

field # 0-13 cache #

E-1-(3-5) 0-13-1
 E-1-10 54 ✓
 E-1-11 4 ✓
 E-1-16 20
 E-1-17 21 ✓
 E-1-19 25
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 E-1-23 28
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 E-1-32 30
 E-1-33 31
 E-1-34 32
 E-1-36,36 33
 E-1-31 34
 E-1-39 35
 E-1-40 36 ✓
 E-1-42 37
 E-1-44 38
 E-1-46 39
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 E-1-57 43
 E-1-58 44
 E-1-60 45
 E-1-64 46
 E-1-68 52
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 E-1-92 48
 E-1-93 49
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 E-1-104 11
 E-1-107 12 ✓
 E-1-108 19
 E-1-109 13
 E-1-119 7 ✓
 E-1-120 8
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 E-1-122 6
 E-1-125 22
 E-1-133-34 5
 E-1-135-36 3
 E-1-137-38 2
 E-1-139 14
 E-1-140-41 15
 E-1-153 16
 E-1-151 24
 E-1-154 23
 E-1-155 18
 E-1-203-04 17
 E-1-145-50 55
 E-1-6 56

E-7-(2-4) 0-7-1 *OK*
 W-40-(11-13) 0-16-1 ✓
 W-1-40 J-1-1 ✓
 W-3-5 J-1-2 ✓
 W-3-2 J-1-3 *OK*
 W-4-10 J-3-1 *OK*
 W-4-2 2 ✓ *Butler*
 W-12-6-7 J-6-1 ✓
 W-12-15 2 - *check*
 W-12-16 3 *OK*
 W-12-17 4 ✓
 W-12-18 5 *OK*
 NE-4-(17-19) J-20-1 ✓
 NE-4-(113-14) 2 ✓
 W-5-(5,6) K-5-1 ✓
 W-6-21 2 ✓ *Butler*
 W-6-(6-8) 3 - *ch*
 W-6-(10-12)(11) 4 - *ch*
 W-5-145 5 ✓
 W-5-183 6 ✓
 W-5-219 7 - *ch*
 W-5-275 8 ✓
 S-2-55 R-3-1 ✓
 62-65 2 ✓
 S-21-(18-21) R-9-1 ✓
 S-21-(25-28) 2 *OK - see card*
 S-21-65 3 *OK*
 S-1-16 R-11-1 ✓ *sherdon Butler*
 S-1-18 2 *OK see card*
 S-1-19 3 ✓ *Butler*
 S-1-20 4 *OK - see card*
 S-1-24 5 " "
 S-1-40 6 *OK*
 S-1-(50-51) 7 *OK*
 S-18-(1-3) R-16-1 *OK*
 S-16-1 R-5-1 - *get references to head*
 S-5-(2-3) R-4-1 *OK*

L-88 455
456

ch 7-1067

9.59 ✓

10.54 ✓

12.00 ✓

Dr. Gilbert White
 Prof. for Univ. of Chicago
 Unesco: leader in water conservation
 Knows the ropes in general.
 How can we use this?
 (Mr. Hiram)

1-1-68
 1-1-70-80
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E-1-(3-5)	O-13-1
E-1-10	54
E-1-11	4
E-1-16	20
E-1-17	21
E-1-19	25
E-1-21	26
E-1-22	27
E-1-23	28
E-1-24	29
E-1-32	30
E-1-33	31
E-1-34	32
E-1-35,36	33
E-1-31	34
E-1-39	35
E-1-40	36
E-1-42	37
E-1-44	38
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E-1-119	7
E-1-120	8
E-1-121	9
E-1-122	6
E-1-125	22
E-1-133-34	5
E-1-135-36	3
E-1-137-38	2
E-1-139	14
E-1-140-41	15
E-1-153	16
E-1-151	24
E-1-154	23
E-1-155	18
E-1-203-04	17
E-1-145-50	55
E-1-6	56

E-7-(2-4)	O-7-1
W-40-(11-13)	O-16-1
W-1-40	J-1-1
W-3-5	J-1-2
W-3-2	J-1-3
W-4-10	J-3-1
W-4-2	2
W-12-6-7	J-6-1
W-12-15	2
W-12-16	3
W-12-17	4
W-12-18	5
NE-4-(17-19)	J-29-1
NE-4-(113-14)	2
W-5-(5,6)	K-5-1
W-6-21	2
W-6-(6-8)	3
W-6-(10-12)	4
W-5-145	5
W-5-183	6
W-5-219	7
W-5-275	8
S-2-55	R-3-1
62-65	2
S-21-(18-21)	R-9-1
S-21-(25-28)	2
S-21-65	3
S-1-16	R-11-1
S-1-18	2
S-1-19	3
S-1-20	4
S-1-24	5
S-1-40	6
S-1-(50-51)	7
S-18-(1-3)	R-16-1

Unlikely

Memo on O-13 Cache Stratigraphy.

The catalogue regularly omits precise information on levels because, I think, most caches were dug by workmen who did not understand its importance. However, such a record as "under the floor", in a horizontal position at the top of the pyramid, is a definite guarantee that the cache belongs with one the phases of the final period, i.e. O-13-1st-A, -B, or -A.

There were lateral extensions of the temple building and platform, at the front, in Phase A. The raising of floor levels here was so great that "Below floor" at the "north end of outer room" seems definite for placement of Caches O-13-20 and 21 in the latest Phase -A.

All others at the top of the pyramid had best be considered as in any one of the three phases of O-13-1st.

However, for special reasons ~~might~~ one might argue for a weak preference to Phase *C, the earliest, ~~as~~ for Caches O-13-15 and -55; and for *C or -B rather than *A in case of Cache O-13-17. See notes on these. I think it would be better to avoid such guessing unless something about these particular caches make special discussion worth while.

As to the two caches at the base, Cache O-13-1 was axial, below (plain) table Altar 5. We may argue typologically that this was ~~probably~~ probably not much earlier or later than the time-span covered by the four carved table altars. Thus one suspects that this cache belongs with the final O-13-1st period; no basis for choosing between phases.

Cache O-13-56 seems also to have been axial; it may well have been at the base of a stela on a block on the stairway - as at Str. K-5. The stela which probably belongs here is Stela 18 (See as restored on Map). Morley places this at 9.17.5.0.0? There is no style control, and very weak epigraphic evidence, but a quite late date makes sense in respect to local geographic distribution of monuments. I think this cache is more likely to be Phase -A than not; and very probably it belongs ~~with~~ with the O-13-1st sequence, not with anything earlier on the same axis.

LS

3380 * 25K0CE 218812' 6H1G4DEG6H1V 4
O M I A E R S I A O F B E N I G A L A V I A
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

LOCATION OF CACHES IN STRUCTURE O-13

Beneath Altar 5: Cache O-13-1

Behind Altar 5: Cache O-13-56

✓ Top of structure, under stairway about in center of fill: Caches O-13-4, O-13-54

✓ Beneath terrace floor: Caches O-13-2 and O-13-3

In rubble fill below rear wall at back of broad upper terrace: Cache O-13-5

In front of entrance of lower front rooms: Cache O-13-6 thru O-13-9

Beneath doorway of front room: Cache O-13-10 thru O-13-12

✓ Beneath east pillar of footway: Cache O-13-55

-C to -A ✓ Under floor of front room behind pier on right of left end front doorway: Cache O-13-17

Under floor of west front room: Caches O-13-18 and O-13-19

Below floor of north end of outer room: Caches O-13-20 and O-13-21

Below floor of central outer room: Cache O-13-13

In vestibule beneath southwest corner jamb of inner doorway: Cache O-13-15

~~In vestibule beneath southwest corner jamb of inner doorway: Cache O-13-15~~

Under floor of room B: Cache O-13-22

Under floor of rear room: Caches O-13-23 thru O-13-53

*Phase
return*

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Caches

O-13-4, -54 Top of Structure, under stairway, about in center of fill.

Must be O-13-1st; cannot say which phase (C, B or A)

O-13-2, -3 Beneath terrace floor.

Almost certainly same as above (O-13-1st-C, -B, or -A),
("terrace" was used for various terrace tops, but
undoubtedly here means the pyramid top)

"Center of fill" is ambiguous. If it means about half way
in on the front-rear axis, as seems implied by use of
term "fill", this fill presumably dates from O-13-1st-C;
Assuming this, and no later penetration of it, we have
a certain probability for Phase C, the earliest of the
O-13-1st sequence.

Conclusion: O-13-1st, probably O-13-1st-C.

O-13-5 In rubble fill below rear wall at back of broad upper terrace.

Surely O-13-1st-C, -B, or -A.

~~Probably Phase C~~

~~Exists in the Phase C wall~~

Too ambiguous to be sure of what wall is referred to. Walls
were certainly constructed in ~~all phases~~ all phases.

O-13-6 to -9 In front of entrance of lower from rooms,

If pluralization of "rooms" is correct, this must mean in
area of the platform stairway; "front" connotes this also,
though the single middle room was lower than the rear one
in the final period. But the stairway was added to laterally
in Phase A.

O-13-1st-C, -B or -A

O-13-10 to -12 Beneath floorway of front room.

Presumably one of the 5 doorways of the long front gallery.

This was extended in Phase A. New building in Phase -B.

O-13-1st-C, -B, or -A.

O-13-~~155~~

Beneath east pillar of doorway.

"Pillar" undoubtedly refers to pier in the front facade of the building.

Apparently all four pier stood on Phase -C platform construction; They apparently date from Phase -B, with additions in ~~Phase~~ Phase B or in -A (or both).

~~Barring intrusive explanation~~

O-13-1st-C, -B, or -A. Perhaps a weak probability of Phase *C ; but it might have been intrusive and "dedicatory" under a Phase *B pier about to be erected, or under a Phase / -A addition to such a pier.

O-13-17

Under floor of front room behind pier on right of left end doorway.

See Cresson Notes, pp 36-25/26. This eliminates ambiguity - the building's left doorway, observer looking out from the room.

The position is such that we are very close to a Phase -A lateral addition, but probably still in Phase ~~xxxx~~ *C or -B. This is certain if all 5 piers date from the ~~xxx~~ -B phase.

O-13-1st-C, -B or -A.

If not intrusive, probably prior to -A, with weak probability of *C. Cp. Cache O-13-55. This one was about on long. axis of the room. Weakens the idea that O-13-55 was under a pier by intention, and not by coincidence. The cache is non-axial. Disturbed by supposed "landslide" and sinking of front facade.

O-13-18/-19

Under floor of West Front room.

This must refer to the "room" of Phase -A beyond the west pier and buttress behind it, part of which is labeled "Room F" in Wyer's 1931 plan. But a part of its floor may date back to *B or even -C.

O-13-1st-C, -B, or -A.

O-13-~~18~~

^{20/21} Below
Under floor of north end of outer room.

"Outer room" must mean the front room or gallery with 5 doorways, and its end is Phase -A. Its floor level was well above Phase -~~B~~ and -B construction at its end.

O-13-1st-A with very little question.

0-13-13 Below Floor of central outer room.

Amiguous;

0-13-1st-C, -B, or -A.

0-13-15+14 In vestibule beneath southwest corner jamb of inner doorway.

Could be under original or secondary jamb to rear room of temple. No data on level. Not ~~ax~~ axial. The jamb masonry could be either *B or -A. Possibility of "dedicatory" placement in such a position?

0-13-1st-C, -B or -A.

Perhaps weak probability for -C??

0-13-22 Under floor of Room B.

Wyer's plan shows Room B as the east half of the middle room, where there is a secondary bench which covers it entirely. No data on level. Construction of all phases in this area.

A search of notes, ~~1951~~ shows nothing for date of find (3-21-32) - level unknown.

~~0-13-1st-C, -B, -A~~
0-13-1st-C, -B, -A

0-13-23 to 53 Under floor of rear room.

Mill of all phases was present here; no data on levels unless this could be found in notes, and tied to the catalogue entries. Construction of all phases in this area.

0-13-1st-C, B or A.

Cache O-13-1, -56.

JAM summary of his notes indicate that Altar 5 was exposed and in use at time of abandonment:

placed before but no great distance from the O-13 stairway.

On the latter there was some evidence of a platform ~~secondary~~ ~~inferior to the stela~~ which might or might not have been secondary, and which presumably carried a stela. Cp. K-5 where such a platform, though on the basal platform stairway, definitely is secondary.

Though the altar eventually was before this platform and presumed stela, it is a table altar, like four others which were not grouped with stelae. It may have been here long before.

At least two floors in the vicinity were spotted; I do not think the record will permit saying which ~~first~~ ~~base~~ was the base surface (originally) for the altar.

Four of the five table-altars known were carved; it could be argued on typological grounds that this is an idea which has come in from ~~outside~~ outside, and that this one is probably not much earlier than the earliest of the carved ones (Altar 1, I think). On this basis, plus guess-dating of the O-13 sequence at the top, I suspect that this altar and Cache O-13-1 belongs with the O-13-1st phases.

If required to make a guess-date I would say 9.10.0.0.0

or after ??

I don't see how to extend the reasoning to O-13-56. Presumably it was on the same axis, but presumably this served through the whole pyramid sequence.

LS.

PN Archaeology: Architecture, Part 1, No. 1, Introduction (with map)

See map and pp29-30 under "Original Locations of Monuments".

We placed Stela 13 at the end (NW) of the line on the plaza; I suggested that ~~xxx~~ "it is believed to safe to reason from the indicated stela and altar positions", with noted exceptions not including Stela 13. A_g drawn, facing the line, we have St. 13,16,17.

This is not, however, any absolute certainty. It assumes that Stela 13 was moved quite a bit by Maler. If not, then it is fairly sure that Stela 13 was forward of 16 and 17.

Merley found it "a little in front (SW) of Stela 16" (1937-38, III, p. 238). This is confirmed by J.A.M.'s only photo of this area, more or less bushes (15539 - Field No. 39). Also by his resume of his notes:

"Stelae 13 and 14 were probably closely related as regards position and period. They lie in corresponding positions, 13 a little northwest of the the northwest stairway edge, 14 a little southeast of the southeast edge. The former, however, lies on the court at some distance, four or five meters from the feet of the pyramid, its feet toward the pyramid, while 14 lay on the slope of the terrace with its top closer and higher. Since both had been moved by Maler for photography, and probably also by Merley, their original position is uncertain."

Neither Maler or Merley say what was moved, or how much.

Italics in the above quote are mine. It seems to me to be almost certain that St. 13 did not stand on the ~~xxx~~ terrace flanking the stairway. It would not have been moved so far forward for photography. My placement in the line is, however, open to question - if it was moved no more than one would imagine was necessary, it was isolated in the sense of being forward of the line. No proper plan was made. Checking J.A.M.'s notes and the photo there is no reasonable doubt that Stelae 16 and 17 fell backward from in-line positions of the order of 5.00 m. forward of the base of the terrace slope; and Stela 13, as seen by J.A.M., had its butt end a meter or so forward of the Stela 16 butt.

The question remains, why did Maler think it fell from the top of the pyramid? His language does not jibe with a hypothetical dragging from a position on the slope.

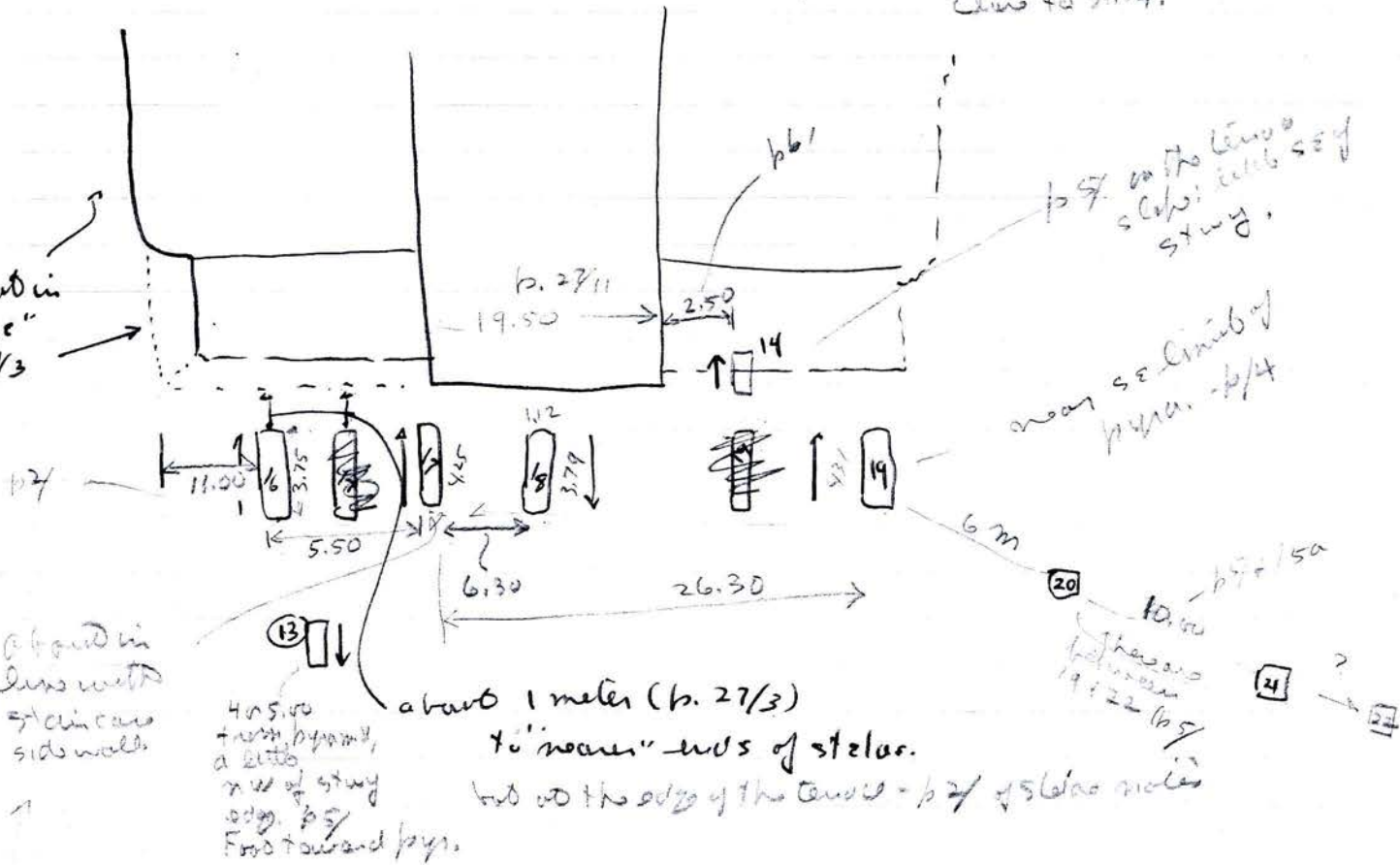
1950
390

See 'Altai's holes

b3 for 'columns'
1.25 high
(marked)
Close to st. 14.

N ←

"about in line"
b-27/3



about in line with stairs with side walls

Groups of number notes on Stalae:

Sculptured faces uppermost ✓

Top ~~turned~~ close to 'end of pyramid' in every case which could be very important

Certainly was turned around in recent years

∴ towers approximately in present position

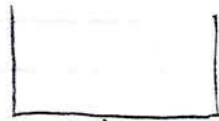
b.27

b.27 - st 18 about at center of staircase; perhaps been on lower steps of staircase b.37

b.1 - st 19 - considerable distance from the staircase.

b.21 - st 18 - large lower part is close to the stair way, differing from 16, 17 + 19. (Contradicts note on b.1).
Had been left to go by.

Altai's



9.50 - 8.00

Platform 1.90

"close to stairs: but some side of platform between altar + steps (b.37) based on lower steps 3.50 in width, about 7.00 in either side, mostly behind altar's heads of this altar + of st 18

Altai's
b.1

Further excavations were made in 1932 at the left or south-east front of the pyramid. A long wall paralleling the front face of the pyramid was found at about the line of the lowest steps of the staircase and therefore probably served as the retaining wall for the low broad left terrace. This wall ran far in the direction of structure P-7. ^{Probably} Near the staircase it was not found, having either fallen or been torn out unwittingly the previous year, but from about the position of the low southeast wall of the paved area it was followed ~~for~~ to a distance of about ^{33?} 15 m from the staircase edge.

(photo 32-M-22) Behind this wall was found the pure rock fill of the lower terrace.

The relationships of this wall, the southeast wall at right angles to it and bounding the paved area, and the paving, are of importance ~~in view of~~ as determining the sequences of building operations. The latter wall was low and rested on the paving; small stone and earth fill above it brought the level up to the plaza. The former wall is of masonry only above the top of the southeast wall, and rests on similar fill. Obviously, therefore, the wall retaining the terrace was not built until after the paving had been filled up to the higher level. This corroborates the evidence of the batter pyramid walls

which run under and behind the lower broad terrace in proving that this terrace was a later addition. The wall bounding the paving apparently runs under the terrace retaining wall, ~~and possibly ran for an undetermined distance, possibly also under the entire terrace.~~

The same is true of the paving slabs. This wall was probably the retaining wall of an earlier low terrace, not the most recent one, since it did not extend above the level of the plaza, being of about 50 cm height, its base about on the level of the top of the low wall bounding the paved area. It is of very good construction. It was observed for a distance of about 1.5 m to the northwest of the paved area boundary wall, but probably originally ran to the edge of the staircase.

At a distance of about 15 m. ^{s.e.?} from the staircase edge this wall breaks in an ~~an~~ inset of 60 cm and then continues again in a parallel direction. Since this is but slightly less than the distance estimated for the length of the northwestern low terrace on the other side of the staircase, this inset may be assumed to represent the corresponding position on this side of the pyramid. Beyond this point the wall is better made, and higher, extending up nearly to the present soil level. However, the masonry is of the

same height, about 50 cm., both top and bottom of the wall being about 25 cm higher beyond the inset than nearer the pyramid, though no step or ledge was found in the floor at the inset. The wall continues ~~for an unmeasured distance~~ ^{south?} towards the northeast and at an undetermined point changes to a long low staircase of several steps. This change occurred under a great heap of debris and tree trunks which it was not considered advisable to remove, but was more or less at a point about 21 m from the edge of the staircase of the pyramid. The lowest step of ~~the~~ staircase continuing the wall is a little further front than the wall. It continues for 12 m to a large tree ^{see?} beyond which point it is uncertain.

(Insert at earlier point)

The northeastern limit of the paved area and of the low wall bounding it on the southeast was found at a point about 30 cm behind the line of the lowest step of the pyramid and the front of the long wall ~~at right angles~~ parallel to it. The boundary was marked by a low line of small stones projecting about 5 cm above the level of the paving. The long wall above it ~~was not found~~ at this point, ~~but~~ had apparently ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~it~~ ~~has~~ been torn out, ~~or fallen,~~ but crossed over above the plaza boundary wall. Its front is about 55cm in front of the low ledge bounding the paved area to the northeast, further indication that it is of later age than the paved area and the wall and ledge bounding it.

During the 1932 excavations the lowest ^{battered} ~~batter~~ wall of the pyramid, at the rear of the low broad terrace, on the left or northeastern side, was further examined. It was not excavated to the edge of the staircase as this had been done in 1931 and it was later covered with debris from above. It runs ~~far~~ to the southeast, at which point there are no terraces above it, but the natural rock outcrop of the hill. At a distance of 14.80 m from the staircase edge it ended in a wall which runs at right angles towards the plaza. The extent of this terminal wall was not determined, as it was covered by a great pile of debris.

In front of this batter pyramid terrace wall a floor, probably that of the lower broad terrace, was found at a height of 1.40 m. above the floor of the plaza. This floor, with pure rock fill below it, slopes to a point about 2 m within the line of the lowest step of the pyramid staircase. It is doubtful if it ever extended further to the line of the lowest step, since no displaced fill was found beyond this point. But further to the southeast, beyond the line of the paved area and the wall bounding it, it extends further towards the court, to the long wall parallel with the lowest step of the pyramid staircase.

EAST GROUP PLAZA 1932

An excavation in the East Group Plaza not far from the foot of pyramid O-13 in 1932 revealed the fact that, at an occupation period earlier than the last, a large ^{rectangular} space at the foot of the pyramid had been completely paved with limestone slabs. This lay at a lower level and had been filled up with broken stone fill at a later period and given a new plaster surface. The extent of this paved section was ascertained, though very little of it was excavated, and it was found to be bounded by vertical walls and steps ~~with~~ with a level approximately the same as that of the later period beyond ~~it~~ them.

This paved section measures about m from northwest to southeast parallel with the front of the pyramid, and about m from northeast to southwest from the foot of the pyramid to the outer limit, thus covering an area of about sq. m. The paving seemed to be on about the level of the lowest steps of the pyramid but ~~it was~~ the relationship of the paving slabs and the pyramid steps was not determined. It is the presumption that when the depressed paved area was filled up, this fill covered several of the lowest steps and that the higher plastered floor met a higher step.

The outer limit, running northwest-southeast, relatively parallel to the front of the pyramid, was encountered at a distance

62 degrees west of north, of about 21.5 m from the lowest steps of the pyramid. ~~It/the~~ It may not be exactly parallel to the pyramid, as the length of the northwest wall was measured as 21 m, that of the southeast wall as ~~place first found, it consisted of a series of steps, of considerable~~ 22.6.

~~but unascertained width. probably steps existed also in the side walls, but none was found in the small sections excavated. At the junctions of these walls to west and to south there were no steps.~~

This southwest wall measured 30.5 m in length. It apparently consisted throughout its length of several steps, in contrast to the northwest and southeast walls which were apparently vertical though they probably contained steps that were not found, as only small sections of them were excavated. Certainly two, possibly three steps comprised the wall, the lower riser 20 to 25 cm high, the upper riser 15 to 20 cm. The tread between them was wide, 80 to 85 cm.

The northwest wall, which was excavated only at the junction point (photo 32-M-20), is about 40 cm high and well built, ~~of~~ at this point, of three courses of well-selected blocks. The lower course stops at the lower step riser of the southwest wall, the upper two courses presumably stop at the upper riser. The lower slopes of the pyramid at the northwest side were covered by debris when this wall

was found, and it was impossible to determine its relationship to the pyramid, ~~but it was found about 8 m southeast of the point calculated on the basis of the position of the southeast boundary wall. The paved section therefore seems to be eccentric as regards the pyramid, extending further southeast than northwest.~~

The southeast wall is not a wall through^{out} its length. Near the pyramid it is a low wall of poor masonry, but this disappears as one goes away from the pyramid until only a wall of broken rock fill remains. This is relatively straight and vertical, however, and follows the limit line of the paving flags, which is also relatively straight, projecting a few centimeters over the outer edge of the slab flags. This edge of the paving, in the rear sector, is about 1 to 2 m beyond, or southeast of, the poor masonry wall which bounds the paved section nearer the pyramid, but the nature of the connection between the two was not examined.

Close to the foot of the pyramid, this southeastern wall is about 7 m. southeast of the southeastern edge of the pyramid steps. As the staircase is about 19 m wide, the southwest wall of the paved area about 31 m. long, the paved area, if approximately rectangular and symmetrical, should extend 6 m to either side of the staircase.

This is within reasonable distance of the 7 m measured ~~at this side~~ with considerable room for error, ~~as the~~ since the side of the ~~steps~~ staircase was visible only at one point far up the pyramid slope, and we may reasonably posit that the northwest wall struck the base

of the pyramid at a corresponding point. This southeastern wall is
 its top
 poorly made, about 50-60 cm above the paved floor. The nearest
 point of prostrate stela 19 was 1.6 m. southeast of the edge of this
 wall, and therefore not on the fill over the paving. Stela 14 lay
 closer to the wall and closer to the pyramid, but it had been removed
 and the ground beneath it excavated in the search for lintel 1 before
 the wall was found. In the excavations in this region some chipped
 obsidian ceremonial objects and fragments of a light green stone
 were found, probably from a ceremonial cache either under a stela or
 fallen
 from the pyramid or temple. This low poor wall runs for about 4 m
 lowest
 outward from the line of steps of the pyramid and then seems to
 disappear without any sharp end. ~~The flag paving did not extend~~
~~beneath it~~ The slab paving extended under this wall which was
~~probably~~ built upon it, but how much further they extended was not
 ascertained; further excavations in this direction were impossible
 because a causeway for the wheelbarrows had to be maintained.

The paving was of limestone slabs of many sizes, none cut or with straight faces, yet so well set together that interstices are small. At present many have been forced out of position but originally the surface was doubtless level. They were uncovered in only a few spots, along the walls and in holes made in the search for the latter, but presumably the entire space enclosed by the walls was paved. The paving was broken through in one place, and the slabs were found to average 10 cm in thickness. Beneath the slabs a fill of broken stone was found, but the general appearance was far different from the nature of the fill above the slabs. Immediately below them is a thick layer of red clay, then some mixed gravel, the two apparently forming a bed for the slabs, and beneath this broken rock fill ~~mixed with red clay~~ with a little red clay which probably fell from above. The general red appearance differs markedly from the dark gray appearance of the fill above the slabs. No potsherds were recorded as having been found below the slabs. Bedrock was struck at a depth of 70 cm below the base of the slabs, 80 cm below their upper surfaces, and 50 cm below the top of the rock fill. No humus overlies the bedrock, but red clay, possibly fallen from above. This would seem to indicate that the rock was to some extent leveled off, the red clay brought from some distance.

When the depressed paved area was filled up in order to form the later broader level floor of the plaza, this was raised considerably above the level of the top of the walls which bounded the paved area. It is presumed that, at the tops of these walls, beyond the paved area, there was originally a plaza floor of approximately the area of the plaza at present, but no excavations at this level were made, and no evidence of this floor was seen along the walls at their tops. ~~My recollection is that~~ The entire plaza,

wherever dug into, was underlaid by pure rock fill. One excavation to the southeast of stela 19 revealed this rock fill but without paving beneath. Other excavations near stela 26, near altar 4, and between ~~//////////The rock fill above the paving consisted of larger lumps~~ altars 4 and 5 gave similar results, the fill having a depth of 1.40 m.

The rock fill above the paving consisted of larger lumps at the base and smaller stones, probably the bed for the upper floor, above, all filled with earth. An excavation near the center of the area showed this fill to be 75 cm in thickness. Near the southeastern wall the depth was 55 to 70 cm, and in the western junction corner about 1 m, the top of the northwestern wall being about 55 cm below the present soil level. Some of this variation is probably due to irregularities of deposition and erosion of the present surface since the abandonment of the site.

Near the eastern corner of the paved area, with their proximate edges about 1 m. from the southeast wall and the northeastern limit were found several large rectangular blocks with flat faces. Their purpose may have been to brace one of the stelae.

PN Archaeology: Architecture, Part 1, No. 1, Introduction (with map)

See map and pp29-30 under "Original Locations of Monuments".

We placed Stela 13 at the end (NW) of the line on the plaza; I suggested that ~~xxx~~ "it is believed to be safe to reason from the indicated stela and altar positions", with noted exceptions not including Stela 13. A_g drawn, facing the line, we have St. 13,16,17.

This is not, however, any absolute certainty. It assumes that Stela 13 was moved quite a bit by Maler. If not, then it is fairly sure that Stela 13 was forward of 16 and 17.

Merley found it "a little in front (SW) of Stela 16" (1937-38, III, p. 238). This is confirmed by J.A.M.'s only photo of this area, more or less bushes (15539 - Field No. 39). Also by his resume of his notes:

"Stelae 13 and 14 were probably closely related as regards position and period. They lie in corresponding positions, 13 a little northwest of the the northwest stairway edge, 14 a little southeast of the southeast edge. The former, however, lies on the court at some distance, four or five meters from the feet of the pyramid, its feet toward the pyramid, while 14 lay on the slope of the terrace with its top closer and higher. Since both had been moved by Maler for photography, and probably also by Merley, their original position is uncertain."

Neither Maler or Merley say what was moved, or how much.

Italics in the above quote are mine. It seems to me to be almost certain that St. 13 did not stand on the ~~xxxx~~ terrace flanking the stairway. It would not have been moved so far forward for photography. My placement in the line is, however, open to question - if it was moved no more than one would imagine was necessary, it was isolated in the sense of being forward of the line. No proper plan was made. Checking J.A.M.'s notes and the photo there is no reasonable doubt that Stelae 16 and 17 fell backward from in-line positions of the order of 5.00 m. forward of the base of the terrace slope; and Stela 13, as seen by J.A.M., had its butt end a meter or so forward of the Stela 16 butt.

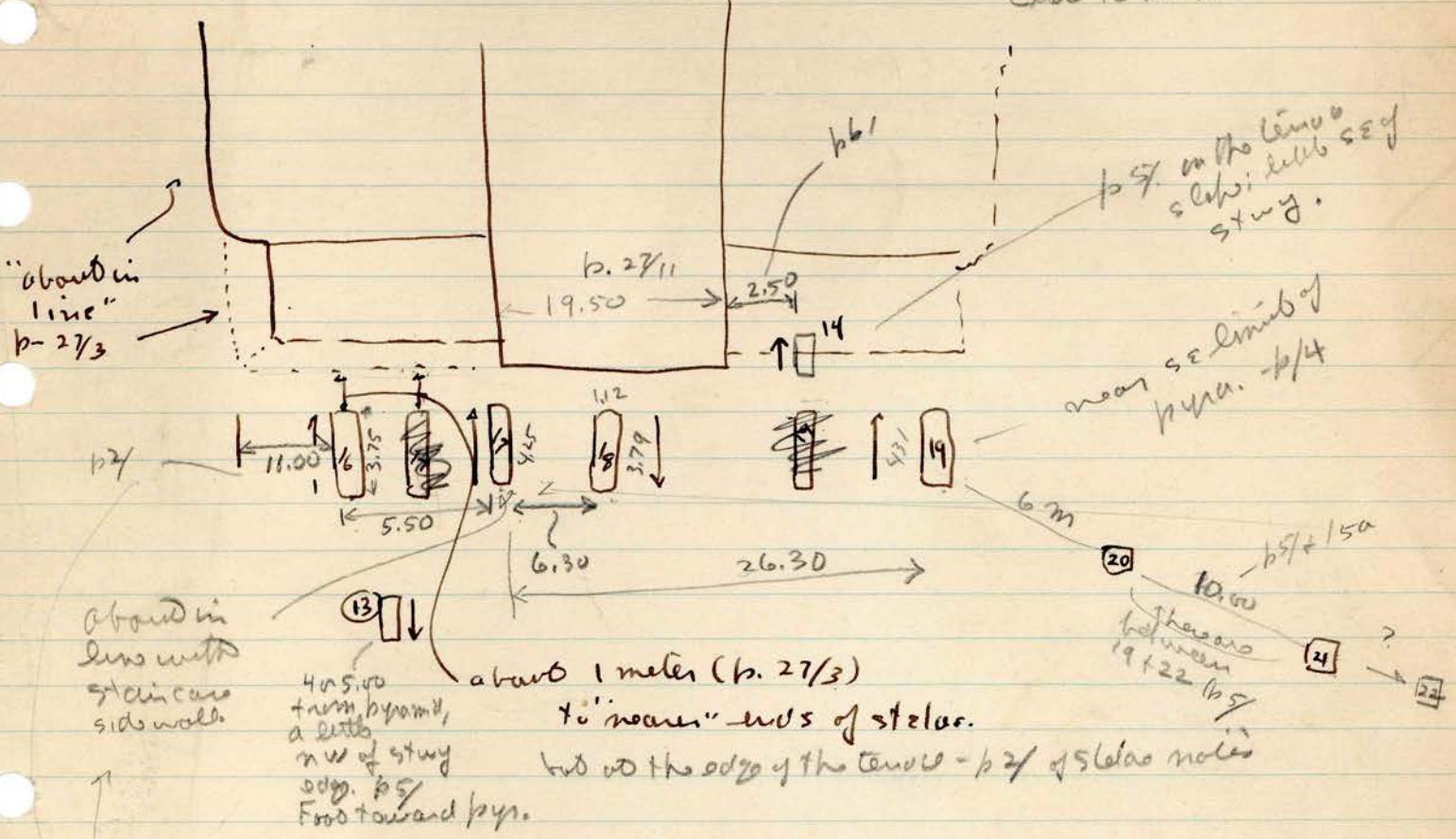
The question remains, why did Maler think it fell from the top of the pyramid? His language does not jibe with a hypothetical dragging from a position on the slope.

1950
390

See 'Altar's hole

b3 for 'column,
1.25 high
(imposed)
Close to st. 14.

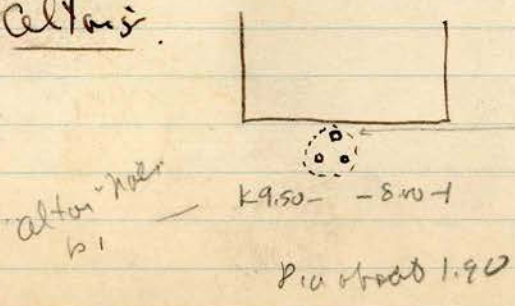
N ←



Group of number notes on stela:

Sculptural faces uppermost 1/
 Top ~~lowest~~ close to "road of pyramid" in every case which could be visible
 Certainly not turned around in recent years
 ∴ Base approximately in present position
 b.2/ - st 18 about at center of staircase; may have been on lower steps of staircase to 3/1
 b1 - st 19 - considerable distance from the staircase.
 b/1 - st 18 - large lower piece is closer to the stair way, differing from 16, 17 + 19. (Centrodick's note on b1) Had height of 70 cm to go by.

Altar:



"close to stairs; but some sort of platform between altar + steps (b3/1) built on lower steps 3.50m width, about 7.00m either side, horizontally behind altar. Center of stuy was between voices heard of this altar + of stela 18"

East Group

Stelae at base of pyramid XXVII.

0-13

At and near the base of pyramid XXVII lie ten fallen stelae, numbered by Maler 12 to 21. These differ ^{considerably} ~~somewhat~~ in position and quality, and obviously fall in several groups.

Four of these, 16 to 19, evidently form one group. They are all broken, very large, [^] almost entirely eroded, and lie on the court close to the foot of the pyramid, their axes at right angles to the steps of the stairway (Maler, p. 52, 58, 64). The sculptured faces lie uppermost, so eroded that only the general outlines at the most can be deciphered. Since Maler had ^{investigated} ~~examined~~ the under sides and found them to be either plain or entirely eroded, no further examination of these was made, but the glyphs on the sides were photographed. In every case which could be verified, the top of the stela lay close to the foot of the pyramid. They had certainly not been turned around in recent years, and so this position indicated that they had not originally stood on the terrace or on the lower steps of the pyramid, but rather on the court with their bases in approximately the present position.

The four stelae are not symmetrical as regards the pyramid,

16 being in front of the left terrace to the northwest of the great staircase, 17 about on the left line of the staircase, 18 in about the center of the staircase, and 19 in front of the right terrace at a considerable distance from the staircase.

Stela 16 lies in front of the terrace to the northwest of the central staircase, its further edge 11½ m. from the northwestern limit of the pyramid and the terrace, and 5.50 m. from the near edge of stela 17 which is approximately at the northwestern edge of the staircase. It measures 375 x 118 x 42 cm and is broken in at least eight pieces. The top lies at the foot of the terrace. On the upper face are traces of *bas-relief* sculpture. The sides are carved with glyphs which are still in relatively good preservation. On the northwest edge (photo 49) a panel of glyphs, somewhat eroded, is seen at the top. The central section is much broken but probably contained a human figure in low relief. A few large glyphs are seen at the bottom. The opposite side is apparently similar (photo 48). The upper third consists of a panel of glyphs, apparently two columns of five each, quite well preserved and legible. The central section, badly broken, shows

a human figure in profile low relief. Near the base there are traces of a few glyphs.

The next stela, 17, lies in similar position opposite the northwestern side of the staircase. It is of equal size, about 425 X 112 X 35, broken in six large and several small fragments. The original length was probably about 410 cm. It lies at a distance of about 435 cm southeast of the proximate edge of stela 16. The upper face probably originally was carved but this is now entirely eroded. Each side face probably contained one long panel of two columns of glyphs; those on the northwest side ~~are~~ (photo 50) are relatively well preserved and legible, those to the southeast side (photo 51) rather badly eroded.

Stela 18 is in a slightly different condition from the others, being broken in three large pieces whose position bear no relation to the pyramid. These pieces lie relatively in front of the center of the staircase. This condition suggests that it may not have stood on the court like stelae 16, 17 and 19, but may have stood on the lower steps of the staircase. Its proximate edge lies at a distance of 6.30 m. from the proximate edge of stela 17. The width is 110 cm., the thickness cm. The upper piece is

86 cm long, the central piece 83 cm., the large lower part 210 cm., a total of 379 cm for the stela. The large lower section lies closer to the stairway, differing in this respect from stelae 16, 17 and 19. The upper surface shows traces of a human figure in high relief, the margin raised. On each narrow side are two columns of hieroglyphs, running very close to the base.

Stela 19 lies like 16 and 17 at right angles to the steps of the stairway, its base closest to the pyramid. It is, however, at a considerable distance from the others, near the southeastern limit of the pyramid, its proximate edge about 26.30 m. from the proximate edge of stela 17. It is in two large and four small pieces, and apparently measured 431 cm in length, 140 in width and 30 to 36 cm in thickness. There are eroded traces of carving on the upper surface; these are most definite on the four pieces closest to the foot of the pyramid where they are seen close to the edge of the stones indicating that, as in the case of stela 16 and 17, this is the top of the stela. The other (lower ?) end is hidden by the roots of a large tree. Very much eroded glyphs are seen on the narrow sides, beginning about 40 cm from the further end (base ?) and continuing for an indefinite distance (Photos 65,66).

Stelae 20 and 21 are small, ~~and~~ much broken and of uncertain character. They lie further out in the court and beyond the limits of the pyramid, between stelae 19 and 23. Stela 20 is in two pieces at a distance of about 6 m. from 19, and 21 is 10 m. further on.

Stelae 13 and 14 ~~are~~ ^{were} probably closely related as regards position and period. They lie in corresponding positions, 13 a little northwest of the northwest staircase edge, 14 a little southeast of the southeast edge. The former, however, lies on the court at ^{four or five meters,} some distance from the foot of the pyramid, its foot towards the pyramid, while 14 lay on the slope of the terrace with its top closer and higher. Since both had been moved by Maler for photographing, and probably also by Merley, their original position is uncertain. Both may have originally stood on the upper part of the pyramid. Stela 13 (Maler p. 62, Plate XVIII, 3; photos 46, 47) is one of the most artistic monuments in the entire Maya region and is extensively reproduced. It is, however, in poor condition and broken in three pieces with ~~several~~ parts missing. The principal figure is that of a god sowing corn. At present it measured about 180 x 90 x 37 cm,

Stela 20 is small and plain and may not be a real stela. It ~~is~~ ^{consists of} ~~two~~ ^{large} pieces at a distance of about 6 m from stela 19. The

larger piece is turned on edge and measures 165 cm in maximum length, 65 in width and 37 in thickness. One face is unevenly finished, the other face smooth and undecorated. The exposed edge may have had glyphs on it, but this is uncertain. The smaller stone which lies flat on the ground beside it may not be a piece of the same as it is 75 cm wide, 30 cm thick, and ~~about~~ 90 cm in maximum length. The exposed face may have been carved. The two side edges are relatively flat and may have contained glyphs; one end edge may have been flat, the other end edge is broken.

The stone called by Maler stela 21 lies at a distance of 10 m from 20. It is a very irregular piece, possibly a fragment of a stela. The maximum width is 98 cm. the maximum length 110 cm.

One edge is relatively straight and may have contained glyphs, but the other three edges are very irregular.

The upper face is much pitted and grooved and may have contained a relief carving; the lower face is very irregular. It lies very close to a small mound of uncertain nature.

being one of the smaller stelae, but its height was probably originally greater, the basal piece or pieces being probably missing. The narrow sides ~~with~~ contained glyphs, now badly eroded, probably in two columns.

Stela 14 is also one of the most artistic of Maya monuments and has also been extensively copied. It is the finest of four stelae at this site which represent a god seated in a niche and are therefore termed "Buddha figures". The others are stelae 25, 6 and 11. Being exactly dated, they ^{illustrate} ~~represent~~, probably for the first time in the history of art, the artistic development in the treatment of a single subject during definite periods of time. It is, moreover, very well preserved, consisting of a larger upper and a smaller lower piece. The left arm was missing in Maler's day, but pieces of the hand and wrist were found. In recent years pieces of the left border had broken away, but these were kept and taken to Philadelphia. In the first season's work (photos 172, 173) the larger fragment was packed and moved half way over the road where it was left because the onset of the rainy season made it impossible to move it further.

~~It lay about~~ Its proximate edge lay about 250 cm from the

southeastern limit of the staircase. It is cm long, 80 cm
wide, and cm thick. (photo 43). The sides are covered with two
columns of hieroglyphs which are well preserved on one of them
(photo 158).

Stelae 12 and 15 are probably the most artistic stelae at Piedras Negras if not in the entire Maya region. They were a symmetrical pair, placed high on pyramid XXVII, on the broad terrace below the temple and to either side of it, 15 to the northwest, 12 to the southeast. In each case the larger portion of the broken stela remains on the terrace, other fragments being found on the court~~s~~ below.

Stela 12 is probably the finest monument in the Maya region and has been frequently reproduced in many works upon Maya art. Maler (p. 60-62, Plate XXI) records its dimensions as about 4 m long, 103 cm. wide and 42 cm thick. The two lower fragments (photos 69) lay on the high terrace of the pyramid, the two upper parts on the low terrace at the foot (photo 160). These were boxed (photos 137, 159, 174 to 178) and transported over the road to San Jose on the river, destined for Philadelphia (photos 161, 162, 197 to 199).

Stela 15 is remarkable in that it presents probably the highest relief of any carving in the Maya empire with the exception of lintel 3. It represents a single figure, the elbows of which are undercut. The head and headdress had been broken off and fallen to the court below where the larger piece was found by Maler. The branching headdress he interpreted as a part of a reptile and he numbered it stela 15 (Maler, p. 64). Morley later found the torso on the slope of the pyramid, and also another fragment of containing glyphs the upper part on the court below. A protection was built around it during the excavations on the pyramid; otherwise it was left untouched (photo 182).

Altar 5, etc

At the base of the stairway to pyramid XXVII, approximately in the center and close to the lowest step, is another altar. This was discovered by Maler and numbered "Altar 5." ^(p. 64) The top is circular and broken in two pieces and it was supported on three cylindrical supports.

~~1661~~. Apparently neither top nor feet were carved. It lay about 9.50 m. from the northwest edge of the staircase, and about 8 m. from the southwest side (check these measurements with later data), the apparent center of the staircase being between the broken

? ~~1661~~ This rather large stretch is vacant of any monument. parts of stela 18 and this altar. It was almost entirely buried when first seen. The diameter of the top was rather hard to measure, the parts being separated and a small piece missing, but it was apparently about 190 cm., the thickness 26 cm. ^(photos 55, 117)

cylindrical
The outer two supports were approximately parallel with the steps of the staircase. One of them is in very good condition, the other much pitted; probably all were originally covered with stucco. The distance between them is about 62 cm. They are slightly barrel shaped and about 38 cm wide. The third support was close to the steps at a distance of 65 to 70 cm from the others. It was of the same barrel shape, 70 cm long and 40 cm maximum width. These supports rested on small stone slabs close to the level of the original court.

beneath
Excavation in the center of this altar revealed a ceremonial cache of objects at a very slight depth, almost equal to the base of the column supports. It consisted of the fragments of the pottery vessel in which they were interred, six fine chipped flint objects and five small chipped obsidian ones. (photo 211). These (field numbers Ev1-4 and 5) were sent to Guatemala. The potsherds found with this cache were apparently from several different vessels. Mainly they were of smooth red ware, but some were of coarse red ware with relatively thick rims, and a few of black ware.

The altar acted as a dam for the debris falling down the pyramid, and there was a heap behind it at the foot of the steps. In this heap, at slight depth, were found several excellent flint flaked and chipped knives, probably sacrificial knives (photo 222).

Close to stela 14, at the foot of the terrace, a ^{stone} column was found which was not mentioned by Maler. This is in two pieces, very much pitted and weathered. It is uncertain if it was ever

The larger ornamented. One section lay prostrate, the smaller part upright, but excavation indicated that this base was not in place and that the entire column had fallen from somewhere on the pyramid. The

total length of the two pieces is 138 cm; the width ^{about 55cm.} ~~13/1100/~~

The section seems slightly octagonal rather than circular. The larger part is deeply grooved in straight lines, but these are probably due to weathering in the natural cracks. The top is slightly convex.

The court in the neighborhood of altar 5 and stela 18 and the foot of the staircase, and probably throughout its entire extent, was finished with a plaster pavement. Several pavements, one over another, were found, some thin, others thicker with a layer of small stones^y between the two pavements. The debris accumulated over the pavement at the foot of the steps was not great, about 50 cm. Beneath the lowest floor was found typical "embotido" fill, lumps of limestone thrown in without filler, indicating that, in this sector at least, the level of the court had been raised artificially. Excavations made earlier by treasure hunters in the center of the court indicated the same.

Behind altar 5, and between it and the steps of the pyramid, excavations indicated that some sort of a platform had existed. It was dug away before its nature was determined, for it was built on the lower steps, its former presence being indicated by compact light clay dirt, evidently a plaster, in place of the

usual debris of dirt and stones. It was apparently built up of masonry upon the lower steps and extending out towards altar 5 for an uncertain distance. Apparently it was about 350 cm in width, and about 7 m from each end of the staircase, practically behind altar 5.

EAST GROUP

Altars 3 and 4

On the east court in front of pyramid XXVII, and at a considerable distance from it, stood two altars with thick flat stone tops and four stone supports. These were numbered by Maler altars 3 and 4.

Altar 3 (Maler p. 65, pl. VII, 3) stands at a distance of 25 m from the ~~edge~~ inner edge of stela 16 at the base of pyramid XXVII, and probably about 20 m from the nearest edge of the terrace of this pyramid. Its longer edges ~~are~~ relatively parallel to the front edge of this pyramid. The thick top ~~is~~ rectangular, about 193 to 197 cm long, 133 cm wide and 35 cm thick. (photos 71, 72) It is now broken in four pieces and was broken in Maler's time. The upper surface is irregular and indented but with no certain evidences of carving. The sides were originally carved with rectangular glyph blocks, probably two bands, but these are practically entirely eroded and probably unrecognizable by anyone. The four rectangular stone supports are perfectly plain, about 35 cm square in section, *about 54 cm in* and ~~of but slightly greater height~~. Excavation beneath it revealed nothing. Since it contains no carving of interest, the top was not taken off.

(Maler p. 65, pl. IX) photos 53, 54)

Altar 4 lies far out in the court, about 50 m from altar 3,

46 m. from the inner end of stela 19 at the foot of pyramid XXVII,
 and about opposite ^{its} ~~the~~ southeastern side. ~~of the site~~ It and altar
 3 are therefore not symmetrically placed with reference to this
 pyramid. Like altar 3, its long face is relatively parallel to
 the foot of the pyramid, the eastern face lying somewhere between
 20 and 24 degrees s.w. (Brunton).

The top is roughly rectangular but with all the edges and corners
 more rounded than in the case of the other altars. The top is
 broken ~~practically~~ more or less in half and was broken in Maler's day.
 The dimensions are about 200 by ¹⁶⁵ ~~170~~ cm and 35 cm thick. The upper
 surface is very irregular and pitted deeply and possibly was origina-
 ally carved in naturalistic shape. The side face facing ~~the~~ pyramid
 XXVII was carved with glyph blocks, apparently in two bands, but
 these are now much eroded and practically illegible. The opposite
 side, away from the pyramid is deeply notched in three places,
 dividing it into four ~~practically~~ projections of practically equal
 width; the line of fracture runs through the central notch. These
 three notches are connected ~~by~~ on the upper surface by grooves in
 a trefoil or trident shape, more or less as shown by Maler in figure

24, or possibly as shown in figure herewith (3/21)/23//

The central pair of these projections project 3 to 4 cm beyond the line of the outer flanking projections. The longer side faces ~~are~~ contain no glyphs but deep wide curvilinear grooves. It is ~~is~~ uncertain whether each face originally had two symmetrical grooves. On each face the groove nearest the face with glyphs is deep and plain, but the symmetrical grooves nearer the notched face are less certain. That on the northern face is apparently missing (photo 54), that on the southern face apparently present but less evident (photo 53). It is possible that these depicted the limbs and body of a very conventionalized animal, the notched face the head or tail.

The four supports are ^{practically} similar ^(though differing in some minor details) and all rather well preserved. _(are)

They are quasi-oval in shape and carved in high relief, probably to represent the head of one of the Maya deities, not a death's head as interpreted by Maler. They faced the four corners of the altar. At the bottom they are undercut ^{and all ~~but~~ except one has} ~~with~~ a short tenon of constricted cylindrical section at the base. This short tenon was probably interred, the bulk of the support above ground. They are of 85 cm average height, the tenon occupying the lower 10 cm., and about

50 cm. average width. The bottoms of the tenons are flat, but the tops of the supports are rounded. The altar top was cemented to them with plaster of excellent quality which is very hard and well preserved, hardly distinguishable in hardness from the stone. They rested on small flat stone slabs. They stood about 85 cm. apart, the adjacent surfaces, their centers being therefore about 135 cm apart.

The broken top was removed and assembled on the ground to permit the shipment of the supports. Excavation revealed nothing under it.

DATA FROM 1952 NOTES.

1/13. Floors and fill of s. front room differ at two ends. Front wall similar to that of n. room, hardly higher than floor of room, 30 cm. max near vestibule.

1/22. Floor at 70-75 beneath upper one. Rubble differs in two ends of room. Walls rested on this floor. (2)

2/70. Undulating level of floor with several layers about 1 m. below level of top of vestibule trench. (1) Wall x rests on this, but upper plaster layers turn up against it; floor extends under it. 2 layers, 8 cm apart. Lowest one under lowest block of medial wall, (x) 115 below top of vestibule wall, 50 below vestibule floor. Buttress built on higher floor (8 cm) which turns up along front of wall x in right angle.

3/2. Lower of two floor layers on vestibule upper floor ran under wall X

3/4-5. Walls of vestibule & wall x rest on rubble & do not extend below lower floor of vestibule. (These observations were made at edge of vestibule, and can be explained if abutment jambs were later built against former jambs of wall X. ~~Also sill is at/positioned/level~~ Also jambs, added later, would have been made wider than wall X further to sides in order to obliterate narrow space between wall x & buttress, the narrow space above the sill. Such jambs would have been desirable here in order to obliterate this narrow unesthetic space, hard to fill and face properly at vestibule edge. The points would easily have been missed, as wall X was destroyed practically to room level on both sides and on north side was covered by a pile of debris left to uphold the inner wall.)

3/41. Plan on this page seems to show sill at level of top of vestibule and upper floors of rooms. This impossible, but step is at inner edge of buttress, and uppermost vestibule floor ran over this step at least to outer edge of buttress. Important section data on this & next page, more on p.43, 44. On Wyer's plan, sill said to be about on level of top of vestibule and floors of rooms. So?

4/26. Valuable section data. Base of wall X about 65 below vestibule floor. Front of wall X 40 cm below rear of same wall. Important to p.30.

2/3/07, 70 31/4/2 - 9

PYRAMID AND TEMPLE XXVII

Ka

Pyramid XXVII with its crowning temple was obviously the principal structure of the east court and probably, at its apogee, the principal structure of the city, facing as it does, the east court and altars 3, 4 and 5. At its base were the monumental stelae 16, 17, 18 and 19, which must have been magnificent but are now entirely eroded. The beautiful stelae 13 and 14 which now lie at the base may originally have stood upon the pyramid, and stelae 12 and 15 certainly stood high up on the pyramid. These latter four are among the very finest of known Maya sculptures, and attest the importance of this temple. Moreover the three lintels from the temple are of exquisite art, lintel 3, found by the expedition, being certainly the finest known example of Maya sculpture.

The pyramid is not a homogeneous one, but rather the modification of a hill, against which it was built, the rear face ~~side~~ being much shorter than the front. The two sides are also not symmetrical, that to the left being broad and artificial, that to the right much narrower and modified by the adjacent slope of the hill. In general, the structure consists

terraced
of a pyramid with high batter walls and narrow terraces at the front and probably also at the left side. Up the front face runs a broad staircase which terminates at a broader terrace on which probably stood stelae 12 and 15. Above this are several smaller terraces crowned by the temple. The pyramid has no right ~~side~~ face, the front walls and terraces apparently ending at the slope of the hill, and the rear face is short.

At the base, the ~~front of the~~ pyramid measures about
m along the front which runs approximately 60 degrees
and therefore about parallel with the faces of altars 3 and 4,
west of north (?), the pyramid and ~~the~~ temple therefore
facing about 30 degrees east (?). The distance is uncertain,
inasmuch as the eastern limit is very indefinite, running into
the hill. The central staircase naturally extends out into the
court for a considerable distance beyond the original base of
the pyramid, but low terraces were added flanking it to left
and right, which extend out into the court for approximately
the same distance as the staircase. The terrace to the left
north
or ~~west~~ in ~~uncertain~~ well preserved, that to the right of
uncertain details.

The northwest corner of the lower terrace is well marked; from here it is 17.5 m. to the north edge of the staircase which is about 19 m wide. The ~~eastern~~ ^{southern} terrace was probably of about the same length, about 18 m. The northern terrace is 150 cm above the present level of the court, about high and 7 m wide. No terrace is found on the northern side of the pyramid, the north end of the front terrace being about on the line with this side of the pyramid, up which face no staircase was found. The edge of this terrace, which seemed to have no, or a very poor, retaining wall, lay at a distance of only about 1 m from the nearer ends of stelas 16 and 17 in the court. ~~An excavation was made~~

A trench was excavated in the corner where the ~~the~~ terrace met the wall of the staircase, by which it was determined that the terrace was a later addition, since the staircase wall and the pyramid wall continued down under the ~~the~~ terrace to the level of the plaza which was, in this part at least and presumably throughout, floored with plaster. This floor lay at a depth of 160 cm beneath the present top of the terrace, relatively flat, the plaster hard. The terrace was composed of dark earth to a ~~depth~~ height of about 35 cm at the base, a fill of rubble of large limestone lumps

without any dirt
of about 1 m thickness in the center, and on the surface a
layer of about 25 cm of earth without stones. Whether the ~~the~~
original upper surface of the terrace was higher or lower than
at present is uncertain.

In digging this trench through the terrace numerous pot-
sherds were encountered. No polychrome sherds were found, but
a few of polished black ware of fine paste. Many were of the
type found most commonly in the upper strata, of coarse red
ware with thick rims, rough surface and coarse paste. Also
there were many sherds of medium thick ware with relatively fine
paste and polished bright red surface, 8 mm to 12 mm thick,
possibly all parts of one vessel.

Behind the terrace was found the wall of the lower terrace
of the pyramid which extended down to court level. This is a
^abetter slope, but of a convex character, the lower part below
the terrace top being relatively vertical, the upper part at a
slope of about 63 degrees. Measured on the slope, the base of
the wall ~~was~~^{is} 185 (19) cm below the top of the terrace, and the
height to the first narrow terrace at present m, but must
have been originally at least 5 m. It is well made of relatively

rectangular stones but laid on a sloping angle so that their broad sides are at right angles to the slope of the wall.

Terrace b above this lower batter wall is about 120 cm in width. The wall above this terrace is also a sloping batter but is in good repair only at the base, the upper part being much destroyed. It does not extend below the level of this second terrace. The angle of the batter slope is apparently about the same as that of the lower wall. The upper part of this becomes a slope which has slightly less angle than that of the good batter walls beneath; possibly the outer facing has fallen away. At a height of about 6 m above the second terrace (?) the slope of the pyramid meets the slope of the staircase which is below at a higher level, and from this point up, the slopes of the pyramid and of the staircase are about equal at present, or before excavation. The main high terrace, on which stelae 12 and 15 apparently stood, is at a height of about 10 m above the ^{second} ~~base of the upper~~ terrace, and therefore about 15 m (?) above the level of the court. Excavations beneath the stairway, and on the pyramid slope south of the stairway indicated that there must have been another narrow terrace with batter wall

behind and above it, making three walls with two terraces between the court level and the broad upper terrace.

Excavations on this north side later proved this to be correct. An upper medial terrace was found at a height of about above the lower one. This is about 180 cm wide. At the back of this is a vertical wall about 90 cm high, surmounted by a sloping wall for about 240 cm. This batter wall is irregular and poorly made. Above this again is a better-made and nearly vertical wall for about 190 cm. At this point may have been a narrow terrace slightly below the level of the broad upper terrace. Apparently this wall had been covered with another wall with a uniformly sloping face, which had fallen or been torn out except at the edge of the staircase where it was seen to have projected out 40 cm beyond the top of the buried wall, and 75 cm beyond it at the base. The base of this wall, and the upper medial terrace is at the same level as the base of a high section of wall found beneath the staircase.

At the south side of the staircase, the lower broad terrace was much less preserved than at the north side, but the walls and terraces of the pyramid proper were much better preserved and illustrated the features much better than at the north side, so much so that some of the details on this side were used in drawing the section elevation shown on page , although this presumably represents the north side.

The lower broad terrace was presumably of the same width and height as at the north end. Behind it was found the lower batter wall of the pyramid which extended down behind and below the terrace but was not excavated to the bottom. Its height will be assumed to be identical with that to the north. At the top of this is a narrower terrace about 120 cm in width, and behind and above this another sloping batter wall. This is in poorer condition than that to the north, being bulging and fallen. This second sloping wall is about high, and at this height is another medial terrace about wide, with a third sloping wall above it at its back. As at the north side, this ~~the~~ third wall is a later addition, covering an earlier wall which was probably similar to that on the north side: an upper and a lower vertical section connected by a sloping wall.

Most of these batter walls were found also under the staircase, indicating that this was ~~added to the~~ built against the uniform terraced face. Under the stairs this upper batter wall is high and reaches very nearly, if not quite, to the broad terrace above. But to the south it is less regular and certain. Here the upper part of this wall had fallen or was torn out unwittingly by ~~the excavators, revealing other walls behind~~ or possibly never existed, which may have been of earlier construction, or a subsidiary terrace and wall.

The terrace at the base of this wall is about 175 cm wide, measured from the base of the sloping facing, which had a slope of about 65 degrees, but about 210 cm from the base of the ~~vertical~~ vertical section of the buried wall, making the horizontal distance between them ⁴⁵ ~~55~~ cm. The vertical section is 70 cm high, and at the top the horizontal difference between this and the sloping outer facing is 20 cm. The outer facing, which is very well preserved against the side staircase wall, measures 230 cm on its slope of about 65 degrees. Above the inner vertical wall, the inner wall consists of a slope of rude fill without masonry at about the same slope as the outer masonry wall.

Between the top of the 230 cm sloping wall and the broad terrace above, the features are rather equivocal and uncertain.

At the forward edge of this main terrace an excellent and almost vertical masonry wall ^{with slight batter} was found. At a depth of 70 cm a level terrace about 140 cm in width was uncovered. The rear wall, however, continues down behind this to a depth of at least 185 cm. The wall retaining the south side of the staircase at this highest point in the corner also continues to this same depth and is very well made and vertical. ^{The corner of junction of these two walls seems to be bonded, indicating that they are of contemporary construction.} At this depth is a good floor, probably originally plastered. The material which covered these walls was, however, not debris but intentional fill, containing no masonry blocks. ^{Rubble without earth fill like interiors of pyramids} The lower floor had evidently been filled up at least to the upper level at a distance of 70 cm below the main broad plaza. It may be an item of significance that the two fragments of the lower part of stela 12 lay, not on the broad terrace, but in front of it and about 75 cm below it, evidently on this lower terrace.

A vertical wall had evidently been built upon the lower floor in front of and covering the high wall retaining the broad terrace. Possibly it originally extended up to the upper level,

but the upper part was destroyed, either by falling or during excavation. It was not exactly parallel to the good wall behind it, being 85 cm in front of it at the edge of the staircase, and 1 m in front of it at a point 3 m south of the staircase wall. It was rudely built and the space between it and the rear wall had been filled with rubble. Its present maximum height is about 1 m above the top of the lower batter wall which is 260 cm in front of it, and 50 cm above the base of the wall behind it.

Apparently the last architectural aspect of these walls and terraces was thus. At the top of the sloping batter wall ^{230 cm} below, which covered the low vertical and sloping wall was a terrace 140 cm in width. At the back of this was another batter wall with a slope which covered 1 meter horizontally, and 170 cm vertically and at its top another terrace of 140 cm width ending at the retaining wall of the main terrace at 70 cm below the latter. It is possible, however, that the lower sloping batter wall was continued for about 185 cm more, 315 cm in all, and that the upper terrace was then about 280 cm wide, the medial terrace being eliminated. At an earlier period the medial terrace was wider, at least the 260 cm to the rude low

vertical wall mentioned above, and probably 3.60 m to the base of the wall retaining the main terrace. Except for the high rear wall and the retaining wall of the staircase, and the good sloping 2.30 m wall below, all the masonry in between is of poor quality.

The broad ascending front staircase must have been a magnificent feature of this pyramid, but was so eroded and covered by fallen debris that Maler reported (p.58) that "there was no trace of a front stairway". Few steps were found in position, even after excavation, and the number and nature of the steps, and their angle, is not certain. At the base it had a width of 19.50 m, the south end being about opposite the position of fallen stela 14. The cement floor of the court evidently ran to the base of the lowest step. Traces of six steps were here observed in a vertical rise of 160 cm and a horizontal recession of 190 cm, making the angle degrees. Above this, few steps and no terraces were noted until the broad terrace above was reached. The angle of the steps as a whole seemed to be about 30 degrees. (See diagrams pp 3/26, 13,

~~At the north end, a fine high well-made wall retains the~~

During the 1932 excavations the lower steps of the pyramid were uncovered in the center. The individual steps were much destroyed but their general relationship easily followed. The total rise of nine steps is 2.6 m, giving an average height of 29 cm per step. The recession in this distance is 3.6 m, an average of 40 cm per tread, the angle therefore being about $\frac{72}{32}$ percent or 33 degrees.

Each riser consists of one large block.

The photographs of these were lost in the fire, and the steps had again been covered before new ones could be made

At the north end, a fine high well-made wall retains the

staircase, projecting out from the batter walls of the pyramid and extending below the lower broad terrace, which was built against it, to the level of the court. At the front of this terrace the top of the staircase immediately above is at a height of 160 ~~cm~~ m above the court level, and at the foot of the lowermost batter wall 4.10 m, about 5 m to the top of the debris. At the edge of the second terrace the steps are at a height of about 3.50 m directly above it.

Although no excavation was made here under the steps, the nature of the side wall indicated what was later verified further up on the staircase, that the entire front of the pyramid was formerly terraced and the staircase was layer built upon and against these terraces and batter walls. As far up as the ~~level~~ top of the lower batter wall, at the first narrow terrace, the side wall of the staircase is very well built, with relatively even and straight-faced stone blocks, but at a slightly higher level than this terrace, the face becomes far less regular, and possibly not of masonry, although not fallen debris. It was probably originally at the same level as the terrace outside, the upper tiers of which had probably fallen away. (See diagram 3/44). Further in,

and possibly continuous with these of the pyramid to either side, but the lower part of the staircase was not excavated to ascertain this, nor was any wall completely followed across to make certain that it was continuous. Mr. Wyer, the engineer, believed, although he did not prove it, that the levels and slopes were not identical.

At the south side of the staircase, the upper batter wall beneath the staircase above referred to seemed to project a foot or so beyond the wall on the pyramid south of the staircase. Here it is about 4 m high, the slope the usual 65 degrees; the upper part is somewhat destroyed by the roots of a tree.

The broad high terrace A is the lowest important feature of the upper part of the pyramid. Stelae 12 and 15 certainly stood on this terrace, as ~~they~~ lay, when found, less than a meter below it. The terminal ends could not be accurately determined; the right end, beyond the two base fragments of stela 12, was terminated by the slope of the natural hill, while the left end, which probably ended at the right slope of the pyramid, was too eroded for accurate determination. It is, however, approximately of 35 m in length and 2 m in width to Stelae 12 and 15 were about 30 m apart. either side of the main staircase. The description of the pyramid has now brought us to this terrace.

In certain parts, especially to the ~~right~~^{left} of the staircase, the terrace floor is well cemented, but slightly sloping and of indeterminate width. About at this point lintel 3 was found, near the edge and close to the surface. At the far left end of the terrace, just about at the probable end of the retaining wall at the rear, which was disrupted and uncertain, are two small steps made of small slabs, ^{low} apparently leading up to a higher level. A similar feature may have obtained at the ~~left~~^{right} right end, beyond the end of the wall at the back. No steps were observed, but the level is raised by means of typical rubble fill to a level higher than that of the terrace further to the left.

to the left
 To the front of the terrace ~~north~~ of the staircase the features seemed to be slightly different from those to the right. At a distance of 170 cm in front of the base of the rear wall, the top of a poorly made ~~poor~~ vertical wall was found, evidently the inner lower retaining wall of the terrace. 130 cm beyond this a better made sloping wall was found, reaching to the same height. Both of these ~~about~~ at the right on the left side wall of the staircase. They are probably analogous to the two retaining walls found at the right of the terrace; in the latter case, however, the rear wall is good, high and ~~vertical~~ slightly sloping, the outer wall low, poor and vertical.

The central portion of this terrace was occupied by the staircase which was evidently built over the terrace and against the rear retaining wall. Few of the steps were left except at the front base. While excavating the fill under the staircase, in the approximate center and close to the rear wall, two ceremonial caches were found, close together. One was in a plain red pottery broken olla or large cup, and had a similar unbroken vessel placed above it as an inverted cover. It contained 3 chipped flints and 6 chipped obsidians, five ornaments of shell, ~~and~~ a part of a flint celt, and the two valves of a spiny red marine bivalve shell within which were three pieces of jade, including one well shaped and finished ear-ornament. The other cache was almost identical, but the pottery vessels were badly broken. Three jade objects, including an ear-ornament, ^{and a carved profile face,} were found in a similar bivalve; the other objects consisted of two chipped flints, three chipped obsidians, a broken end of a flint celt, three ornaments of pink shell, a small natural marine shell, and the snaky shell carapace (?) of a worm.

The width of the staircase between the good side retaining walls in front of the terrace is 18 m. Few of the steps remained except at the very front and all the fill was excavated. Later this terrace and the steps were entirely covered again by the debris from the excavations above.

In the center of the terrace at the front, several rows of steps were found and cleared. These extended above the level of the terrace and afforded the only certain proof of the existence of the staircase over the terrace. At the highest point there are five steps having a total height of 144 cm, respectively 32, 35, 23, 28 and 26 cm. The treads average 20 cm in width, making a very steep stairway, about 145 percent or degrees. At the base of these steps at the front is a ^{plastered} ~~plastered~~ terrace of uncertain width, at about the same height as the normal terrace level.

The side limits of the staircase over and above the terrace are very indefinite, and give the effect of having been altered at different periods of occupation. At both sides ~~several~~ traces of several side terminal walls are found. Some of these may be explained as the ^{side} bases of steps by which the main staircase was reached from the terrace at either side.

At the left, three terminal side walls were found, at the right only two. Symmetry indicated, however, that the outermost wall to the right had been entirely destroyed or unwittingly torn out. The outermost wall to the left was on a line with the outer wide wall of the staircase in front of the terrace; its distance from the corresponding missing wall on the right was therefore about 18 m. This left wall was a low and poor one, of 65 cm maximum height, and retained a low uneven cemented platform on the same level as the lower ledge of the rear wall at the back of the terrace. No wall was found at the front of this little platform, and its width from back to front is uncertain. The wall at the rear continued behind and below it.

This platform is 170 long, and terminates at the right in a higher wall, relatively well made. This was evidently the true side wall of the staircase, at least at the latest period of occupation, since the steps are visible at the front between this and the next wall to the right. At the right side of the broad terrace, this is the first wall discovered, low and almost destroyed, but with the steps showing here also in front of it (photo 153). The distance between these walls to right and left, the width of the stairway over the terrace, is 14.90 m.

At either side, within these, are other walls, possibly the sides
of an earlier and narrower staircase, about 180 cm further in,
the distance between them, the width of the narrower staircase,
being 11.40 m. To both sides ^{these walls are} ~~these walls~~ are high and visible
~~the maximum height of that at the left being~~ but not of good masonry,
against the rear wall, At the right the space between the two
side walls was excavated, but at the left it was not.

The retaining wall at the rear of the broad terrace is
of technical and artistic merit, well made of good masonry
and ornamented with niches and buttresses. Possibly it was
originally covered by painted stucco, many pieces of which
were found in the excavations. It had a slight slope or
batter, the terminal corners probably battered in both planes.
The right corner, ^{having} ~~been~~ covered by earth wash from above, was
well preserved, but the left corner, being high, was much
destroyed and uncertain. However, a well made lower corner
stone was found there, apparently in approximately original
position. At the right corner, the two lower ~~of~~ corner
stones were found, the upper one above, slightly behind, and

slightly smaller than, the lower. They are perfectly shaped in the quadrant of a circle.

The wall is straight for a distance of about 5 m to the left of this corner, running about _____, and is here modified by a projecting buttress. This stretch consists of a lower ledge, a recessed band, and an upper sloping face. The lower ledge consists of two tiers of large, regular stone blocks, about 30 cm high, and 10 cm wide. The recessed band behind and above it is 30 to 65 cm high on the slant. The upper projection is from 20 to 23 cm wide, so that the upper slope $\frac{1}{6}$ projects beyond the line of the lower. Above this, the wall is in good condition for a considerable ~~distance~~ height, but the upper part is everywhere destroyed. Later measurements on the terrace next above, however, indicated that it was about _____ m high. (plan '3/59

The projecting buttress at the left end of this stretch is 1.4 m wide and has the same slope as the rest of the wall, about _____ degrees. It projects 25 cm beyond the upper part of the wall and 40 cm beyond the lower ledge. Its right edge is 1 m to the left of the right edge of the staircase in front of the terrace. This staircase edge is ~~at~~ 4.10 m to the left of the right corner of the wall behind.

To the left of this buttress is a slight ^{niche} ~~inset~~ 65 cm wide, then another buttress 35 cm wide, and then plain wall. Neither the ^{niche} ~~inset~~ nor the recessed wall have the ornamental ledges of the long section of the wall to the right. They were apparently covered by the staircase over the terrace. The inner wall of this is 80 cm to the left of the left edge of the inner buttress; the outer ~~edge~~ side wall meets the rear wall at the inner or left edge of the outer or larger buttress. (plans p. 4/22, 23)/ The wall to the left, which continues under and behind the staircase, projects a little farther to the front than the wall to the right.

At the left side of the terrace the details are rather similar to those at the right, possibly better preserved at the stair edge, but more destroyed further to the left. The section between the outer and inner side walls of the staircase was not excavated or the inner buttress uncovered, but the outer wall met the ^{larger outer} buttress at about its inner edge, the same as at the right side.

(Measurements from s. corner, 4.10 to front edge of staircase, 5.00 to 1st buttress, 5.80 to outer ^{side} staircase wall, 7.65 to inner id., ca. 19. to inner n. side staircase wall, 20.90 to outer id., 21.80 to n. end buttress, 22.30 to front n. side staircase, 27.50 to n. corner.) 4.80 n. corner to front n. side staircase, 6.50 to outer side wall,

The buttress at the north side seems to project out further from the rear wall than that to the right, 55 to 60 cm, and is 85 cm wide. The outer side wall of the staircase is, as was presumably also originally the case at the ~~south/side~~ right side, is just at its right side and built against the rear wall. The inner wall is, as at the south side, built against the inner side of a smaller buttress. Two different types of masonry are found in this region, indicating different periods of construction.

The rear wall to the left of this point is very much fallen and lower than at the right of the terrace. The same lower ledge is clear, projecting out 12 to 15 cm., its top 40 cm above the terrace level, but the upper part is fallen. (plans 5/2, 3)

The two base fragments of stela 12 were found just in front of, and a few centimeters below, the terrace at the far right. ~~The~~ It may have stood originally on a small platform extending out at point. The two upper parts lay at the foot of the pyramid. The difficult work of photographing these four pieces and of combining them in one plate was admirably done by Maler (plate). This is certainly the finest and one of the largest stela at Piedras Ne and one of the most beautiful and famous in the Maya region. ~~I~~ calculated its size as . The relief is low, t

detail admirably carved. This stela fortunately fell to the lot of the University Museum, and was the only one which was able to be transported over the road before the onset of the rainy season. The four boxes containing the parts were taken through the rapid at San Jose in January, 1932, and arrived at ~~the~~ Philadelphia

Stela 15, in relatively the same position on the left side, a little in front of and below the terrace, may also have stood on a projecting platform. The torso was found in this position, the two upper fragments, consisting of the head and headdress, lay on the court at the base of the pyramid. The torso was not found until 19.. when , chief muleteer for Francisco Villanueva, found it during Morley's visit. Maler had, however, found the larger fragment of the headdress, which he considered to be a part of a serpent, and numbered Stela 15 (p.). It is a magnificent , containing the highest relief of any stela in the Maya region, the elbows being undercut. It lay about opposite the north corner of rear wall of the terrace.

Lintel 3 was found, face down, in three pieces, on the terrace near the rear wall, a little above and to the right of stela 15. It had been numbered by Maler who thought he could not afford the

to search for it. Morley had some men spend several days digging for it in 19... but without result, as he searched for it on the right side of the terrace. One small fragment, containing part of the initial series date was missing, and could not be found. Much of the high relief had also broken away. The lintel had evidently crashed down when the temple above fell and had come to rest, broken and badly damaged, on the terrace. The ^{damage} ~~utilization~~ of all the faces indicates, however, that it was purposely mutilated, doubtless before the temple fell. It is by all odds the finest piece of Maya sculpture known; a complete description of it will be published elsewhere. This, being of relatively light weight, was brought out on mule back to Philadelphia in July, 1931.

The wall at the rear of the broad terrace A was about 2 m high, the upper tiers gone almost everywhere. At its top it formed the retaining wall of another terrace, B, of about 120 cm width, relatively flat. At the rear of this is a low retaining wall of 40 to 50 cm height, at the front of a narrow terrace, C, 95 cm in width, at the back of which is the low terrace on which stood the front rooms of the temple itself. (plan 2/24)

The temple crowning the pyramid measured in exterior dimensions m in length from left to right, and m in width from in the central axis. back to front. The only entrances, five in number, are at the front.

The side walls are straight and unbroken, that on the right having been entirely excavated, that to the left uncertain as it was very much destroyed, that to the rear with a straight central section

m long, ending in short transverse walls of different lengths, flanked by rear walls at the sides which make two wings of lesser width than in the center of the building.

Before excavation, no trace of the temple could be seen except for a part of the rear wall in the center and on the left wing.

Maler/ (p.) mentioned a staircase ascending the rear wall to the roof; no evidence upon which such a deduction could be based was seen either before or after excavation.

The debris was extremely deep, in contrast to the small amount in structure 26, filling the rooms and covering the walls to a depth of over two meters. This great amount of debris, the thickness of the walls and the narrowness of the rooms, indicated that the masonry now fallen was considerable, and suggest that the temple carried a large and high roof-comb.

The central straight section of the rear wall is vertical and well constructed, perfectly straight for a distance of m. At either end of this there is a small inset niche about 24 cm long at the right, and cm at the left. It then continues, parallel to the central section but inset to this distance for a space of 3.10 m at the right, m at the left, making the total length of this almost straight wall m. It then terminates in ~~walls~~ a corner made by walls which run transversely for a distance of 1.80 at the right and m at the left. Beyond this, walls parallel with the rear wall continue the building 6 m further the the ^{right} ~~left~~, and further to the left to the side walls of the temple, making the total length 24 m.

In the present upper part of this wall, close to the slight insets on either side, there are breaks of uncertain nature; whether

orifices or falls due to points of weakness is uncertain. They are not perfectly symmetrical, that to the right being at ~~1/2~~ 65 cm to the right of the inset, that to the left just at the inset. Both, however, are about 50 cm inside of the terminal walls of the rear room of the temple, and may have been windows or other orifices; the sections of wall lining these breaks are relatively straight and vertical. They were too high for doorways, ^{traces of} and no steps were found beneath them.

Projecting ~~ledges~~ ^{slabs} at the highest sections of this wall indicate that it was decorated with a cornice of Palenque type. This was found in two places, one very much destroyed at the back near the right ~~angle~~, and one in better condition ^{right} on the ~~east~~ wing near the left end. The level of the latter is about ~~1/2~~ 50 cm below the former; whether this difference was due to the ~~sinking~~ of the rear wall at the right is uncertain but probable. The lower tier of slabs projects out for 12 to 15 cm beyond the wall, the tier above for half this distance, the next above being flush with the wall. Whether this feature was repeated above is uncertain, as the upper slabs may have been forced out.

(examine this again for more data; sketch 3/3)

At the base of the ~~1/2~~ vertical section of wall, 2.50 m below its ^{and 2.20 m below the cornice,} ~~the present maximum height~~ highest point, is a narrow ledge, 15 cm in width, well plastered. (sketch 2/67) This ledge turns the corner at

the slight inset, and continues along the rest of the rear wall to right and left. It again turns the angle and is found again at the base of the vertical walls which terminate the central section of the rearwall, as far as the angle beginning the wing. The outer angle of this ledge is rounded, and below it is a very sloping batter wall, well made and of better construction than the vertical wall. The large stone blocks composing it are laid horizontally but beveled on their outer faces. The corner stones are especially well made, their faces the quadrant of a circle, beveled. At the right, the rear wall was so deeply buried that the lower parts and the terraces on which it probably stood, were not excavated, but at the left corner, the details of the base of the wall and the lower terraces were carefully examined and will be described later.

The right section of the rear wall lacks the ledge and the lower batter section. The rear right corner is not well made. The right side wall is also of indifferent quality, and at present very low and much fallen, with a maximum height of 1.20 m. Its total length is about 7.50 *with horizontal courses of masonry* ~~6 (?) m.~~ The rear three meters is well preserved, but at about the middle point the courses are disrupted, *and sloping, the level of the rubble fill below also sloping.* and the front half is in poor condition; it appears to have sunk. *with a few level courses of masonry at the front end*
 base of the depression between the right slope of the pyramid
 The present saddle

and the natural hillside is not far below this; possibly the broad terrace ^A below originally continued on the right side of the temple, but if so it is buried deeply by wash from above. The right front corner of the side wall is about 1.75 m to the left of the well cut corner stone of terrace A below. The front limit of this right side wall is the low ledge just in front of the line of the pilasters forming the front of the temple.

At the rear left, the lower features are much less buried and more obvious. The ledge and the batter wall beneath it are clear. The blocks of the batter wall are well made, beveled to an angle of about 60 degrees on both sides of the rear left corner, the corner blocks being especially well cut. (Photo 114, sketch 2/68) Six superimposed blocks for the corner, with a total height of 105 cm, a recession from the vertical of 55 cm. At the base of this batter wall at the rear is a terrace of cm width which presumably continues along the entire rear of the building, deeply buried and unexcavated. Below its rear edge is another batter wall (sketch 5/74, 65) about high and wide from top to base, and at its base another terrace wide. This is limited at the rear by a low wall 50 cm. high. The total height of the substructures at the rear to the base of the vertical

wall of the building is therefore

27/31
Probably
~~possibly~~ all these sub-

structures continued along the entire rear of the temple; if so they are very deeply buried.

The narrow ledge and the ^{upper} batter wall beneath it continue around the corner to the face of the short inset wall, 2.30 m long. The batter wall is in very good condition here. At the inner corner it is much fallen, however. From this point the rear wall of the left

5.90 from the top of the batter wall wing continues for m, very much fallen and destroyed. It is quite different in construction, and probably a later addition. Like that at the right wing, it is poor, fallen, low, and lacks the ledge and batter of the central section. The debris shows that it had a minimum height of 3 m, but at present the vertical section of the wall is only 1.20 m. At the base of this straight section is a narrow ledge, about 15 cm wide, sloping ^{down} toward the left and suggesting that the entire end had sunk. Below this is another relatively vertical wall of 70 cm average height at the base of which is a broad terrace, apparently a continuation of the terrace B on which the temple stood.

Above and at the back of this terrace, against the good batter wall to the right, were found a number of horizontal slabs in the form of steps or ledges. Steps would have served no purpose here, and the purpose of these is problematical, unless they are the remnants of

the base of a wall built against the batter wall. The terrace which was noted at the back at the base of the batter wall is seen here also, but the slab "steps" extend both above and below this. to the level of the broad terrace. Below the batter wall the rear slabs project under it. The upper stones above the base of the batter wall project out about 70 cm, those at the base about 20 cm further. (sketch, p.2/69)

The narrower upper terrace is on the same level with the narrow ledge of the wall running to the left. These steps, if such they were, do not extend to the rear base of the batter wall, the upper tier being 2.20 m. long and stopping short 50 cm of the corner of the batter wall. The lower tiers, beneath the base of the batter wall, measure 1.67m length, with a definite straight rear limit. The ledge along the rear wall of the left wing ends at the step or tier of stones against the batter wall above its base, indicating that this long wall was built after these stones had been built against the batter wall.

The broad terrace B continues on the left side of the wing with the wall at its ^{back} ~~front~~ forming a right angle with the wall at the rear. This is the side wall of the building; like the right side wall, it is very much fallen, and could be followed, on the exterior, for only 3.30 m where it becomes completely disrupted. The significance of this feature, duplicated at the right, has already been noted, and will be

later commented upon. It seemed to have some batter, but this may be due to disruption. The width of the terrace is indefinite, as the upper part of the lower retaining wall is gone.

The base of the wall retaining this terrace B was found at a level about 1.75 m lower, both on the left and the rear, 1.50 m to the left of the side wall, and 2.40 m behind the rear wall. The corner is especially well marked with five superimposed well cut quadrant stones, closely resembling those at the right front corner of the retaining wall at the back of terrace A behind stela 12. Although little further excavating was done, it is likely that this wall was at the back of a terrace at the same level as terrace A. One similar corner stone was found at the left front, but none at the right rear. The height of these five corner stones is 75 cm; probably originally there were more carrying the wall to the full height of about 1.75 m. They are nearly vertical, with a slight batter, but the lowest one extends out for 15 cm, forming a ledge ^{of this width} which continues along the base of the wall in both directions. The wall was followed, in good condition, for 2.85 m towards the front, and is then ended by another buried wall running to the left for about m. It is likely that this was the side wall of a staircase which ascended the slope to the terrace B at the foot of the temple walls, but no traces of the steps

were found. This wall is nearly on a line with, but a trifle behind, the line of the ~~m~~égér wall of the wing of the building above.

From the fine corner stones, the low wall runs to the right for 5.30 m, ending against the wall of the lower "step" built across the upper terrace at the base of the batter wall. (sketches 3/65, 74) It is practically on a line with the base of the batter wall at the rear.

Below the upper broad terrace level this "step" wall is found to continue further to the rear beyond the line of the lowest rear wall just described for further, a total length of m.

At the rear end of this ^{deeply} another low buried batter wall runs to the right for a distance of 2.20 m, retaining the left portion of the terrace at the base of the fine batter wall at the rear of the building. It is well built, especially toward the right, with a plaster floor at its base, and is of 170 maximum height to the terrace. At the end of this 2.30 m stretch, it juts out toward the rear for about 20 cm, and then continues to the right, probably for the entire rear length of the

building, as has already been described. This central rear section of

the lower batter wall is not so high as that further to the left, how-

ever, as it is based on a plinth whose left edge is at the point where the two batter walls break and jut and stands 50 cm high above the base of the batter wall to the left. This basal plinth is about 70 cm wide.

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continues to the right, probably for the entire rear length of the

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the lower batter wall is not so high as that further to the left, how-

ever, as it is based on a plinth whose left edge is at the point where

the two batter walls break and jut and stands 50 cm high above the base

of the batter wall to the left. This basal plinth is about 70 cm wide.

This and the low batter wall rest on rubble fill. There may be a step on the upper terrace on the line of the left end of this plinth, and at the base of the upper batter wall.

The base of this plinth at the rear, the lowest point at the rear, is about 1.40 m higher than the base of the rear left corner stone of the substructure on terrace A. The present maximum height of the debris on the building is about 6.75 m above this lowest rear left corner of the substructure.

(Compare all these measurements with each other and with those on mss p. 27/30, 31, with sketches and photograph and Wyer's plan. Compare with terrace levels elsewhere and draw plan.)

МОНСЬОНЪ ИМПЕРАТОРА ПЪ
ДИРЕКЦИОНЪ ОУ ПЕНСИЛВАНИИ

УГДЕМЪ НАСОМЪ ПЪ О

МЪННЪ ПЪ
ЕДУАРДЪ ГИДСЕЛЪ

СТАТЪ ПЪВЪЛЪ ИМПЕРАТОРА ПЪ
ДИРЕКЦИОНЪ ОУ ПЕНСИЛВАНИИ
КРЕДИТОРЪ И СОСЪВЪТЕЛЪ

ИМПЕРАТОРА ПЪ
СОСТАВЪЛЪ СЪМЪНЪТЪ ОУ ПЕНСИЛВАНИИ
СЪОБЩЕНО ПЪ СЪОБЩЕНО ПЪ

СОСТАВЪЛЪ НАСЪ ИМПЕРАТОРА ПЪ
ДИРЕКЦИОНЪ ОУ ПЕНСИЛВАНИИ
ДИРЕКЦИОНЪ ОУ ПЕНСИЛВАНИИ

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COMMITTEE

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IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF THE HISTORICAL COMMISSIONS OF THE STATE FOUNDED 1802 INCORPORATED 1807

THE PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

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In general, the temple is built with massive walls and narrow long narrow rooms. The general plan consists of a rear room in the center with a narrow doorway in its front wall which leads into a central vestibule.

In the center, to either side of this vestibule, is another long narrow room in front of which is a long transverse wall which runs nearly the entire length of the building. In the wings, behind this long wall, ~~the~~ is a room at either end in the right rear and left rear, the latter divided into two rooms. In front of this long wall the entire front of the building has apparently sunk so that the ~~front~~ details are uncertain, but apparently there was a long hallway which connected with the central rooms only by the front central vestibule, and with the rear wing rooms by passageways along the side walls.

At the front, the building was supported by six pilasters with five entrances between them. These are the only entrances which could have possessed lintels, and the three beautiful known ^{stone} lintels from this temple doubtless came from above these entrances. Whether the other two entrances possessed plain or wooden lintels, or whether two other artistically carved lintels once existed and have been entirely eroded, broken or carried off, probably never will be known.

(Detailed description of temple 27 from back to front, since excavation proceeded in this direction. Probably had better be reversed in finished monograph.

The rear room measured at the base 7.25 m in length by 1.10 m in width. 90 to 100 cm

Both the rear and front walls, the rear wall being also the rear wall of the building, are sloping toward the front and very much fallen. The rear wall had to be braced to permit excavation, and such of it fell immediately after the braces were removed for photographing (photo 193). ^{2??} This wall was very thick, about 80 cm. The faces were of good masonry construction, but the interior filled with rubble and so that in places where the facing had fallen, the wall was dug out unintentionally. The maximum height above the upper floor was over 3 m.

Near the floor and under the debris, the walls were well plastered, especially at the back. The room must have been very high, for even at the highest point of the walls, no corbelling for the arch above was noticed.

The debris which filled the room was full of large stones and flat ^{large, thin,} capstones. Near the center of the room against the front wall were a number of large thick slabs, piled up in flat position, but doubtless fallen from the roof.

The plaster on the floor and on the walls immediately above the floor was very black and sooty, and the earth for several centimeters above the floor was also very black and without fallen debris, indicating a long accumulation of soot and charcoal from fires. The plaster of

locking notes
80?

note

the upper floor had disintegrated, but could be seen in section and against the walls, and especially in the doorway in the front wall. Close to the rear wall and near the center was found a fragmentary small thick disk or short cylinder, the circumference of which was carved with an initial series. (Longer description of this.)

There were apparently several floors beneath the uppermost one and the earth covering them was very dark with charcoal and soot, this dark earth averaging 50 cm in depth and this earth was full of buried caches of broken pottery vessels with chipped objects of flint and obsidian, also some marine shells, spines of the sting ray, and similar objects. The greater part of these ceremonial objects found were dug up here. Some of them were found beneath the lowest floor and beneath the lower limit of the plaster on the walls which ended at the lowest floor, and ~~in the~~ in the crevices of the rubble fill under the floor, indicating that excavations were made for their interment. The walls rested on this rubble fill beneath the lowest floor. In certain parts the lower floor just above the rubble fill is well shown, of white cement or plaster. This appears to be at a level a little above that of terrace C at the front of the building.

The ceremonial objects and the pottery will be described more in detail in the section on artifacts. Very few unbroken pottery vessels were found but quantities of potsherds. The interments were so

close together and so crushed that it was impossible in most cases to separate the various caches. Most of them were apparently buried in wide-mouthed vessels or bowls with inverted bowls over them. In most cases these were of plain, ^{unpainted} smooth red ware. No very coarse or thick sherds were found, and but few thin polychrome ones. Some of them had been covered with plaster, traces of which still remained. Some of the vessels were of a high cylindrical type, but these were generally of a thick ware and rudely shaped. These generally had covers of pottery disks, frequently entirely or partially painted with a bright blue color.

The front wall of the rear room was also very fallen forward. It is also very thick, about 115 cm, with a rubble and dirt interior filling. Its present maximum height is 3.20 m. In the center is a doorway which leads to the central vestibule in front. (photo 195) It is extremely narrow, only 65 cm wide, well built with straight walls. The height was problematical as no lintel could be found and the stones above it had fallen and filled the entrance. These were later removed, ~~and~~ together with the fallen and falling stones above. However the height was certainly at least 1.60 m and possibly 1.90.

61/20
Examination indicated that this doorway was originally wider, 1.55 m, the full width of the vestibule to the front of it, and that abutments had later been added to narrow the width. These abutments are built upon the upper floor level of the rear room and the vestibule, while the adjacent walls go down to the lower floor level, indicating that the abutments had been built after the floor level had been raised. Moreover, in the lower section, the abutments were not bonded to the walls, but built against them. However, this lack of bonding is seen only to a height of from 110 to 125 cm above the upper floor level; above this the stones of the wall cross the break. The explanation of this feature is unknown to me.

Leading through the center of the building from this doorway to the front is a vestibule. The front part is somewhat fallen and the details uncertain, but in the rear the construction is clear. Its width is the full original width of the doorway before the abutments were added, ~~1.55~~ 1.55 m. At this width, to either side, it is lined with a low wall about 55 cm high above the upper floor level which was the same as the upper floor level in the rear room. For a short distance in front of the wall at the doorway, the top of this low wall is flat and plastered. Excavations were not continued at this higher level to left and right, since sections of debris had to be left to retain the very sloping wall at the rear, but other excavations revealed that rooms existed to right and to left of the vestibule, in front of the wall with the doorway, the levels of which rooms had been raised while that of the vestibule had been left low, the low walls at the edge of the vestibule terminating these raised floors.

In front of these front side rooms there must have been another wall, which was found in other parts of the building, but here it was so fallen and disrupted that even its base could not be accurately determined. The front room appeared to be about 1.30 m wide, the front wall about ^{85 to} 90 cm thick. The inner side of the front wall

obvious at the base, and the plaster floor of the front rooms at the vestibule ledge stops about 10 cm from it, indicating that the wall had fallen away forward. The details of the front of the vestibule beyond the front wall will be considered later.

The upper floor of this ~~room~~ vestibule was at the same level as the upper floor of the rear room. About cm beneath it another floor was found at about the same level as the lower floor of the rear room. Just as in the rear room, the fill between these floors was crowded with broken pottery vessels which contained chipped flints and obsidians and other ceremonial interred objects. These were found in especial profusion close to the rear doorway and lessened in number towards the front. Practically all the details of the description of these ceremonial caches given for the rear room apply to these also, except that the fill contained little charcoal and soot, indicating that the fires were confined to the rear room. The objects from the vestibule were in better condition than those from the rear room, almost all of which are much calcined.

The maximum height of the debris above the floor of the vestibule was about 3 m.

In one case at least, a careful examination was made of the upper

floor above one of the buried caches, and it was found to be intact, indicating that some, and probably all of the vessels, were interred before the upper floor was laid, not in holes made through the upper floor. The upper floor was followed to between the jambs of the doorway in the front wall where it became lost but without any step being found. The lower floor was found at the same place and about the same depth as before.

The abutments of the inner doorway, the low walls of the vestibule, and the jambs of the wall at the outer entrance are all built upon the upper floor with rubble fill beneath them.

Below the ~~upper~~ floor there were several good plaster floors in the first 10 cm, then about 5 cm more of dark earth to the top of the interior fill. The latter was not composed of the usual large rubble with plaster binding, but of smaller very loose broken stones. (This applies to "outer room of temple". Query: vestibule or north front room? Mss p. 5/63. Upper or lower floor?)

How does this floor connect with the step later described?

How does this floor connect with the step later described?

They are not the part of wall X they cannot be part of wall X

The front rooms to the right and left of this vestibule were not entirely excavated. That to the right was not excavated at all, though the tops of the right wall and of the front wall at the right end were found. The left room was excavated at the left end and center, but near the vestibule a section was left as a control and to retain the falling rear wall of the room. The lengths of these rooms are therefore not exact.

The right room was about 3.90 m long. ~~and~~ The width at the present top of the walls is 1.40 m, but as both walls are very sloping, this measurement is not important; the width at the base ^{is} ~~was~~ probably about equal to that of the left room, and the same as seen at the edge of the vestibule, about 1.30 m. The right end of the room extends about 90 cm further than the right end of the rear room. The inside of the front wall is well plastered.

The left front room is of approximately the same length, about 15 (4.90 from middle of inner central door) 4.50 (?) m, the left end being about cm to the left of the ~~left~~ left end of the rear room. Both front and rear walls are much tilted, the width being therefore at present of different dimensions, but at the upper floor about m. The plaster facing of the walls is well preserved. on the rear wall to a height of 1.10 above the upper floor level, but above that is much destroyed, the height to the former

debris level being about 2.80 m. The front wall was even more destroyed, and standing only a few centimeters above the floor level. In front of the greater part of the room, with a few stones at a higher level at the left end. The top of this front wall just above the floor level, however, is very level, with an even course of masonry, and it is possible that a doorway existed here. At this point it was apparently made of small stones.

An altar which was in very much destroyed condition was found in this room, built on the upper floor against the rear wall. Probably a similar one would have been found in the right room if it had been excavated. The dimensions are a little uncertain in view of its disrupted condition. The right side was clear, at a distance of 2 m from the left end wall of the room, the left side not so certain at 90 cm from the left wall, the length being apparently 1.10 m, the width 60 cm, the height 35 cm. The stones are rude and unfaced, doubtless originally covered with stucco.

The upper floor was poorly preserved except under the altar where the plaster was good. It was on the same level as the top of the side wall in the vestibule, indicating that it was continuous under the ~~the~~ unexcavated section left there. The floor level was rather even with black earth, and beneath that a fill of small stones without earth. The well plastered walls continue down below this upper floor,

indisputable evidence that the room was originally at a lower level ~~and~~ which had been raised and an upper floor built upon the fill.

In this fill of rubble were found a few ceremonial caches similar to those found in the rear room. In the ~~left~~ left part of the room were found the parts of a red vessel or vessels, a few objects of chipped flint and obsidian, "like those in the rear room, they appear to have been burnt. A second cache was found 50 cm further to the right, consisting of the sherds of a red pottery vessel, small bird bones, and a few pieces of shell and jade, but no flints or obsidians.

The lower floor was found at a depth of about ⁹⁵~~85~~ cm below the upper floor, and the ~~expected~~ floor expected to be found at the same level as the upper floor in the vestibule did not appear. This lower floor was, apparently at about the same level as the lower floor in the vestibule and the rear room. (Check this) This lower floor is, like the upper one, very black and sooty with black earth and charcoal above it. The adjacent walls are also black and sooty, and evidence of fires in this room is indubitable. The maximum height of the debris is 3.50 m above this lowest floor. Beneath it is typical interior pyramid rubble fill.

The wall at the front of these front rooms is one of the important architectural features of the building, being long and continuous except for the break in the central vestibule. It continues to right and to left beyond the ends of these rooms almost to the terminal side walls of the building, and forms the front wall of the rear rooms in the right and left wing.

The rear right room is apparently a later addition to the building. Its rear wall is ~~formed~~ ^{outside rear} the wall of the full structure to the right of the inset, its right wall the right outer wall of the building. The front wall is the long transverse wall which forms of the front wall of the front room, which does not run to the right wall but leaves a small space for the door. The left wall is a batter wall, indicating that formerly it was an exterior wall, the rear wall being a later addition. The width of the room at the upper floor is 1.40 m, the length 3.65 m.

The right wall is in fair condition, though low, as far as the doorway to this room, and is about 85 cm thick. The rear wall is bonded with it at the corner and is about 1.10 thick. Its outer face is about on a line with the inner face of the rear wall of the rear room, its inner face about on a line with the center of the wall between the rear and front rooms. It is relatively vertical, ^{2.70} ~~1.80~~ m in maximum height

at the left side, 1.20 near the right corner. (Plans 5/49, 720)

The rear and possibly also the right, walls, did not extend below the level of the upper floor and were built on rubble fill.

The left end wall is a batter wall, and presumably therefore originally an exterior wall of the building. At first glance, it appears to be a continuation of the batter wall outside at the rear at the side of the inset, against which the ~~right~~ rear wall of this room was built, and probably it actually is, but examination shows it to be set about ^{a distance of a meter} to the right of the outside batter wall, and there is probably a jutting outwards. (photo 192). It is of poorer construction than the rear wall, the upper part greatly fallen so that its height is unmeasurable. The relations of the left batter wall and the rear wall are interesting inasmuch as for the lowest 145 cm above the upper floor, the rear wall is built against the batter wall, the face of the latter extending behind the former, while above this the reverse is true, the inner face of the rear wall extending behind the batter wall. The latter is fallen above this point, so that the significance of this interesting feature is not certain. The good facing of the batter wall does not extend below the upper floor level, but it rests on large heavy rocks.

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The rear and possibly also the right, walls, did not extend below the level of the upper floor and were built on rubble fill.

The left end wall is a batter wall, and presumably therefore originally an exterior wall of the building. At first glance, it appears to be a continuation of the batter wall outside at the rear at the side of the inset, against which the ~~right~~ rear wall of this room was built, and probably it actually is, but examination shows it to be set ^{a fraction of a} ~~about~~ to the right of the outside batter wall, and there is probably a jutting outwards. (photo 192). It is of poorer construction than the rear wall, the upper part greatly fallen so that its height is unmeasurable. The relations of the left batter wall and the rear wall are interesting inasmuch as for the lowest 145 cm above the upper floor, the rear wall is built against the batter wall, the face of the latter extending behind the former, while above this the reverse is true, the inner face of the rear wall extending behind the batter wall. The latter is fallen above this point, so that the significance of this interesting feature is not certain. The good facing of the batter wall does not extend below the upper floor level, but it rests on large heavy rocks.

The front wall of this room is the right section of the long wall which extends clear across the building. It is 2.50 m long at the upper floor level from the base of the batter wall to its end, about 1.30 m from the right wall, this space obviously having served as a doorway from the front. It is well built, like the rear wall, but somewhat fallen forward. The plaster facing of the inner side runs in behind the batter wall which was built against it, indicating that this wall is older than the left batter wall. This wall ~~is~~ has a slight inclination which apparently was not due to falling, since the edge of the batterwall is at the same slope. *to the the slope of the plaster wall*

possibly 25 cm above it,
 At about the upper floor level, on the inner side of this wall is a ledge, another indication that it was originally an exterior wall of the building. This ledge is about 12 to 15 cm wide and extends to the right end of the wall, but not on its right end. It is about 40 cm above the lower floor at the base of the wall. Below this ledge the face of the wall is sloping, ~~probably~~ ^{possibly} intentionally. ^{and well made.} This lower part also continued with a good face, though unplastered, behind the poorly made section of the left batter wall.

The upper floor of the room is relatively level, but the plaster surface gone. Beneath it was typical rubble fill. No buried caches were found in this. It continued to the doorway in the right front

corner where it was apparently broken. No step was found here. This floor level is apparently about 1.40 m above the level of the pilasters at the front of the building, the front edge of which ~~is~~^{is} at a distance of about 3 m from the back of this room. A lower floor was found at a distance of about 75 cm below the upper one. This floor was also followed through the doorway to about the outer edge of the front wall where it was broken without any obvious step.

The ledge on the inside of the front wall indicates that this was originally an outer wall of the building before the level ~~of~~^{of} the floor was raised and the room made by enclosing it with other walls. The left batter wall was evidently the next made, built against this ~~front~~ front wall at the time that the floor level was raised, inasmuch as the masonry below the upper floor level is poor and evidently intended solely for support. Last of all the rear and right side walls were built, making a room out of this formerly exterior terrace. Later excavations in the corresponding room on the left side of the building suggest that there is a vertical wall behind the left batter wall.

with
(Compare ~~to~~ or add to above) The right front and the right rear rooms are of approximately equal width and so, the front walls being continuous, the rear walls should be in the same line. At their tops, the rear wall of the former is at present in front of that of the latter, but as they slope in different directions, this may be accidental. The right end wall of the right front room is 1.40 m to the left of the top of the left batter wall of the right rear room. There was apparently much ~~and~~ fill between these two and the central rear room.

In the rear left part of the building the details are similar, but not symmetrical. For one thing, the inset in the rear wall is longer, and the rear room is divided into two by a medial wall, the ~~left~~ ^{right} one of which had no doorway at the floor level, and no visible entrance as the walls now stand. (Plan 6/26)

The outside of the rear wall has already been described; it is in very fallen condition. The wall is very thick, about 1.30 m, and the inner face is well preserved. It is about on a line with the wall between the central rear and front rooms but not, like the latter, falling forward. As the front wall of this left room and of the front central room are the same, the width of the rooms is about the same, that of this room being 1.25 m, less than that of the corresponding rear right room, which is about 1.50 m. The left side wall is like the right side wall, and its outer face has already been described. It is low at present, but in fairly good condition, as far as the front wall of this room, beyond which point it is much disrupted and almost gone. The front wall runs, as on the right side, to within 1.50 m of the left wall, this opening serving as an entrance or doorway.

This room was divided by a transverse wall. The small left room, into which the entrance leads, is about 2.05 m long and 1.35 wide. All its walls are well built, the front wall being about 70 cm long to the

jamb of the doorway. The other inner side of the transverse wall which divided the two rooms, however, is of poor masonry. Although the material with which this right room was filled was not noted, the nature of this unfaced wall and the fact that the right room was small and had no entrance, suggests that it was intentionally filled and the size of the room thus diminished. The length of this room at the floor is 80 cm, the width from rear to front wall about 1.25 m. The thickness of the transverse dividing wall is about 70 (?) cm.

The right walls of the inner room are of interesting and important construction, throwing light on the symmetrical part in the right wing. As at the right, there is a batter wall, parallel with the batter wall on the inset at the rear, but about a meter to the left of this. The base of this is about on a line with the "step" at the base of the outer batter wall. Also, as at the south, the rear wall is built against the batter wall, except for one bonding stone, up to a height of 1.50 m, where, apparently the batter wall ends, and the batter wall is built against the front wall, the plaster facing of the inner side of the front wall running behind the edge of the batter wall. The batter wall slopes for a horizontal distance of 70 cm in its 1.50 m of height.

Behind this batter wall is a vertical wall, probably the left face of the same wall which forms the left end of the left front room,

about 95 cm thick. The face of this wall has an excellent plaster facing, painted red in places, and this facing affords some data on the relative periods of constructions. Above the top of the batter wall, the plaster facing of this right buried vertical wall is seen passing through the rear wall, proving conclusively that the rear wall was a later addition built against it. Doubtless the same feature obtains in the right wing. The face of this vertical wall is not straight, from rear to front wall behind the batter wall, but has a slight inset or jog, the front portion being about 15 cm to the right of the rear portion; the angles and corners are well plastered. At the right front, where this wall meets the front wall, the plaster facing is rounded in the angle, indicating that these two walls were contemporary, and both older than the left rear wall.

The batter wall apparently did not continue up to meet the ~~top~~ ^{slope of the} originally vertical wall behind it, but had a definite top at a height of about 1.50 m. The width of this top is 45 cm at the rear and 60 cm at the front, the difference being caused by the niche in the vertical wall. The space between the two walls was filled with small stones, but this is seen only at the front edge for about 35 cm, the rear 90 cm being covered by several well-built masonry courses at a level about 15cm higher. It is possible that the entire top of the batter wall was once covered by

this masonry, but the front edge is very good and has the appearance of a step.

About at this point the upper stones of the rear wall project forward as if it were the base of a corbelled arch. Unless these stones were merely forced out of position, and other details did not indicate this, the base of the spring of the arch for the roof is at 65 cm above the top of the batter wall and 2.15 above the floor level.

The upper floor level of these rooms is about the same as that of the upper broad terrace of the superstructure at the left rear at the base of the external batter wall, and apparently about 40 cm lower than the lower floor of the left front room. As in the corresponding room in the right wing, there is a ledge at about floor level against the inner side of the front wall, possibly wider than in the room in the right wing, and apparently also a lower floor at a depth of about 80 cm beneath this ledge.

The masonry in this region is very massive, as at the right side. It is about 2.70 m from the ~~left~~ left end of the rear central room to the outer side of the outer inset wall.

The long longitudinal wall which formed the front walls of the rear rooms in the right and left wings, and the right and left front central rooms ran nearly the full length of the building, being broken in the center by the vestibule and ending a little short of the right and left side terminal walls in order to leave doorways to these rear rooms. It was doubtless one of the main supports of the building.

It varied slightly in width, as there are juts, insets and outsets at certain places, and had, in places, an ornamental ledge at the front.

~~This~~ Later, when the front rooms or hallway was built, abutments of pilasters were built against the front of this wall which, together with the pilasters at the front, supported the arched roof at the front.

The inner side of this wall has been described in connection with the various rooms.

At its right end, the wall divides the rear right room from the portico in front. It is relatively vertical, but low. On the front outer side is seen a ledge about cm wide, about on the same level as the ledge on the inner side. The thickness near the base, including both of these ledges, is about 1.60 m. Against this, at the front, is another wall which is now fallen forward and away from it, but probably originally was close against it, though not bonded to it. The inter-space left above the ledge was probably filled with rubble. This outer

wall was apparently about 70 cm thick. It probably did not extend to the right end of the wall behind it, and its right end fell before exact measurements were made, but it seemed to have a well faced end about

? short of the right end of the wall behind. In this case a third thickness was added to this wall by the building of a pilaster in front of and against it, behind, and of the same length as, the separate pilaster in front of it. Its ~~old~~ right end is 1.30 m left of the end of the wall behind it. Like the latter is is very tilted and falling and would have fallen had it been completely excavated. Its thickness is about 55 cm, making the total thickness of the pilaster and the wall behind it 1.25 m. The present base of this pilaster is intermediate in level between the floors of the rear room; possibly it originally stood at the upper floor level.

In front of the right front room, and at the vestibule wall, the long longitudinal wall is about 70 cm thick above the ledge of 10 to 15 cm width. At the vestibule wall, it seems to be about 85 cm wide, and including the ledge 110 cm. At the right of the vestibule wall, another section of the forward wall, 2.50 m long, was built against it, the interstice above the ledge being filled up with

This outer wall is of the same length as the right central front pilaster, and is about 50 cm thick, making the total wall thickness about 1.50 m.

*The old wall
The 10 m wall*

are these all the same?

Its base is apparently lower than that of the wall behind it. ~~There~~
~~it is probable that there was a buttress~~
~~was no outer buttress in front of this!~~ There was probably no but-

tress in front of this. At a distance of only 75 cm from the back of the pilaster on the front line of the building, a section of fallen walls was found at a high level; this was probably the upper part of these two walls, fallen forward; the dimensions appeared similar, but it had to be ~~excavated~~ dug away in order to reveal the features behind. This 2.50 m stretch of outer wall consisted of two sections, apparently built at different periods. The first section extends for 1.30 m from the vestibule wall towards the right, the second for 1.20 to the right of this. There is a crack between them, the edges of which are plastered, indicating that one section, probably that to the right, is a later addition.

Between these two outer buttresses, behind the entrance between the front pilasters, the long wall has no buttress in front of it, the long ornamental ledge showing at the front.

The features of this wall at the left side of the building appeared to be symmetrical with those at the right, but ~~the~~ ^{it} ~~were~~ was not so well excavated here. A control section was left at the left side of the vestibule, but beyond this was found the long wall forming the front of the left front room, and in front of and against it

behind the first pilaster in front to the left, the two sections of the outer wall with the plastered crack between them, similar to that on the right side. Nearest to the vestibule is a section which seems to be a more integral part of the wall behind, ending at the left in a niche with plastered edge, which was filled up by a buttress 1.35 m long and 70 cm thick, making the total thickness of the two walls 1.20 m. To the left of this another control section was left. Further to the left and in front of the rear left room, the wall is very much fallen and the details difficult to observe, but apparently similar to those at the right. Here ~~the~~ a small section of the outer wall built in front of the main wall remains in place, but the greater part has fallen forward for nearly two meters. The main wall is about 1 m thick. At a height of about 45 cm above the floor at the front, ~~and at~~ which is about 20 cm below the level of the room to the rear, is seen the ledge about 15 cm wide which was noted at the right side. The left edge of the front wall built against this is seen at a distance of 1.90 m to the right of the left end of the main wall at the entrance to the left rear room, this end of the outer wall being apparently on a line with the left side of the front pilaster. It is about 75 cm thick, and 1.40 m long. A buttress, making this wall section of triple thickness, as at the far south, probably existed here, but it had fallen forward for 1.20 m and almost touched the rear of the front pilaster.

In front of this long longitudinal wall with its central entrance, there was a long aisle or hallway extending the full length of the building, with ^{four piers and the slab sections of wall} ~~six pilasters~~ at the front separating five entrances, probably somewhat similar to the front of the "Palace" at Palenque. It was doubtless from three of these entrances that the three fine lintels, 1, 2 and 3, came. Lintel 3 was found in front of the left entrance and doubtless came from it; Haler's report (p.) is not sufficiently detailed for one to determine from which entrances lintels 1 and 2 came, possibly from the right and the central doorways. Whether, as one would expect, the other medial entrances also had sculptured lintels which have been entirely eroded, smashed to fragments or carried away, or whether these were covered by plain stone or by wooden lintels, may never be known.

The conclusion is unavoidable, in spite of the relatively straight face of these pilasters, and of the terraces and steps below them, that the entire front of the temple including the pilasters, sank evenly to a depth of below the former level. The side terminal walls, as has already been noted, were in good condition as far as the longitudinal wall, but sloping and very much disrupted in front of this. The pilasters lean forward at an angle of up to degrees and had to be braced to prevent their falling (photo 189, 190).

In front of and against the longitudinal wall a narrow width of plastered floor may be seen in places, and around, between and for a short distance behind the base of the pilasters \quad m below, a similar flat, plastered floor. Between them everything is destroyed and full of rubble, earth and fallen stones. In the section side behind the pilasters, in places could be seen traces of a floor sloping at a sharp angle. The explanation of a steep ramp with destroyed surface is hardly tenable. No traces of steps or walls were found. After the surface debris was removed, the rubble fill was found immediately under the steep slope.

These ^{piers} pilasters were massive, the entrance spaces between them wide. However, in (practically) every case, abutments had been built at their sides narrowing the entrances. Even with the narrower width, however, most of them are too wide to be bridged by the relatively short known lintels; probably the lintels were the caps of low corbelled arches. The front faces of the pilasters lie in a line about 65 degrees northwest.

At the ~~south~~ right side the original width of the entrances was apparently 2.60 and 3.30 m; the addition of the abutments narrowed them to 1.75 and 1.80 m. The buttresses originally measured in width ^{piers?} 2.15, 1.25 and 1.10 m, later increased to 2.15, 2.60 and 2.10 m.

The main central entrance is 2.70 m in width. On the left side the excavation was not so complete and the structures at the far left more fallen, but such measurements as were made indicated that the details were symmetrical with those at the ~~left~~ right. The pilaster to the left of the central entrance is apparently of the same width, 2.15 m, and the entrance furthest to the left, ~~which~~ ^{from} which lintel 3 probably came, was apparently 95 cm in width.

Pilaster C at the right end is very much destroyed. The original part measures 1.12 m in ~~width~~ ^{width} and 80 cm in ~~thickness~~ ^{thickness}. The abutment against its left edge could be traced only at floor level, but was apparently about 1 m in width and ~~cm~~ cm in thickness. The doorway to the left of this is about 1.70 m in width between the abutments. The plaster floor in the entrance was well preserved.

Pilaster B is 1.25 m wide by 1.45 cm thick in its central older portion. ~~The rear edge is good, as is~~ All the sides are of good masonry, but abutments were built to either side. That to the right was 50 cm in width and apparently originally about ~~190~~ 190 cm in thickness, but the front part is destroyed; ~~It probably~~ its front face was probably originally flush with the face of the pilaster. The rear of the pilaster therefore extended behind it. The abutment to the left was very similar, 85 cm in width and 80 cm in thickness. (plan 5/31,

The debris at this point was very deep, more than 3 m; the present maximum height of this pilaster is about 1.70 m. The base is at a level about 1.80 m below the floor of the vestibule. The aisle ^{upper?} behind this pilaster is narrow since, as before remarked, there is an extra buttress behind it of the same width as the pilaster, which was built against the longitudinal wall. This has fallen forward and at present the space between them is only 1 m. ~~65~~ The base of this rear buttress is 65 cm higher than that of the pilaster.

Pilaster A, at the right of the main entrance, is ^{1.35}~~1.75~~ m wide, ~~with no trace of any abutment to either side.~~ Both front and rear faces are sloping, that at the rear most. The thickness at floor level is 1.60 m, 1.45 at a higher level parallel with the sloping masonry courses. The floor at its base was well cemented or plastered, slightly sloping. At the slight distance of 25 cm behind it was the fallen upper section of the buttress which had been built against the longitudinal wall and which has already been described; the original width of the aisle or hallway must have been much greater. There was apparently no abutment at the right, but at the left is an abutment 90 cm wide and 80 cm thick, making the total front width 2.15 m. The left edge of this pilaster seems to be a little to the right of the end of the longitudinal wall at the vestibule above.

The floor behind pilaster A, against the longitudinal wall, about 25 cm below the ledge, is well plastered, about 1.20 m above the floor at the base of the pilaster. Several layers of floor are found. The base of the ledge is about 2.10 m from the back of the pilaster, the face of the outer wall about 1.70 from the pilaster. The high floor level shown against the longitudinal wall continues to the left in front of the outer wall section which was built against this and also across the vestibule entrance. This floor ended at the back in a step which led up to the higher level of the vestibule behind it. The edge of this step is at the inner side of the outer wall section; the height is about 40 cm, making the lower floor at about the same level of the lower floor in the left front room. This floor is relatively level, but with a slight slope; the same may be said of the lower floor, probably originally the same one, between the pilasters at the front. The slope between is steep, and more than a meter of difference.

Pilaster A¹, to the left of the central entrance, is apparently about 2.15 m ~~long~~ wide, about equal to pilaster A to the right. It was not completely excavated, but presumably the section nearest the entrance was an abutment, as in the case of A. Entrance 2¹ was not

The floor behind pilaster A, against the longitudinal wall, about 25 cm below the ledge, is well plastered, about 1.20 m above the floor at the base of the pilaster. Several layers of floor are found. The base of the ledge is about 2.10 m from the back of the pilaster, the face of the outer wall about 1.70 from the pilaster. The high floor level shown against the longitudinal wall continues to the left in front of the outer wall section which was built against this and also across the vestibule entrance. This floor ended at the back in a step which led up to the higher level of the vestibule behind it. The edge of this step is at the inner side of the outer wall section; the height is about 40 cm, making the lower floor at about the same level of the lower floor in the left front room. This floor is relatively level, but with a slight slope; the same may be said of the lower floor, probably originally the same one, between the pilasters at the front. The slope between is steep, and more than a meter of difference.

Pilaster A¹, to the left of the central entrance, is apparently about 2.15 m ~~long~~ wide, about equal to pilaster A to the right. It was not completely excavated, but presumably the section nearest the entrance was an abutment, as in the case of A. Entrance 2¹ was not

excavated, a large control section having been left there, which also covered the right part of pilaster B¹. The latter is about 1.60 m thick and of uncertain width, but probably equal to B. At its left side an abutment was built against it, 40 cm thick.

The features in this section are more fallen than those on the right side; ~~the~~ the abutment just mentioned was leaning at an angle of about 45 degrees. Its present thickness is 95 cm, but both this and the 1.60 m thickness of the pilaster may be much greater than originally, due to slipping. All the faces are well plastered, including behind the abutment.

Pilaster C¹ is very much fallen and of uncertain width, but ~~the~~ the right side is probably an abutment, narrowing the width of entrance 3¹ to 95 cm, narrow enough to have been bridged by lintel 3 which was found immediately in front of it on the face of the pyramid. The right side of pilaster C¹ is apparently about 3 m from the probable outer edge of the left side wall, which is almost completely destroyed here.

Excavations were made in places under the plastered floor between and behind the pilasters, and buried caches of ceremonial objects found similar to those found in the higher floor levels, but

leads numerous. These were found in all the entrances on the right side, including the center, beneath the floors and always close to the pilasters, in loose rubble fill. No floor was found beneath them, although the excavation was not carried deep. All the pottery vessels were broken, but they were similar to those found in the vestibule, plain, hard-baked, brick red, deep cups. Objects of flaked and chipped flint and obsidian, and jade were found with them,

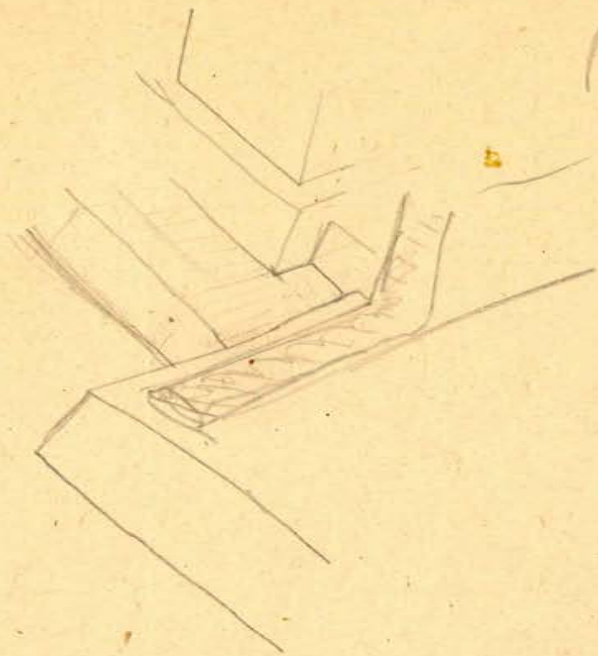
The floor between these entrances extended to the front a little beyond the front line of the pilasters and ended at the top of a step which is continuous along the front and forms a narrow ledge about 12 cm wide in front of the pilasters. This may be considered as terrace D. At its front edge, and at the back of terrace C, is the wall which is from 20 to 30 cm high. This wall is slightly sloping and may continue down behind terrace C which may have been later built against it. It ends at the outer edge of the right side wall.

In the excavations near the front of the temple many good stucco fragments with ornamentation and coloration were found, but none within the temple itself.

The sherds found in the general diggings on the pyramid were almost all thick, coarse and plain, generally red and often striated or corrugated, with thickened rims. A few sherds of finer ware, often covered with stucco, were found in the deeper excavations.

(Additional notes on terraces A, B and C, to be incorporated with paragraph 1 on page 26, which should probably be rewritten.)

Terrace C also ends at the outer edge of the side wall of the building. Terrace B may continue around it and on the right side of this wall. It is doubtful if terrace A ever continued on the right side of the building, as the space between it and the natural hill is too narrow and the saddle too high. At the north side, in one place, and 1.90 in another, and terrace C more than 70 cm. terrace B seems to be 1.65 m wide. At the lower right front, ~~at the~~ the corner of the wall behind terrace A is about 1.20 m to the right of the end of the right wall of the temple, but the front wall of terrace A, and therefore presumably the terrace itself, runs to at least 2.80 m to the right of the wall of the higher terrace, and about 4 m to the right of the line of the right wall of the temple.



Penshot.