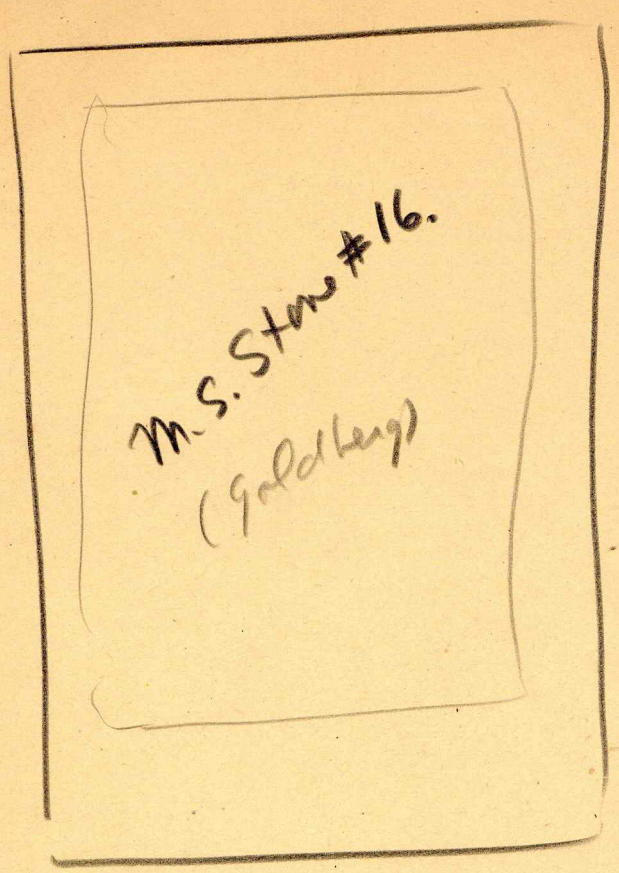
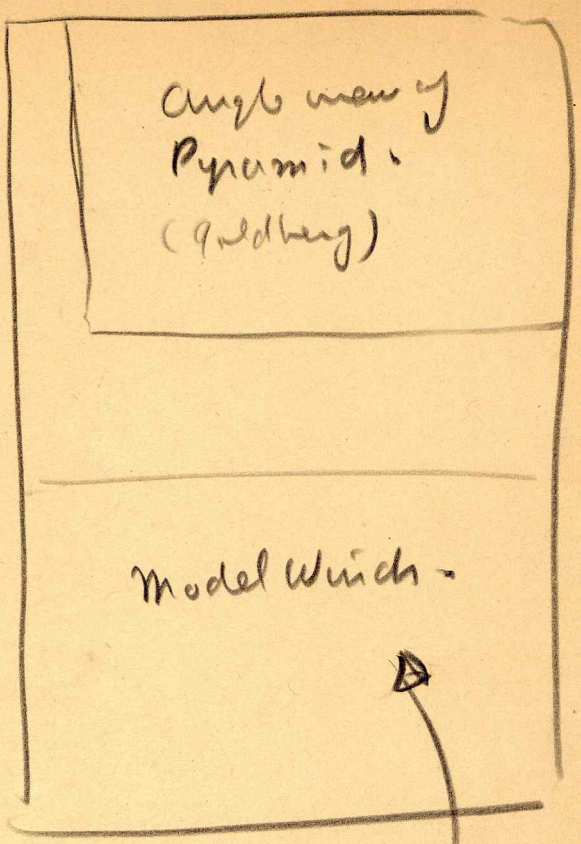
Plates





Figs. 4 + 5 - drawings.

(See Ng 39-232. Should we mount + use this instead of model - or could we do both in?

Several other pyramids were superficially investigated, in order to learn what style of terracing was employed in them. Two significant facts were learned from these minor excavations. Out of thirteen pyramids at the site, at least three others were originally with only two terraces, very long for their heights, like the pyramid of the earliest period here described. Three had plain terraces with rounded corners, the outsets and apron molding of the Peten style being absent.

During these excavations a second fragment of Miscelaneous Sculptured Stone No. 16 came to light. The two fragments, joined, are shown in Plate . Since we now know this piece was quite narrow toward the bottom, and probably tapered, we think it probably was a small but thick sculptured stela, very much thinner than any hitherto known. Its maximum breadth is 63 centimeters. The right-hand fragment was illustrated in Bulletin No. 65, Vol. 5 Plate VII. The new piece contains part of an inscription commencing with the Maya day 8 Manik. If, in restoring the missing lower portion, we allow for ordinary stela proportions, there will be just about room enough for the complete priest in standing position. He probably held a staff in his right hand, its grotesque head being seen on the new fragment, where it overlaps the left border. A natural human mouth seems to appear within the open jaws of the diety.

Probably we do not have here a human body supplied with a grotesque diety head, but rather a complete flesh and blood priest wearing a mask. Such masks were worn by the ancient Maya, as they are worn today. We have good reason to consider this sculpture as a contemporary portrayal of a middle period priest as he actually appeared in the temple solemnities.

This was an extremely small stela. How the larger ones, weighing many tons, were moved to their places, and erected, is an interesting matter for speculation. Rope the Maya had, and surely they knew the

Stout poles lashed at an angle, the vertical ones set into the ground. These form bearings which permit the spindel to rotate.

lever. With unlimited ~~labor~~ man power these would suffice. Much more primitive poeple ~~than the Maya~~ have erected large stones. But one cannot help but wonder if these more advanced Indians did not hit on ~~the idea of~~ a method of transmiting ~~the~~ to the rope the augmented and ~~more~~ nicely controlable power of the lever. Plate

is a photograph of a model winch, made by a workman at our camp from materials at hand in the forest, including the bark-fibre rope. It is designed for three men, working on the levers attached to the ~~smooth~~ log serving as the drum or spindel. Each end is supported on a pair of ... When ~~and~~ a pulley of our block and tackle broke the ~~boys~~ workmen came to our rescue ~~with~~ and set up one of these winches, with only one lever. With it one man dragged a stela fragment ~~weighing about a ton~~ about thirty yards to the desired location. The piece weighed over a ton. Using a stick as a lever, one assistant eased ~~the piece, weighing over a ton,~~ it along parallel poles, laid on the ground as skids. His job was to keep ~~it~~ the stone on the track and to help in starting. For a vertical lift, ~~the drum or~~ a similar spindel ~~of this device~~ could be placed higher and the rope merely passed over it and then down to the winch.

We are not suggesting that that the Maya actually used such devices, but merely that they might easily have done so, if they had the idea. The crossed supports form adequate bearings for the drum, and the whole is made from materials known to have been in use - bark fiber for cloth and rope, lengths of small tree trunks bound together with vines as ~~for~~ house ~~posts~~ frames. They had the idea of a ~~rotating~~ rotating spindel in bearings, in the bow drill, and they imparted the motion to ~~it~~ the spindel through a cord, which, passing from one end of the bow, made a turn around the ~~The only additional idea needed was~~ spindel before being attached to the other end of the bow. The only additional ideas needed for the winch were to reverse this process, applying the power to the spindel in order to move the cord; to equip it with a lever to increase the power; and bearings ~~strong~~ firm enough to withstand

not available.

a strong ~~exact~~ lateral pull. Unfortunately the simplicity of an invention seems to bear no relation to the liklihood of its being discovered. We have no evidence that this device actually was known to the ancient Indians. Its name is simply "Tiger", meaning, apparently, that it is a device for strength. It is used in the lumber camps when more modern equipment is ma terials, and in the hope that students going through the accounts of the early Spaniards may recpgnize a reference to it, if there are such. Wooden

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67
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290 - 290 words
= 7 pages.