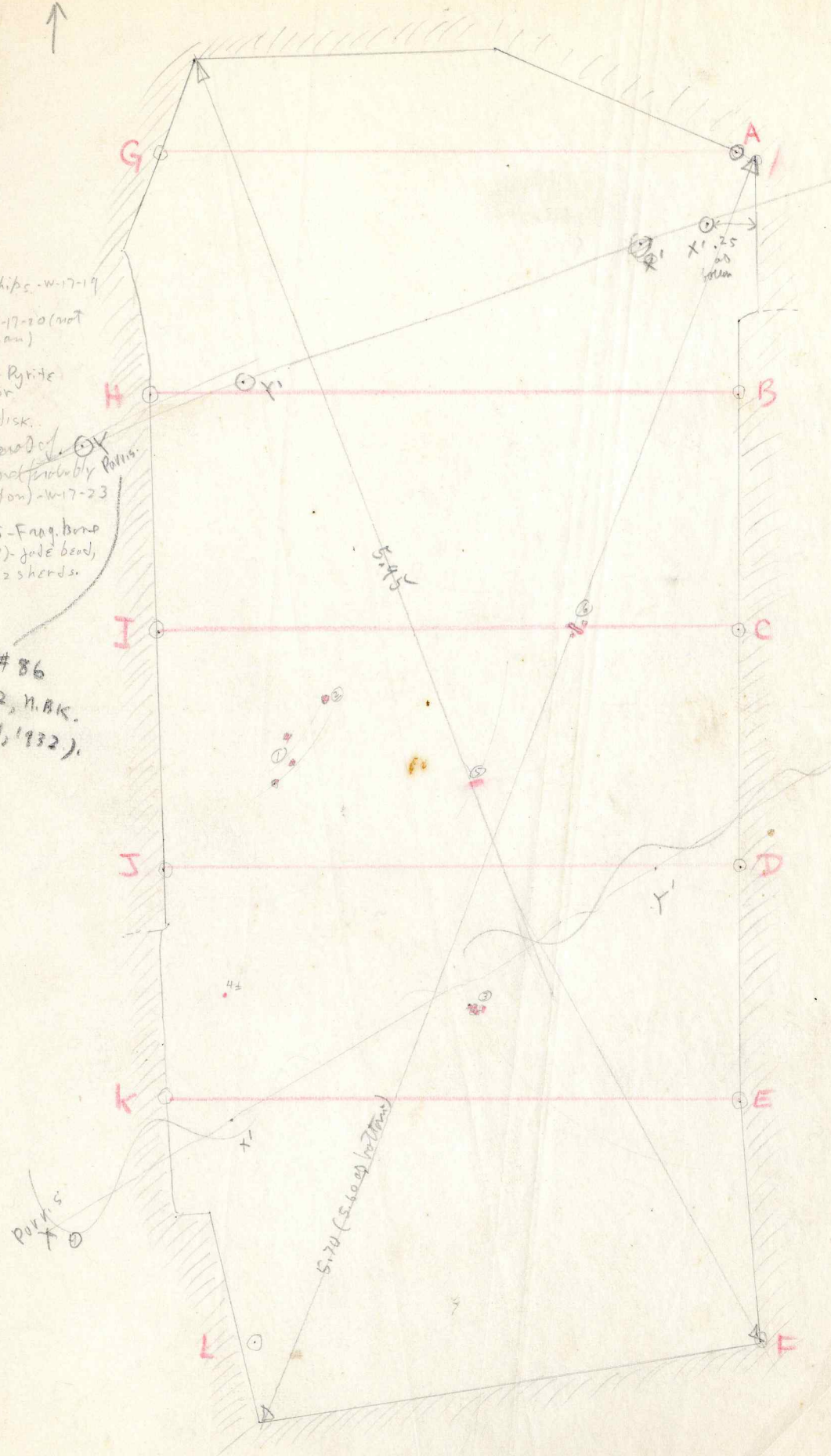


Burials



- ① Flint chips - w-17-19
- ② Tooth - w-17-20 (not human)
- ③ w-17-24 - Pyrite mirror
- ④ Pyrite disk
- ⑤ Fragments of long bone probably skeleton - w-17-23
- ⑥ w-17-25 - Frag. bone (vert.?) - jade bead, small, 2 sherds.

Parr's # 86  
(b. 12, N.B.K.  
Nov, 1932).



Correcting Parr's  
Point X (for which  
was only 1 shot),  
using other 2 shots,  
+ my taped length,  
Bearing of 85-86  
is N 91 W (i.e.  
X-Y.

Parr's  
X  
 $X \text{ to } Y = 4.52 \text{ M.}$   
 $Y \text{ to } X' = 3.20$   
 $X \text{ to } Y' = 3.66$   
 $X' \text{ to } A = .65$   
 $X' \text{ to } F = 4.48$   
 $Y' \text{ to } A = 2.68$   
 $Y' \text{ to } F = 4.36$

12  
4  
5

w-17-92 | shards (Trench ~~se~~  
dug solely from  
vault. | Exact positions unknown -  
from fill.

w-17-93 Fig. key "

w-17-94 Fig. Fragment. "





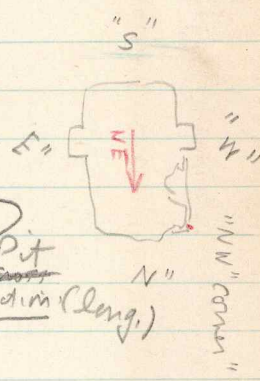


Orig. x Surface. - scales  $\frac{(1.76)}{(1.90)}$  above road spring in Section AB (Sly elevation).  
 (Sly elevation)  
 (Wing Elevation (long))

x around the depression.  
 Top of bench  
 scales 1.37, staked as  $\frac{+}{3.27}$  1.40 below " " " "

V. Spring leveled as  $\frac{(1.89 \text{ on Pit Section})}{1.83} - 1.75$  on W. E. lev.

Not noted, but scaling indicates zero is surface. (original platform)  
 i.e. V. sp. at "NW" corner (Sec. AB) is -1.95  
 El. indicates it was quite level in July 2.50 m - then  
 tended to drop (which would agree with  
 Sly situation)



Earlier Surface? (slabs).

Scale about .45 below orig. surface on ~~base~~ - section (Pit).  
 but dropping with the depression surface.

Scales about .65 below orig. surface line on W. E. lev.  
 - average of to .55 below orig. surface.

Floor of "W" niche - - 2.95 (see long Section)

Oversized item not scanned