

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM  
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA  
PHILADELPHIA

*too late to answer*

P.N. June 8, 1935.

Dear Chief:

I'm stealing a couple of minutes while the wind is blowing and I can't draw. I didn't <sup>properly</sup> answer your last letter, and I use small paper now to make sure I don't this, as I can't afford the time. We have pushed ahead the leaving to June 22, but even so, even so. We are doing a better job by our few finds than in former years, including stucco and that mess of sherds from N-1, and it takes time.

In spite of my cavalier manner in replying, be assured your letters are very much appreciated. The P-7 manuscript came yesterday, with your letter of May 23. Sorry for my messy carelessness I won't do it again. The sweat houses are J-17, N-1, O-4, R-13, S-2, S-4, S-19, and P-7. The credit for the idea goes to Morley, who found some masonry interior structures at Quirigua, which you had to crawl into. In them were fire-cracked stones. On the basis of low narrow doorways he figured two structures at Chichen answered the same purpose, and showed them to me. Inside they had side benches which gave the ~~same~~ same sunken passage effect inside. Putting these two

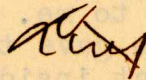
factors together - low narrow doorways and sunken passages, I figured right off that our building served the same function, though I was skeptical as to what that was. Morley may be still, as he had no evidence of fire itself inside. I have some notes on the two Chichen cases, which I will get in shape and turn over to you. I'll be glad to help you with insertions almost as soon as I get back, and will make this my first job. I'm glad you're not off to Mexico until later, though I suppose you are impatient to be off.

I hope to be back at P-7 with three men Monday for a day or two clean-up, and will go over your questions and what I pick out of the manuscript carefully. Most of the questions you posed before I left have been answered. As I indicated in my last letter, there was an earlier inner building, but that one faced the same way, using the same passage in part.

The trail is hopeless so far as moving the wagons is concerned. Todd is and has been way up on the river Salinas, and is the only one who could make anything out of the inn. I'm afraid we will have to charge them off.

Best regards to all.

Faithfully,



DOPE FOR BUILDING PERIODS OF P-7

~~Last period/ Floors of larger buildings~~ ~~Upper floor/ rear room~~

Last period: 2 altars in rear rooms.

Walls of larger building, front, side, rear and medial.  
Floor of rear rooms  
Sanctuary.

Floor of front room and second floor rear room

Probable evolution:

P-7-sub. Floor at depth of 60 below uppermost (-34) in right rear room. Platform in left rear room. Base of this should tally approximately with -34 level in other room, but does not according to my notes. Top of platform just about (notes say a little above) lower (zero) floor. This probably earlier terrace or platform; uncertain if any structure built on this.

Possibly Sanctuary, without upper chamber, vault and ceiling, built on this above platform level; Length, side to side, of this platform, about from center of altar to other altar; width, front to back, possibly same as present.

At front, possibly major terrace walls before addition of later terrace walls.

Hearth at lowest level, floors of trench inside and outside sanctuary at lowest levels and probably slightly wider.

P-7/ Platform probably supported something, if anything, preceding Sanctuary; at any rate preceded latter. If of the same period as S., why, when floor was raised for building of larger building, ~~walls~~ of which rested on upper floor, did they extend floor of platform over entire area below raised floor?

P-7. Floor at level of platform extended over wider area.

Medial wall built. Front walls built. New roof on Sanctuary, Rear floor raised. Rear wall and rear parts of side walls built and all roofed. Shrine built. Trench lessened in width and ~~raised~~/ Sanctuary floors raised.

Terraces at front widened (and raised?).

Altars built in rear rooms.

P-7 Contents:

1. Brief General Description. Parts excavated and not.  
Plinth ledge
- 5 West side wall, outside length, thickness; Details of exterior; details of interior,  
vault corbelling, angle; details of doorway.
- 4 Front wall and piers and entrances; dimensions, thickness, External details; plinth.  
Internal details; arch, angle.
3. Front stairway and details of terraces at front.
2. Excavations on plaza at foot of terraces.
- 7 Rear wall, thickness, length. External and internal details. Two entrances,  
details.
- 6 East side wall. Few details, plinth, indented and outside details.
- 8 Medial wall. Length, thickness, height, corbelling. Entrances to  
either side, width of these. Details of two arches. Tau shaped  
openings. Left medial wall fallen, no details.
- 9 Front room, details, dimensions. Halved by trench, distance from  
trench either way, width from medial wall and from sanctuary.  
Floor. Left half not excavated.
- 10 Right rear room. Altar. Doorway. Higher level.  
~~Left/rear/room~~ Rear passageway, length, width, vault. Central entrance.
11. Left rear room. Dimensions, altar. Little cleared.
- 12 Trench details
- 13 Sanctuary. External dimensions, thickness of walls. External features,  
front, sides, rear. Doorway, lintel, step, trench. Hole in wall.  
Interior. Walls, vault, angle, capstones, dimensions. Floors, trench,  
shrine,
- 14 Chamber above sanctuary.
15. *Building Periods*

Data on excavations for evolutionary studies,

## DATA ON EXCAVATIONS FOR EVOLUTIONARY STUDIES.

Bench altar in right rear room built on uppermost floor and against medial wall, probably one of last features.

In right rear room, floors at 26 and 30 (good, hard) under upper floor. Medial wall extended down to lower floor, apparently same level as front room. ~~E.e.~~, medial wall made before rear level raised, and two earlier floors, 3-4 cm apart. Lowest floor in rear right room, 60 cm. below uppermost, i.e., ~~at~~ 34 below ~~that~~ floor of front room.

In left rear room, upper level same as right rear room. Bench altar built on this. Next floor 38 cm under this. Rear and side walls also rest on uppermost floor. Top of platform between upper two floors. Top a little above lower floor, 95 cm. below top of altar, ~~at~~ i.e., 40 cm below upper floor. Below masonry of rear wall. Platform 50 cm high, its base therefore about 90 cm below upper floor. Top of drain just below upper floor. Above level of even top of platform and apparently no connection with latter, i.e., apparently later. Floor of drain apparently on lowest floor at base of platform. Measurements are wrong somehow; distance between floors figures 90 at platform; 46 at drain (30 in right room). Probably platform given as too high.

East side wall built on level of uppermost floor of rear room.

All exterior and medial walls built on uppermost floors, rear wall and rear half of side walls on higher level than front, medial and front halves of side walls.

5 floors in front trench; ~~at 0, +10, 0, 10~~ minus 50 (below front room floor), -30 (turns up along trench wall), -63, -68, -70 (last two extend under trench wall).

Raised floor of sanctuary on approximately same level as floor of front room. Floors of trench in sanctuary: 1 (uppermost) 20 cm above uppermost outside, at level of top of sill in doorway; Hearth 25 cm below ~~trench/and~~ sill. Shrine walls built on hearth, also pillars. Hearth about on level with upper floor of trench, a few cm. lower. Hearth had been raised; another floor under it. Also another lower sill, 56 cm. below top of trench wall (i.e., 26 below upper trench floor?) Lowest hearth at 1.08 (i.e., 78 below upper trench floor?), 15 cm below best floor (in trench?) Shrine walls based but little below raised floor, probably on first of later floors. Above measurement of 1.08 for earsth under lowest hearth may be from top of pillar, therefore 52 below upper trench floor. Trench floors: 1 (upper) -30 below raised floor. (2) at -45, level of hearth and of outside trench floor, hard. (3) at -55. (4) at -62, (5) at -63. (6) at -67. Upper level at top of both sills. No trench floors continue under walls.

Walls of sanctuary at doorway run down below floor level at 45 on east, 60 cm west to lowest floor in trench, but interlock with stones of trench wall. Chamber room level same as front room outside. Other floors found at 13 and 40 cm, lowest at 70. Walls of xanctuary (side?) not below raised floor of chamber.

medial wall built on upper floor. Later retaining wall on upper platform terrace. Rear half of sanctuary walls extend below upper floors of rear room, also rear side of medial wall, but not below zero level. Zero floor level runs under medial wall in rear right room,

Data on P-7 from Lint.

L. found floor without plaster at foot of platform which was in two steps.

L. believes 3 periods,

Dwbris outside walls very little to two sides, but very deep at rear. This at left side; at right side little and rear side of rear wall seen without excavation, *but high again at W corner*

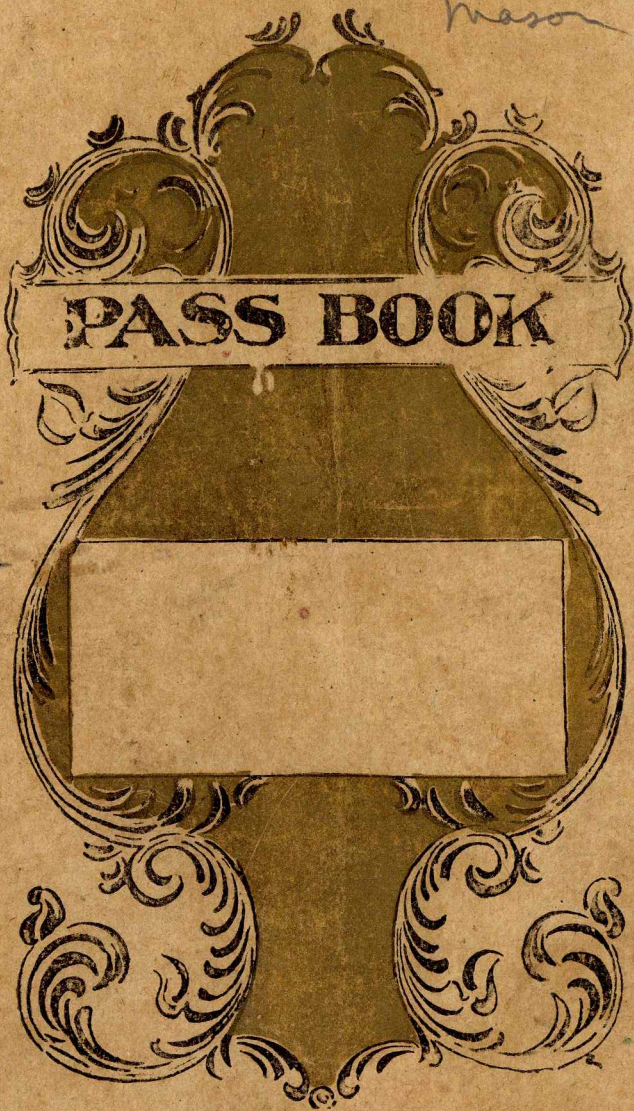
Floor B. continued to sides at level of top of platform.

Thinks platform extended under altar; sure it did but not how far

1. Roof of Sanctuary. Did it have an earlier and lower roof upon which vaulting was erected?
2. What was extent of platform found in left rear room? Look for its edge in other three rooms, or at least in front and rear right. What was its relationship to Sanctuary? Did it support latter or precede or follow it? Was it a terrace? Was there a floor at its base and how far to either side did it extend? In rear rooms, at level of floor of ~~the~~ front room, was there a floor beyond ~~the~~ edge of this platform. Was this floor on the same level as the platform near the Sanctuary? Did the platform extend under the rear wall and can you find its rear end and the nature thereof? Did it extend under the altar against the medial wall. What was its relation to the wall that crosses it at right angles at the edge of the altar in left rear room? Does its floor extend under Sanctuary and with which floor in trench does it tie up, if with any?
3. Make deep excavations in front and rear rooms, if possible down to undisturbed soil or bedrock and see if any floors beneath those found by me. Do this both through platform near Sanctuary and further out near side wall. Follow lowest floor in trench outside Sanctuary under trench wall to see if merely a wider trench or a broad floor; if the latter, try to ascertain its extent.
4. (Dig out right entrance between front and rear rooms) and also exterior face of wall opposite medial wall to ascertain nature and reason why medial wall was built on lower floor, rear and rear part of side walls on higher floor.
5. Follow plinth down on outside and see if you can find floor of terrace on which plinth rested. <sup>at side</sup>
6. Do lower floors in Sanctuary run under walls of latter and tie up with floors in front and rear rooms?
7. Are medial walls and surrounding walls built on finishing plaster? Sanctuary walls same?
8. If possible, find floor of Court Plaza and note elevation of plinth. If convenient, try to find terraces between.

R.N. 1936

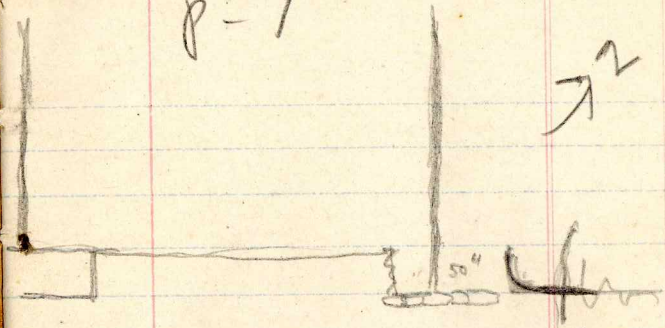
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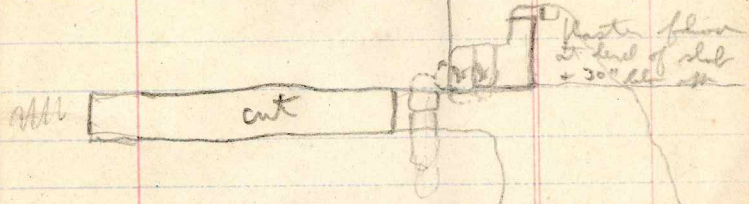
PASS BOOK

P-7

1



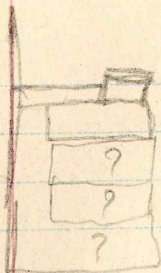
ground plan  
level



P7  
234?June 21<sup>st</sup> (Tuesday) 1936

alter #1 in left front room  
 up against front side left  
 medial wall. Right edge 2.98  
 from left wall central chamber.  
 1.28 from right end left radial  
 wall. (right end not measured)  
 Is 47 cm wide, 54 high, 195  
 long. Left end slightly beveled & not  
 standing to full height. Plaster  
 on sides & front, masonry out of  
 plaster on front & sides two in  
 from floor to vertical surface  
 Finishing plaster of medial wall  
 runs behind alter, but plaster of  
 alter wall turns corner to join radial  
 wall. Plaster but apparently generally  
 only 1 plaster layer on medial wall  
 Evidence of plaster turn missing on  
 left side of alter but presumably  
 L.S. lay out on this. At left  
 base plaster turn almost from  
 alter side wall to floor.

Very slightly lower floor on  
 almost same level was under  
 altar which was built upon it.  
 Embolotho just under it. Trench  
 up on N. side not so certain  
 but floor was under. At foot  
 plaster is very much broken, but  
 apparently several floor, lowest  
 course of which was under altar.  
 Apparently at least 3 floor at  
 foot (upper one possibly destroyed)  
 but plaster regular & least 2 may  
 be same. Uncertain with which  
 of 3 floors of foot wall of altar  
 this is. Upper surface of top of  
 altar relatively level but no  
 plaster surface notes, probably  
 removed. No trace of at least  
 notes & no plaster marks on  
 medial wall to indicate former  
 greater height. No lack  
 seen as on most other bench  
 altars. Apparently surface removed  
 returning masonry filled with



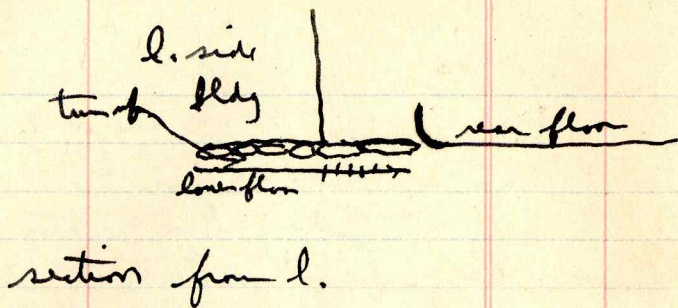
small broken stone & earth.  
Alter probably now at practically  
maximum height but plaster  
surface of top gone. Missing  
where work & not covered by  
plaster, very good, large regular  
blocks, roughly rectangular, L, S.  
had also previously found no  
plaster surface to alter top,  
& no indications of form or  
original height. At alter might  
be found good upper floor (probably  
latest but not certain) at depth  
of 54 cm below top. This apparently  
thrust up against alter side &  
inner wall. He never found more  
than one coating of plaster on inner  
wall. Beneath this upper floor, 2  
others, both apparently going under  
inner wall & inner depressed by  
latter so that at wall middle floor  
is 8 cm below upper, at 20 cm out  
from wall only 2 cm. Joint floor 2 cm  
lower. This pair substage of inner  
wall before building of alter & more afterwards.

P-7 left side cover of  
 entered by (see rough sketch on  
 p. 1. No corner, either  
 upper or lower, on any side.  
 Wall cover is good to just  
 158 below lower ledge lower  
 corner masonry ledge. Below  
 this for 20 cm further,  
 i.e. ca 178 cm total,  
 stones are flush with side  
 wall but also with rear  
 wall further in, but cover is  
 badly broken, especially on  
 lower edge, & angle iron.  
 At left front edge height  
 from rear front to upper  
 floor is now 178 cm  
 In rear corner, a little  
 further front, is 175 cm  
 Probably for cover & masonry  
 below upper floor because the  
 latter was intended to cover  
 the cover.

South West (1). June 24 (9).  
 Distances & levels taken  
 from good corner measured  
 by L. S. 1935 which is  $\pm$   
 $20$  cm above true base of  
 wall. Lower storeys of central  
 structure wall can rest on  
 slabs which project under them.  
 A few cm of earth between  
 lower irregular storeys of wall  
 & top of slab, projecting  
 zero foot being  $21-25$  cm  
 all above joint on slab directly  
 below them, but lowest part  
 of slab below can probably  
 $\pm 28$  cm, as near edges of  
 slabs are depressed, double  
 by weight of walls, distal  
 joints of slab being much higher,  
 $10-15$  cm below zero joint  
 at first, slab in 2 parallel  
 lines at r.a. & parallel to  
 line of they slightly within  
 projection of the base, but

possibly more slabs filled up space  
 to make corner, as L.S. dug out  
 the space last year & may have  
 done for this. Two of slabs  
 found with rear wall of lldg does  
 not extend further and here  
 irregular & jagged traces floor  
 traces up in arc to edge of last  
 slab. This edge is 93 cm from  
 side wall of lldg & plaster of floor (?)  
 runs up slabs, rising 10 cm in  
 distance of 20 cm. Also, to side of  
 lldg. shows apparently some further  
 towards front but were not noted  
 in hole 1 on further front, &  
 apparently rising in hole near  
 front in front of steps. If  
 they originally ran further towards  
 rear, they were torn out. Slabs to  
 rear of lldg. were back for 50  
 cm from rear front, 57 total  
 length from rubble corner, & did  
 not extend further, as floor is  
 usually finished, behind this.

This floor is at level of interior  
 edge of last slab, but ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~about~~ <sup>about</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~its~~ <sup>its</sup> ~~own~~ <sup>own</sup> ~~edge~~ <sup>edge</sup>. On  
 absence of instruments level of this  
 floor is compared with floor beyond  
 & below level of high slab to side  
 of alley cannot be compared, but on  
 floor seems higher. Only one floor  
 noted at rear. Further in, when  
 debris so thick it cannot be found  
 further, at 43 m from side  
 edge of last slab & approximate  
 end line of alley, floor turns up in  
 this party area. This is soft &  
 hard to follow & preserve. Possibly  
 showed around flat plaster floor  
 dirt is all along at rear but  
 further toward side of alley (front of  
 excavation) turn up is many a  
 distances & floor plaster was about  
 to edge of slab. High part of  
 plaster turn-up is just below  
 level of rear edge of slab & is  
 ca 6 cm max. At very thin &



100 cm

110 cm

116 cm

soft plaster with soft earth all  
around it. Ponton indicates a ton  
at wall base, but don't see how  
wall could have been ton at a  
level such a fragile structure.

Monday June 28.

Level of floor at rear behind slabs  
near the turn of plaster is  
10 cm higher than that of floor  
at base of gradual turn up  
at end of slabs to l. of wall.  
Opp rear floor is practically at  
level of slabs & probably continues  
at this level to end of line of slabs  
parallel with l. side of slab &  
then probably dips down to lower  
level. This dip is uncertain to  
rear of slabs to left, probably  
turn out by L. S. Another test  
made at 70 cm behind left step  
showed a good floor at height  
of 6 cm lower than probably cor-  
responding floor to further back  
(Cats p 25)

Floor at left side of utility  
structure P-7, outside, at level of  
wall. Pit #1, below main step, at  
floor of first room therefore  $\pm 25$  cm  
below upper floor line.

- #1 6-7 cm.
  - 2 3.5 cm, yellowish soft
  - 3 lowest
- 

Pit #2 close to wall, just  
outside of step

- #1, upper layer, fresh plastering up  
against wall, 3 layers in 5 cm
- #2 pinkish
- #2 Dredge & turn up on wall
- 3 for fresh plaster, dip down  
into wall, yellowish, thick  
2.5 cm., good fresh plaster.

O-13, "washed panel" on  
middle terrace below level steps.  
Upper very hard floor gas under (this  
had evidently been detected before).

Monday June 28?  
See large copy book

O-13 near base of piths 2 & 3.  
in small pocket. Apparent floor  
material without evident finishing  
plaster at ca 56 cm below red  
mark on projecting cone of pith 2.  
Base of lowest stone of pith 3  
(wall X  $\pi$ ), a little below this  
ca 60 cm below same mark.  
Base of pith 2  $\gamma$ , at same  
level, ca 60 cm. No floor  
evident (Plaster) but deep floor  
material.

(Contd from p 17)

This 6 cm deep explained as for  
 drainage, 6 cm in distance of 1302  
 1 in 20. This floor with good  
 finishing plaster like that further  
 back ~~but~~ cannot be traced at this  
 level to near building the  
 58 cm as compared with 115 at  
 rear. Near bldg at 80 cm is a  
 lot of plastering at slope a  
 little higher in section same pattern  
 as curved up at rear. Also a  
 lot of red plaster was found lying on  
 a slope but was lost. This is  
 in rear excavation was evidently  
 covered over level, as that is a floor  
 with good finishing plaster at about  
 level of red plaster & extends out  
 at least as far as near edge of  
 lower plaster floor further out. This  
 is seen at 87 cm from wall of bldg &  
 at level of 110, i.e. 6 cm higher  
 This is probably a floor of front  
 room as it is 28 cm like good  
 finished floor of rear room.

could see on  
 surface —

o floor difficult to find close to  
 ledge, & no slab seen at this  
 level. According to my level, floor o  
 in front room is 107 cm, 3 cm  
 higher than floor band in our room  
 but this is pretty close to wall  
 ledge and floor may have begun  
 to turn up to meet this wall.  
 The probably latter floor is one  
 later than than behind step.  
 To make certain that floor  
 to left of up - course at left  
 of ledge is not on side of a  
 drain the floor was followed  
 further to left, to a distance  
 of 45 cm from edge of left slab  
 + 135 from left side of ledge.  
 Flat width about + 32 cm to  
 beginning of turn - up.

Roof choker of P 7:

Soft mud on floor at front & under that much small stone, probably floor material. No evidence of freshy plaster in small section investigated against middle of rear wall. Probably floor originally higher & upper surface removed in 1931-2.

If so, floor was considerably above level of wall. No floor found at level of base of wall & none projecting under wall. Lowest stones of wall very thick, & resting on irregular stones which project under wall & beyond (in front of) its line. No floor material or freshy plaster under wall.

Lower floor of P-7

Section was cut out & taken to camp but disintegrated. This study is within at spot 40-50 cm from the wall & 22-40 in front of step

Upper floor is that of front room  
 seems to be higher than at altar in  
 left part of front room

Upper layer 9 in thick.

- floor A, off. well plaster finish, 1 mm  
 B good dark plaster finish, 1 mm  
 C thick with white surface 7 "  
 (possibly 2, C + D)  
 D Good cleavage from floor  
 above but no plaster finish  
 Soft earth beneath, 3-4 in  
 E irregular + uneven floor

~~2 soap, 2 shirts, 2 drawers~~

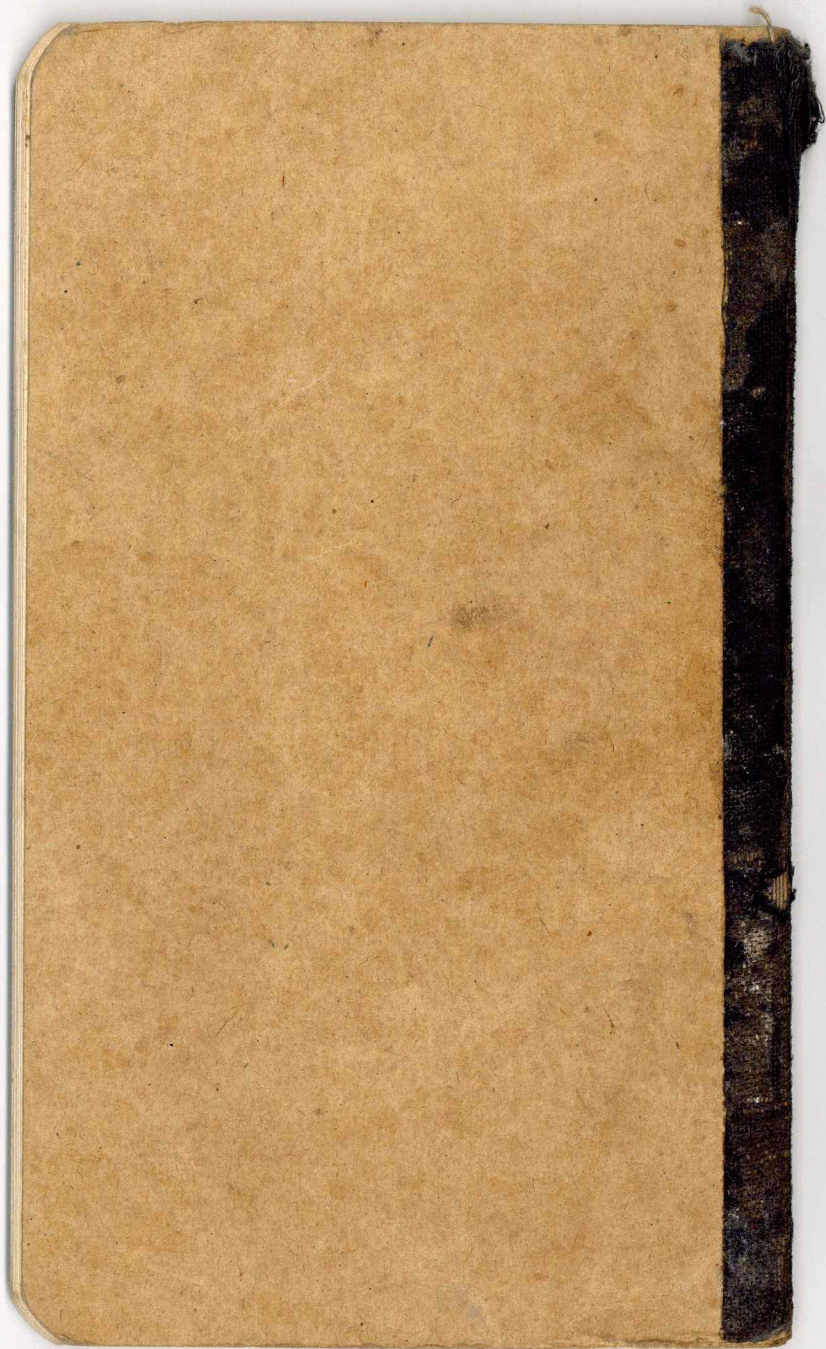
Laundry P.M. 6/15

canvas roll, shirt, towel, blue  
shirt, jeans (Front), undershirt,  
white pants ( " ), 2 shirts,  
1 pair cloth, 1 draw (Front)  
2 shirts, 1 mohair  
2 more

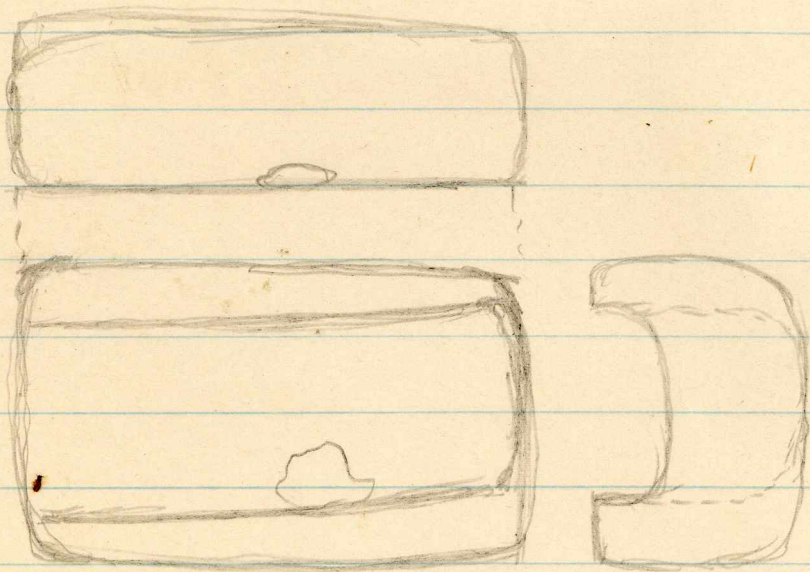
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Laundry Saturday June 27

1 blue coat, 1 towel (camp)  
1 white pants (Lut), 1 blue pants  
1 mohair shirt, 1 good blue shirt,  
1 drawer, 1 undershirt,  
1 white shirt, 1 underwear



Unusually large & fine metals found inside  
down in path on slope from ruins to camp  
Max. overall dimensions: 65 long, 38 wide, 25 high  
Internally 20-22 wide, 23 high deep  
Internal side walls high & practically vertical,  
20-22 high, 8 max thickness. Deep lip on  
both ends & base interior perfectly concave, base  
long 14 on from line connecting 2 lip. Bottom  
was very thin & broken there.



O-13 Left pier.

Thurs July 2?

Now much destroyed, right buttress finally gone into  
central cut. <sup>Posterior pier</sup> ~~Posterior pier~~ fallen on left side, but  
stood here till recently, & if I remember correctly  
leaned over forward so as to practically touch  
rear buttress of anterior pier. Posterior pier still  
usable on a side. Pier & rear buttress are  
almost intact & but slightly fallen on left  
side but in more sleep on right side. Both  
I & L.S. dug on right side & were unable to  
find with certainty any break between main pier  
& right buttress, if any, & as far as we can  
tell main central pier may have been of length of  
pier plus right buttress in other piers. Left and  
rear buttresses are certain. Main pier ca 82 cm  
(thick) wide at left side, <sup>ca 80 cm</sup> ~~unmeasurable~~ at right.

Length possibly 140 cm to where is possible junction with  
right buttress, but no plaster could be found by I.S.  
on edge, & stones are somewhat displaced. I of these

was a right buttress. It was composed at least of  
1 block 53 cm long, about proper length for a  
buttress. Width or thickness of right buttress  
was uncertain at first. ~~Right~~ <sup>Left</sup> buttress probably  
originally 45 <sup>or less</sup> wide, possibly originally of same thick-  
ness as main pier, 82 cm, but now its rear is at  
90-95 cm from front of main pier and 12-15 behind  
line of junction of main pier & rear buttress. This  
may be due to prolapies of pier & rear buttress,  
leaving left buttress intact. - At the base <sup>left</sup> but-  
tress is only 8 cm behind line of front of rear buttress. Main  
pier is 12-15 cm behind flight edge. Left buttress is  
built on finely plastered floor, several good  
surfaces close together and 2 cm of black earth & yellow  
clay before broken stone floor foundation.  
Wall of main pier is plastered behind left buttress,  
and plate of floor on which buttress was built runs  
up to this, indicating later date of buttress.  
There is a floor at ca 5 cm below apparent

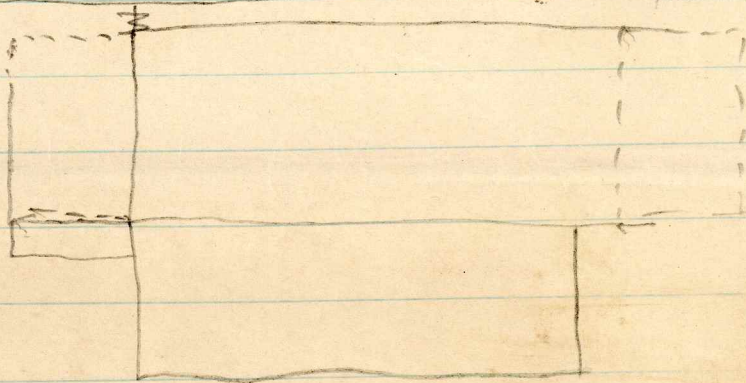
This is just under a yellow stratum under a black  
stratum which both offer good fresh plaster.  
A ledge of lower floor good but, no fresh plaster.  
Of this is a floor, its surface is extremely  
uneven, varying several cm in a space of 10 cm  
It is 9 cm below upper floor near main pier  
left wall before turning up & runs to base of lowest  
store of pier which was covered over to this depth.  
Probably runs under pier. No evidence of turn-up  
Left buttress, lower is built on upper floor  
Floor good immediately under it. On the left side  
the new buttress ~~is~~ its left edge flush with that  
of main pier, but on right side the main pier  
evidently retreats beyond the right edge of the new  
buttress. Latter is 125-130 long or wide, 66-70  
thick. T tles found but in close contact with  
main pier. Pay out under it (family) on l. side  
& relations with floor uncertain. Rear edge now  
looks to be, but measurements prove out to be

35  
18.  
50  
58  
66  
about on same level as that of left buttress, front  
edge lower. Rear edge main pier slightly lower yet  
& anterior edge lower still. At right side  
level of front pier difficult to get. Front 178  
rear 154. Front of rear buttress 180. But <sup>distance</sup> difference  
between last 2 points is actually 20 cm. No data  
available here on floors. Pier to rear is to right  
line or line of rear buttress, and now fallen left  
edge is remembered as on the left line of rear buttress &  
main pier. Base at much higher level. Right  
rear base of rear pier at 35 cm. || T base is plaster  
on rear of main pier indicating that rear buttress  
which covers rear of main pier is subsequent. Fact  
that rear pier is same width or length as rear  
buttress indicates that these 2 are contemporary, the  
main front pier earlier. I. S. found 2 floors  
with freshly plaster being up against left side of  
main pier. || Front start of rear pier at 80  
Very much fallen found Max distance between

rear pier & front pier at base of frame on level 75 cm  
but distance between vertical lines for base is 65.

Rear base rear lattices at 154 cm. Thickness  
of rear pier very difficult to estimate, but  
apparently 128-135. This may be 2 walls together  
& rear pier may be only 48-55 cm

Sketch



Tuesday June 29 (?)

Details, left central A/ pair of 0-13.

Very much fallen forward

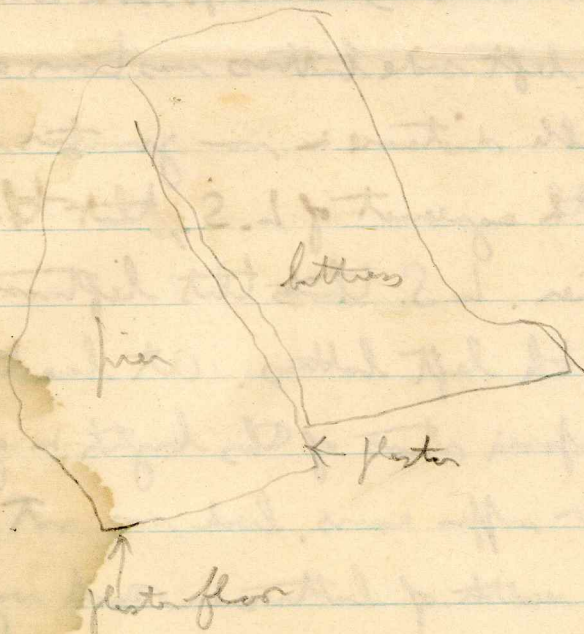
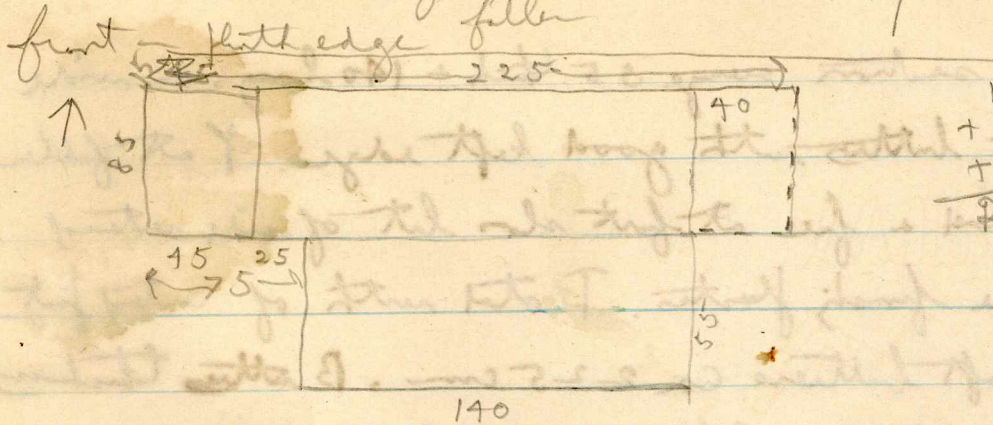
Right buttress now very much destroyed, low & all  
sides uncertain. A good line with 2 supposed  
stairs at north edge at 40 cm out from wall but  
possibly formerly extended further, possibly to 75 cm to  
right of central section. Rear edge gone, front edge  
fallen forward. Finishing plaster floor surface (if  
original) now gone, but floor material. No plaster  
turn up found at either 40 or 75 cm edge. Floor  
extends under 40 cm stairs in position but no finishing  
plaster seen under them. Thin buttress built against  
main central section which has good line with  
surface finishing plaster on exterior surface. Details  
(depth) Thickness of central section at the joint difficult  
to determine, as all fallen forward a little better.  
B <sup>floor</sup> side of rear buttress now 40 cm to rear of rear  
line of front section: possibly originally in contact.

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting on lined paper with significant water damage.]*

... 250 ?

Rear section average 55 thick + 140 long. on wide  
Left buttress with good left edge. Part fallen  
found + free at foot also bit of side centered  
surface finish plaster. Total width of center part  
plus left buttress ca 225 cm. Buttress thickness  
85 cm (1.00 in) to edge of plinth. Width at  
top from l. edge to l. edge of rear buttress ca  
75 cm. Rear buttress overlaps side buttress at rear.  
This presumed left side buttress was torn away at top  
for considerable distance + no junction found, so  
presumed, with agreement of L.S., that this is section  
of main pier. L.S. thinks that leftmost section of  
45-50 cm is the left buttress. At base this seems likely,  
with 2 superposed stones of this height + good inner  
beak, but on upper course, beak was not noticeable.  
This equals width of buttress on each right. A bit of  
wall finishing plaster was found on one of stones of wall of  
center pier, practically proving the left buttress, but  
line of beak is very fine + 2 side stones of main

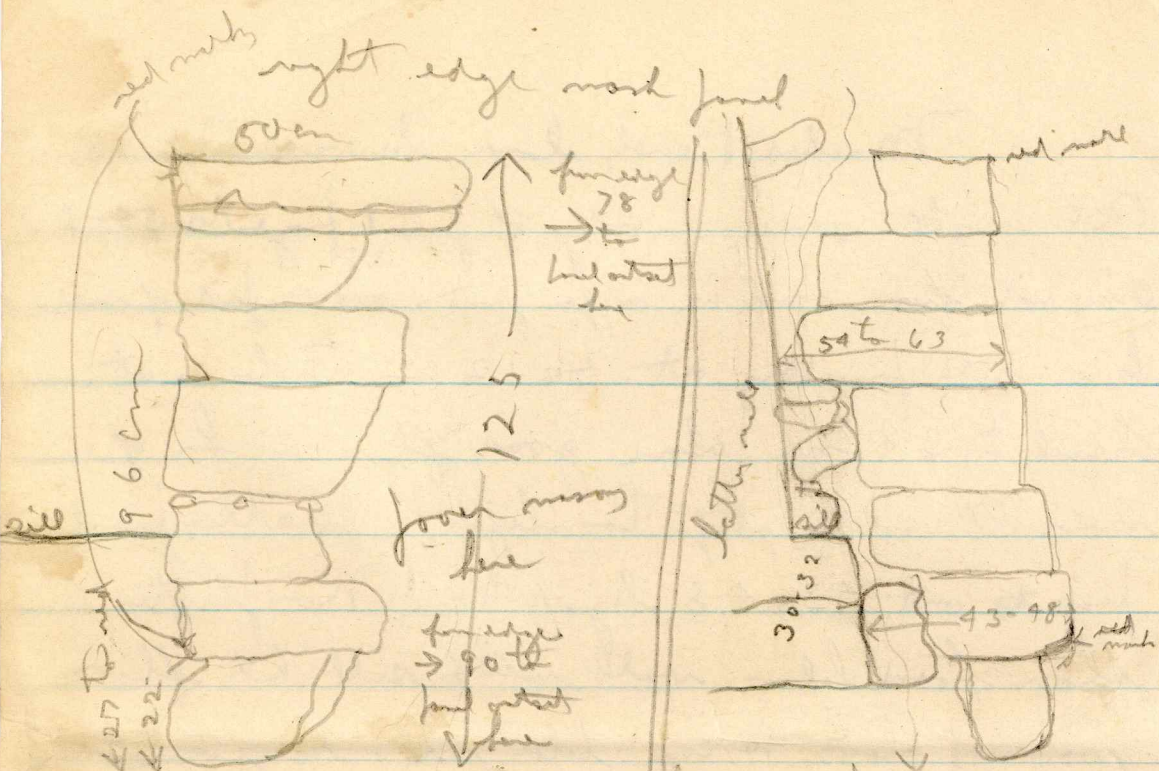
I designed as all now s. pier



for all small - for. Much soft earth between  
stones. Line of back is ca 25 cm from l. wall of  
rear buttress. At left side, base of rear stone of rear  
buttress is 0 level. No floor evident, all dug out.  
Front stone of buttress at -45 cm, also no visible  
floor. Lowest rear stone of main pier at -60, i.e.  
15 cm lower though buttress is close against it.  
No floor visible but lowest stone is coated  
with thin plates with black surface, 3 cm  
thick with several thin coats fresh plaster. Lowest &  
nearest course of l. buttress same, 60 cm with thin  
freshly plaster not so black (texture of plaster more  
superficial, as it fills up surface irregularities).  
Front stone of buttress near plinth edge at -77.  
Apparently sets on plaster-surfaced floor. Another  
reading at rear makes level of rear of buttress 4 cm  
lower than rear of main pier though latter looks  
lower. Probably originally same level.

Masked Panel, lower terrace O-13

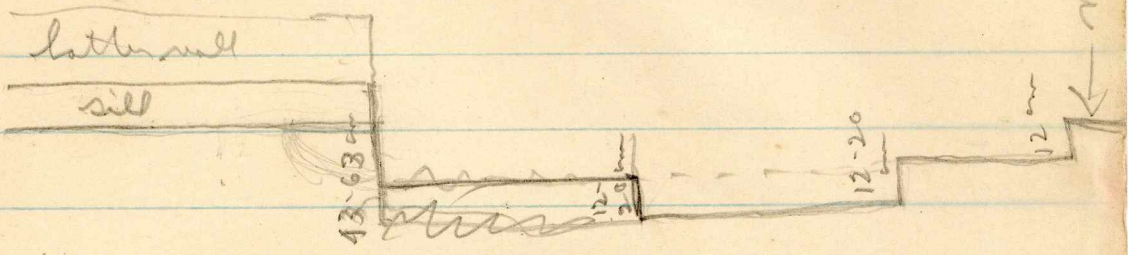
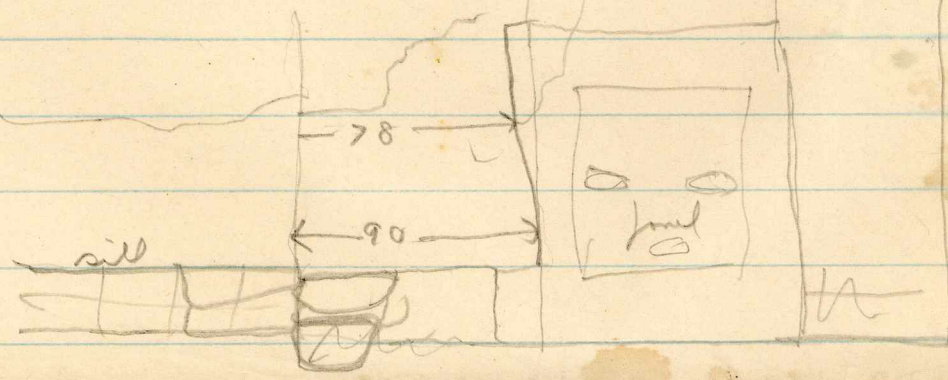
At right side, in edge of panel projects 54-63  
cm out from wall in upper part. Lower part of wall  
has a sill projecting out ca 12 cm. This is at  
level  $\pm 30$  cm above good floor at base of  
under (?) isolated steps to left. Batter panel  
projects out 43-48 beyond this. No plaster  
floor found below wall with sill but floor  
material about 40 cm below sill, large embolus  
at less than 20. Base of wall 30-32 below sill  
or approximate level of floor at base of  
stairway. Another level reading under stairway floor  
14 cm below base of wall below sill probably correct.  
But no floor found lower. Base of right side  
of panel, lowest stones extend below level of lowest  
stones of wall, but face is lower. They extend  
at least down to level of stairway floor but at  
front lower part is ~~is~~ but probably finished. Good



elevation from  
foot, r. edge of panel

for mass  
small stones 2  
earth in between for  
wall sill 2 sides of  
mark found from right  
side

upper part begins at projecting front with red  
 mark, ca 22 cm ~~to~~ above actual base of  
 lowest stone (red mark 27 cm above)

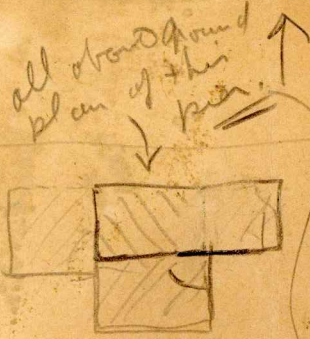


The floor at the base of the stairway was under  
wash panel, both most anterior <sup>central</sup> section & a bit  
is noted under left right section close to edge of  
central section. No floors noted above this or below it.

Wednesday July 1.

The wash panel has evidently slipped considerably  
forward. In the angle where it meets right wall  
with sill good masonry extends back for a minimum  
of 28 cm, a maximum of 60, & behind this, near  
silled wall, is small stone & fill. The latter  
silled wall has good masonry to this line, but, and a  
fairly vertical line of it to its left end so that  
right stone of panel would have fitted it fairly  
well. ~~Therefore built against left side of panel. Probably contemporaneous~~  
wall. Probably originally it extended out only to 12  
cm beyond wall (below sill probably) as in case  
of left side of panel (no sill on left wall).  
The right side of the wash panel has evidently  
bulged forward 15-20 cm. Probably walls on either  
side of washed panel are in same line. Verify.

# 1  
additions & relations  
of parts of pier to s.

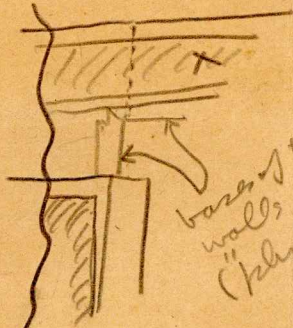


No.

Name

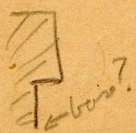
Remarks

Junction:



bases of these  
walls as bottom  
(plinth 2, 3).

Plinth 2



Plinth 3



Plinth 3

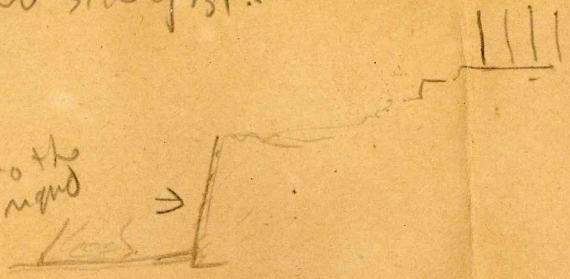
# 2

Bases of  
2 plinth walls

over

Ro side of h31..

To the  
right

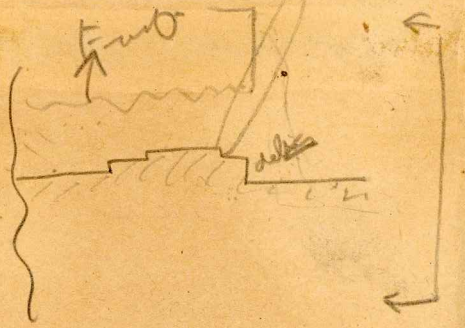


#3



Relation of floor  
+ water level  
on low level

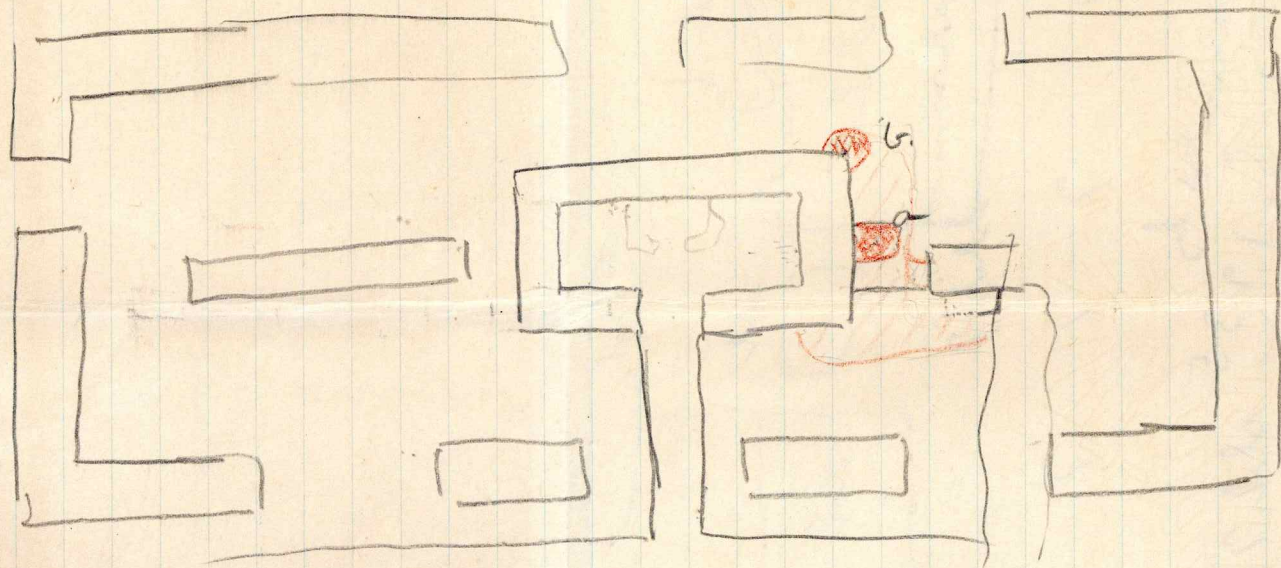
with floor  
gas meter



//

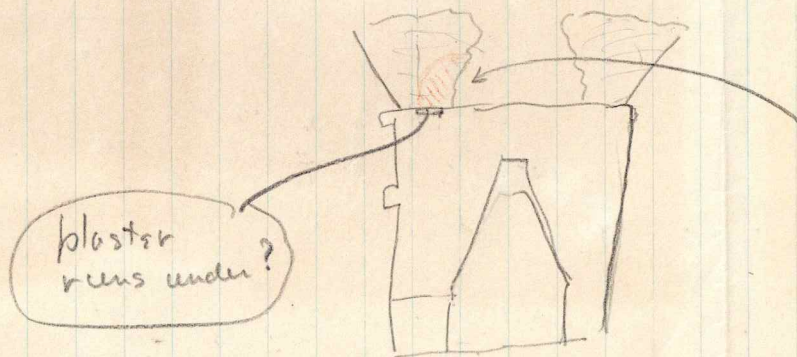
 - clean to floor.

 - Pits to 125 below base of sweat room.



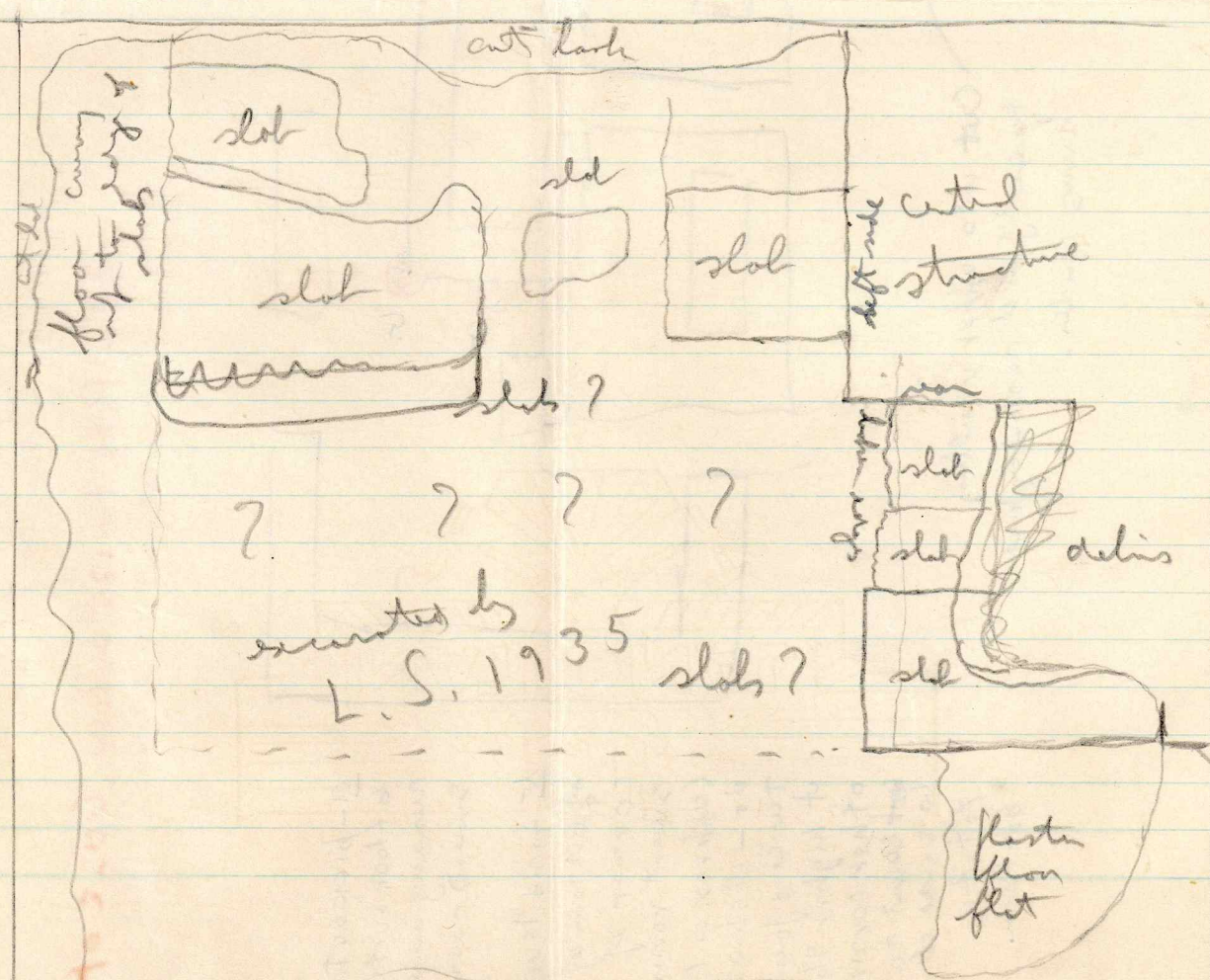
a - pick out  
b floor surfaces  
running under  
sweat room.

↳ find level  
of bottom of  
corner of  
sweat room  
(approx. will  
do - I shot it  
twice & found  
it higher than  
other corners.  
~~but~~ want to  
be sure I  
got to  
bottom.



Cut into upper vaulting  
to see if old roof surface  
runs under.

plaster  
runs under?



left rear corner P-7

Hood canopy

cut back

slab

slab

slab

central structure

slab

slab?

?

?

?

?

excavated by L.S. 1935

slab?

door

slab

slab

slab

dellis

Pestle from flat

Index - P-7, 1931 Mason Field notes.

~~Boys~~ Book II p. 14 - 61 plan p. 30, 32, p. 64-65

Book III p. 1-2, p. 67b-74.

Book II p. 1-20

Book V p. 5- , 70-71,

FIELD NOTE REFERENCES TO BURIED STRUCTURES.

- 2/25 (At foot of staircase) In other place just w. of main line  
3(?) steps just below earth at base and nearly to bedrock. Widths  
ca. 27, risers 20 and 30. Both (this and other steps?) uncertain.
- 2/26 Sherds found in debris and trench. (54a of copy)
- 2/28 Ask I. about roof-caps. Plan of chamber, this p. 30. & p.32.
- 37 Floor at base of plinth to n.w.
- 40 F-C floor 70-80 below tops of jambs & 25 below sill.(jambs 65 & 70.)
- 41 Lower floors in chamber trench & fire-chamber.
- 42 id.
- 46 id.
- 47 Trench floors in front room.
- 48 Terrace floor at front 25-30 below plinth.
- 49 Anterior edge of trench at plinth edge
- 51 Lower levels of fire-chamber.
- 57 Plinth & trench

Excavation in the floor of the trench revealed several earlier floors that had been covered. The next lower floor was naturally at a depth of about 15 cm <sup>lower</sup> and was continuous with the upper floor of the trench outside the sanctuary. The fill for the latest floor in the sanctuary chamber above this was of soft earth with many large coarse potsherds in it. The trench walls, well plastered, continued down to this lower floor.

~~The floor of the chamber appears by measurements to be far from level, although on the whole approximately on the same level as the floor of the front room outside. It apparently varies from 8 cm above this level on the left side to 20 cm below zero on the right side. It was ascertained that the masonry side walls of the sanctuary did not extend below this floor level, though it was not determined whether they were built upon finishing plaster, nor was the cause of the ~~diff~~ apparent difference of 20 cm in level ascertained.~~

~~This upper floor was generally hard and well preserved, the finishing plaster remaining hard and unbroken in certain parts; it was most disintegrated close to the depressed passage or trench.~~  
*central chamber floor*  
 Excavation revealed several floors beneath this. In the upper 13 cm were several such floors, evidently new surfaces laid on old floors during the last occupation period. Another good plastered floor of an earlier period was found at a depth of 40 cm; this was overlaid by soft earth and a thin layer of small stones below the floor above. A polychrome sherd was found above one of these floors.

At a depth of about 70 cm typical rock fill, large lumps of limestone without earth filler, such as is usually found in the interior of pyramids, was met. Excavations were not continued below this point.

Throughout most of its length, from the entrance to the shrine to within a few centimeters of the doorway to the chamber, this <sup>second</sup> ~~lower~~ floor was paved with flat slabs from 4 to 8 cm in thickness. These continue beneath the sill at the entrance to the shrine and are continuous with the paved floor of the shrine.

Beneath this paved floor <sup>four</sup> ~~three~~ others were found. The third floor is just beneath the paving slabs at a <sup>below the sanctuary floor</sup> depth of about 55 cm; this is of smooth plaster. The fourth floor is 7 cm below this, ~~hard to~~ and was difficult to follow; the fifth, ~~very~~ with a very hard plastered surface, is 3 cm lower; and the sixth and <sup>lowest,</sup> ~~last,~~ at a depth of 67 cm below the floor of the chamber, is 2 cm below. Beneath this lowest floor was found typical rock fill.

Worries!  
Worries!

this. These many floors <sup>B</sup> ~~probably~~ do not indicate various building periods, but merely resurfacing of floors. In no case does the floor continue under the ~~wide~~ walls of the trench and in most instances the finishing plaster of the floor continues up the side walls.

Most, if not all of these floors are probably continuous with the lower floors found in the trench outside of the sanctuary, to be mentioned later, it being kept in mind that the upper floor outside agrees with the paved second floor inside. For some reason, however, they

could not be followed continuously beneath the doorway to the sanctuary; probably local conditions had destroyed their evidences. The second paved floor probably corresponds to the plastered floor that was found at about the same depth under the floor of the chamber to the side of the trench, and it was noted that pure rock fill began at the same depth under the trench and under the chamber floor; it is probable that there was a floor at a depth of about 67 cm under the chamber floor, though none was noted in excavation.

The appearance of the trench floors corroborated definitely the evidence of the shrine that it was used as a fireplace. As the shrine was neared evidences of baking increased. The paving slabs of the second floor are much calcined and other flat stones underlie them. The earth over and under the third floor is very hard and red. The floor below this can not be followed close to the shrine, having probably been destroyed by the heat at this point, but the lowest floor is plain.

The nature of the masonry on the jambs of the sanctuary doorway where the surface is continuous with the wall of the trench were examined for details bearing on the respective temporal periods of the walls, the trench, and the front room floor. While not certain, they indicated that all are of the same period. The walls were not built on the plastered floor nor was the floor level evident beneath the walls; while not intentionally bonded, the ~~the~~ masonry of the trench wall and that of the sanctuary wall with the jamb flush with the trench wall seemed to be continuous. Nor did the sanctuary wall continue below the room level, which would indicate that the walls were older, the floor levels within and without the sanctuary later raised. This was not absolutely certain however; the masonry of the trench walls being laid without breaking the joints, on either side, a little below the level of the room floor and a few centimeters outside (wouthwest) of the line of the sanctuary wall, a rude irregular wall in the nature of a projecting plinth may be imagined. This feature can be followed to a depth of 45 cm below the room floor on one side, and 60 cm on the other, but it is so rough and irregular that it is probably purely fortuitous; on the whole the details suggest that sanctuary, trench and front room floor are contemporary and parts of one complex.

to what?

Just as within the <sup>central chamber</sup> ~~sanctuary~~, excavation in the outer trench <sup>defused passage</sup> ~~trench~~  
 floor revealed several <sup>buried</sup> superimposed floors. These correlate <sup>quite</sup> ~~well~~  
~~well~~ with the <sup>buried</sup> floors within the <sup>chamber</sup> ~~sanctuary~~, in comparing  
 which it must be remembered that the second floor within the  
<sup>chamber</sup> ~~sanctuary~~ is the uppermost floor without. The various floors <sup>are</sup> ~~were~~  
 obviously continuous, though the actual levels vary<sup>ed</sup> slightly.  
 Five floors were noted outside, corresponding to the six inside  
 the <sup>chamber</sup> ~~sanctuary~~. The plaster of the uppermost floor <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ continuous  
 with the plaster of the trench walls, and the stone walls of the  
 trench continue vertical below it. The plaster of the floor <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~  
 not remarkably good. The second floor, 10 cm below this, <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ a  
 little better; the third, 3 cm below the last and at a total depth  
 of 63 cm, shows<sup>ly</sup> the best plaster surface. The plaster of both of  
 these floors, like that of the uppermost one, turns up along the  
 walls of the trench, though here, of course, the plaster layers are  
 thinly superimposed. The fourth floor is 5 cm lower, the fifth  
 2 cm lower still, at a total depth of about <sup>70</sup> ~~67~~ cm. This corresponds  
 sufficiently accurately with the 67 cm depth of the lowest floor  
 of the trench inside the <sup>central chamber</sup> ~~sanctuary~~, and the 70 cm depth of the lowest  
 floor of the ~~sanctuary~~ chamber.

The plaster of the lowest two floors does not turn up along the trench walls but runs under them. Unfortunately excavations were not begun to follow these floors to ascertain their extent, but the existence of a floor (though without finishing plaster) at this same depth in the <sup>central</sup> ~~sanctuary~~ chamber suggests that this may have been a very early floor covering a wide expanse, and probably preceding any of the now standing structures.

These floors, some of which doubtless represent not new building periods but merely new surfacings, are composed of a hard <sup>concrete</sup> ~~concrete~~ of small stones and earth with a smooth plaster surface. Over the best third floor much charcoal was found.

A shallow excavation in the front room close to the medial wall revealed no buried floor, but this was not carried to any considerable depth and did not establish the certainty that no such buried floor exists. A cement of small stones with close-packed filler was found immediately under the floor, and below this was found typical rock fill of loose broken rock without filler such as is employed in the interiors of pyramids.

Unfortunately the depth of this excavation and the thickness of the flooring <sup>was</sup> ~~was~~ not recorded.

In the right front entrance a large paving slab was found just under floor-level; the plastered floor surface lay upon it. It is possible that there were others that were washed down the slope by natural erosion, or inadvertently torn out during the earliest excavations.

~~No deep excavations were made in the front room to determine whether or not other floors underlie the upper one.~~

when first seen, extended to <sup>50 cm</sup> 50 cm above the bench top. This was practically at the surface of the debris and it may well have originally

~~On the presumption that it originally had the same height as that risen higher. At the bench top, plaster traces against the of the corresponding feature in the left rear room, it has been restored on the plan in Plate 1 to a height of 35 cm higher, or ~~at least that distance that it originally rose to a height~~~~

~~of 75 cm above the bench top, 1.38 m above the floor, 18 cm below the bottom of the T-shaped orifice and 1.60 m below the vault spring.~~

An excavation in the interior of the <sup>bench</sup> altar showed that it was built, ~~it~~ except for the masonry facing, of piled rubble, very loose and filled with much dirt.

Some excavations were made beneath the floor in this right rear room, both under, and outside of, the altar. In both places the lower floor at the level of the front room, the zero level, was found with its plaster surface, at depths of from 24 to 27 cm below the upper floor. The base of the medial wall was at this level, but the bases of the side and rear walls were at the level of the upper floor upon which also the altar was built.

Several other floors were found buried under this second one which corresponds to the first or upper floor in the front room. Both under the altar and in the main room another floor, with better and harder plaster surface was found at 4 cm below the

60 below zero level

second floor. A fourth floor was found at a depth of 60 cm (35 cm below the zero level); the material between was rather fine and hard-packed, but below this lowest-found floor was the typical pure rock fill used for pyramid cores. Some of these floors were also found in the doorway in the side wall; whether there was a step in this doorway was not definitely ascertained.

On the lowest floor found some fragments of mussel shell were encountered. In several deep excavations made down to the lowest floor in the rear of this room and also near the altar, to a depth of about 85 cm below the upper floor level, small stones and red earth were found in which were many potsherds. These <sup>are</sup> ~~were~~ mainly of polychrome ware, fine and thin, with painted glyphs and other decorations. Coarser sherds, some with thick rims, were in less proportion. The polychrome sherds, according to Miss Butler's report,

~~The width at the base is about <sup>1.20</sup>  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , that of the bench top about 1 m. The well-plastered top of the latter is at a height of <sup>59</sup>  $\frac{59}{100}$  cm above the floor. The high back is about <sup>20</sup>  $\frac{20}{100}$  cm in ~~width~~ <sup>thickness</sup> against the medial wall; it is almost completely destroyed, but Mr. Satterthwaite found traces of plaster against the medial wall which indicated that it originally extended to a height of 75 cm above the bench top or <sup>1.35</sup>  $1.35$  m above the floor. A flint knife was found on or near the floor in front of the altar.~~

~~As with the altar in the right rear room, the altar proper is built upon the uppermost floor,~~ but in this case, a feature not noted and presumably not present in the right room, it rests upon a bench which extends down to the lower floor <sup>38 (cm)</sup> 28 cm lower. This floor is presumably on the same level as, and a continuation of, the zero-level floor of the front room. The front face of this bench upon which the altar rests is about flush with the ~~the~~ front of the altar, but extends an indefinite distance to the left or southeast of the altar side edge. Mr. Satterthwaite, who discovered this feature in 1934, was ~~unable to follow it~~ <sup>estopped from following it</sup> by the terms of the understanding under which he worked that year, and the other right side is covered by the roots of a great tree. The masonry of

the bench below ~~see~~ is of somewhat different masonry than that of the altar above, smaller stones being generally employed.

The relative age of the altar and the bench are yet uncertain and await further investigation. In spite of the difference in masonry they appear to be a unit. The marks of the upper <sup>plaster</sup> floor were evident against the masonry ~~between~~ but it is not certain whether the plaster of this upper floor runs under the altar and over the bench. The lower zero-level floor runs under the masonry of the bench.

Beneath the lower floor on the zero level of the front room other features were found, the exact nature of which, both independently and with relation to the other features, are not yet

These features were not found in the right rear room, certain, but as the upper floor here was pierced in only a few places, it is possible that excavations might reveal them in corresponding situations.

Beneath this lowest floor a line of stones was found which runs across the width of the room from the altar, a little to the or southeast left of its center to the rear wall a little southeast of the doorway. It apparently runs under the altar and obviously antedates and the bench under it, both. Being below the base of the rear wall it antedates this also, though it was not ascertained whether it runs under this rear wall.

Near this wall there seem to be traces of a second line of stones

parallel to, above and behind the longer line, and suggesting steps to a platform at a higher level near the sanctuary to the northwest. While the level of this platform was not followed to the sanctuary it seems to be about on the zero level, that of the front room and of the base of the sanctuary walls and presumably originally ran to the base of the sanctuary wall. The ~~level~~ floor at the <sup>foot</sup> ~~base~~ of these steps, to the left or southeast, is about 20 cm below the level of the platform and the base of the bench, each of the two "steps" being about 10 cm high. Where this lowest third floor runs under the altar the depth of 20 cm is filled with compact flooring material, a cement of small stones and plaster.

*remove*

on level ~~between/above~~  
 (M's notes say line of stones was between upper two floors, surface of platform a little above lower (zero level) floor, 95 cm below altar bench & 40 below upper floor. S's plan makes it 88 and 24 cm, platform on zero level. M's 40 cm a later calculation, not measurement, probably hasty & wrong. M's notes say platform 50 cm high, probably wrong.)

Beneath the altar there was a few centimeters of this flooring material between the floor of the platform and the base of the masonry of the altar bench.

*was made level*

The lowest floor at the base of the platform edge or steps did not extend under these steps, indicating that these two lower levels were contemporaneous and the platform not later raised on and above the lowest floor. However the platform floor had been later extended southeastward, eliminating the steps. Upon this extended floor the altar bench had been built.

Although the lowest floor at the base of the platform steps was not followed further to the left, another feature of uncertain nature and with no obvious connection with any other feature was found further to the southeast between the highest and lowest floors. but as its purpose is uncertain it will be referred to as a cist. This had the appearance of ~~was in the nature of~~ a drain or flue, It was about in the longitudinal axis of the room, about equidistant from the rear and medial walls but its ends did not reach either the side wall or the edge or steps of the platform.

Just below the uppermost floor and above the level of the platform floor at zero level a line of large stone slabs, laid horizontally, was found. These slabs were of irregular shapes ~~relatively rectangular and of~~ but, <sup>more</sup> or less uniform thickness, laid with their longer widths at right angles to the line. The largest slab, next to the northwesternmost, measured 75 x 45 x 15 cm, and beyond this were several several equally large and several smaller slabs. The bases of these slabs or capstones were about at the same level; they were covered by about 9 cm of concrete flooring material at the top of which was the uppermost floor.

These slabs or caps were found to cover a long cist that resembled a drain or flue, with a line of small slabs, set vertical, at

either side, the lines relatively straight and parallel. The length of these lines was about 1.65 m, the right end terminating without definite features as a distance of about 55 cm from the edge of the platform, the left end at about 50 cm from the side wall. It may originally have continued further to the right into the room, but certainly never further to the left toward the side wall, though at neither end was there any definite termination to the floor of the cist, but only of the slab walls. The width was quite uniformly about ~~45~~ 35 cm, and the nearer side was 45 cm from the front wall of the altar. When the capstones were removed the cist was found almost to be filled with soft loose earth, with a few centimeters of air space above this and below the slabs; <sup>earth</sup> this had presumably percolated in, probably ~~1/2~~ in the form of mud, after the cist had been abandoned. The floor was found to be well plastered in places, the height from the floor to the base of the capstones about 22 cm. This floor appeared to be at about the same level as the lowest one at the base of the platform steps.

The purpose of this feature is quite problematical; at any rate it was not in use at the last period, and probably the present features are only a part of a larger complex, the greater part of which was torn out in later building operations.

(Note: Depths: Upper to lower floor, as above, 9 plus 15 plus 22 is 46 cm. S's plans make 45; i.e., check. At platform, 28 plus 20 make 48, check. I.e., 50 cm height of platform wrong)

My sole suggestion as to the possible purpose of this cist is based upon ~~it~~ the fact that, ~~it~~ of all the features at this city, it most resembles the depressed passage or trench leading to the sanctuary at the front of this building. We have evidence at Piedras Negras, as in the case of <sup>Pyramid</sup> ~~Structure~~ K-5, that ~~the same~~ a particular site was employed for the same purpose, with the same complex of features, through several superimposed building periods. Though the nature of the architecture and engineering might differ considerably. This cist may have been a depressed passage leading to an earlier structure, possibly built of perishable materials, on the site of the present sanctuary. If it led to the only doorway, as is the presumption, the building faced southeast. Then, during later alterations, ~~and when the floors of the rear rooms were raised~~ the earlier structure and the right end of the trench were removed and the rest of the trench, instead of being filled up, was covered with slabs and these floored over.

(Note: this has not been well thought out, and there are doubtless many obvious arguments against it.)

In the course of the excavations in this left rear room some fine polychrome potsherds were encountered, as well as some of coarser nature. (Levels not given in mss.)

The potsherds found in the excavations in the front room were almost exclusively of thick, coarse, red ware with slight curvature, obviously of large plain vessels. The tempering is apparently crushed crystalline rock. The outer surface is often striated and traces of stucco are often seen on the surface. The rims are generally much thicker than the bodies. A few have a finer grade of paste. Sherds of this type form the prevailing class in the surface levels of the city and seem to be most characteristic of the last period of occupation. We believe that the quantity of these sherds is due to their apparent use as skeletons for stucco ornament. The rims measure up to 3.7 cm in diameter, the bodies often 1 cm (mss says 9 cm) thick at a distance of 6 cm from the rim. In the trench and throughout the excavations the majority of the sherds encountered were of this character, and in the sanctuary shrine great quantities of them were found. But those found between floors were often of a much finer character and often polychrome. Around the altar in the right rear room many fragments of polychrome vessels were found as well as bits of stucco or plaster with a bright dark red painted surface.

*Remove  
sherds*

*earlier mss*  
*Compare with field notes*

*20 cm ledge not recognized?*

~~upper tiers or courses were destroyed. The large stones projected under the main wall, again indicating that the wall was built upon this, and behind these, in the plinth interior, was seen typical rock fill of loose uncemented rubble.~~

"ledge"  
(M's equivocal notes say ~~plinth~~ 20 cm wide in front of left front wall; ~~on left side of trench, wall set back 55 cm from edge of "banquette"~~; trench extends about 70 cm. beyond outer face of wall; can these be reconciled? Also reported no "banquette" along left or southeast side wall. True?)

~~The plinth wall, ~~as measured in one place~~ was apparently ~~in one place~~ 70 cm high, as a well-cemented flat floor was found at this depth.~~

~~There was, however, apparently an intermediate and presumably later terrace floor at ~~about~~ 25 to 30 cm depth, seen at the front near the left corner, but the plinth wall ran down below this.~~

(Following, copied verbatim from earlier mss:)

*Side of trench should be 50-60, floor 150-160.*

In the central axis of the building, the trench extends forward for about 70 cm beyond the line of the outer edge of the front wall. ~~The floor of the front room is much broken here, but the plaster flooring is traceable in places and noticeably sloping, almost certainly due to a sinking of the foundations. The edge of the plinth continues to the edge of the trench where there are stones visible at both corners. but at a much lower level than that of the room floor, possibly also due to sinking.~~

*possibly important*

In the floor of the trench on the line of the plinth edge there is a step. The ~~wall of~~ the riser is well surfaced with plaster and there are traces of plaster on the step. The height of the riser and the width of the step were not noted, probably because they were too much destroyed for certainty. The trench walls, although in greatly destroyed condition, are traceable farther forward and beyond the line of the plinth edge and the step. They were noticeable for a distance of 1.10 m/ further on the northwest side, but were missing, on the southeast side.

*probably a sill ± 10 cm high at edge of trench. Plaster on step & riser surface of plinth & floor.*

~~The plinth edge continues on the left side of the trench, 50 cm high in places, to the southern corner of the building, about the same distance as on the right side. Here the main front wall is much destroyed but is 55 cm from the outer edge of the plinth. At the left front corner there seems to be no plinth ~~edge~~ along the side, the side wall being built out to the edge of the plinth. The excavations in this place were not carried far enough to determine more details with certainty.~~

*oh*

~~The above data are unfortunately very insufficient, and apparently equivocal and contradictory. The entire front of the building was very much destroyed, and to get a good restoration would have required complete excavation with meticulous care in noting every trace of a feature. As the work was done the first year of the expedition, with no certainty of return another year, and it was therefore considered more essential to obtain the most important data on several structures, this difficult work was passed over.~~

*possible  
modification*

~~However, presuming that all measurements are correct, they can be reconciled on the following assumption, which hypothesis has been adopted on the reconstructed plan, Plate I. At the two front corners the plinth in front had a width of 20 cm. In the central axis of the building was a staircase of unknown width, the upper step of which was on the level of the room floor, extending the ~~apparent width~~ floor further front. While in most Maya buildings the plinth is rectangular, and the masonry for the staircase built against it, this advanced top step may have been taken for the plinth and thus have given the distance of 55 cm ~~from~~ to the front wall above noted. They<sup>it</sup> may have been a further anterior apron in~~

the central axis, of unknown width, for an extension of the trench, thus extending this feature ~~to~~ to a distance of 70 (or 1.10 ?) cm from the line of the plinth edge.

*ok*  
 The presumable upper anterior platform terrace, at the base of the plinth and 70 cm below it, had a width of at least 1.80 m and possibly more, as the anterior edge was eroded. <sup>based</sup> The platform

~~substructure~~ of P-7, ~~had~~ in one of the later or latest building periods, and in conformation with Maya architectural

practise, had evidently been enlarged. A wall was found built

the plaster of upon this terrace floor near both corners of the structure.

The one at the left side was 30 cm thick with a straight front face

and an irregular rear face. It was so much eroded that only ~~the~~ one masonry course of the base remained, and the almost certain fact that the interstice between

it and the plinth wall was an intentional fill was not noted. The

outer face was at a distance of 90 cm from the present edge of the terrace, the inner edge 60 cm from the plinth wall.

A similar feature was observed near the right corner, the outer edge of the wall here at a distance of 70 cm from the plinth wall,

as compared with the <sup>60</sup> 90 cm on the left side. Here it was noted

that this later wall was of a height about equal to that of the

plinth, and that the interstice had ~~been~~ filled up. If this height is correct, the relationship of this later wall ~~was~~ <sup>with</sup> the floor that was found at a depth of 25-30 cm below the plinth level, and with which it would be presumed to have been connected, is uncertain.

This outer and later wall was followed to a point beyond, or to the right of, the line of the right wall of the building. Whether it continues indefinitely in this direction, along the edge of the long terrace, or whether, as is more likely, it turns a corner and formed a terrace ~~of the~~ on the right side of P-7 was not ascertained. If the latter is the case, it is likely that the entire long terrace on the level of the base of the walls is an artificial fill.

It is probable that ~~there~~ were several more terraces between this and the floor of the plaza, but destruction here was so great and excavation so slight that no more were found. As the floor of the front room seems to be at a level about 3 m above that of the plaza floor, there would be height for four terraces the same height as the plinth. However terrace heights are generally greater than plinth heights, and are not uniform. The restoration of the terraces as shown on the sections in Plate I is therefore highly problematical.

It may be assumed with some confidence that a staircase ascended the terrace slopes from the plaza level to that of the front room. Whether it was broad enough to serve all three entrances is not certain but probably; the side edges of the staircase were not excavated for. Erosion and destruction have been so great that it is doubtful if well-preserved steps can be found, but excavations on the slope in two places produced evidences of them. One of these was in the central line; here this area appeared at first slightly depressed as if some excavation had been done there. Possibly Maler or a later visitor dug there in search of the hoped-for central lintel. No steps were found here, but a little to the ~~west~~ right or northwest three possible steps were found just beneath the soil level and close to bedrock at the foot of the slope. The ~~widths~~ <sup>treads</sup> averaged 27 cm in width, the risers 20 to 30 cm in height. In front of the left or ~~west~~ <sup>southeast</sup> entrance four apparent high and wide steps, or more likely small terraces, were found. The sizes were on the whole uniform, three of 45 cm width and 35 cm height, and one of 45 cm height and 70 (?) cm width. They were made of small stone blocks.

ok  
none of this  
widths height

Pedros Negros

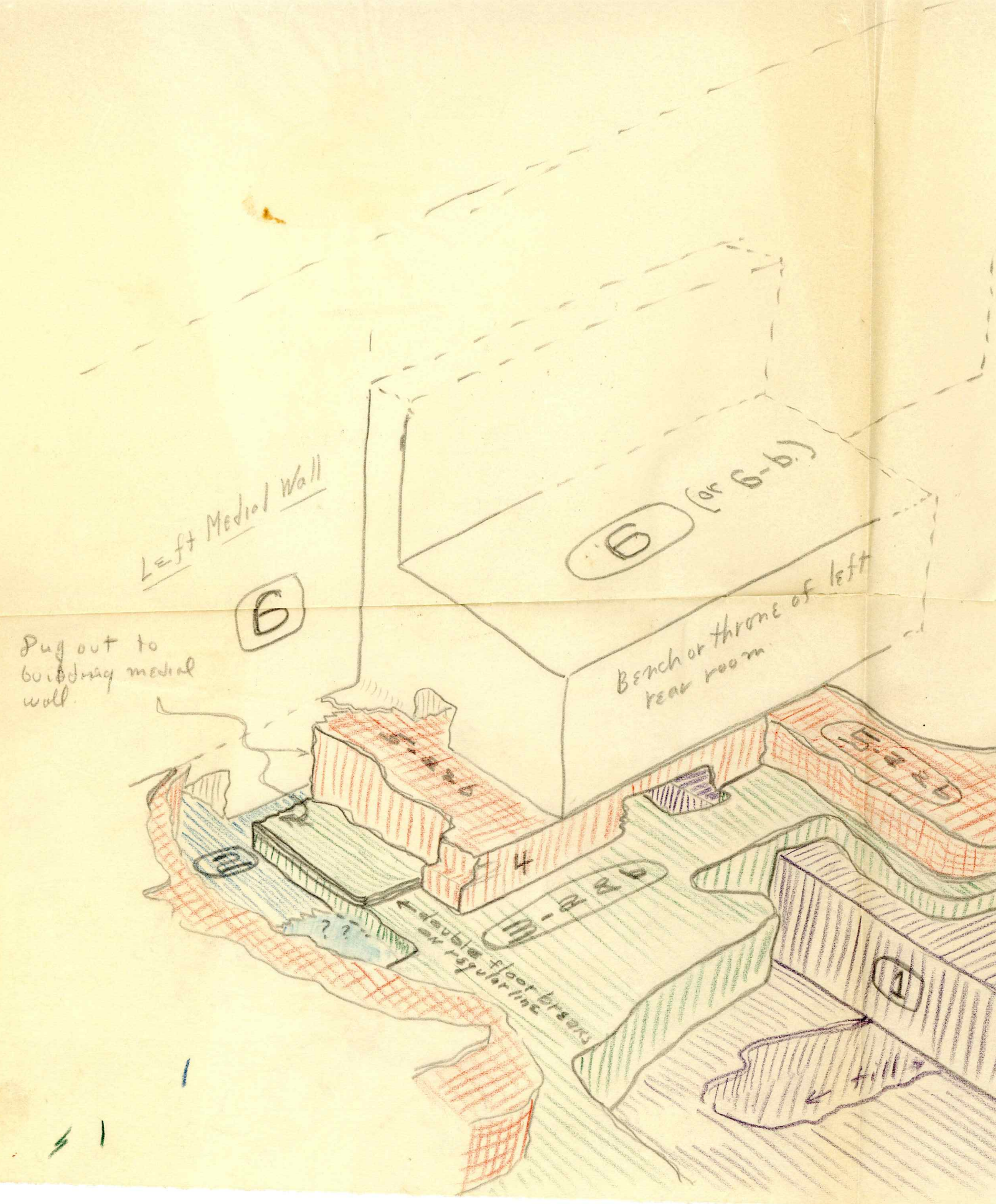
Str. P-17

Periods identified in left rear room, 1935.

subject to correction

- ① + ② almost certainly precede central chamber.
- ③-a probably contemporary with chamber.
- ④ and ⑤-a-b postdate chamber, predate outer semi-vaulted walls (⑥).
- ⑤-c (modicum) brackets ⑥ (another floor).

Note. Evidence is nearly complete for an original sweat house (central chamber) replaced by this one. ~~all~~ All floor identified somewhere by finishing plaster except platform of Period 1



REAR wall ⑥  
double floor shows under wall only.  
"Platform" of 1935.

if so, the roof surface was removed to give solid masonry base to new construction.

See plan for guess.

P-7  
No new visible.

LINTON TO INVESTIGATE.

1. Roof of Sanctuary. Did it have an earlier and lower roof upon which vaulting was ~~built~~ erected? Built on finishing plaster?
2. What was extent of platform found in left rear room? Look for its edge in other three rooms, or at least in front and rear right. What was its relationship to Sanctuary? <sup>See Plan</sup> ~~Did it~~ <sup>precede</sup> ~~follow~~ it? Was it a terrace? <sup>Yes</sup> Was there a floor at its base and how far to either side did this extend? In rear rooms, at level of floor of front room, was there a floor beyond the edge of this platform? <sup>Yes</sup> Was this floor on the same level as the platform near the Sanctuary? Did the platform extend under the rear wall and can you find its rear end and the nature thereof? Did it extend under the altar against the medial wall? <sup>Yes</sup> What was its relationship to the wall (bench) that crosses it at right angles under the altar in left rear room? <sup>Yes</sup> Does its floor extend under Sanctuary and with which floor in trench does it tie up, if any? <sup>Card to sure.</sup>
3. Make deep excavations in front and rear rooms, if possible down to undisturbed soil of bedrock and see if any floors beneath those found by me. Do this both through platform near Sanctuary and further out near side wall. Follow lowest floor in trench outside Sanctuary under trench wall to see if merely a wider trench or a broad floor; if the latter, try to ascertain its extent. <sup>floor peters out</sup>
4. Dig out exterior face of wall opposite medial wall on right side to ascertain nature and reason why medial wall was built on lower floor, rear and rear part of side walls on higher floor. <sup>- See elevation. - reason probably early construction of rear.</sup>
5. Follow plinth down on outside at right side and see if you can find floor of terrace on which plinth rested. <sup>See Section 5.</sup>
6. Do lower floors of Sanctuary, within chamber, run under walls of Sanct., and tie up with floors in front or rear rooms? <sup>Yes.</sup>
7. Are medial walls and outer walls built on finishing plaster? <sup>Yes.</sup> Same with Sanctuary Walls? <sup>Yes.</sup>
8. If possible, find floor of Court Plaza and note elevation of plinth. If convenient, try to find terraces between. <sup>- See Section 5.</sup>

Could find f.p. in rear room - yes

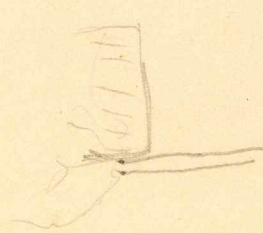
Yes low rooms

Yes

Yes

See notes

etc

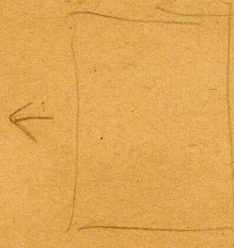




- O<sup>8</sup> = level of front room floor, ✓  
 loss of medial wall at front & rear ✓✓  
 " " front wall  
 " " side walls in front room  
 " " 1st low floor in rear room ✓  
 raised floor of sanctuary; loss of sanctuary walls  
 A = + 26, floor of rear rooms, ✓✓  
 loss of rear wall ✓  
 " " side walls in rear room ✓✓  
 " " altar in rear rooms ✓✓  
 B<sub>2</sub> = 4. floor in right rear room ✓  
 C - 34, lowest floor, right rear room?  
 D - 12, floor, left rear room (should = zero)  
 E - 14, Top of platform, left rear room (bit into  
 say above D, not below it)  
 F - 64 Base of platform, (said to be 50 cm high,  
 possibly incorrect)  
 G - top of door just above upper floor.  
 H - Base of door  
 L - Sanctuary floor  
 M " "  
 N " "  
 O = top of pillar of shrine  
 P low "  
 Q = low of sanctuary in left rear room

Sanctuary

- I depth
- J low sill base - 56
- K - lowest depth 1.08 (may?)  
(15 on line but track floor)
- L plank floor - 13
- M " " - 40
- N " " - 70



70  
—  
55  
125

PLATE 1  
AND SECTIONED RESTORATION  
PLAN, ~~AND~~ SECTIONS/OF P-7-1ST.

A. Sectioned Restoration with right end and right half of front removed in order to show interior features.

B. Longitudinal section on line C-D as marked in plan G. ~~The~~ It traverses the rear rooms but is jogged to ~~avoid/cutting/the~~ pass in front of the fireplace. The entrance in the rear wall is shown at the right.

C. Longitudinal section on line A-B as marked in plan G. It traverses the front room but shows in elevation the features to the rear of the line

D. Plan of ceiling seen from below. Reversed from right (north-west) wing. ~~It/crosses/the/right/rooms/~~

~~west)/wing/~~

E. Transverse section on line G-H as marked in plan G. ~~The/entrance~~ It crosses the right rooms, passing through the right front entrance and cutting through the medial wall at the T-shaped orifice, ~~and~~ ~~in/the/right/side/wall/is/shown/at/the/right/~~ the bench-altar and the rear wall. The entrance in the right side wall is shown in elevation at the right.

F. Transverse section on line E-F as shown in plan G. It crosses left/ the ~~right~~ rooms and is practically symmetrical with the foregoing except that it passes through the left entrance in the rear wall.

G. Ground plan of P-7-1ST.

H. Transverse section on line I-J as shown in plan G. It crosses the right rooms through the arch between the medial wall and the central chamber, cutting through the rear wall and ~~a~~ front pier. the right

I. Transverse section on line K-L as shown in plan G. It follows

the central transverse axis of the structure, through the sunken passage and the entrance to the central chamber and the central entrance in the rear wall, cutting only the rear walls of the central chamber and of the fireplace.

Identification of symbols:

Stippling in plan G denotes sections left unexcavated.

In the sectioned restoration A and the ceiling plan D it represents shading of standing features not sectioned.

Solid black represents preserved solid elements standing above debris or excavated, except in sectioned restoration A where it denotes sectioned preserved or restored features.

White hatching on black represents features observed at certain points but still covered by debris at points indicated.

Solid black lines represent <sup>limits of</sup> observed features.

Broken lines represent unobserved <sup>limits of</sup> <sup>or</sup> ~~and~~ hypothetically restored fallen features.

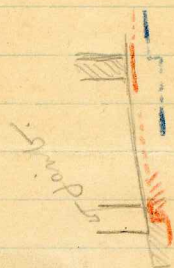
Broken hatching represents solid unobserved or hypothetically restored fallen elements.

Dotted lines represent original debris contours.

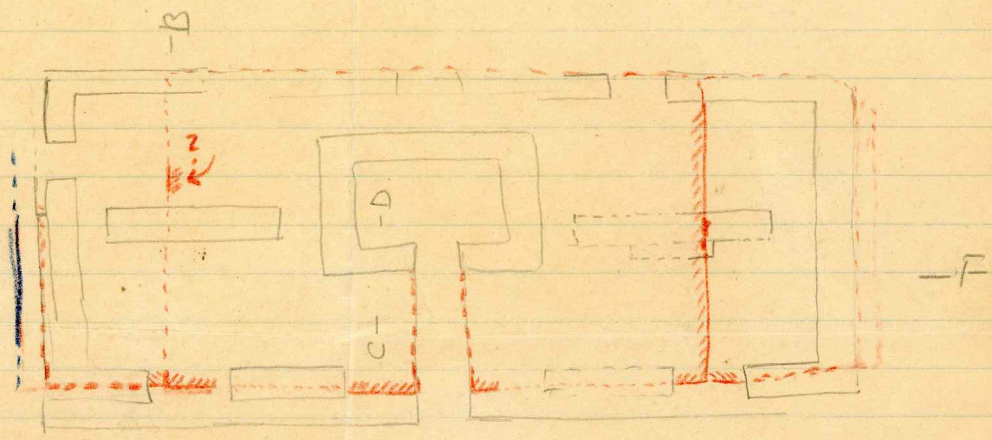
Dot-and-dash lines ~~represent~~ on plans show lines of which sections were made.

Small broken circles with diverging straight lines show points from which photographs were taken. The numbers within the circles refer to plate and number of photograph reproduced herewith.

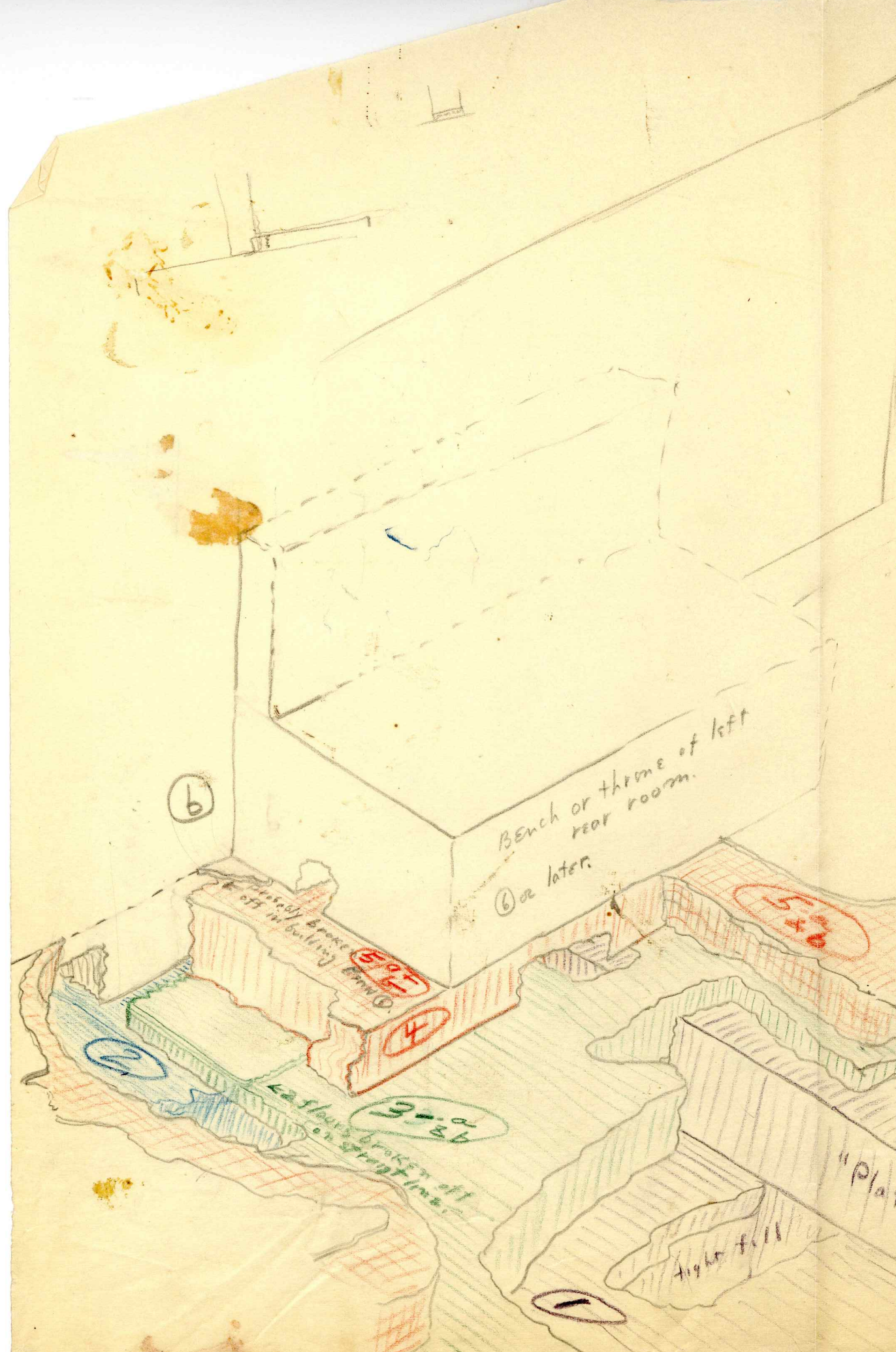
Sec.  
A-B  
+ (C-D  
in part)



Sec. E-F



A-



Str. P-7.  
 "Sanctuary" Rear Room, left.  
subject to correction.

Scheme of identified Building Periods.

①, ②, ③ and ④, ⑤ are precede the semi vaulted outer walls.  
1 + 2 may be the same.

⑥ follows all others.

5 and 6 follows central chamber (no sham here) ~~double floor~~  
 chamber probably is contemporaneous with 3-6 - in which connection not plaster break indicating removal of bench.

Bench or throne of left rear room.  
 ⑥ or later.

rear wall.

double floor runs under  
 h = +.35

"Platform"

high fill

possibly broke off in building  
 cut floor on street side