Notes for
Introductory Remarks
on Piedras Negras Palaces

Criteria used.

Absolute lengths
Proportions
- Single & Double range.
- Space limitations.
End rooms

Substructures

Groupings. (tendency - on Acrop. only)

Benches - thrones.

Plan of Presentation:
Non vaulted first - wherever found.

Vaulted by Maya groupings, far as feasible.

LS Publication Schedule*, May 18, 1958

*text and all drawings to be made by LS in pencil; all data ready for draftsman to make others needed; tables; dummy lay-outs of photos.

By July 1st

Tuesdays through Fridays

Piedras Negras Architecture:

Re-writing completed July 19 - 15 copy to be typed.

By July 1st

Finish up Part 5 (4 sections on 8 sweathouse mounds, one with 11 phases; proof of this function) (issue whole part as one new item)
(+ mixed drawings ready except for minor changes).

By October 1st

Part 6, Nos. 2-5 (4 mounds, one with three phases; unique types, including only probable dwelling (issue as a new item--finishes up Part 6.)

Part 2, Nos. 2-5 (4 temple mounds, one with three phases--finishes temples of South Group Court; [illegible]s. introduces first vaulted-roof temple; hold till 15 temples are ready?)

By Jan. 1st

Wednesdays through Saturday AM's

By January 1st

Part 2, Nos. 5-9 (4 temple mounds, two with two phases--finishes non-vaulted temples, and groups peripheral to South Group Court: issue with Nos. 2-5?

Next Continue with temples (to Part 2, No.15)

Sat. P.M's and weekends

Epigraphical papers(or units of 2nd monograph?)

By July 1st

a. A Classification of the Maya Tables and Dates Comprising the Dresden Codex

By October 1st

b. Differing Zero Days of the Lunation at Five Classical Maya Sites

(extends scope of paper on Copan inscriptions only, now in press--ms. copy read and approved by R.C.E.Long)

By January 1st

c. Limits on Maya Datings for Venus and Eclipse Tables of the Dresden Codex.

Next

d. Surviving Mayan Calendars as Limiting Factors onn Proposed Correlations of Ancient Maya and Christian Chronologies.

e. A reveiw of the Question of Correlating Ancient Maya and Christian Chronologies.

(Note This must follow items a-d, which can be handled as separate papers, or as chapters in a monograph leading up to Item e. When the others are completed, Item e might turn into something like proof for a slight modification of the Thompson Correlation, or for a new one. Item d involves a lot of tedious calculation.

Included in this series of related items will be clear-cut refutations of some evidence for the Thompson correlation, proposed by the astronomer Makemson; and ditto for her own new correlation; this would fall naturally in Item e, but could make a special paper.

Outline of Piedras Negras Architecture Report and proposal to publish from time to time in small unit numbers.

Maya Architecture at Piedras Negras.

Introduction (few pages, to be written).

Part I - Introduction and Map.

Part II Factual Reports on Units of excavation and description

Section 1 Temples

Nos. 1 to 17 ((one report ready) 17

Section 2 Palaces 18

Nos. 1 to 18 2

Section 3 Ball Courts 6

Nos. 1 and 2 43

South Group Small Houses (4)

Section 4 Unclassified Buildings.

Nos 1 to 6 (2 reports ready, a third with text nearly ready, drawings not copied).

Section 5 Miscelaneous Architectural Items.

(2 or 3 Nos. at most.)

Part III Present Conclusions and Hypotheses.

The number of parts into which these should be grouped should await completion of factual reports; but there is no reason why some conclusions should not be written and published when the factual part is completed for a complete section, as for ball-courts.

The proper headings under conclusions emerge as unit reports are written. 37 headings have been noted up to now; these will be increased, but also grouped.

The three factual numbers completely ready run to 31, 8 and 9 double-spaced pages, including headings and tables; to which add $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pp of photographs, and $3\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 1 of line drawing figures, or totals of 37, 12 and 11 pages. In Carnegie Contributions format these would drop to 30, 10 and 10 pages; with ordinary printing and large pages, still fewer.

Ten Carnegie format pages will probably turn out to be the minimum for factual numbers. It is difficult to forecast an average length for all, because as earlier numbers appear, features first described in them can merely be refered to in later ones.

If the average length of a factual number was 20 pages, with 45 units or numbers, the factual Part I would require 900 pages, bindable in three volumes. I don't think this is excessive for so many buildings, many with several periods, and covering 8 seasons of work. But as present it's a guess.

Suggestions for issuing Factual parts as done

Advantages: Cost is distributed over more than one year.
Experience in publishing early numbers can be utilized to improve and reduce cost of later ones.
We immediately begin to alleviate the black eye we have for a long delay.
The administration can better demand a flow of final results from me.
I get the benefit of criticisms and suggestions from colleagues in writing later numbers.
They can begin to use Piedras Negras data at once.

Disadvantages: The lay-out and pagination, figure and plate numbering, etc., will not turn out to be as logical as possible. To meet this, partly, I suggest separate pagination of the sections, so that, on binding, all the temples will come together, etc. This would mean pages ~~xxxxx~~ S1 1, S2 1, etc. and Figs. S1 1, S2 1, etc. or something of the sort, for easy citation.

Numbers should be merely stapled, without covers, which saves money and which will permit recipients, if libraries, to merely bind; individuals, if they want to, to punch for note books; or to file as phamplets.

Suggestion for speeding Conclusions and saving money.

For example: I have in my files a draft Mss on Maya measurement, the conclusion being that they laid out their buildings very carefully with accurate linear measurements (i.e. by taping) but could not, or did not, do better than estimate the angles. This depends on 5 or 6 unit-plans only. When they are out, there is no reason why I can't cast this in form for a scientific journal. If they won't use it we can issue it as a conclusions unit; but if they will, we can wait till we are through and reprint a small part of it, or summarize it in a page or two, referring to the already published article.

Ball-courts could be handled in this way. All the thinking and research, and first draft of Mss. have just been finished. There is no reason why all P.N. has to offer in the important matter of ball-courts (which is plenty), both facts and present significance, and their lessons for future excavation, should not be on the way to publication, and out of my hands, in a month. Why wait till everything is done?

N.B. The introduction, with a notice of what is to come, definitions of terms, reference to general description of the site already published for us by Morley, etc. would have to be written and issued first. That, following Carnegie Contributions practice, ought to have a properly printed title-page.

Tabulated Information

Materials Str. R-9 as an example. Materials are listed. Definitions of terms used will appear under "Definitions".

Unit letters are placed opposite the materials used in the unit concerned; columns are reserved for each unit so that question marks can show lack of knowledge, dashes the fact that the unit would not be expected to use the material in question, because of its nature, or presence of an alternative material.

The idea is to prevent omission of any data recovered, prevent its burial in the text, and facilitate comparative studies.

A unit designation (letter in this case) in brackets with a question mark means presence of the material suspected. Evidence for it, and minor notes on materials must be sought in the text.

Tabulated Dimensions Those given are actual measurements or considered to be reliable approximate averages of actual measurements, unless starred. The latter are reconstructed.

"Average Approximate" means we have more or less "split the difference" where measurements of the same thing, made with equal care, do not agree precisely. This is usually the case. We have not added them all up and taken the exact average, which would be meaningless, but have avoided the extremes.

The measurements used are taken from field notes or scaled from drawings, usually at 100 to one. In scaling we allow a tendency to read to the nearest 5 cms, where there seems no reason for extreme accuracy. This is especially true where the unit concerned is poorly preserved.

The height of a platform, as given, is normally the exposed height, if known, well back from the wall. A slight slope toward the wall would reduce the wall height somewhat. Hence exact agreement between wall heights, which may be given in the text, and the unit height, is not be be expected.

Structure Designations are listed, dimensions placed opposite (except under Section and Facade Tables for buildings) in columns. Column Abbreviations:

Hts. Heights
Base Means dimension at base of unit
Depth Front to rear, outside to inside dimension; a measurement on a line at right angles to that of the length. ("width" is confusing, if used here)
Length A measurement parallel with the front of the structure; or for details, with the face in question.

Width Measurement of a pier or doorway, parallel with the face in question. "Wide" and "narrow" doorways are established terms, and piers are associated with them. But these "widths" are fractions of the length of the face in which they occur,

Tabulated Dimensions- cont'd.

Abbreviations and terms - cont'd.

Stage Depth	This is taken at center, though the depth is usually greater at either side of the stairway rising from the stage.
	Surfaces on this line which may have been used for ritual practices are listed as stages whether and altar or other specific evidence exists or not. Hence the term "stage" means a relatively broad surface which ends or interupts provision for ascent, as well as surfaces surely used for dramatic ritual.
Face	Any exterior side of a structure; used instead of facade where more than front side is included.
Plat.	Platform, in general walls
Ter.(Terrace)	One of two or more elements forming the face of a single platform, together with the horizontal surface joining it to a higher one, if any. The top of the upper one is the top of the platform, but the upper vertical or sloping wall is a terrace wall.
Ter. Depth	Depth of the horizontal surface joining two terrace walls
P.Wdth.	Pier width
D.Wdth	Door Width.

Section
Key to Room Tables
Room Table:

Column

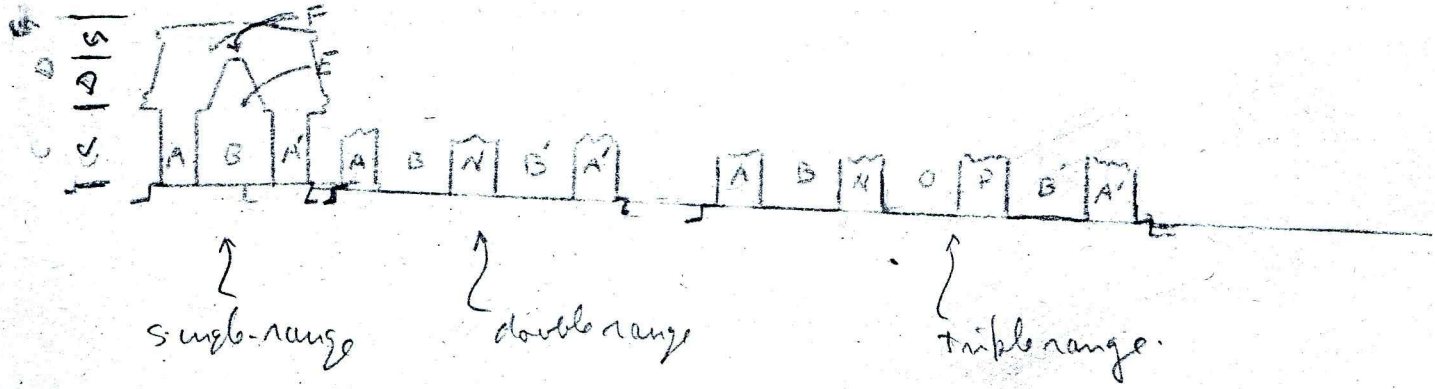
A	Front wall and/or pier thickness
B	" room depth (roof span)
A'	Rear wall or pier thickness
B'	" room depth (roof span)
N	Front Interior wall thickness (medial wall in double range Bldgs.)
O	Room depth behind wall N
P	Wall thickness behind room depth O
O'	
C	Wall height (masonry)
D	Vault " (if any)
E	Vault off-set
F	Vault Cap exposure
G	Roof thickness

This arrangement is deisgned to prevent neglect of dimensions which may be useful in comparisons of vault design.

Front and rear rooms are kept together because vaults, if present, affect the stability of outer walls.

The arrangement given covers the single, double and triple-range building at P.N. It can be expanded for more rnages elsewhere by further use of primed letters, O'P', O"P" etc. The priming indicates rearward position. The use of lettered columns saves space.

Illustrations:



Proposed Analytical Uses of Dimensions.

Index of height-t[illegible] of facades

To show the evidence for a sky-ward evolution by easy stages
as an interesting conclusion in itself
and in a form making comparisons at other sites easy
" " " " for possible checks on dating
" " " " showing functional differentiations in this tendency.
" " " " for investigating differentiations in treating various components of single structures.

Apply to ~~units~~ structures, to components as desired:
as wholes; and to stairways separately,
because of the great visual effect of the latter.

Wall-height -span index. (Buildings)
The effect of a room varies with this, rather than with absolute dimensions; any functional differentiations other than for steam-rooms?

Wall-Roof-span Index. (Buildings)
As evidence for roof-type
" " for technical advance in vault-building.
As check on dating.

Terrace Heights & ~~Widths~~ depths/ (Absolute)

To permit use of index for comparisons; the effects here to be shown with cross-sections, which include the slope.

Stylistic differences;

Unit-apron height index
For stylistic comparisons. The relative height of the apron makes a great deal of difference in the effect.

Absolute Stage Depths (center)
As a rough index of space available for ceremonies as between components of a structure; and of same component on various structures, here and elsewhere. Assumption is that the center is the important part, though space here is minimized by stairways.

Proposed Extension & Use of Isometric Drawings.

The comparative use to which archisdctural findings are actually put depends lagely on

a. The ability to visualize what was found
b. The ability to compare large numbers of such visualizations.
c. The ability to select properly for deductions.

Apart from ornament, three dimension drawings multiply the above abilities tremendously. They were suggested by Lundel. Isometric drawings answer the purpose as well as perpectives and can be quickly drawn from plans and sections. They cannot be used as substitutes for plans, sections and elevations to tell the compplete story, without great waste of space. The proposal is to supplement the latter with isometrics at small scale, one to each significant phase of period of a unit.

As soon as an isometric is decided on, it will be found that if anything is unknown it must be reconstructed, or the omission is very obvious. It is here assumed that the excavator, being most familiar with the site, should assume the duty of reconstruction in accordance with what he then knows. In this way future workers are told, in a way they will remember, what is to be verified or corrected by more work, at the same or other sites. In the field (and at the desk) it is easy to look at many pictures, much harder to read and visualize much text.

A complete picture is convincing; hence must carry its own note as to what was sure and what is reconstruction; in the future, with more data available, the reader should be able to know what he may change to conform to his theory, and what he may not.

A great deal of our digging, especially of temples, was on the assumption that a feature known on one side of the center axis could be assumed for the other.

The conventions to be used (as of Jan 1942) are as follows:

a. Straight or evenly curved solid lines were seen on one side or the other of the front-rear axis.
b. If connected by a wavy line, they and the wavy line show the approximate surface surviving and seen, on the correct side. Thus these enclosed areas will not mislead as to the amount dug.
c. If solid straight or curved lines, without wavy surface enclsure appear, not balanced by similar lines on the other side with such enclosure, the area on that side is hidden from view in the drawing.

Everything not surely known on one side or the other is in broken lines; with the above convantions, anyone who doubts the assunption of symetry can make his own reconstruction, properly limited. We need (c) if only one drawing is used and (a) is made consistent with it. (b) shows in general how much we had to go on, and the state of the ruin.

d. If (probably never) a complete surface survived on one side, but not on the other, a special line will be used there.

For successful extreme reduction of broken-line drawings see Smith, Str. A1, Uaxactun; photos and a slide of our K-5 reconstructions. We can get four or six on a page.

When not enough of a structure is known to yield significant additional information with conventional plan and/or elevations, they are to be omitted; or given in part.

Str. R-9 is an illustration of this. An elevation is added to Fig. 2, on the same plate, to pick out a detail otherwise invisible.

Part only of the plan is needed (Fig.8) to show the basis for reconstructing the building, fully the scanty to justify deductions as to Maya methods of measurement; and to justify by their positions as found associations with the dated stelae.

A complete plan, or elevations of the units shown in Fig. 7 would add nothing, since the additional information would all be in broken lines, i.e. hypothetical.

###

Isometrics are especially valuable in presenting the variety of substructure design, which is entirely foreign to our culture.

They will help greatly in classifying buildings for function, if shown with the roof cut off. Isometrics made from some of Maler's plans and specifications at Tikal show at a glance interior arrangements quite difficult to visualize otherwise. The benches there, once seen in three dimensions, are easier to remember.

Text Skeleton for Factual Units.

1 Tabulation at beginning of text (see sheet 3)

2 Prefatory Remarks

Mound Description - walls showing? - form etc.

Condition - walls, floors, roof, etc.

Excavations made - by whom, when, extent, kind (as "sample"), objectives

Cautions- Drawings rectified? triangulated plans? levels with instrument?

Sequences established - lettering of units
-grouping of units treated as contemporary

Features found of special significance

3a Contemporary units/ groups (earliest first)

Substructure units (earliest first)

General remarks - adaptations to terrain?
- affected by contiguous structures?

Lettered units (earliest first)

Points re plan
re section
altars, monuments etc.; cists, caches

Building Units

Plan
Section fixed
Interior arrangements -/altars, benches etc.: cists, caches

Decoration (painted or sculptural)

3b,c etc. Other unit groups, if any, in chronological order

4 General Remarks - Misclaneous Facts

(see next page)

5 Tabulated information at end of text

(see sheet 3,4))

Add: Segregated notes for use in Conclusions sections (separate sheets to be gathered together later).

General Remarks - Miscelaneous Facts

Datings (criteria: Monuments
Ceramics
Masonry types, plaster types
Rxxxxxxxxxx
-stone-size
-form
-Chinking
-quantity
-form
-wattle-daub
Stratigraphy
-yellow
-gray: charcoal
-tempered

Abandonment
- left clean?
- violence?
- re-occupation after ruined?

Function
- comment on plan, furnishings, comparisons
- fire?

Measurement by the Maya
- plan - linear measurement
- estimated right angles
- section - estimated levels.

Mound Interpretation
- identification of roof type
- recognizing components - floor levels
- recognizing plan
-piers and walls

Future Work

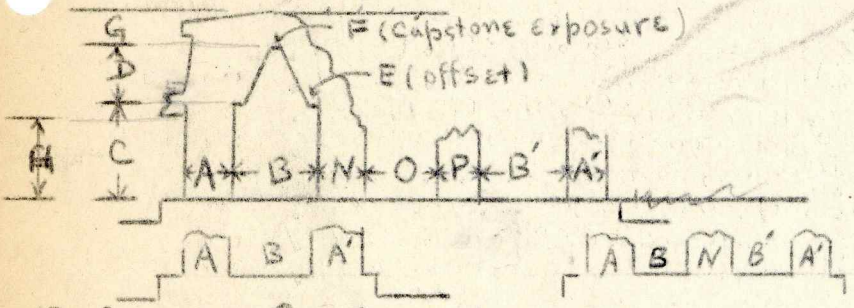
Continued - At end of text, Average Dimension Tables

Building Units

Section Tables

Units A B N O P B' A'

Unit C D E F G H



NB Dimension C is taken as wall height, if H differs
D, E, F can apply only to vaulted roofs.

Elevations Table

Units Length Depth Piers Doorways

(distinguish center door width if different)

Masonry Notes

Fills

Pure rock; building stone inclusions?; size
Solid " " "
Bill walls?

Walls

Type of stone
Tabular
Irregular
Blocks
Sizes

Chinking
Tabular
Irregular
Quantity
Mortar

Vaults

Cover same points as for walls

Concrete (floors)

Crushed stone; size
Color

Plaster

Thickness
Tempered?
Color; charcoal?
White Finishing ~~Xxxxxx~~ Plaster?

Objects Table

Position No. Pots & Sherds Figs. Mod. Flags. Stucco Cache Objects Miscl.

Description of numbered positions, chronological order, undated last.

Scheme of Architectural Unit Tabulations

At beginning of text

List of Units and/or elements with Isometric Fig. numbers showing what they are.

(arranged chronologically early to late)

List of Dating Criteria present (other than ceramics) and units where found

(arranged in most logical order possible, chronological as basis)

List of Cross-section Fig. numbers, arranged to show stratification of units in each, early to late.

List of Photograph numbers (Plate Nos.) and main subject of each.

(arranged chronologically as far as possible)

List of Conclusions Section headings using data in this section of factual report, with page references to this section. Possibly this information should be transferred to the Conclusions sections concerned, or to an index, which will be easy to do.

At end of text

Average Dimension Tables

Platform Units

Units Heights Lengths Depths Slopes

Base Steps

Terraces

Units Heights Depths

Total Top

Aprons

Units Heights Off-sets

Stages

Units Elevation above court or plaza Depths

Building Units

Section Table

Unit A B B'C P A'

Notemon headings, P.N. Architecture: Suggested basis for make-up rules; ms. copy more or less conforms.

A-Heading AAAAA AA AAAAAAAA — Centered Caps. See II, p 7

Alc-heading Alc lc Alcalc Alcalc — Centered, lower case with capitalized important initial letters, with underlining (principal use as heading for tabulations) See II pp 6-7

tttt tttt tttttttt tttttt ttt ttttt..

B-heading

Bbb bbb Bbbbb
Ptttttttt t ttt tttttt ....
tttttt ttt ttttt ttt tttttttt ....

Left margin, just above first line of text; capitalized important initial letters only. See II p 7, 8.

ttttt tt tttttt ttttttt ttttt ttt ..

C-heading

Cccc cc Ccc Cccc Pttt tt tttt ...
ttt ttttt ttt ..
ttt tttttt tttt t tttttttt tt ttttt ....

or

tttt ttttttttt ttttt tt ttttttt ttt ...

Cccc cc ccccc Ccccc ccc Cccccc Pttt ..
cc Cccc Ccccccccc Cccc ttttt..
tt ttt..
ttttttt tttt tt tttttttt ttttt ttt ttttttttt ..

Boxed, spaces from left margin, capitalize important initial letters; not to exceed a half-line in length; to prevent this when necessary use two lines for the heading; first paragraph of text indented to fit, on same line as boxed heading. See II pp 8, 9.

tttt tttttt tttt tttt tttttt ttttt ..

D-heading

Pttt tt tttt tt tttttt ttttt ..
ttt tttttt tttttt ttttt ttttt tt

or

tttt ttttt tttt ttttttttt ttttttttt ..

Bdd ddd Ddddd Ptt ttttttttttt ..
tttt ttttttt ttttt tttttttt tt tttt ..

Mere underlining of an initial word or phrase of the paragraph

or

Underlined word or phrase indented as if for beginning of paragraph, the latter moved to right as far as necessary.

Paragraphs: Drop a line, as well as indent for a new paragraph.

In Tables of Contents indent:* Aaa aa Aaaaaa — on margin, cap. underlined initials only
Bbb bb Bbbbb bb .. after 3 spaces
Ccc cc Cccccc .. " 6 "
Ddd ddd Ddd .. " 9 "
ddd Dddd " 11 " (for second line of any heading).

*See II p 4: C-headings in only 5 spaces; will be simpler to move in 3 spaces each time,

NATIONAL SUBJECT INDEX

CLASS SCHEDULE

TIME									
MON.									
TUE.									
WED.									
THU.									
FRI.									
SAT.									

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE	COURSE

NAME _____ TELEPHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL _____ CLASS _____

Outlines

Architectural Techniques & their distributions at the City ([illegible]?)

Masonry

Substances

Bldgs.

Roof types

thatch

Beam Mortar

Vault

Combination Beam + Mortar with Vault

Maya Meas. of angles

- off-center effects

[illegible]

Shape

Principles for Interpreting the Data (Short statements; evidence by ref to Figures and Tables here or in factual report.)

Recog. Functions of the structures.

Temples

Palaces

Ball Courts

Steam Baths

"House mounds - what are they?"

This grouping intended as guide for future excavators;

Recognize

Roof types

Finding front - rear axis

(Nos. 1 to 6).

Part VII Miscelaneous Structures and Objects of Architectural Significance.

Part VIIIM.Summaries, Analyses, Hypotheses and Conclusions.

Satterthwaite

May 20, 1943.

Revised Outline for Piedras Negras Architecture publication.

Part I Introduction, with Revised Map and Acropolis Reconstruction.

Prefatory

Discovery, dates etc.; reference to publications to date.
Location (with certain general deductions; such as relations to other areas; water supply; extent of supporting country-side).
General Objectives of the expeditions; extent of realization.
Personel, with dates.
Explanation of plan of publication.
Glossary of special terms to be used.

The Map

Structure Designations: explanation, comparisons with other systems used since; appraisal of this one, based on experience with it.

Plate I. The completed and revised map at scale 1/200, 29x55 inches, to be folded in.
Plate II Cross-sections (normal size plate).

Acropolis Reconstruction (Frontispiece, normal size)

Significance as first of this degree of accuracy and completeness; many others for other sites made since.
Notes on evidence and for and amount of theoretical reconstructions.

Part II Temples (Nos. 1 to 17, No. 1 ready).

Part III Palaces (Nos. 1 to 18)

Part IV Ball-Courts (Nos. 1 and 2).

Part V Sweat-houses (Nos 1 to 8; No. 3 including 6 partially known ones, and mounds of several suspected ones).

Part VI Unclassified Buildings (Nos. 1 to 6).

Part VII Miscelaneous Structures, and Objects of Architectural Sugnificance.

Part VIIIB Summaries, Analysies, Hypotheses and Conclusions.

The chief changes over original outline and plan are:

a. Adding Map and Acrpolis Reconstruction plates to Introduction, where they belong.

b. Outting out separately paginated sections of parts, for greater simplicity of citation (Parts only to be separately paginated).

c. Including Sweat Houses and Miscelaneous Structures, overlooked in the first hastily concocted outline.

Note: Mr. Madiera supposes I will have the Introduction and Part IV ready by the end of the fiscal year. The revised and much more complete map, and the restoration drawing were not considered when this was decided. Also I did not realize that I would have to have a draughstman make several drawings for the second unit of the ball-court section, and such are scarce.

(we can use Miss Howell)

No. The map requires lettering/and a very few lines to be added. ~~Part~~ 1 of the Temple part is ready, drawings and all.

With the large map to be printed, of course cost of the Inyroduction will be much more than contemplated.

Changed Proposal: That we first get out the Introduction as above outlined (Part 1); and with it, if funds permit, No. 1 of Part II.

After these are ready, then let me proceed with the ball-courts, to be published nexr year. Do you recommend this change in plan?

L.S.JR.

UNIVERSITY INTRAMURAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO Satterthwaite

FROM Mason

DATE May 22, 1943

SUBJECT Project for publication of P.N. reports as outlined by L.S. 5/20/

Excellent project on the whole.
Part VIII should probably be enlarged & split into sections. I feel there should be separate sections on stelae, altars, ceramics and figurines, other artifacts, pottery types and sequences, etc.
Idea of numbering the 8 parts separately seems o.k. to me, but regarding details an experienced editor & librarian should be consulted.
From the librarians' point of view the question is a little difficult.
Presumably the parts should be bound in several volumes of approximately equal size. Different libraries may bind differently, thus preventing cataloguing as to number of volumes, and citation by volume. Each page should carry not only its pagination, but the number of the Part.
Part I, the Introduction, should by all means be the first one issued if possible; the closer the correlation that can be made between the projected order, and the order of appearance, the better.

Mr. Godfrey:

Received P.N. publication outline and proposal which I take Mr. Medina can look over and consider. Mr. Mason advances in principle but is too busy to go over it at the moment.

L.S.J.

Dr. Satterthwait

UNIVERSITY INTRAMURAL CORRESPONDENCE

Refer to Fenemore Johnson near beginning.

Acknowledgements

TO J.A.M.

FROM Satterthwaite

DATE May 20, 1943.

SUBJECT Revised Outline for Piedras Negras Architetture publication.

Part I Introduction, with Revised Map and Acropolis Reconstruction.

Prefatory

Discovery, dates etc.; reference to publications to date.
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General Objectives of the expeditions; extent of realization.
Personel, with dates.
Explanation of plan of publication.
Glosary of special terms to be used.

The Map

Structure Designations: explanation, comparisons with other systems used since; appraisal of this one, based on experience with it.
Prior maps; changes and additims; conventions used; parallelogram principle.
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Part VI Unclassified Buildings (Nos. 1 to 6).

Part VII Miscelaneous Structures and Objects of Architectural Significance.

Part VIII Summaries, Analyses, Hypotheses and Conclusions.

The chief changes over original outline and plan are:

a. Adding Map and Acrpolis Reconstruction plates to Introduction, where they belong.

b. Cutting out separately paginated sections of parts, for greater simplicity of citation (Parts only to be separately paginated).

c. Including Sweat Houses and Miscelaneous Structures, overlooked in the first hastily concocted outline.

Note: Mr. Madiera supposes I will have the Introduction and Part IV ready by the end of the fiscal year. The revised and much more complete map, and the restoration drawing were not considered when this was decided. Also I did not realize that I would have to have a draughstman make several drawings for the second unit of the ball-court section, and such are scarce.

(we can use Miss Howell)

No. The map requires lettering/and a very few lines to be added. ~~Xxxx~~ 1 of the Temple part is ready, drawings and all.

With the large map to be printed, of course cost of the Inyroduction will be much more than contemplated.

Changed Proposal: That we first get out the Introduction as above outlined (Part 1); and with it, if funds permit, No. 1 of Part II.

After these are ready, then let me proceed with the ball-courts, to be published nexr year. Do you recommend this change in plan?

L.S.JR.

Memorandum to Dr. Rainey

From Satterthwaite

Oct. 31, 1947

Publication Plans

It seems to me that your basic approach is correct. As I understand it this means that essentially factual material, and conclusions and generalizations derived from manipulation of the facts in detail, should be published cheaply, and in a standard format. This material can then be utilized--for the most part merely cited--to give validity to narrative accounts, of wider appeal, including the informed public.

I should like to make a point. The archaeologists final narrative does not completely sum up his contribution. It should do so as he then sees it. But archaeology is a comparative discipline and a cooperative enterprise. Much of what he has found and does not find immediately significant, will become so a generation or two later, when more work has been done at his or at other sites. Therefore, in his factual reports, he has a duty to put on record much that does not seem important at the time. He cannot publish everything. But he should consciously use his imagination in determining what may later on become significant, and put this in or leave a plain trail in the publication, which will permit finding the raw data when he is dead and gone.

A given site is a unity, created by the people being studied, themselves. Where an institution has gathered a large body of data on such a community, it will be effectively lost--or at least will not be fully utilized--if it is too much scattered in library catalogues. I doubt if we can properly eliminate the site report, for factual material.

A general museum series to take short or long properly organized units of data seems highly desirable. But my original thought that portions of a site report could come out in it from time to time did not take into account the matter of pagination and ready reference. Attached is a preliminary table of contents of the Piedras Negras Architecture job, partsof which have already appeared. It is feasible to get a unified report out piece-meal, but only by carrying on the page and figure numeration of a new issue from the point reached in the last. On the other hand we can't logically idsue, as if it were a unit in a general series, what is actually a segment of a unified report, and paged as such. So, it now seems to me, future segments of that report can't very well be run in the new series. It also seems to me that future site reports will be necessary, and these also could not be run in the general series, unless they are held up until completely written.

LS

Memorandum to Dr. Rainey

PIEDRAS NEGRAS ARCHAEOLOGY: ARCHITECTURE

Part 1

No.1 Introduction

Contains Map; Définitions of special terms, local nomenclature, all of which mus be at hand in reading anything else.

pp 1-32 plus32a-32c ("preprinted")

Part 2: TEMPLES

No.1: Structure R-9 (Temple and Associated Constructions) pp 1-22 Figs. 1-21 ("preprinted)

No.2: Structure R-10 pp 23- Figs. 22-

No.3: Structure R-2

No.4: Structure R-3 (

No.5: Structure R-4

No.6: Structure R-5

No.7 Structure R-1

No.8 Structure U-3

No.9 Structure R-16

No.10: Structure O-15

No.11 Structure O-16

No.12 Structure J-29

No.13 Structure O-12

No.14 Structure O-13

No.15 Structure J-3

No.16 Structure J-4

No.17 Structure K-5

Note: This is a logically worked out order of presenting 17 temple mounds, disposing of groups as they were grouped by the Maya themselves.

In choosing the order of presenting the groups themselves, The South Group Temples come first because these are non-vaulted temples, on which practically nothing has been published; while vaulted one, Str. K-5, is covered in a preliminary way in the Bulletin ("Evolution of a Maya Temple"). Nos. 6 only deals with a vaulted temple. Nos. 7-11 finish off non-vaulted temples,

No.12 deals with an isolated pyramid temple; comes before going to East Group because terrace style agrees with those of East Group, which follow (Nos. 14-15)

West Group temples come last because two of the three are published in a preliminary way.

Part 3: PALACES pp 1- Figs.

No. 1: Str. R-7 pp 1- Figs. 1- ppl- Figs. 1-

No. 2: Strs. S-17 and S-18

No. 3: Str. J-2

No.4 : Str. J-6

No.5 : Str. J-8

No.6 : Str. J-12

No.7: Str. J-9

No.8 : Str. J-11

No.9 : Str. K-10

No.10: Str. J-13

No.11: Str. J-22

No.12:Str. K-21

No.13: Str. J-18

No.14: Str. J-20

No.15: Str. J-23

Note: Nos. 1 and 2 dispose of non-vaulted palaces, except for Str. J-12, grouped by the Maya among vaulted ones. Thereafter, grouping follow Maya groupings on the Acropalis.

No. 6 deals with non-vaulted and earliest palace of the group; circuit of the court interrupted because this is stratigraphically related to buildings dealt with in Nos. 7 and 8.

On the Acropolis (Nos. 3-15) the groups are taken in the order in which they can be reached -- i.e. ascending in height.

Part 4: BALL COURTS

No.1 : Ball Court Terminology pp 1-7 pp 1 - 7 This part issued, complete

No. 2 : Structure R-11: South Group Ball Court pp 8 - 36 Figs. 1-16

No.3 : Structure K-6: West Group Ball Court pp 3044 Figs. 17-25

Part 5: SWEATHOUSES

No. 1: Sweathouse Terminology: Indentification at Piedras Negras	pp 1 -	Figs. 1 -	In Ms.
No.2 : Structure N-1: (West Plaza Sweathouse)			"
No. 3: Six Partially Excavated Sweathouses (Structures S-19, J-17, O-4, S-2, S-4, R-13)			"
No. 4: Structure P-7 (East Plaza Sweathouse)			(Largely written)

Part 6: UNCLASSIFIED BUILDINGS

No. 1: Structure F-3	pp 1 -11	Figs. 1-7	"pseudinted)
No. 2: Structure F-4	pp 12-19	Figs. 8-12	"
No. 3 Structure O-18	pp 13-	Figs.13-	
No. 4 Structure O-7			(ms., needs revision)

Part 7: MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES AND EXCAVATIONS

No.1 : Str. S-5	pp 1-	Figs. 1-	
No.2 : Stratigraphy of Acropolis Structures (probably another numer or two here)			

Part 8: SUMMARIES AND INFERENCES

	pp 1-	Figs. 1-	NB: Here will be texts, tabulations and drwings of a synthesizing nature.

No.1: Relative Datings: Tentative Charaterisations by Periods.

No. 2: Evidence for technological evolution

No. 3: Temple profiles and Axes

(. . . . . well thought out yet)

Tabulation at start.

Contents Illustrations

CONTENTS ILLUST.

A

Item (Headings)

31 shows there | Sub headings.

6 shows | Sub-Sub headings

10 shows | carry over of series.

B

PRELIM. REMARKS

See Note Book.

* Unit Designations
* Scheme of Temporal Sequence } (if needed)
* Stratification Table }

REMARKS ON DRAWINGS (if warranted separately).

DISCUSSION BY PERIODS AND PHASES (or by Units) } if any

— See note book for order in each one.

Plan

If any MEASUREMENT. if any

If any PROPORTIONS if any

If any ALTARS (MARKERS etc in B. Cts) & Caches with them — should remarks.

* DECORATION

~~If any MONUMENTS~~

~~* DATING~~

~~ABANDONMENT~~

~~FUNCTION~~

Insert Misc. Heads between B and C — keep them intact as to order

NARROW DOORWAY (other FREAKS)

MOUND INTERPT.

C

~~M~~ ~~Get Various Items in~~

If any MONUMENTS Here

* DATING

If any ABANDONMENT (where floors are good)

* FUNCTION

* FUTURE WORK

* AV. DIM. TABL.

* MAS. NOTES

* OBJECTS TAB.

* always a heading, even for negative.

Text Skeleton for Factual Units.

1 Tabulation at beginning of text (see sheet 3)

2 Prefatory Remarks

Mound Description - walls showing? - form etc.

Condition - walls, floors, roof, etc.

Excavations made - by whom, when, extent, kind (as "sample"), objectives

Cautions- Drawings rectified? triangulated plans? levels with instrument?

Sequences established - lettering of units
-grouping of units treated as contemporary

Features found of special significance
Prior appearances in publications.

3a Contemporary units/ groups (earliest first)

Substructure units ~~(earliest first)~~

General remarks - adaptations to terrain?
- affected by contiguous structures?

Lettered units /(earliest first)

Points re plan
re section; corners; panels;
altars, monuments etc.; cists, caches

Building Units

Plan
Section - wall height, roof type, floor. lintel type etc; slope of fixed
Interior arrangements -/altars, benches etc.; cists, caches

Decoration (painted or sculptural)

3b,c etc. Other unit groups, if any, in chronological order

$4 General Remarks - Miscellaneous Facts

(see next page)

5 $ Tabulated information at end of text

(see sheets 3, 4))

Add: Segregated notes for use in Conclusions sections (separate sheets to be gathered together later).

General Remarks - Miscelaneous Facts (include these if possible)

First

Datings (criteria: Monuments
Ceramics
Masonry types, plaster types
Roofxtypesx
-stone-size -yellow
-form -gray; charcoal
-tempered
-Chinking
-quantity
-form
-wattle-daub
Stratigraphy

Abandonment - left clean?
- violence?
- re-occupation after ruined?

Function - comment on plan, furnishings, comparisons
- fire?

Measurement by the Maya
- plan - linear measurement
- estimated right angles
- section - estimated levels.

Last

Mound Interpretation - identification of roof type
- recognizing components - floor levels
- recognizing plan
-piers and walls

Future Work

Scheme of
Architectural Unit Tabulations

At beginning of text

List of Units and/or elements with Isometric Fig. numbers showing what they are.

(arranged chronologically early to late)

List of Dating Criteria present (other than ceramics) and units where found

(arranged in most logical order possible, chronological as basis)

List of Cross-section Fig. numbers, arranged to show stratification of units in each, early to late.

List of Photograph numbers (Plate Nos.) and main subject of each.

(arranged chronologically as far as possible)

At end of text

List of Conclusions Section Headings of sections using data in this section of factural report, with page references to this section. Possibly this information should be transferred to the Conclusions Sections concerned, or an index, which will be easy to do

Average Dimension Tables

Platform Units

Units Heights Lengths Base Steps Depths Slopes

Terraces

Units Heights Depths Total Top

Aprons

Units Heights Off-sets

Stages

Units Elevation above court or plaza Depths

Building Units

Section Table

Unit A B N O P A'

Continued - At end of text, Average Dimension Tables

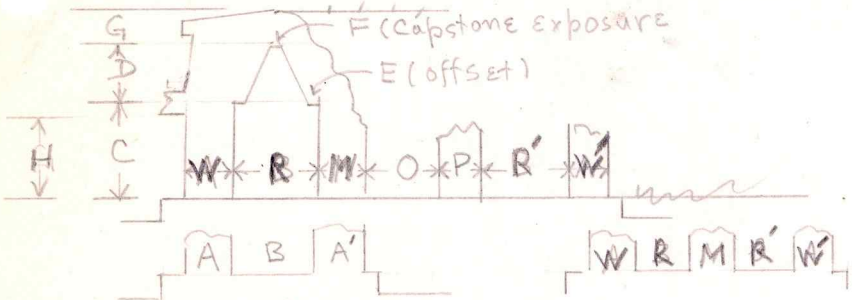
Building Units

Section Tables

Units A B N O P B' A' *

UNIT C D E F G H *

*and See Sheets for full Key.



NB. Dimension C is taken as wall height, if H differs
D, E, F can apply only to vaulted roofs.

Elevations Table

Units Length Depth Piers Doorways (distinguish center door width if different)

See Form sheet, next P.6

Masonry Notes

Fills

Pure rock; building stone inclusions?; size
Solid " " "
Fill walls?

Concrete (floors)

Crushed stone; size
Color

Plaster

Thickness
Tempered?
Color; charcoal?
White Finishing ~~Rxxxxx~~ Plaster?

Walls

Type of stone
Tabular
Irregular
Blocks
Sizes

Chinking
Tabular
Irregular
Quantity
Mortar
Bonding.

Vaults

Cover same points as for walls
also: Cap stones - to 11 sides?

Objects Table

Section No.	Pots & Sherds	Figs.	Mod. Fragments	Stucco	Cache Objects	Miscl.

Description of numbered positions, chronological order, undated last.

Bldg. Section
Key to Room Tables

Column

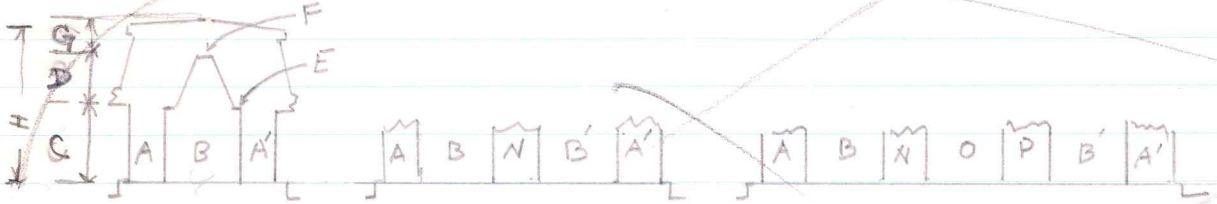
A	Front wall and/or pier thickness
B	" room depth (roof span)
A'	Rear wall or pier thickness
B'	" room depth (roof span)
N	Front Interior wall thickness (medial wall in double range Bldgs.)
O	Room depth behind wall N
P	Wall thickness behind room depth O
[illegible]	
C	Wall height (masonry); outside of outer wall.
D	Vault " (if any)
E	Vault off-set
F	Vault Cap exposure
G	Roof thickness
H	Cornice height.

This arrangement is deisgned to prevent neglect of dimensions which may be useful in comparisons of vault design.

Front and rear rooms are kept together because vaults, if present, affect the stability of outer walls.

The arrangement given covers the single, double and triple-range building at P.N. It can be expanded for more rnages elsewhere by further use of primed letters, O'P', O"P" etc. The priming indicates rearward position. The use of lettered columns saves space.

Illustrations:



Check-list. TEMPLES - BUILDINGS.

FRONT FACADE

Three-doorway:
- with antae
-no antae

One-doorway
-original
-filled-up side doorways

SIDE FACADE

Side Offset ~~mirrors~~:
-at front
-at rear(Peten)

Indentations

End doorways (F-4) P-7

Corner "pilasters" (Yax.)

Rear Facade

Central Projection

Sunken panels (Tikal, Uaxactun)

Room Plans

One-room:
-long rear bench
-long rear sill
-rear altar niche

Tikal Plan; three rooms:
-lower front room, sill (O-13)

Tikal Plan, two rooms:
-lower front room, sill (O-15, U-3?)

O-15 plan:
-lower front room, sill
-short rear bench
-forward altar niche

Column Altars, small to medium:
-in front niche
-in center of floor
-in rear niche

Wall thicknesses variable:
-side foundation masses
-rear " "

Plan and Section Dimensions

Check List. TEMPLES - Building Platforms.

Front Facade

~~Simple (1 terrace)~~

-set back on pyramid
-vertical
-stairway:
-large stepped
-normal steps
-narrower than pyr. stwy
-width equal to " " "
-balustrades
-balustrade blocks (J-29; R-2?)
-central block
-col. altar at base
-sunken side panels
-inset corners (if so, see below)
-vertical cut-off side batter

Side Facade

-Inset corner, front
-rectangular (U-3, R-2)
-Apron molding (U-3)
-Basal ledge (U-3, R-2
-Corner"pilaster" (R-2)

-Lower front level (R-3, J-29 A,C,D

Side Outset, front:
-simple type (R-3, J-29)
-simple plus front plinth (J-4-1stA?)
-O-13 type
-Tikal Type (Temple II)
Indentation
-vertical cut batter (faces forward)
-apron cornice (faces out):
-top at higher rear level (J-29)
-bottom very low (J-29)
-top between front and rear levels (O-13)
-lookmfor lack of bonding.
Apron molding to rear of inset corner (U-3-2nd?)
Inset corner, rear:
-rectangular (J-29)
-rounded (O-13)
-round (R-3, J-4-1st B
-apron molding
-basal ledge

RearvFacade

Central projection:
-apron molding (J-4-1st B)
-long sunken panel (J-4-;st A)

Separate Plinth terrace : If so, check for all the above.

Plan & Section Dimensions

Check List. Temples Pyramids

Front Facade

Foundation ledge (everywhere except along stairway) (R-10)

Stucco panels at sides of stairway:
- -masks (K-5)
- -panels:
  - -basal ledge (R-1)
  - -pilasters "

Blocks at stairway junction (J-4-1st)

Stairway:
- -single width (R-3?); R-10, R-1
- -double width (J-3??)
- -triple width (J-4-st?)
- -balustrades (J-3?)
- -projecting masses for carved panels?
- -angle of ascent:
  - -first flight
  - -second flight
  - -third flight
- -treads and risers

Plain corners:
- -rectangular
- -round (J-29)

Inset corners
- -rectangular
- -rounded
- -round
- -cut-off batter
- -apron moldijg
- -basal ledge

Equal terrace heights? (R-3)
Unequal " " (J-3, R-10?)
Equal terrace depths? (R-3
Unequal " " (R-10, J-3?)

Horizontal relation of insets

Side Facade

Double insets?
- -conform horizontally?
- -cut-off batter
- -masks
- panels (R-1?)

Plan + Section Dimensions

Provisonal headings and sub-headings for Conclusions (Architecture only.) (to be added to)

A-B Abandonment + Reoccupation
- left clean? Violence?

Altars - Column, drum, Portable drum

Benches - Table, Semi-Table, Solid; Plain, Sculp.

Burial Structures

Caches

C-D Ceramic dating (provisional)

City Planning - Assemblage - growth

Curtains? (conical perforations).

Datings, Sequences of Site as a whole

Drains and drainage

Doorways - widths lintels
heights jamb construction

E-F Functional Bldg. Types. Temples Palaces
Shrines Houses.
Ball Courts
Unclassified

Future Excavations

G

H

I-J

K-L Lintels or Panels?

Masonry Styles

Materials - fills, floors, walls, roofs, combs.

Measurement - linear, angles, levels.

Metates

M

Moldings

Mound Interpretation (without excavation).

Architectural Conclusions Headings

to be expanded - provisional only.

NO

Nature of Rituals

Orientation

Ornamental Design — Peten Styles; Palenque "; Sculptural; Painted

T Terracing Design - slope, depth, outsets, masks, other stu.

Panels

Pier Evolution?

Progress vs Conservatism.

P-Q Private Ceremonial?

Questions & Corrections of prior work.

Vault Evolution

U-V

Ventilators

Regional Connections & Distinctions

R Repairs

Roof Types - Thatch, Beam & Concrete Vault, Combination.

Roof Combs - rear, central - subsidiary.

Stelae — Plain (or painted?) Sculptured - cists, offerings.

Stela Placement

Wall Types

Wattle and Daub bldgs; masonry base only; all masonry.

W

S Stairways — Standard 45° Low ascend angle Composite. Fabricated steps "Megalithic steps" Battered riser "Long," "short"

X-Y-Z

Stair-Blocks

Stucco Technique

Progress v Conservatism.

(Misc Notes).

Partial obbleration of old construction, changing the aesthetic effect.

R-9 – changed often proportions of lowers & ernac?

R-10 – same – obbleration of basal effect & changed often proportion

R-2 – similar?

R-3 – ?

R-4 – changed height of basal corner molding & base of mask panels.

Tabulated Information

Materials Str. R-9 as an example. Materials are listed. Definitions of terms used will appear under "Definitions".

Unit letters are placed opposite the materials used in the unit concerned; columns are reserved for each unit so that question marks can show lack of knowledge, dashes the fact that the unit would not be expected to use the material in question, because of its nature, or presence of an alternative material.
The idea is to prevent omission of any data recovered, prevent its burial in the text, and facilitate comparative studies.

A unit designation (letter in this case) in brackets with a question mark means presence of the material suspected. Evidence for it, and minor notes on materials must be sought in the text.

Tabulated Dimensions Those given are actual measurements or considered to be reliable approximate averages of actual measurements, unless starred. The latter are reconstructed.

"Average Approximate" means we have more or less "split the difference" where measurements of the same thing, made with equal care, do not agree precisely. This is usually the case. We have not added them all up and taken the exact average, which would be meaningless, but have avoided the extremes.

The measurements used are taken from field notes or scaled from drawings, usually at 100 to one. In scaling we allow a tendency to read to the nearest 5 cms, where there seems no reason for extreme accuracy. This is especially true where the unit concerned is poorly preserved.

The height of a platform/unit, as given, is normally the exposed height, known if known, well back from the wall. A slight slope toward the wall would reduce the wall height somewhat. Hence exact agreement between wall heights, which may be given in the text, and the unit height, is not be be expected.

Horizontal measurements are as if base of unit, unless indicated otherwise.

Structure Designations are listed, dimensions placed opposite (except under Section and Facade Tables for buildings) in columns.
Column Abbreviations:

Hts. Heights
Base Means dimension at base of unit
Depth Front to rear, outside to inside dimension; a measurement on a line at right angles to that of the length. ("Width" is confusing, if used here)
Length (Lgth.) A measurement parallel with the front of the structure; or for details, with the face in question. Measurement at base unless otherwise indicated.
Width (W) Measurement of a pier or doorway, parallel with the face in question. "Wide" and "narrow" doorways are established terms, and piers are associated with them. But thsse "widths" are fractions of the length of the face in which they occur,

Tabulated Dimensions- cont'd.

Abbreviations and terms - cont'd.

Stage Depth	This is taken at center, though the depth is usually greater at either side of the stairway rising from the stage.
	Surfaces on this line which may have been used for ritual practices are listed as stages whether an altar or other specific evidence exists or not. Hence the term "stage" means a relatively broad surface which ends or interupts provision for ascent, as well as surfaces surely used for dramatic ritual.
Face	Any exterior side of a structure; used instead of facade where more than front side is included.
Plat.	Platform, in general sense.
Ter.(Terrace)	One of two or more walls forming the face of a single platform, together with the horizontal surface joining it to a higher one, if any. The top of the upper one is the top of the platform, but the upper vertical or sloping wall is a terrace wall.
Ter. Depth	Depth of the horizontal surface joining two terrace walls
P.Wdth.	Pier width
D.Wdth	Door Width.

Proposed Analytical Uses of Dimensions.

Index of height-to-length of facades

To show the evidence for a sky-ward evolution by easy stages
as an interesting conclusion in itself
and in a form making comparisons at other sites easy
" " " " for possible checks on dating
" " " " showing functional differentiations in this tendency.
" " " " for investigating differentiations in treating various components of single structures.

Apply to structures, to components as desired;
~~units~~ as wholes; and to stairways separately,
because of the great visual effect of the latter.

Wall-height -span index. (Buildings)

The effect of a room varies with this, rather than with absolute dimensions; any functional differentiations other than for steam-rooms?

Wall-Roof-span Index. (Buildings)

As evidence for roof-type
" " for technical advance in vault-building.
As check on dating.

Terrace Heights & ~~Widths~~ depths/ (Absolute)

To permit use of index for comparisons; the effects here to be shown with cross-sections, which include the slope.

Stylistic differences;

Unit-apron height index

For stylistic comparisons. The relative height of the apron makes a great deal of difference in the effect.

Absolute Stage Depths (center)

A a rough index of space available for ceremonies as between components of a structure; and of same component on various structures, here and elsewhere. Assumption is that the center is the important part, though space here is minimized by stairways.

Suggested Outline for P.N. Report. (To be revised after completing factual sections - see standard outline for them).

Introduction - JAM

Reasons for importance of site
Date range of monuments - cite Morley, give limits.
Quality of Art - refer specific monuments
Exportability of same
"Central" site in semi-peripheral little excavated sub-area
refer type sites in Yucatan, Peten, Motagua drainage (Carnegie)
- Lines of communication
Lacantun and highlands
Chixoy " "
Pasion " " ; or to Peten
San Pedro to Peten
Usumacinta to Tabasco and SW Yucatan
Vera Cruz

Topography
- semi-mountainous ; cliffs, canyons
- milpa lands
Geology
- limestone only (flint inclusions); stratified, various thicknesses
- river pebles - greenstones
- pumice
Water supply - dry season river only (arroyos dry)
-no signs of chultoons
-lakes in the neighborhood

Flora - rain forest, etc.
Fauna - various types game; deer, pig, armadillo, cats, monkeys
parrots, macaws, toucans, turkey(?), faisan, etc etc.
of region - reptiles
Present population - Ladinos (only as depednents on outside entepprise (mahagony, chicle(formerly?).
-Lacandones.
History of Site
Maler, Morley, Spinden, etc.
Univ. Mus. Expeditions: dates and personel by years?

Acknowle gements.
Scientifuc cooperation - Blom, Morley, Carnegie people
Financial - Johnson; who else?; HHFJ.
- Philos. Soc.
- Mrs Sayre
- Various Anonymous

Gen. Description of the ruins - L.S.

Preliminary Definitions:

"Objective" classes of strucures: Courts, Plazas solid
Platforms (flat-topped/struct. units)
-height proportion types
low
medium
high
-functional types
Court platforms
Plaza ditto
Plazuela ditto
Pyramid Platforms
Building platforms
Buildings(roofed structures units)
-parts:(some or all)
-floor
-piers
-posts
-lintels
-beams
-vault-beams
-galfo vault
-cap-stones
-cap-beams
-roof-cap
-roof-beams(?)
-lower and upper zone (facades)
-medial molding
-upper molding
-roof-comb

mound
"non vaulted" mound

Short list in appendix

Deduced functional classes of Structures: See appendix.

Temple pyramids (with or without building) Refine functional term
Ball Court Platforms
Temple Buildings
"Palace" buildings
Sweat-Houses "
Doubtful and unknown functional classes
Residential buildings. (more sure).

Extent of Excavations
The Map-- condense and refer to PN paper No 1 and Morley description
-Size
Assemblage:
Peripheral ring of residential, doubtful and unknown mounds.
Make-up of each principal group(placement of funt. types).
Influence of terrain
Lack of orientation (publish a table?)
The Time element
The monuments - distribution of Morley dates
Stratifiactions:)
The Acropolis Section) breif reference to
Refer to other sections.)
Pottery periods)

Deatlied Description of Investigated Structures:

Preliminary Remarks:

Refer to appendix on wall, pier and roof materials (i.e) variability;
on masonry
all other appendices which contain summarized details, not to be repeated here.

Nomenclature
-Map designation
-phases
-episodes
-floor numeration & literation

Refer to appendix of definitions of terms as here used.
The drawings: Conventions
Primcipales followed in restoration. functional
Basis for grouping the descriptions; to bring similar final structures together and within them, ready reference.
1st: The supposed function of the Structure.
~~2nd: Within this: Thexxlatexxxbldgxxbasexxtype Aphabetical-Numerical~~
~~xx3dxxforxtemples) The ssubstructure type order.~~
~~-pyramids & building platform~~
~~-Bldg. Platforms only~~
~~-plinth~~

1st: The supposed funtion: Temples, Palaces, Sweat Houses, Ball Courts, Undetermined.
2nd: The ~~Group~~ Numeration.

Temples: J-3, Phases B, A
J-4, B, A, J-4-2nd
J-29, D,C,B,A.
K-5-st, B, A; K-5-2nd; K-5-3d.
O-12
O-13-1st, ; O-13-2nd
O-15 (17 locations)
O-16
R-1-ist; 2nd
R-2
R-3-1st, 2nd, 3d,
R-4 2nd
R-5
R-9 (and 6 prior units).
~~R-10 B and A~~
R-16~~xxxxx2nd~~.
U-3

17

0.16

Palaces
Acrop.6 Str.1
J-2, B, A+1,2
J-2 Annex (R'ms 5 & 6, old style)
J-6-3d; 2nd; 1st.
J-6-Annex (R'm 3 old style)
J-8
J-9-1st, D,c,B,A.
J-10-2nd, 1st.
J-11-2nd, 1st, B,A.

Investigated
Detailed description of/Structures.

A. Temple Buildings with their substructures where known.

South Group:.

B,A;
J-12-2nd; ~~xixi~~ J-12-ist; B, A
J-13 B+A
J-18
J-20
J-21
J-22-a&b
~~Jx2?xb~~
J-23
O-18
R-7-a&b
S-17
S-18

20 locations

18

Sweat Houses

J-17
N-1
O-4
P-7
R-13
S-2
S-4
S-19

8 units.

(for six, isometric sketches and very little text?)

Ball Courts
K-6 a&b
R11-a&b

Undtermined funtion.

Ac.6 Str 3
F-2
F-4
O-18
S-5
V-1

The Acropolis Section

Develope the six main periods of building; ~~mithxminarzphasesxandxepisodes~~
Table of known structure assignments to these periods; phases and episodes.

Conclusions:

Summary of architectural ~~E~~lements

Materials and their uses; Masonry.

Courts, plazas, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~platforms, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~, ~~xxxxx~~ stirways
Burial chambers, drains
Buildings
Floors, walls, roofs

Fills
walls
Plaster + Concrete.

Walls
- Wattle + Daub
- Masonry base only. (V-1?)
- all Masonry.

Roofs
- Thatch
- Beam + Mortar
- Vault
- Combination

Combs
- rear
- central (=)
  - over wall
  - over room(?)

Ceramics (Cresson)

Refer to Buyler, wares etc.; to "caches" for the cached containing pottery
Acropolis Section analysis
Forms and wares
Period 6 & before
other forms and wares by association
End of Occupation (J-12)
other forms and wares by association.
Form and wares not known on the section or by assoication.
Summary of early and late pottery: speculations on inyermediate forms.

Burials

Symmary (more or less prepared); grave structures were under invesitagted buildings may refer to sections there?)

Caches

Unit by unit;
Summary and conclusions if any.

Summary and classifivation of architecture.

Attempt to date
Association with monuments.

add. Sculpture.

Economic Life

Social Life

Religious Life

28

Function of a Maya City

18
4
72
3

Market place.

[illegible]

Ritualism

Appendices

On architecture and related problems.

Functional classifcations

Materials
Platforms, walls, roofs.

Roofcombs
(with thatch or beam-mortar roofs?)

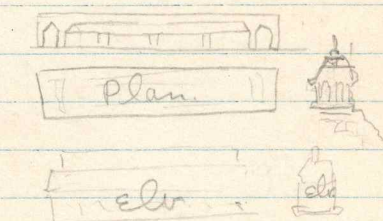
Door closure

Surbeying for lay-out of walls

Column altar Types: Plots of elevations & cross-sections.
- See tracings folder (filing cabinet) & search note books for others.

Bldg. Descriptions

Phase A



Situation

- genl (Court, Plaza etc. – pr.
    - accessibility
    - imposing?

Plan

Rooms

Fittings.

Interior elevations

inner (drawn) (+ cross sections of end rooms).
- Niches &c.
- Vault beam holes
outer – describe. – Vault plan.
- niches? – Vault ends.
- no tie holes.

Outside Elevations

- Wall zone.
Cornices.
- Comb?
- Stucco decoration?
- cornice holes?

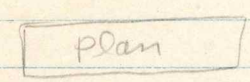
Cross sections + end elevation

(end rooms on Int. elevat.)

- vault data.

Lay out

Phase B



Cover in Separate groups.

Moldings – large scale sections. (move this whole wall zone?)

- Doorcurtain – tie holes = "Door closure"
- Stucco decoration.
Dimension tables
- Masonry
- Layout.

- Structural Details
- Lintel sockets
- Plaster under vaults
" " walls.
Structural Details.

✓ – Functional Classification of Bldgs.
✓ – Roof Types
– Acropolis Section.
Tables of Bldg Dimensions
" of Orientations

Pottery periods on acropolis section

I. Positions + nature of deposits.
   1. J-12 on-floor material
   2. Building levels of Courts 1 + 2
   3. Bed rock deposits.

II. Analysis of forms + wares by levels.
   1. Tables of rims, bottoms, feet + pot forms by levels, with wares.
   2. Summary table of pot forms by levels.

III. Differentiation of the two main periods.
   1. Characteristic forms.
      A. Period I — pot forms, rims, bottoms, feet.
      B. Period II — " " " " "
   2. Characteristic wares.
      A. Period I — Poly D, E, Orange, yellow, mottled, etc.
      B. Period II — Poly A, B, C; dark on light orange bars as an element of Poly C; incised gray ware in end room of J-12.

IV. Connections with other regions.
   1. Yoxiha tombs.
   2. Uaxactun
   3. Holmul
   4 Copan (?)

V. Possible dating of periods.
   1. Period III may begin with raising of Court 2.
   2. This may have been done at time of first monuments in West Group.
   3. General correlation of Periods I and II with Peten Period + Figure painting Period.

definitions of my names for wares, especially when different from Mary's or when in addition to Mary's, e.g.; R-O-B ware, cream slip ware, incised gray ware, etc.
also something about Fine Orange?

List of Units.

Palaces

J-2 (a?)
J-2-Rms 5+6. (J-2-6?)
J-6-1st
J-6-2nd A
B (with R's no 3).
J-8
J-9-1st A, B,
-2nd
J-10-1st
J-10-2nd
J-11-1st
-2nd

J-12-1st
-2nd A, B (?)
-3d
J-13

J-18

~~J-19~~

J-20

J-21

J-22 a, b
B

J-23

Unclassified — Shell to unclassified.

O-18
R-7 a+b
S-17
S-18

24
-7 duplicate nos
17 sub. units.

17
17
34
4
13 6

Temples

W J-3 Py, NB?
-1st
-2nd
W J-4-1st V, Py
-2nd
NE J-29, A, B, C, D. V, Py
W K-5-1st V Py
-2nd
-3d
E O-12 V Py
E O-13-1st (Phases V Py
O-13-?2nd
~~W O-14? Py (NB?)~~
W O-15 nv Plat
W O-16 nv Plinth
S R-1 nv Py
S R-2 nv Plat
S R-3 nv Py
S R-4 Py (NB?)
S R-5 V P
S R-9 nv Py
S R-10 nv Py
S R-16 nv Py
S U-3 nv Plat

22
-5 earlier periods
17

16

general Prin-
-ciples

Drawing Principles

Poche = earliest certain period on the drawing
//// = Reconstructed Pochet. (removed or fallen)
~~Hatching =~~
Hatching | upper rt to lower left precedes | See J-9
" | the reverse.

Repeat independently for different types of hatching

Upper Zone slopes - J-2 - $5\frac{1}{2}$ (?)
J-13 - 7½ fairly good
J-9 - apparently vertical.
P 7 " "

Choose vertical or standard 6° slope elsewhere.
Choose sloping if no evidence (Usumacinta area) unless for special reason.

Inset : J-2 (sloping?)
J-9 (vertical)
P-7 (")

Outset - J-13 (sloping
J-11 (?) sloping (?).

Onset - J-22 - apparently).

Onset upper zone if no evidence.

Cornices - J-10 from J-11 (light lots.)
J-18 " " (" ")
J-23 — " (corner heads with light Blaze)
J-8 - (cornice from J-13)
J 2 Annex = J-2
J-6-1st + Annex. (Annex - lower slab) (cornice from J-13)

{ J-12 - cement something. (non-vaulted Bldgs)
J-20

{ O-18?
R-7, S-17 + 18??

Mary Laughlin

Text Figures

Pal.		
J-2-a	3/4	1/2 p. plans, elev., Sec.
J-6	3/4	Plan. (with stucco) Rear wall elevation. Section
J-8	1/2	Plan, Sect
J-9 A) B)	3/4	Plan, elev. Sec.
J-10	1/4	" " "
J-11-A B-C	3/4	
J-12-1st	1	
J-13	1/2	
J-18	1/2	
J-19	1/8	
J-20	1/4	
J-21	1/2	
J-22	1/2	
J-23	1/2	
O-18	1/4	
R-7 a+b	1/2	
~~S-17~~	1/2	
S-18	~~1/2~~	

Rough est

	Units	Pages
Palaces	18	6 1/4
	34	16 1/4
	52	32 1/2
Coll't	60 =	35 pp

18 line units, coll at 20.

text for 2nd

Temples

J-3 1/4 Plan + Section

J-4 1/4 Plan + Section Rec 35 ±

1/4 2 isometric

J-29 1/2 Plan + Section

1/4 4 isometrics

1/4 - recnst. comb?

K-5 1/2 Plan + Sect, elev. Rec 45 to 50 ±

1/4 mask drawing.

K-5-3rd 1/4 plan ~~+ sect~~

O-12 1/2 Plan + Section

O-13 1/2 Plan + Sect

1/4 early plans

1/4 " "

1/4 reconstruction.

1/4 Mask panel detail. (iso).

~~O-14~~

O-15 1/4 Plan + Sect

O-16 1/4 " "

R-1 1/2 Plan, Sect, elev. 32 ± Rec 30 ±

1/4 - iso

R-2 1/2 " " " Rec 10.5

1/4 iso

R-3 1 Plan, Sections Rec 22

Debris "

1/2 isos.

R-4 1/2 Plan Sect, elevation (rest) 30 ±

1/4 iso

R-5 3/4 " " " (reno) 35

1/4 iso

R-9 1/2 " " " 37.5 Rec

1/4 iso

R-10 1/2 " " " stereo, elev. Rec 27 ±

1/4 iso

R-16 1/2 Plan Sect.

1/4 - partial iso

U-3 1/4 - Plan, Sect

1/4 - 2 isos.

34 line units. 16 1/4 pp

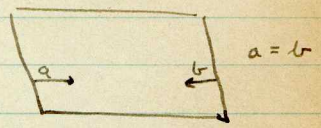
Margin notes: 33; 33.5; 37; 35; 30; 37.5 ± (4) 49 1/2; 4/5

K-5 - off center problem.

given 2 front corners K-5-3 + 1 rear of K-5-2.
Contruct parallelogram on these : see tracing. (using offsets
Which is known of base walls agrees very well on left side.
Since K-5-2nd rear repairs probably based on K-5-3 there, reconstruction adopted, following same □ is reasonable & probable.
On the right front, base walls depart ~~in width~~ on each side not result being possible carelessness within the frame work so well established on left side.
At the facade (Bldg.) line, base wall on right side displaced only about .30 from proper □ position. by this irregularity
∴ Seems safe to reconstruct a □ pyramid.

Axis of pyramid passes within ~~of~~ .05 of center of center doorway if we recentre it = to left side doorway.
within .10 of center of building, reconstructing it as a □ in same direction, not quite so askew, and with a good subst-tenance control.
NB The supposed condensers at right would move the center of pyr., at facade line about .10 (½ of the error and hit the building center on the nose.

∴ The temple + Bldg. Plat. front was laid out from the sides of the pyramid (top) in the center at this line



the K-5-1-a Bldg. has its door center (at facade line) smack on the □ axis. ∴ etc + intermediate temples + Bldg. platforms laid out in same way.
This covers a long time.
∴ General conclusion : the center of center doorway of a temple is on the parallelogram axis, if any, and not on a line at right angles ~~to~~ from center of the front.

over.

Stairway lay-out:

K-S-3d. the Bldg. Plot., if meant to cover the doorways, does so within .10 on a right angle to Pyr. front: but fails to do so by .30 or .45 respectively for Bld. Plot or Pyr. parallelogram lay-out, and this in a very short (2.00) projection.

The Pyr. altar., which must have been centered on Bld. Plot stairway, is just touched by ~~at~~ angle projection from Bldg. center.

Its center is .50 & .75 from Bld. Plot & Pyr. parallelogram projections from Bld. center., the distance being about 5.00 out.

The altar probably stands opposite the actual center of the Bld. Plot stwy, sighting back to center of Bldg. Reconstructing on this basis, its width = door coverage within a min cms.

The stair axis thus established is close to right angle: but varies slightly in opposite direction to the parallelogram directions. ∴ Stairway was laid out independently of the Bld & Pyr. Plans; a right angle to top of Pyr. front, or to Bld. Plot. front (which are very nearly parallel, being approximated as closely as possible, ~~presumably~~ by eye

Later K-S-2nd Pyr. stwys moved most easily & naturally be laid out from K-S-3d main stwy, before destroying its sides. If so, its axis was the same as Bld. Plot stwy, since axis of K-S-2nd main stwy passes ~~through~~ over center of K-S-3d altar, as well as through K-S-2nd altar. I.E. the sighting was probably from Bdg. center down to Plaza.

K-S-1 main stwy is an extension of K-S-2 ditto. The common axis of both is close to ⊥ to Pyr. front &, projected, passes through K-S-2nd Pyr. altar and meets the Pyr. □ axis at the Bldg. facade line, that is (see over) at the center of the center doorway of K-S-1-a, which is almost exactly above center of K-S-3d doorway.

K-5 Off Center Problem:

Conclusions: Pyramids, Bld. Plats + Bldgs. laid out with tapes, a common parallogram tendency resulting. Bldg. units may vary somewhat from the pyramid: this might be due to failure to follow ground plan accurately as pyr. rises. Exact conformity between Plat + Pyr. would imply perfect construction from bottom to top of the pyramid; which is unlikely. Must assume each level laid out on the top of that below it.

Stairways + altars laid out after the above are built, a side or axis being sighted for right angle to the front; and from or to some feature of the building facade.
The object probably: get stairways + altar axis at rt. angle to facades and in line with center door.

This produces asymmetrical placement of stways, the amount of displacement increasing as one descends: conversely, least noticeable at the top where altar + Bldg. are the main centers of interest of the whole thing.

No reason this sighting should always be as good as this: ∴ Stways not at ⊾ would not violate this idea. —

O-1R is off quite a bit; (1 side known
O-13 is pretty good (" ")
R-1 " " " " "
R-3 - off a little, in the opposite direction.
R-4 off some (1 side known
R-9 - off same dir. as Bld. Plat "
R-10 - pretty good " (with one should corner known)

K-5 Stwy is off some on right side — in opposition to the □ direction.

"Anta" (in the Facade) length.

Equal to wider of unequal doorways - K-5-1-a (1.95 to 1.85 mid door).
- P-7 (3.05 to (way closed)

" to one of equal wide doorways - K-5-3d - about 3.80
T-4-b (probably).

Somewhat wider than " " " .
T-4-a. as reconstructed.

T-29-a ~~1.85 1.65~~ (
1.65 1.85 (1.12%)
165
200
165
350
330

Drawing Principles
+ conventions
Scale Data

General rules for inked lines.

1. Whether single or double weight line is being used in one drawing unit, the same weight should be maintained for broken and solid line portions.

2. Detail Sections, i.e. those not accompanying a plan, are usually drawn at double scale, but will be reduce to same size as the plans.

Isometrics, though dr usually drawn at same scale as plans, will be reduced to a scale 1/2 that of the plans.

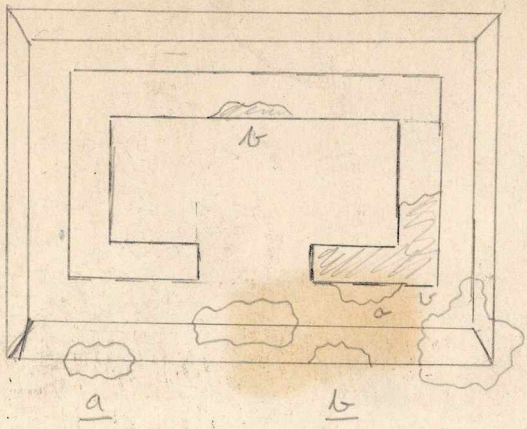
Hence the weight of Isometric and Detail Section drawings should be kept heavier than that of the plans, if anything; certainly no lighter. There is a limit; we don't want the thickness of two lines out of proportion to the space between them. The Isos. get reduced more; but the detail sections show smaller details. We can make up our minds better after a set of photographs come through.

In the meantime, make sure that Isos. and Detail sections lines are no lighter, perhaps a trifle bolder, than those on the plan.

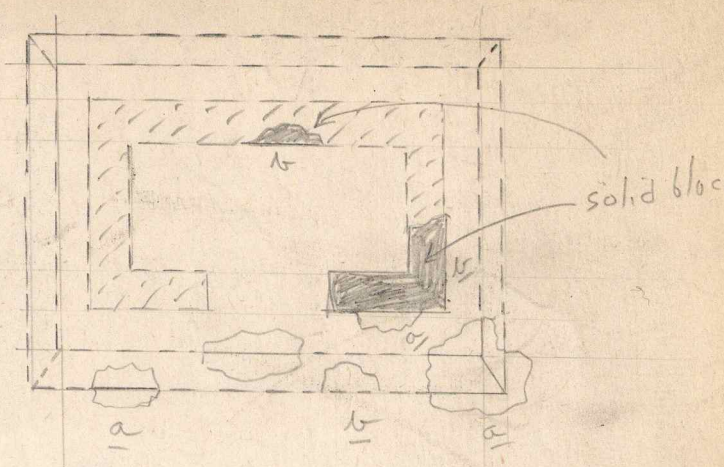
3. The wavy outlines, which are free-hand, ought to be kept as constant in weight as possible, and this weight should be less than the standard weight for rules lines. These are subordinate notes, which we want to be able to see, but also ignore

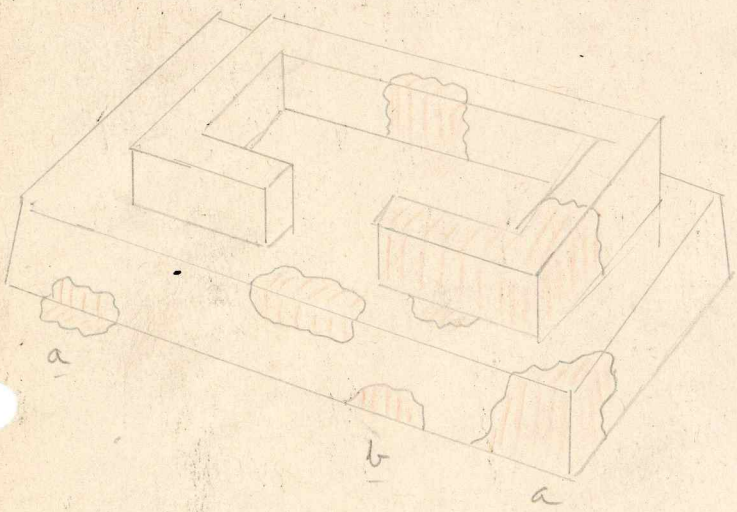
Standard Conventions: To be always used unless otherwise indicated.

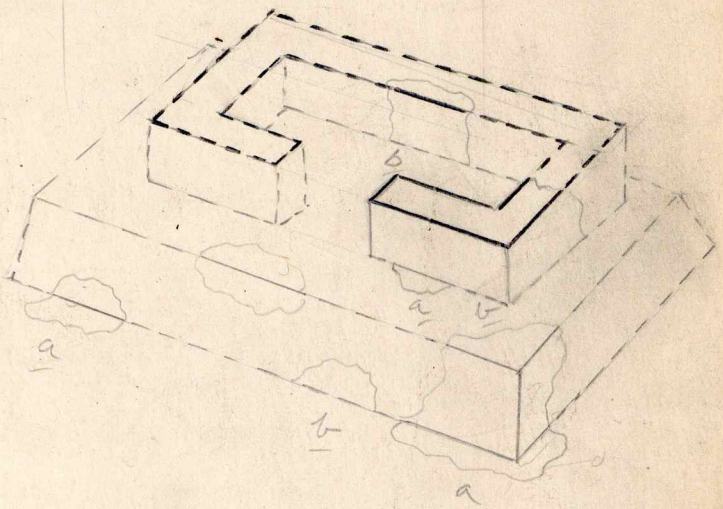
Pencil



Ink







Isometrics: The top of the building walls is in double weight line solid within known or surviving outline.

The rest is in standard weight line:*

a. Solid where two surfaces within outline meet.

b. Broken where one outlined surface only is shown.

*Except: wavy lines lighter than standard.

NB Letters for labels: □ ← ½cm. block. Lay it on the surface.

Plans: Same as above excpet at top of building walls:

Top of buildingwalls solid black where within outlines.

Broken hatches in standard weight outside outlines.

Scales of Isometrics) are normally 1/100 as drawn;
" " Plans)
" " Detailed Sections, not on plan sheet " 1/50 as drawn;

NB: When photographed

Scales

	Base length (omit stelae platforms)
I-4	35 ±
K-5 1st	45-50 ±
O-13 Bld. Plat only	35
R-1	29 m I
R-2	10.5
R-3	22
R-4	28
R-9	28
R-10-1st	27
R-10-2nd	27
U-3	shwt.

Temple Pyramids (Plans, Sect. & Isos.)

Drawing of Sections, brought together.

Table of heights

Table of Step Depths

Note Scale of .025 is OK on good paper, but small details not so good. See Tulum p161. Tatham uses above .04 for hatchwork - see p145, which is successful.

R. Smith uses .0038 on mod. smooth paper successfully (horiz lines & " uses .04 = 1.00, with hatching, but on glossy paper.

Set: length unit

?. also .038 = 8.00. Smaller than .05 = 1.00 (½ of our 1/100)

1942 Plans + Sections: Reduce to 1/500 (1/100 reduce ½) (.05 = 1.00 (1/50 " ") " $\frac{\times 8}{41.00} = 8.00$ ($\frac{1}{200}$)

Isos: " to $\frac{1}{400}$ .025 = 1.00

Definitions

Locus, Spot - a particular area of the site designated by square letter and number; these usually appear as part of a structure designation.

K5-1st a Unit, Element - The whole or any part of a structure selected for particular discussion.

Designations (Nomenclature)

a Str 1st, 2nd, etc. (ordinal numbers, late to early) — Completely different units on the same locus or different units using some masonry in common. - usually involving vertical or horizontal stratification

b Phases - (capital letters, late to early) Units involving addition or elimination of some masonry, or both, but without fundamental change (other than stylistic) in the prevailing exterior; amount of masonry affected is less; details; or exterior wall plan is modified in important respects. A functional change is a phase or a "period" not an episode.

c Episodes (cardinal numbers, late to early) Units produced by minor addition or elimination of not changing exterior wall plan in important respects; masonry; or resurfacings involving more than a new coat of finishing plaster.

"Contemporary" - applied to two units constructed or erected as part of a single plan, or for a single purpose; if one contemporary unit must have followed another, it is presumed to have been built immediately after

Floors. (cardinal numbers, late to early) Numbered floors = finishing plaster (present or assumed to have been present) plus at least a layer of coarse mortar.

Supposed in general to comprehend as hard to an episode.

Small letters, late to early. Lettered floors - a numbered floor plus lettered layers of finishing plaster only.

If the are subdivisions of a unit, Number or letter all of them.

Time ↓

Example:

J-9-1ST Phase A Episode 1	J-9-1st A-1
J-9-1st Phase A Episode 2	J-9-1st A-2
J-9-1st Phase B " 1	J-9-1st B-1
" " " " 2	J-9-1st B-2
" Phase C	(no sep. episodes) → J-9-1ST C
J-9-2nd Episode 1	J-9-2nd-1
" 2	J-9-2nd-2
J-9-3d	J-9-3d

Note that episodes may denote a one-phase Bldg., when the Phase letter is omitted

As a practical matter, floors must be treated separately and then correlated as far as possible; i.e. Floor 3a+b = J-9-1st Phase B, -1 and -2 respectively.

Definitions (Nomenclature)

Ante-Room Unit – a Plan or part of plan in which one room lies behind another, with its only, or at least its usual entrance through the front room. The rear room must be ± symmetrically placed behind the ante-room.

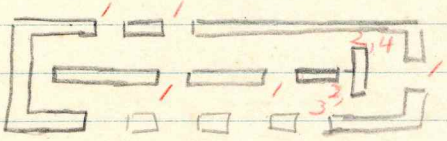
Open Ante-Room Unit – the ante room has three or more doorways

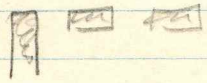
[illegible]

3 Medial wall-end " – one jamb is end of a longitudinal wall; the other is part of the side of a transverse.

1 Doorways – perforations or interruptions of walls, otherwise continuous – generally also – all types of doorways.
2 Wall-end doorways – one jamb is end of a wall, the other part of the side of another
3 Medial wall-end doorways: one jamb only is end of a medial wall.
4 Transverse wall-end doorways: one jamb only is end of a transverse wall.

NB. If necessary can use longitudinal medial wall-end
Front wall-end
rear " " etc.



5.  what is this?

December

Front One of the two longer facades

- the long facade with doorways, if none in the other
" " " " central doorway and greatest symetry if other side varies in these respects.

this means turning 5-12 around in Phase B.

If the two facades are equal these respects, the side which provides ~~most~~ maximum means of entrance.

If (for any phase) these are alike, the side with the most imposing outlook.

Doorways - Number from left front, counter-clockwise around facade for each phase separately. See 5-9. It is impossible to use one continuous series for the two phases - doors are both added and subtracted.

Interior doorways: Number in left trans. wall, front to rear; then med. wall left to right; then right trans. wall front to rear;

Wall-ends Doorways

Masked by Anta

J-11 1st (at front, just enough.); rear plenty (function of x-over doors.

J-12 1st (where present at one end only - more than "just". - other end lines on transverse wall
no wall-end door
- is this function of counterplacement?

J-13 - (at one end, just. - (other end, anta lines on trans wall; no wall-end doorway.

J-21 - (at one end, non significant (no end room) - " " "

J-23 - (almost - not quite.

Conclusions: Vaulted period: Wall end doorways appear only in med. & light Bldgs.
Where possible (J-21 is the exception) they are barely blanked,
or almost blanked, by antae.

Non vaulted Period. Wall end doorways appear
a - without antae (R-7-6)
b - with antae, which more than blanks it

(four-sided terraced) (or stairways)

P.N. Pyramid (a) A platform ascended by any exterior stairway, reaching its top, suitable for supporting one building only, and its additional substructure components; (usually serving this purpose)

(b) Platforms possibly without superimposed buildings or platforms, the addition of which would place them

(b) Modifications of Platforms as described under (a) or (b) for modifications caused or inspired by natural or artificial features of the site selected for pyramid erection.

Definitions
(Nomenclature)

~~Building~~ Platform*

A masonry unit with one or more sides ~~on~~ which appears ~~to be~~ architecturally as a solid mass and presents or ~~a building rests directly.~~ may be thought of as presenting a flat surface or surfaces at the top, with or without further construction on this.

Descriptive word:

Low — Type (a) — Low Height Proportion. (Low HL) — The proportion of height to length is low. (as on Palaces, sweat houses = Pollock "Plat. mound" — includes mere plinths.

or — This proportion is raised by special circumstances (slope requirements) which shorten the bridging, the absolute height being within the limits for the site under the above. — as in some palaces; some court terracing?

Medium high — Type (b) — Medium height proportion. Medium HL — The proportion of height to length is higher than (a.) (as on most temples; bld. plats; ball courts when they function as building platforms also (e.g. Copan).

of the platform unit. see below.*

High — Type c. — High Height Proportion. High H-L — The proportion of height to length is high (pyramids

Court Platform
Plaza Platforms
Plazuela Platforms
} Form the fundamental base for smaller platforms and/or buildings.

Pyramid Platforms or "Pyramid". — Fundamental base (usually ~~always~~ type c), usually terraced, usually the fundamental base for one smaller platform and/or building; always provided with one or more stairways from bottom to top.

See other ←

Plinth ~~Building~~ Platform — the immediate platform foundation of a simple building.
— low for all palaces?; sweathouses.
— med for most temples.

— May be compound (2 terraces known limit)

Subsidiary Platform of — usually supports a plinth platform.

* NB. A single platform unit may be terraced (e.g. pyramids) if the terraces are approx. of same depth at front + sides. Any other examples?
is compound if front is extra wide + produces a stage. — e.g. J-29; O-13.

Simple Platform — ~~One~~ facing wall top to bottom.
Compound " — Face with ~~D~~ set-backs forming Terraces.

Definitions.

Sample Excavation: Digging out a structure sufficiently for reconstruction on assumption of symmetry

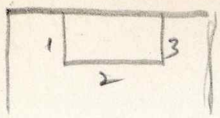
Contemporary: Applied to units or elements which are supposed to be referable to a single plan and its execution: parts of a single structural sequence. Applied to units or elements supposed to be referable to single period of time, which must be defined by the context.

Sequence ~~Two or more~~ units built or erected at different times, and not as parts of a single plan and its execution. Two elements of a supposed single unit, though necessarily following each other in time, do not form a sequence

Units built or erected one after the other, with significant periods of time between; a series of non-contemporary units.

Structural Sequence - a series of ~~and~~ supposedly contemporary units or elements, necessarily following each other in time, but supposed to conform to a single plan and to have followed each other without undue delay as a single operation

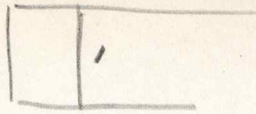
Example: The hastening of a wall-top shows the roof was built as a rehandle operation, perhaps after some time; but roof and wall are "contemporary".

a


J-6
J-12
J-11
J-18
J-2R
R-7

R-7

O-15

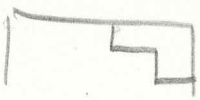
c


J-9
J-12

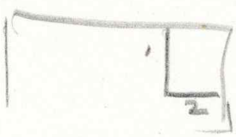
b


K-5-3
J-29
K-5-1st A + B
* O-13-1st
O-12
R-5
R-1
R-3

* O15
* U-3-1st



J-12-1st



N-1 d

* confine to higher near level

Free-standing Benches.
Round, Rectangul.

Wall Benches.

S ~~Rectangular~~ ~~Plan~~
3 faced (a)
1 faced longitudinal (b)
1 " Transverse (c)
2 " Transverse (d)

~~Modified Rectangular.~~

Solid
~~Quasi~~-Solid
Tripod
Tetrapod } legged

Free-standing -
Wall -

Round
Rectangular
Modified rectangular.
3-faced
2 "
1 "

L-Shaped.
U-Shaped
Overhang
Back-Screen
Side

Narrow
deep

longitu.
Trans

Drawings

list of Drawings

Palaces

Str. J-2

J-2-1st & Annex, Phases A,B?C?D (colors)	Plan	Plan
J-2-1st, alternative shheme of phases "	Plan	
Annex, work sheets, phaes	Plan	
J-2-2nd	Plan	

Str. J-6

J-6-1st & Annex, J-6-2nd (colors)	Plan	

J-8

J-9

J-9 1st,	D.	1 Plan
	D to A	2 Front Elev.
	D	3 Rear & End Elev.
	C to A	4 Plan) attached
	C to A	5 Rear Elev.)
	C to A	6 End Eleve) - attached
	B to A	Rear Eleve.)
	A	Rear Long. Section
	A, & J-9-2nd	Cross Section

Probably not to be published: Vault plans: D

B or C

A

Isometric A

Str. J-10

J-10- 1st and 2nd — Plan

Str. J-11

J-11-1st B to A. — 1 Plan

, B to A — 2 Front Elev.

, B to A — 3 Rear Elev.)-same sheet

, B to A — 3 End Elev.

, B — 4 Rear Long. Section

, B to A — 5 Plan

, A — 6 Rear Long.Elev.

, A — 7 Cross Section & alternative

2 extra plans

Iso., A. - windows shown?

To make?

- Sect + elevation to show mod. wall vaulting and windows.

An end-room long. section + elevation?

Str. J-12

J-12-1st - C Plan

,Bto A Plan

Str. J-13

J-13, B to A — 1 Plan (why no offsets)
, B to A — 2 Front Elev., End Elev.
, B to A — 3 Rear Elev.
, B to A — 4 Rear Long. Section
, B to A — 5 Cross Sections

J-18

Str. J-20
Plan

Plan)alternative?)

Str. J-21

J-21-1st, D(?) to A Plan

J-22

J-23

Str. O-18

O-18 Plan

Str. R-7 a & b

R-7 a & b Plan

Str. S-17

S-17 Plan

Str. S-18

S-18 Plan

Miscellaneous

Front Determination

in-facing court serving other buildings as well as this one

Palace "front" determination — rear doors — approach — Front Determination

	a. Doorways in front only	b. Symmetrical doorways in front only	Central doorway in front only	Greater number of doorways in front	Stairway approach to front only	Effective view + approach to front only (* only possible approach)	
J-7-Sub	?	?	?	?	x Probably?	?	out?
J-2-2nd	?	?	?	?	X out		Out
J-2-1st B	x	?		?	X out	x	Out
J-2-1st A	x	X (±) out		yes out	X out	x	Out
J-6-3rd	X in				X in	X in *	In
J-6-2nd B	X in				X in	X in *	In
J-6-2nd A	X in		X (no of room central on J-6)			X in *	In
J-6-1st	X in				X in	X in *	In
J-8	X in				X in	X in *	In
J-9-2nd	?	?	?	?			?
J-9-1st D		X (?) out!	X out	no in			Out ?
J-9-1st C		X (?) out ?	X out	no in			Out ?
J-9-1st B		X (minor)	X out	no in			Out ??
J-9-1st A	x	X " out	X out	no in		x	Out ??
J-10-B	X in					X in *	In
" -A	X in					X in *	In
J-11 C			X in	yes in		X in	In
B			X in	yes in		X in	In
A			X in	yes in		X in	In
J-12 B					X out		Out
J-12 A		?		yes (half) in? (?) reversed	X out		Out
J-13 B			X in	yes in		X in	In
J-13-A			X in			X in	In
J-18 B					X out		Out
J-18 A				?	X out		Out
J-20	x				X in	X in	In
J-21 B						X in	In
" A		X in	rear no longer central	X in		X in	In
J-22	X in					X "in" *	In
J-23					X in	X "in"	In
O-18					X out		Out
R-7-a		?	none	?	X in		In
R-7-b		?	?	?	X in		In
S-17	X half		probably	X probably	X in	X high	In
S-18	X high		probably	X	X in	X in	In

Margin notes:

shows evidence from front reduced; no units shown in any as enclosed. (J-9-1st B, A)

units increased equally (J-11)

no front units, possibly increased more than rear (J-12 A)

units? (J-18)

units? (J-21)

18 independent units. (S-17, S-18)

? see entered (J-9-1st B, A)

"Front" is the facade of easiest + most natural entrance.

Definitions Front.

One of the longer facades

a If one facade has no doorways the other is the front — covers all temples.
+ most Sweathouses.
+ Built-on Palaces.

b If doorways in two facades.
- If symmetrically placed in one and not the other, the former is the front
- covers P-7. (S.weat Hse)
" Palaces:
J-2 ; J-21 A

c - If symmetrically placed in both, but central doorway lacking in one: front is facade with the central doorway.
Covers J-9
J-13

d Failing this, the facade with greater number of doorways.
Covers J-12-A
J-11 (+ f)
J-21 A

If both facades are alike in doorways + doorway placement:

e - rely on the approach: the building "fronts" (apparently contemporaneous centered) on the side provided with a stairway + hence the more imposing entrance effect.
This agrees with a + b criteria for all temples + palaces
& does not disagree with c
Covers J-12 B
J-18 B
J-20
J-23
(requires reversals of J-12, possibly J-18, J-21)

f. Failing stairways
- If only one side can be effectively seen from a fair distance, that is the front - does not disagree with a + b + agrees with some temples + swe.
Covers J-19 (probably)
J-21
J-11 (+ d)

J-2
J-9
J-11
J-12B
J-18B
J-19
J-20
J-21
J-23

Palaces with face out:

all of these could be by commanding positions. to front only; all intended with steps where possible.

J-2 * (Plan may have been in front as much. ?)	no thrones
J-9 (in almost as much)	"Retired" thrones only
J-12 * (plan is in front as much	Possibly central throne faced out, but on a common court.
J-18 * " " " "	Central throne faces in
O-18 * " " " "	no thrones.

Palaces which could be entered only face in.

J-6, J-8, J-10, J-22, J-11 } Provided with imposing steps where possible (J-6 + J-8 - no rear doors.

Palaces which could be entered from reasonable distance from front only

J-11
* J-13
* J-20 * (?)
* J 23 *

Palaces entered from both sides, (besides "out facing" mentioned above)

* J-21 *

* Symmetrical rear & front

* commanding outlook from rear

Notes for treatments of the site

Stepped Terrace style. (R-9-10; R-5(?); J-29; J-11, 12, 10?

Centered stelae - St 24 not (as per Morley).

Intro to Pyramid Temples:
- Must look for Pyramids with anything on them.
(Vaillant's idea).

gen. Plans + Sections.

Recognixance:

Miscl. recognizance notes at Piedras Neg.

Neighboring cities & sites:

Mundo Nuevo
San Jose
Zapata (Monte Cristo)
Jonuta
Palenque
Yachilan

gen'l Plans + Sections.

Plan - The Acropolis as a whole.
- including J-29 + K-5 ?

Sections: Complete through J-2, J-6, J-9, J-18, J-21, J-23 (?)
" " " J-19, J-21, J-10, J-12, J-17.
- showing J-13 in elevation?

2. Partial J-8, J-18 (+ J-20?)

Plan South Group including S-17 + S-18
Section - through R-14? + S-18 ? } on doors.

Acropolis Section