

Would suggest in section beginning page 9, Nature of Objects Placed with Burials, some mention of unique character of bone tubes, not reported elsewhere in the Maya area. Broken one with similar border from Burkatt Collection, U. M. Gregory Mason says he found two such in Colombia.

Have added on page 22 diameter measurement of said tubes.

Cave Burial.

The fact that one man alone is buried in the only cave where burials have been found at Piedras Negras suggests that he may have been a person of note. The lack of funeral furniture other than two handsome and unusual bone tubes permits the suggestion that these are the insignia of a holy man of some sort, perhaps a hermit who was buried where he had lived. A religious association for the place is borne out by the final disposition of the cave, resembling a shrine, with the fissure in front walled up to give the requisite gloom. There is no definite evidence of how the place was used, since any idols or objects that may have been in the cave were undoubtedly taken by the chicleros who found it. When visited by the Eldridge R. Johnson Expedition, it was empty, with the wall in the window-like fissure partly broken down.

There are relatively few instances of cave burials in the Maya area.¹ In Yucatan, Mercer found five or six disintegrated skeletons on a cave floor, and human bones, some split, among rubbish in other caves.²

² Mercer, H. C. The Hill Caves of Yucatan. Philadelphia, 1896. pp. 36, 49, 131.

^{#3} Thompson found bones in and on the floor in a cave near Oxkutzcab.

^{#3} Thompson, E. H. Archaeological Researches in Yucatan. Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, III, 1. Cambridge, 1904. p.

Handy copy for my copy
why?
Poultard
what's ch...?

1 Ricketson Burials in the Maya Area. AA 27, 3: pp 381-401 1925

In the Old Empire, Gordon, in exploring caves near Copan, found one to contain a skeleton seated with chin on knees, another to hold an extended skeleton, and another to have a floor two feet deep in bones, most of them charred or calcined.³ Gordon suggests that

3
Gordon, G. B. Caverns of Copan. Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, I, 5. Cambridge, 1898.

this is a deposit of partly cremated bodies. He says that we know, from early Spanish writers, of the Maya cave cult, with a cave god, and suggests a possible connection with the Nagualist cult described by Brinton.⁴

4
Brinton, D. G. Ngqualism. Philadelphia, 1894.

The fact that the cave remains have been assumed by those who found them to be contemporary with Maya occupation of the adjacent sites, rather than indicative of an earlier or later population warrants a careful consideration of a possible connection between them and Nagualism.

Such a study shows that there can be no such connection. The burials are ipse facto pre-Columbian. Nagualism, as described by Colonial writers, was the powerful, secret, reorganization, in the Mexican-Mayan area, of ~~pre-Columbian~~ Indian religion. It was presumably dominated by the nanahuatlín, the sorcerers and soothsayers of the native religion. These men had, before the Conquest, been associated with the cult of the nagual or tonalli, an animal double concept fundamental to the religion of this area. ~~We do not know~~

The nagual cult was only one phase of pre-Columbian religion, but due to social and political factors, it became the determining feature of post-Conquest Indian religion, to which it lent its name. Meeting-places of the Nagualists were abandoned buildings, woods, and caves, of which the latter are the most satisfactory spots for forbidden practices; the objects worshipped in caves after the Conquest, whether carved idols or decorated skeletons, were undoubtedly associated with this cult. The cult may therefore have come to be under the protection of the Cave God, Votan among the Tzentals, Tepeyollotl or Ozoteotl among the Aztecs; a deity, typifying the Earth, common Father of all, according to Brinton, and considered by Seler to have been introduced into Mexico proper from the Zapotec, Mixtec or Maya areas to the south. But there is nothing to connect the pre-Columbian nagual cult with whatever contemporary cave cult there may have been, nor the pre-Columbian cave burials with any cult of which we have definite knowledge.

If the latest associated monument dates a building, the date for K-5, 1, is 9.9.8.0.0.0. We know that the three temples on this substructure were presumably dedicated to the same worship, since each had ^{unusual} the same kind of altar in the same place. It does not seem, then, too far-fetched to suggest that the rebuilding of the temple may have been ceremonial, ~~since it did not incur any of the change in ritual that one would expect if it had been due to a~~ and may have taken place at the end of each 52-year cycle, as in Mexico. This would give us a tentative date for K-5, 3, of 9.1.12.0.0., and put Φ -13, ², at about the beginning of the ninth cycle.

SOUTH PLAZA

About three meters east of the present position of the upper part of stela 26, there was found in the ^{middle fill} embotido of the plaza floor a piece of worked stone oval in section. It is 43 cms high, and stands with the broken upper surface about on the level of the cement face of the floor, 15 cms below the present surface of the humus. The broken top measures 48 cms by 33 cms, the flat base 39 cms by 26 cms, and the sides are rounded. It seems to be the base of a column or altar broken off at the level of the plaza floor ^{probably} in the days when the city was occupied.

superseded

2.50 M is generous
JPP

CAVE BURIAL.

About 150 metres above the level of the East Plaza, ⁱⁿ ~~is~~ the side of the high hill that has its base ^{at} ~~Structure~~ ^{Pyramid} XXVII, is a cave that shows, even in its outer surface, signs of human occupation. The entrance, facing N. 63° W., opens at the ground level of a vertical face of limestone that stretches across the hill.

along

Above the entrance is another opening in the face of the rock that is walled up more than half way by stones. The entrance is 343 cms. wide at the face of the rock, but constricts to a width of 90 cms. in the passage that leads up through an oval hole in the floor of the cave. The passage is ^{3 m} 300 cms. long and the floor of the cave is ^{2 m} 200 cms. above the ground level at the entrance. The hole, with the shelf of rock between it and the outside wall and the narrow ledges along the sides, takes up almost half ^{of} the floor space of the cave. The rest ^{of the floor} was in two levels, its final two-thirds being 20 cms. higher than the front. Three stones laid across the cave from side to side, their upper and front surfaces comparatively smooth, formed a step between the two levels, resting on the lower, and rising 10 cms. above the upper. The partly closed opening in the rock face at the front of the cave left an opening at the top which ^{may have} served as a window. A small slab of stone had been laid across the end of the cave at the back so as to cover the opening of a small fissure ^{that} extended at a short distance into the rock. The floor surface was a loose brown soil, with small stones, apparently broken from the roof, scattered over it, especially on the rude dias or platform marked off by the stone steps.

On excavating the cave completely, it was found ^{that} the uneven limestone floor, ^L pitted with depressions of varying depth, conformed roughly to the two levels of ^{The} dirt floor. A fine powdery yellow deposit similar to that obtained by scraping the limestone walls,

H. Baker

covered the stone. This deposit was 20-35 cms. ^{deep} in the front section, but thinner in the higher section where the depressions are deeper and more frequent. The brown top soil had a uniform depth of 3-5 cms.

All the soil from the cave was most carefully examined. The finds consisted of a skeleton, two ^{articulated} carved bone tubes associated with it, two small potsherds, two stalactite fragments, a rodent skull, probably that of an armadillo, armadillo scales and small rodent bones, ~~already referred to.~~

The ^{body} burial was orientated in so far that as it was lying along the south wall of the cave, the head was pointing approximately west, ^{twenty-five centimetres} 25 cms. below the surface of the lower level, it reached well ^{beneath} back into the upper level, part of one of the stones of the step lying above the lower half of the pelvis. The skeleton was ^{apparently} that of a man, extended on his back, his jaw resting on his left shoulder, his arms by his sides. It was lying on the limestone floor of a pocket that may have been natural or enlarged to hold it, and gave the impression of a corpse fitted in rather snugly, as the right arm and leg bones were resting on a ledge slightly above the floor of the grave. It measured 180 cms. in length, ^{and} 30 cms. across the shoulders. The right radius and ulna were missing, and the lower half of the left femur was found in two pieces sticking up beside the right leg, filled with the growth from a root that had come up through a crevice between wall and floor. The right femur showed signs of disease in a bone growth above the right knee cap. One molar had a large cavity in the side, otherwise the teeth were in good shape and not badly worn down. Unfortunately everything found in the cave, as well as drawings and notes, was destroyed ^{very soon afterwards} almost at once by a fire in the camp, so that it is impossible to say anything about physical type or age.

The bone tubes, painted red, were lying beside the skull, about on a line with the nose. They were 13.5 ^{centimetre} cms. lengths of human or animal femur, carved on the front, smooth on the back except for

went the head east towards the doorway?
and crosses the lower (N) side of the cave?
direction of the step?
why a man?
Of all the man skeletons all date on from mining, the stone he started at beginning, not later.
Description & comments for mining?

was the length estimated after the fire?

how identified as femur?

the row of rosettes encircling each end. The design, ^{drawn from memory,} () was a wide band, slanting on one tube from left to right, on the other from right to left, enclosing between parallel lines ^{correctly} a snake's head, carved in profile with simplicity and restraint. Three holes were bored in the face of each tube, roughly marking out, at the front of the snake head, the points of a triangle. One ~~one~~ tube, only two holes were complete; the third was incised, but not broken through. The tubes were, then, a complementary pair, probably to be worn, end to end, on the breast.

Of the two potsherds, both ^{of} fine brown ware, ^{and} probably from the same vessel, one was in the soil above the legs of the burial, the other on the rock in the bottom of a deep depression along the north wall near the entrance. Beside the lower sherd was a stalactite fragment which must also have been brought into the cave as the latter contains no signs of any such formations.

The animal bones were found along the front of the dais, on or near the surface.

We have, then, a man important enough to be buried along in a cave in a city where protected burials were rare. Yet no imperishable and rich possessions were laid with him such as one would expect with a personage ^{of importance}; only a pair of bone ornaments carved with a symbolic design. This suggests a priest or holy man who wore the tubes as insignia. He was buried in the cave perhaps because he had lived there, perhaps because it was a holy place associated peculiarly with him. ^{he} They may have ^{been} covered him over with the yellow dust of the cave, making a level floor, or ^{he} they may have ^{been} left him lying in state. At any rate, ^{were walled up} they walled up window and entrance, and nothing disturbed a slow settling down of more yellow dust. Long enough later so that no one knew or cared about the dead man, the cave was opened up, the rise in the floor squared off by the stone step, and the place was used as a shrine. ^f Let open, it accumulated the deposit of brown soil.

They buried the bones of
except one of the 2 in the floor of St. II
was protected.

?? ? WPT evidence?
a shrine?

This can, naturally, be no more than a suggestion of what occurred. If true, it would imply two distinct occupations of the city, as the history of the burial would certainly persist as a tradition among the descendants of the men who had made it. They, therefore, would not be apt to construct anything in the cave which would ignore the position of the burial. ~~It seems impossible to determine any date; the style of the bone carvings is early, but they may have been the rooms in this cave handed down for generations. The cave may have been reopened by wandering Indians after the desertion of the city. There is no way, then, of knowing where the bone tubes were made in the Mayan occupation of Piedras Negras.~~ Although the bone tubes may have been heirlooms or insignia handed down for generations, the style of the carving on them is ^{was} early, which would seem to bear out this theory.

I object to assigning an age to these tubes based on style, without definite statement of what the earlier characters are. I thought it was middle lot.

Reverse last paragraph. No evidence that man was of great importance. Not enough burial found to suggest that protected burials were here; we have about as many protected as unprotected ones. Is there any evidence that priests or hermits lived in caves? May have been buried there before any city existed at P. N. No ally of evidence may have been much later + without any knowledge of burial, although presumption is that nothing of use to protect burial. No evidence that cave was used as shrine. In ally of of entrance may have been later than, or contemporary with, building of step. Not necessarily two occupations of city; burial may have been made before founding of city. Hypothesis of ages may be correct, but we only saw of many possible ones - should be stated more with less certainty.

Positions of the bone tubes?

Superseded

TERRA COTTAS.

Piedras Negras

The pottery objects from PN are classified according to function wherever, as in the case of whistles and spindle whorls, this is possible. Most of the figurines, however, are reduced to heads or broken torsos that may have been, when complete, anything from whistles to charms hung around the neck. Technology has served to determine one group only, the "Archaic," consisting of two heads, for although the majority of the figurines are mould-made, modelling by hand, hastily or finely done, may occur in any group. The only satisfactory basis then for the classification of the ^{other} remaining ~~seventy~~ heads and ~~fourteen or fifteen~~ torsos has been that of the types represented.

not clearly separated

On the whole, the figurines from PN are the product of a developed art and skilled craftsmen. They form a distinct group, differing even from those of sites as near as Jonuta. They are fragmentary, and badly weathered, but fall into five main groups, of which at least three A, D and E, seem to be local interpretations of types common to the whole Maya area. One type, B, seems to be identified with a carving which occurred toward the middle of the occupation of the city, if the monuments dated from the third to the ninth cycle and the beginning of the tenth ^{later} really determine the length of time it was inhabited. Type D has been found only in the West Group; E, the "Archaic", and B-2, only in the South Group, presumably the oldest, ^{section of the city}. But there is as yet no sure way of determining the relative ages of the different types of figurines, for none is confined to any one stratum, nor, with the three exceptions cited, to any one part of the city. Heads perforated for suspension, probably as an amulet around the neck or a votive offering at a shrine, occur only in Type B, and serve further to distinguish this group from the others.

Better in nature of Jonuta

So far, no clay figurines have been found definitely associated with votive caches or with burials.

In the text, measurements are in centimetres. If there are three numbers, they refer, in the order given, to height, width, and

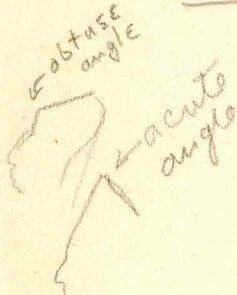
thickness from front to back; ^{are} all maximum measurements, with the exception of figurines heads; with these the height is measured from top of head to a backward projection of the chin line; the thickness, from the chin to a downward projection of the top of the head. Two numbers refer usually to height and width ^{back} in the case of spindle whorls and disks, to diameter and thickness. * It is assumed that objects ^{were} are cast in a mould, unless otherwise stated.

* It has not been possible to give the measurements of objects sent to Guatemala City in 1921.

Add note on catalog numbers, field & museum

FIGURINES--HUMAN.

HUMAN

obtuse angle
acute angle


TYPE A. The determining ^{the} characteristic of Type A is the head that one thinks of as typically Maya. The face is oval, tapering from jaw to flattened forehead, which slopes back from the eyebrows at an acute angle. The prolonged head continues the slope, sometimes at a slightly altered angle, the front and back surfaces being usually wider than the sides. The distance from ear to nose tip is approximately the same as the width of the face. The chin is rounded and usually slopes back from the lower lip, the projecting mouth is half open. Almost all the PN figurines are badly weathered, and some of the subgroups under each type must necessarily be tentative. A tiny head from the top of Structure II in the ^{XI} Southern Ball Court *(and a larger one found in clearing the road to Tenonogul (M-15))* may be taken as the prototype for Type A

(L-28-116) 2 x 1.3 x 1.8.

drawing is L-28-114

TYPE A-1. Eighteen of the seventy-two heads considered, or one quarter of the number so far found, fall into this class. A high head-dress, ending squarely at the top, is cut straight across the forehead, and falls away in steps, usually two on each side, to hang behind large round earplugs. It is bisected in front by an incised line; in back it comes down in one fold to cover the neck. This

✓ may be a wig, worn over a shaved head by a certain class of Maya, for although it begins above the natural hair line, there is no trace of hair showing beneath it, and it serves in some cases (Type A-1a) as a foundation for further headdressing. The central incised line suggests hair parted in the middle, and the stepped sides a stylization of the way hair falls about the face. A Stela at Calakmul and figurines found by Mr. Gregory Mason in Honduras have headdresses that also suggest wigs.

Type A-1 is not at all unusual although it seems confined to the Old Empire area. One figurine from Jonuta, however, in a very different style, shows a person with wide-deformed head and his hair parted in the middle and cut in steps at the side. Type A-1 then may show merely a style of hair dressing adopted to a deformed head. These heads are moulded in one piece with the body broken off at the neck or a little below. Five of them lack the top of the head, and may belong to Type A-1a (L-17-379), (L-17-348), (S-7-6), (S-11-2), (4).

Better not mention Jonuta, as it is not the reason

What does (4) mean?

WEST GROUP	L-16-892	Complete head, very flat 2.8 x 2.4 x 3.3.	Main terrace of <u>XLIII</u> Structure
	L-16-968	Complete head, headdress and earplugs applied, medial line incised, and not too straight. 4.3 x 3 x 3.8.	In debris around Structure LXIX
	W-6-2	Complete head, earplugs missing	In debris around Structure LXIX.

Long structure number

SOUTH GROUP	S-1-11	Complete head, applied ear-plugs projecting at side. 4.4 x 3 x 3.9	Ball court at end of Structure X & XI
	L-28-114	Complete head, medial line moulded, earplug broken off. 4.5 x .2 x 3.1	Between Structures IV & (III ?)
	S-7-2	Head lacking upper left corner, and left earplug. Corners slightly rounded 3.7 x 2.5 x 3.	In wash between Ball Court and Structure XXV, 40 to 80 cms. below surface.
	S-7-6	Head missing above lower edge of headdress. 2 x 2.1 x 2.7	As above, within 40 cms. of surface.
	S-11-2	Head missing above lower edge of headdress, the lowest corner of which covers the ears.	In debris around Structure (III ?)
SOUTHEAST GROUP	L-17-260	Complete head, very flat, and right shoulder with traces of blue paint. Medial line incised, and flaring sidepieces applied to the headdress. Earplugs missing. 4.3 x 2.7 x 3.5	In humus near Structure LXIII
	SE-1-4	Complete head, <i>Headdress similar to L-17-260.</i>	From rubble of step at North face of Structure LXIII
	SE-1-38	Complete head	Under stone fill of plaza near Structure LXIII
MISCELLANEOUS	(1)	Complete head, very flat 3.7 x 2.6 x 4.1	Number lost in the fire
	(3)	Broken off below lower line of headdress. 2.6 x 2.2	"
	(4)	Upper half and left lower section of headdress broken off. 2.7 x 2.1 x 2.6	"
	L-28-115	Complete head, medial line moulded. Applied earplugs. 3 x 2.6 x 3.	"
	L-17-379	Head broken off above lower line of headdress. Left earplug missing. 3.2 x 2.6 x 3.7	From edge of first bench below West Plaza

L-17-348 Head broken off above lower line of headdress. Right earplug missing; left and head above it show turquoise blue paint. Two applied fillets across the back of the neck, the upper one incised vertically with a blunt tool. 4. x 3.5 x 4.1 From river bank.

M-15-1 Complete head. *Lower line of headdress worn away.* Found in clearing the road to Tenoisique.

TYPE A-1a These two heads are Type A-1, with additional rolls applied at the top of the characteristic square-cornered headdress.

EAST GROUP L-28-120 Face broken off below the eyebrows. Applied bands at the top implying elaborate dressing of a woman's hair or wig. 4.2 x 2.8 x 3.5 Wash from the East Plaza.

SOUTHEAST GROUP L-17-290 Two parallel rolls form a turban perched on top. 4 x 3 x 3 Near surface. Operation 2.

TYPE A-1b Badly weathered head from the wash between the Southern Ball Court and Structure XXV, 40-80 cms. below the surface. This may belong under Type-A-1a, ^{but} the thick fold just below the top of the Type A1 headdress seems to have been moulded in one with the head. (S-7-2) 3.3 x 2.3 x 2.1

TYPE A-2 This has a perfectly plan headdress which fits like a thick hood around the face and over the high flattened head.

WEST GROUP W-17-1 Face badly worn. Top of head slopes down slightly from left to right, perhaps result of exposure. 3.2 x 2.2 x 2.5 In first two meters below surface of burial vault.

L-28-117 Top of head rounded. Badly worn face and earplugs. East side of Structure XLIII, with 40 cms. of surface.

MISCELLANEOUS (10) Broken off above lower line of headdress 3.4 x 2.1 x 3.2 Number lost in fire

TYPE A-3

Type A heads with elaborate applied headdresses are put in this class. The upper part of the head is usually more cylindrical than in Type A-1, probably to give a surer grip to the applied fillets than encircle it. The specimens that are at all well preserved show the cloth foundation on which the headdress is constructed fitting in a smooth curve around face, and high, flat forehead. They bear insignia applied to the forehead; M-18-7 a bar, horizontally oblong, with a dot above and one below, L-28-118 and L-28-119 the twisted ornament, extending down over the nose, that may be a symbol of the Sun God.

WEST GROUP M-12-1 Broken below forehead, ~~slanting eyes~~ In Western wash from plaza.

SOUTH GROUP L-28-118 Face, ^{with slanting eyes,} finely modelled in sandy red clay. Applied nose crest, probable earplugs, and a head dress that begins with a possible feather crest above the face and rises, through encircling fillets, to a broken top. 6.5 x 3.5 x 4.9 In debris beside Structure III. (?)

S-11-2 Face worn away, upper half of very flat head gone, and headdress except down left side. Solid neck 1.3 cms. long presumably fitting into separate body. 4.3 x 3.3 x 6. In debris beside Structure III. (?)

L-28-119 Left earplug and most of head-dress gone, nose and forehead crest badly worn. 4.8 x 2.7 x 3.9 In debris beside stairway of Structure X. Ball Court.

S-1-11(a)	Face missing below forehead; line of headdress foundation, decoration at sides and top remain. 3 x 3 x 2.1	In debris at end of Structures XI & X.
S-1-11(b)	The top of the headdress is all that remains on this fragment, broken at the same point as S-1-11(a). 4.8 x 2.2 x 2.3	"
SOUTHEAST L-17-17	Face broken away; left earplug, three plumes at top of head & part of headdress remain. 4 x 2.6 x 2.	In rubble of step at north face of Structure LXIII.
MISCELLANEOUS. M-18-7	A very flat head of sandy red clay lacks the left eye and left earplug and left half of crest around the face and most of the decoration above it. Applied bar and dots on the forehead. 4.8 x 2.6 x 6	South Group exact location unknown.
TYPE A-4	These are Type A heads moulded in one piece with their elaborate spreading headdresses.	
WEST GROUP W-6-2	Headdress a puff ball type of textile turban, resembling that on Lintel 2.	In debris around Structure LXIX
SOUTH GROUP L-28-132	Broken off below the nose level. Buff clay. Headdress a turban like W-6-2 3.4 x 3.3 x 2.8	In the wash between the Ball Court and Structure XXV, from 80 to 120 cms. below surface.
SOUTHEAST GROUP L-17-259	Earplugs and owl mask headdress. 3.5 x 3.7 x 2.7	Under stone fill of terrace in plaza Structure LXIII.
L-17-284	Similar to L-17-259; another tier above owl mask. 5.5 x 4.1 x 2.4	Near surface, Structure (Op. 2)
TYPE A-5	The distinguished characteristic of this group is the strange hump of the protruding breast. The one complete specimen (L-28-111) would seem to show a man rather than a woman, for the only evident garment is a loincloth. Moreover, none of the figurine torsos of women show the breasts confined,	

or exaggerated.

The whole tone of these figurines is realistic; there is no precedent for regarding this as a stylized representation of a woman. It recalls the protruding breast sometimes seen on hunchbacks. The left hand rests at the waist, the right hand by the side.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|--|--|
| WEST GROUP | L-28-111 | A cap lying in a straight line across the forehead, earplugs and an oblong neckbar hanging from a thong, are applied. The back of the whistle or figurine, originally painted blue, was broken away, probably the cause of its being discarded and used in foundation for stucco work. 7 x 3.9 x 3 | In debris fallen through into burial vault. |
| SOUTH GROUP | L-28-147 | Breast, left hand, and neck ornament, a bar with beads at each end and hanging from it. 2.1 x 1.9 x 1.4 | From ravine between ball Court and Structure XXV, 40-80 cms. from surface. |
| MISCELLA-
NEOUS | (26) | Breast, left arm, and illegible lower half of torso. 4.5 x 4 x 2.5 | Number lost in the fire. |

TYPE A, Variants.

The following heads have the essential characteristics of Type A, but do not fit into any of the preceding groups.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---|---|
| WEST GROUP | L-16-895 | Face finely modelled in buff clay, the half-opened mouth set slightly to one side below the nose. Two holes about .5 cms. deep, where the ears should be. The very flat head, ending in a socket about 1 cm. deep, had a deep groove around it about .7 cms from the top, probably to fasten on a headdress of some other material. 3.6 x 2.3 x 4.3 | From debris near Stela 40, Structure XLIII. |
| | L-16-970 | Nose broken off, and head above the lower line of the headdress. An applied band showing a frill fitting squarely about the face, low over the eyebrows. Solid Neck. 3.5 x 2.5 x 3.2. | From debris around Structure LXIX. |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|--|---|
| SOUTH GROUP | S-2-15 | A hood-like headdress falling in folds over a close-fitting cap, which shows in front, where both rise away from the face to a point over the right eyebrow.
5.4 x 3.2 x 2.9. | From debris between Structures IV and III (?) |
| | S-2-23 | This weathered head recalls God D of the carvings. The mouth is set in a grimace, the eyes in square hollows, and a shallow depression the length of the forehead below the high cap-like headdress holds an applied symbol. This, however, is not the kin sign one would expect for God D but seems to be a crescent holding two dots.
4.5 x 2.8 x 4.5 | " |
| | S-2-24 | Broken off below the nose, this head has the headdress characteristic of Type A-1, without the vertical line. It does not extend to the usual height; it is flattened, but very short, ending at the top in a straight line with a slight dip in the middle.
2 x 2.2 x 2.8. | " |
| | L-28-134 | See Effigy LID | From debris on top of Structure X, Ball Court. |
| SOUTHEAST GROUP | SE-1-38 | Broken off above lower line of headdress which runs straight across the forehead. Below it a square and two circles applied to forehead. | Under stone fill of plaza near Structure LXIII. |

TYPE B ✓

Type B is flattened only above a normal, even bulging, forehead, where the cranial deformation of Type A began directly above the supra-orbital ridge. Natural results of this change in style are the conical head, rounded at the top, in contrast to the flattened surfaces of Type A, and the square face, in contrast to the oval face of Type A. Where there is any variation in the

width of the face, however, it is always ^{wider} at the jaw, which would seem to show that the racial type is the same as in Type A, the change a marked one in fashion. In this group alone do we find heads perforated from side to side for suspension. Examples of Type B are a perforated head from the surface debris of Structure X (E-7-6) 3.5 x 2.1 x 2.5, and a short head, its number lost in the fire, (22) 2.3 x 1.7 x 1.8.

(22) = ?

TYPE B-1

These show a Type B head with a close hood, fitting smoothly around the face, similar to the headdress of A-2. Three out of five show signs of perforation through the head.

WEST GROUP	L-16-894	Whistle-pendant. See under WHISTLES.	From debris on Structure XLIII, near Stela 40.
SOUTH GROUP	L-28-121	Buff clay, badly weathered. Perforation not complete. 3.3 x 2.3 x 3.	From debris between Structures III and IV.
	S-10-2	Not perforated. Earplugs missing.	From ravine between Ball Court and Structures XXV, 40 to 80 cms. deep
MISCELLANEOUS	L-28-122	Shallow holes at side of head. Heavy-lidded eyes under high-arched brows; fat cheeks. Perhaps a version of the Toltec Fat God. 3 x 2.2 x 2.7.	Number lost in fire.
	M-15-1	Badly weathered head modelled from crudely tempered brown clay. Eyes and bulging cheeks like L-28-122. 3 x 2.5 x 3.	From road to Ten-Osique.

TYPE B-2

These hooded heads are like those of Type B-1, but with the sugar-loaf head pressed down to form an angle of almost ^{an acute angle} 90° with the face. The large round eye-sockets show the under lid as well as the upper in a surprised look that pushes forward a fold of flesh over the cheekbones. Two of the three have at the base of the neck, just below the crown of the head, a round broken projection that may have had some functional purpose.

SOUTH GROUP	L-28-123	Face broken off at the nose. Projection at the back. Traces of blue paint on the face. 3.5 x 2.5 x 3.3.	From debris in front of Structure IV.
	S-2-24	Face broken off below the nose. Projection at the back. 2.7 x 2.5 x 3.3	"
	S-7-3	Back straight. Chubby lower face. Traces of blue paint. 2 x 2.6 x 2.6.	From ravine between Ball court and Structure XXV, 80 to 120 cms. below surface.

TYPE B, Variants.

The following heads have the essential characteristics of Type B, but do not fit into either of the preceding groups.

EAST GROUP	L-28-112	Head and bust. Head perforated, decoration at top and earplugs broken off. Hands resting above girdle, throat by thong. 4.5 (to waist) x 3.3 (at shoulders) x 3.	From surface debris on Structure X
SOUTHEAST GROUP	L-28-124	Badly worn buff head, flat at back as though attached to something. 2.6 x 1.9 x 2.1	Within 40 cms. of surface, main terrace.

MISCELLA-
NEOUS

L-28-130

Eye-sockets and cheek bones typical of Type B-2. Fold of upper lip so prolonged as to give effect of sweeping mustache. Cap-like headdress or hair creased by vertical parallel lines and encircled near top by applied fillet.

Number lost in fire.

4.5 x 2.7 x 3.5

TYPE C.

This is a head form radically different from either of the two preceding. The face, through roughly square, is widest at the cheek bones, sweeping down in a full curve to a finely modelled, almost prognathous chin. Forehead and back of head are so flattened that there is a continuous line from nose tip to the top of the short, squared head, which seems very thin. Type A heads give the effect of having been compressed from side to side as well as from front to back, Type B of having had pressure applied evenly around the upper head, and Type C of having been compressed only from front to back. Another change in fashion then, may be the only explanation required for Type C, but it leaves a strong impression of a difference in physical type, of another people living in Piedras Negras. These heads are like that of the figure on Stela 35, which is strikingly different from the other monuments. This stela bears the date 9.11.10.00, and may ^{possibly} serve to date this type of figurine.

SOUTHEAST
GROUP

L-17-196-7

^{see also} This is a figurine torso and head, found about 1 meter below the surface near burial 1, moulded separately in fine buff-brown clay, the solid neck inserted in a hole in the trunk. The right arm is missing, the left outstretched, bent at the elbow, broken

found looking near surface, only about 1 meter from top of wall - 1.0 90° - these dummy lot just period of building P.S.

off shortly below it. These were applied to the body as was the long-skirted loincloth, the upper edge of which rises on the sides almost to the armpits, and the elaborate textile cape. This was in strips or of striped material, indicated by incised lines. A braided border edges it around the neck and is in turn edged, in front and along the bottom, by a further textile strip, marked off in squares. On the shoulders and in the middle of the back were medallions, the centres roughened for inlay. The head ends abruptly and squarely with socket 1 cm. deep in the top, and has a ridge with a slight groove beneath it across the back from ear to ear. The original surface had a low polish.

Head, 2.6 x 2.6 x 2.5; whole 14 x 9 x 5.3

L-28-127 Like L-17-197, lacking socket. Exact provenance unknown. *From southeast section.*
 Top of head apparently rounded from front to back. Head-dress like Type A-1, but very short. Ridge across back of neck slightly fluted.
 3 x 2.6 x 2.5.

TYPE C-1

These are Type C heads with hair parted in the middle and drawn down behind the ears, probably *possibly* a woman's hairdressing.

WEST GROUP L-16-671 Reddish brown, badly weathered, Near plaza surface.
 a notch in the middle of the top of the head, which is undercut in back 1.3 cms. from the top of the head to a depth of .7 cms. Though the notch may serve to help fasten the head wherever it was attached, it recalls the similarly cleft heads from Teotihuacan.
 3.4 x 3.2 x 2.4

SOUTH GROUP L-28-133 Flat surface at back of clay with which head and neck were fastened to some object. Face worn away, decoration gone from right side of head. Ball Court
 4 x 5 x 4.1.

MISCELLANEOUS. (25) 3 x 2.9 x 2.4 Number lost in fire.

TYPE C-2 These are Type C, prolonged by an applied head-dress.

MISCELLANEOUS

	L-17-376	Badly weathered. 4.4 x 3.8 x 3.2	Provenance unknown.
WEST GROUP	L-28-126	Close headress wrapped in two broad, overlapping folds. Traces of blue paint on headress. 4.3 x 2.7 x 2.7	Plat ^{form} on north of Structure XXV.
	L-16-890	Head broken off above forehead, features worn down, applied right earplug, left missing. 3.3 x 3.6 x 2.8	On debris on Structure XLIII.
EAST GROUP	L-28-125	Two applied bands, meeting above the centre of the forehead. 4 x 3.3 x 2.	Southeast corner of the plaza.

TYPE D.

These flat horizontally oblong heads, moulded entire, head, headress and earplugs, in red clay, are a highly conventionalized product. They are totally different from anything else at PN, ^{Piedras Negras} but very like head types common in the Uloa Valley and on the Island of Jaina. These in turn, differ from each other, but all show the same oblong head, with a narrow strip of hair close around the face inside the bordering headress. A head from the upper level at Texcoco, presumably Aztec, illustrated by Penafiel, ^{Piedras Negras} is identical in style with L-17-380 from PN. It would seem then, that in these heads we have a local interpretation of a type common to the entire area between the Valley of Mexico and Honduras, a type that may derive from one pervasive people.

* station
upper station, most recent
presumably date

WEST GROUP	L-28-137	Right side of elaborate headress broken off. 4.2 x 4.7 x 1.7	At east side of Structure XLII, within 40 cms. of surface.
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L-17-380	Headdress a twisted textile strip. 5.6 x 7.1 x 2.1	In western wash from plaza.
M-12-1	"	"

TYPE E.

These two heads are executed in the "Achaic" technique. They are crudely modelled, the eyes made by incising applied pellets.

SOUTH GROUP	L-28-135	A grotesque, bearded head, rising from a solid, bull-like neck. Headdress a crescent crest behind the raised eyebrows, which, with popping eyes and open mouth, register shock and surprise. Eyes round pellets with hole punched in the centre. Face was painted dark red. Partially smoke-blackened. <i>There is a strong resemblance between this and a head from Coban in the Bunker collection (NA 10927)</i>	From debris beside stairway of Structure X in the Ball court; 30 cms. above floor.
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*South Court
presumably early*

L-28-136	Small round head, encircled above the forehead by an applied fillet. Features badly worn, left side broken away; eye an applied pellet with incised horizontal line. 2.8 x 2.3 x 2.2	"
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TYPE F.

These four heads are those of old men.

WEST GROUP	L-28-128	Toothless old man with a high, sloping head. Badly weathered, was painted blue. May belong in Type B. 3 x 2.2 x 2.7	From within 40 cms. of the surface of Court III, Scropolis.
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EAST GROUP	L-16-97	This is a fine piece of modelling. It shows an old man, probably Mam, the Old God, with projecting chin and Roman nose, his smile revealing his last two teeth in the corners of his mouth. He wears the remains of an elaborate applied headdress and large earplugs. The head is prolonged above the headdress into a socket 2.5 cms. long, broken at the	From rear room, Structure XXVII.
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top; the solid neck is 3 cms long, the last 1 cm, with remains of stucco. The original smoke-blackened, patinated surface ends 1 cm higher, about the length of an average neck below the chin, suggesting that the head fitted originally into the body that belonged with it, then later, perhaps after the body was broken, was set alone into plaster. 9 (entire length) x 4 x 6.

SOUTH GROUP L-28-129

Grotesque face with conventionalized wrinkles on forehead and cheeks, open mouth and protruding tongue. Back smoothed vertically into a concavity that might have fitted over a finger or a stick. 4 x 2.6 x 2.2

From debris beside stairway of Structure X, Ball Court 30 cms. above floor

MISCELLANEOUS

L-17-381

Bald, round-headed old man, with sunken upper lip. Buff clay. Recalls heads from Teotihuacan. 2.3 x 1.6 x 1.9

From river bank.

UNCLASSIFIED.

These consist of one complete figurine, two heads and various torsos, as well as a great many arms, legs and very small fragments. The figurine (L-28-113) is interesting, as, although it is very crude, the badly weathered face yet seems to be mould-made. The body is pinched together hurriedly and shows a woman apparently holding a blanket across her chest. A square medallion (W-22-2) shows a face completely surrounded by what may be merely an unusual headdress. The other head (24), only the top of one, is interesting only for the fact that it alone is perforated for suspension from front to back, instead of from side to side.

One torso, cleverly modelled in buff clay, is that of a man, probably old, from his heavy, sagging body and very thin arms, with hands clasped at

*Integrate with
formulas.*

(24)=?

his right shoulder, (L-28-142). A fragment (L-28-148) shows a man grasping his left elbow with his right hand. These two emphasize the element of actual contemporary portraiture. Other men's torsos illustrated different styles in neckwear; one wears a horizontally oblong bar, (S-7-3); another, with traces of blue paint, a necklace, like that of the whistle S-1-13, that apparently fastened in front, with one end looped over and hanging down. (L-16-448). The broken edge to a circular concavity in the back of this figurine suggests that it may have been the top of a lid, or fastened thus to the side of a vessel. A broken torso (E-1-42) wears a cape ^{and cuffs} of large beads; another (L-16-34), a tight necklace of large beads and a very short, flaring cape tying with a flourish in front. This fragment is interesting technically as the solid core of the neck continues down to a project .7 cms. below the under surface of the shoulders, showing that the figurine was built up by modelling the body onto the head.

tying?

J

Two moulded torsos, ^{(L-28-144), (S-2-11)} one a woman's (L-28-144), are pierced for suspension through the arms just below the shoulder, (S-2-11), right arm missing. Another, also with the right arm missing, shows the pendant breasts of an old woman (L-28-145), another a woman in a flowing gown, the sleeves falling from her wrists into a long points. (L-28-143).

WEST GROUP L-28-145 5.6 x 4.3

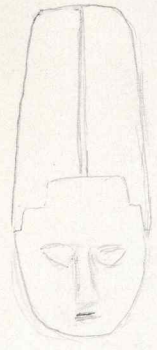
About 1 meter below the surface of the plaza at the east side of Structure XLII.

	W-22-2	2.9 x 2.4 x 1.6	From the West Plaza, 40-80 cms below the surface.
EAST GROUP	L-16-34	9 wide at the shoulders x 3.5 x 4.2	Rear room, Structure XXVII.
	L-16-448	3.5 x 4.2	Northwest rear room, Structure XXVI.
	E-1-42		Rear room, Structure XXVII.
SOUTH GROUP	L-28-148	2.7 x 2.9	From debris at end of Structure X and Structure XI, Ball Court.
	S-2-11	4.6 x 2.6	From second terrace of Structure IV.
	L-28-144	4 x 4.2	From base of Structure IV.
	L-28-142	7.8 x 4.3	From debris between Structure IV and Structure III.
	S-7-3	4.5 x 2.7	From ravine between Ball Court and Structure XXV, 80-120 cms. below surface.
	L-28-113	4.8 (entire height) x 2.4 x 1.3	From ravine between Ball Court and Structure XXV, 120-160 cms. below surface.
MISCELLANEOUS	L-28-143	4.7 x 4	Number lost in the fire.
	(24)	4 x 1.8 x 2	Number lost in the fire.



Type A

L-28-116



L-28-114



A-1



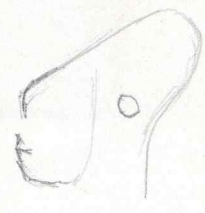
L-28-117



A-2



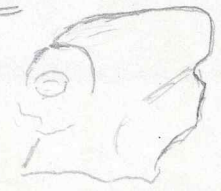
B-1



L-28-121



B-2

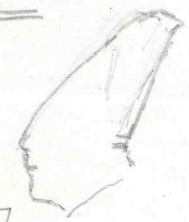


L-28-123

Type C



L-28-127



Type D



poor

L-17-380



Type E



very poor

L-28-135



Type E



L-28-136

	WEST GROUP	EAST GROUP	SOUTH GROUP	SOUTHEAST GROUP	MISC. GROUP	TOTAL	
TYPE A	10	1	19	7	9	46	57%
TYPE B	1	2	5	1	4	13	16%
TYPE C	3	1	1	2	2	9	11%
TYPE D	3					3	3%
TYPE E			2			2	2%
TYPE F	1	1	1		1	4	
	18	5	28	10	16	77	

FIBRINES - ANIMAL HEADS

ANIMAL HEADS

Few recognizable animal heads have been found. Two owls, (L-17-269), and (27), are moulded of buff clay; and two birds with broken beaks are modelled, (L-28-139) from fine clay, the eye a round applied pellet; (L-28-140) cruder, the eye an incised circle with a ring of dots punched around it. One crudely modelled fragment that may represent a duck has a flat, projecting bill and an eye made of an applied pellet with a hole punched in it (S-2-23). A dog's head (L-28-138), broken with a trace of stucco on it, has a collar that is moulded in one with the head in front, and continued in back by an applied fillet.

WEST GROUP	L-28-138	3.5 x 2.7 x 3.8	In the debris above the vault burial
	L-28-139	3.2 x 2 x 2.5	"
SOUTH GROUP	L-28-140	2.6 x 1.9 x 2.9	From the debris beside the stairway of Structure X, Ball Court, 30 cm s from surface.
	S-2-23		From between Structure IV and Structure III.
SOUTHEAST GROUP	L-17-269	2.5 x 2.9 x 2.5	From the upper level of Structure LXIII.
MISCELLANEOUS	(27)		Number lost in fire.

WHISTLES - HUMAN

HUMAN FIGURES.

^{TP} The only whistle that shows a complete human figure is small, moulded in one piece, with large earplugs applied to a Type B head. (L-16-894). The man, standing, wears an oblong neckbar, a loincloth, and has a circular depression 6 cms. in depth between the hands resting on his abdomen. This was presumably for inlay, and recalls the crude stone figures from the Highlands of Guatemala which Lothrop shows holding a disk in a similar position. The figurine was originally painted blue, then stuccoed in such a way as to suggest its having been discarded and used with sherds as foundation for stucco building decoration. There is an opening, 1 cm. square, in the bottom of the figurine, and an old break, under the stucco, where the whistle mouth-piece projected down at the back. There is a perforation through the head from side to side, and part of the back of the head has been broken away on the left where the hole comes through. The stucco covered this break also, and it looks as though the figurine had been made originally as a whistle, then rounded off at the bottom, and perforated at the top to hang as a charm around the neck or as an offering at a shrine. But boring a hole through baked clay was not very successful; the head was broken, and the figurine discarded.

^{TP} All the other human figurine whistles lack head, arms and feet. The most pretentious one (L-16-976) is the torso of a man, wearing a loincloth and a

short plain necklace from which hangs a celt-shaped pendant. A smaller one (L-28-108) is a plump torso, presumably human, though it may have had an animal head. Both this and a seated figure with a simple applied necklace looped around its throat (S-1-13), have an opening in the back but none through the whistle mouthpiece. Four more fragments from the East and West Groups are bases of similar actual or intended whistles.

WEST GROUP	L-16-894	6.7 x 2.8 x 2.8	Rear room of temple on Pyramid 27. <i>Structure XXVII</i>
SOUTH GROUP	L-16-976	12.5 x 11 x 9.4	Ball Court
	S-1-13	6.7 x 4.1 x 3.9	Ball Court. At end of Structures X and XI.
	L-28-108	5.6 x 3.6 x 3.3	In wash between Ball Court and Structure XXV, 80 to 120 cms. deep.

ANIMAL FIGURES.

Most prominent in this group are two partly standing owls (L-28-109) and (S-1-13). The former shows traces of blue paint; both are mould-made. Most interesting, however, is a small modelled whistle that seems to represent a double-headed bird (L-28-110), a type found as far south as Peru. Legs and beaks are broken off, but large pellets form the eyes, the mouthpiece serves as tail, and a projecting fold of clay suggests the wings. A smiling raccon, standing, with ^{front} paws resting on his paunch (S-1-11) and a rabbit, seated with front paws on his knees (L-17-249) are mould-made.

The rabbit's ears and his neck pendant are applied, his toes indicated by parallel lines pushed in from the edge of his feet with a fairly sharp tool.

WEST GROUP	L-28-110	4.5 x 3.9 x 5.0	Acropolis
EAST GROUP	L-17-249	6.6 x 3.4 x 4.9	Rear Room of Structure XXVII.
SOUTH GROUP	S-1-11	6 x 3 x 3.7	At end of Structures X and XI, Ball Court
	S-1-13	6.7 x 4.5 x 4.4	"
	L-28-109	7.5 x 4.5 x 6.1	Near Structure IV.

MISCELLANY

MASKS.

Handily life size is it? &

The lower part of a mask of thick reddish clay that had once been painted red is life size, and shows mouth, chin, and half the nose (L-16-866), 10.6 x 12.5 x 2.2, the final measurement being the thickness of the mask. This was found above the terrace floor, near the stairway of Structure XLIII.

VESSEL PARTS:

EFFIGY LID

In the South Ball Court on top of Structure X was found a head, hollow, and smoothly finished inside and around the bottom, probably the lid to a miniature jar representing a man's body, a combination that is found in Plumbate Ware and in the pottery of the Highlands of Guatemala. This head (L-28-134) 4.7 x 5.7 x 4.2, is of clay that fires to a light brown, the Type A face is finely moulded, with applied ears and earplugs, large crescent-shaped labrets at either side of the mouth, and a headdress that has a pleated fold

around the face, and rises to a crest behind.

EFFIGY LEGS.

?
? Two probable vessel legs from the Group are rounded at the end, on the face, a jaguar figure with bent arms and a long necklace (L-10.8 x 3.6 x 3. They are mould-made, of very coarsely tempered clay, some pieces of quartz being .5 cms long.

MOULDS.

^{TR} A figurine mould, complete except for the head, was found on the steps of Structure III. It shows a woman, wearing a necklace and bracelet of oblong links, seated with her hands on her knees, and measures 8 x 7. The thickness of the mould varies from 1 to 1.5 cms. (L-28-152).

^A A fragment, 5.2 x 4.2 x 1.3, its number lost in the fire, bears an intaglio feather design, and seems to be the squared end of a mould for decoration to be applied to a figurine or a vessel.

SPINDLE WHORLS.

Three of these are undecorated, but conventional in shape, the fourth (S-2-17) is a disk cut from a Porous Gray vessel, with a hole through the centre.

SOUTH GROUP	L-28-158	3 x 1	From the debris at the end of Structure X and Structure XI, Ball Court.
	S-2-17	5 x .5	From the debris between Structure IV and Structure III.
SOUTHEAST GROUP	L-17-219	2.5 x 8	West part of room A, Structure LXIII.
MISCELLANEOUS	L-17-385	2. x 1.1	

DISKS.

A number of disks cut from pottery vessels were found, as well as two modelled into the shape of tiny dishes. One of these, (L-28-153) like a flat-rimmed dish with a hole in the flat base, had a "float" surface. It is a shape often found in jadeite, and was probably the back part of an earplug often illustrated on hieroglyph heads, as for instance, one form of the head variant for the numeral 1, where a round or oval bead projects from such a frame. It would seem to be a conventionalization of a flower and its stamen. The other modelled disk (L-28-157 a) is crudely convex on one side, with a concavity on the other just the size to receive a small disk, flat on one side, convex on the other (L-28-157 b), that was found with it. They show signs of having been fastened together, and may have been another type of conventionalized flower used in decoration.

A disk cut from a Polychrome vessel (L-28-154) has a hole near the rim ^{where it is} on ~~one~~ slightly flattened ^{on one} side, and has a shallow groove around the edge that deepens on the flattened side to cut into the bi-conical perforation. A possible amulet ^{it} has on both sides a rude graffiti, one of which could be taken to represent a person with his left arm stretched across his chest.

A large disk, cut from a Porous Gray vessel, (L-28-156) has on its inner surface a conical depression .5 cms in diameter, .2 cms deep, with eight similar depressions in a ring around it.

* Other disks, two of Orange Lacquer ware, (L-28-155)

(S-1-37), one of Black ware (S-1-45), one of Porous Gray (S-1-23) are merely more or less rounded pieces cut from the sides of vessels.

EAST GROUP	L-28-157a	4.5 x .7	North step, Structure X.
	L-28-157b	2.5 x .55	" "
SOUTH GROUP	L-28-153	3.5 x 1.3	From debris, between Structure IV and Structure III.
	L-28-154	3.4 x .7	From debris at end of Structure X and Structure XI, Ball Court
	L-28-156	6.8 x .9	From top of Structure X, north.
	S-1-45		"
	L-28-155	4.1 x .9	Southern playing field Ball Court
	S-1-23		"
	S-1-37		"

UNCLASSIFIED

Fragments of modelled, incised decoration from vessels or idols (L-28-164), (L-16-971), (L-17-357), (L-28-162), (L-28-160); a moulded fruit that may be a pineapple, (S-10-1); a pottery hand that is probably a jaguar claw, since the fingers are pointed curved under, and have no nails, with a hole in the palm, and a blackened surface that suggests an incensario (L-28-151); a small pestle of very coarse clay, for grinding condiments (L-28-167); a crude, roughly cylindrical stand, the top a socket 2 cms. deep (L-28-170); and an object that may be either a child's top or a very badly

worn figurine collar, made in the same way as L-16-34, (L-28-168); these are the miscellaneous pottery objects most possible of identification.

WEST GROUP	L-28-164	8 x 7 x 1.3	From terrace south-west of West plaza.
	L-28-167	8 x 4.5	Within 40 cms. of surface, terrace above burial vault.
	L-16-971	2.5 x 2.5 x 1	From debris around Structure LIX.
EAST GROUP	L-16-127	3.2 x 3.6 x .83	Rear room, Structure XXVII.
	L-28-162	3.1 x 3 x 1.2	In wash from East Plaza.
	L-28-151	4.2 x 3.5 x 2	From under floor of West room, Structure XXVII.
SOUTH GROUP	L-28-168	2.7 x 5	From debris beside stairway, Structure X, Ball Court.
	L.-28-170	4.5 x 3.6	From top of Structure X, northwest.
	S-10-1	3 x 1.8	From wash in ravine between the Ball Court and Structure XXV, within 40 cms. of surface.
MISCELLANEOUS	L-28-160	2 x .4	Number lost in the fire.
	L-17-357	2.1 x 3.9 x 1	From the river.

Summary of collection