



34-128

1



34-129



34-130

131 P-7 SE Upper Chamber of Sanctuary, right (NWly) end wall and vaulting, from inside. Note drain at bottom (meter stick projects from it; Tendency to block vaulting and chinking. Cp. with the other end (34-132) where the chinking persists, but blocks appear only toward the top. Why are the inner sides of this vault system in such poor condition? the other side of this balanced vault is in good condition.

132 P-7 NW Upper chamber of Sanctuary, left (SEly) end wall and vaulting from inside. Cp. with 34-131 and 34-133.



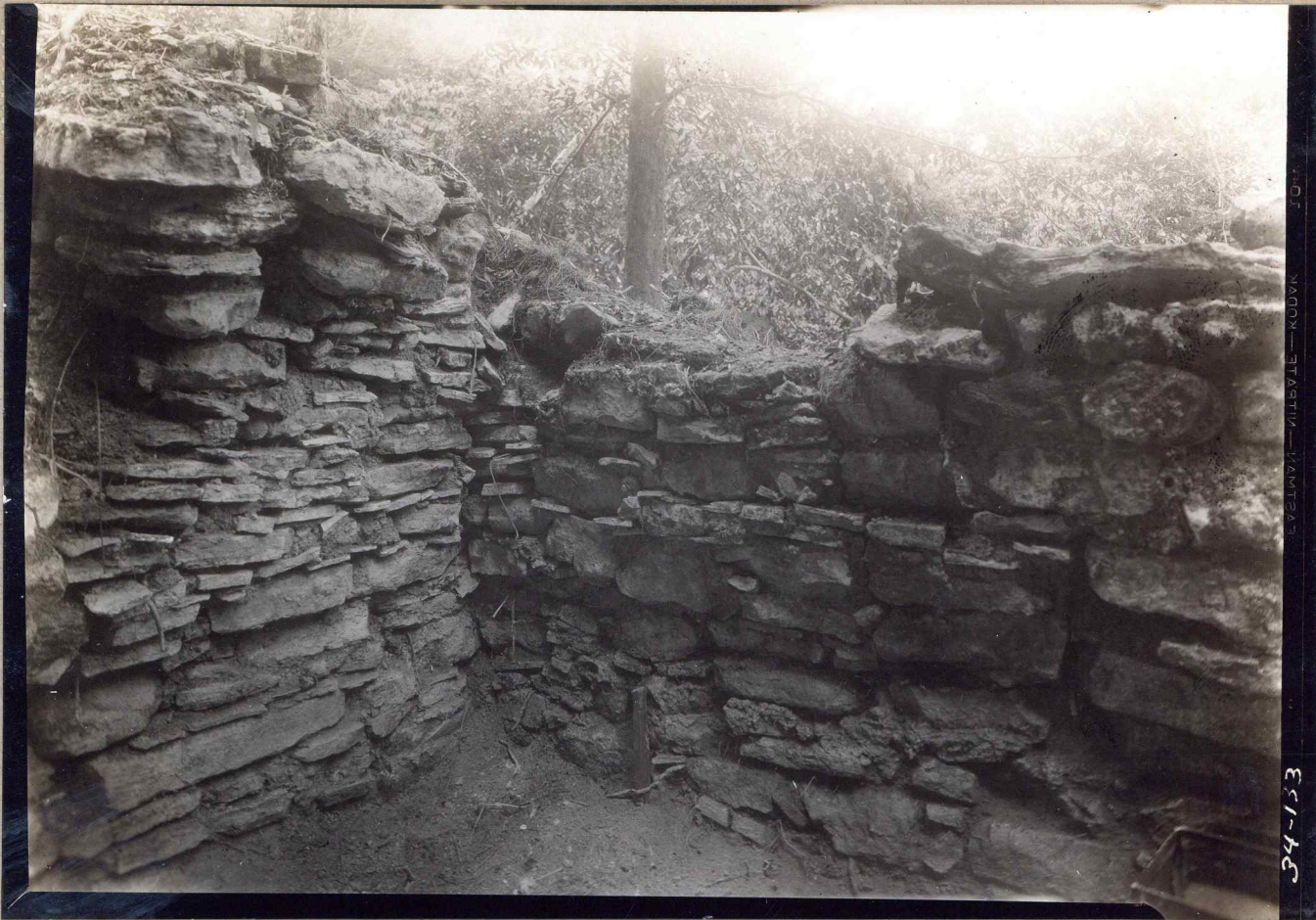
34-131

34-132

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- 133 P-7 N Upper Sanctuary Chamber, inner sides of front and left end walls and vaulting. Note difference in masonry in front and left end walls; while front and right end walls (see 34-131) are of same general character. (The rear is fallen, except at corners, to height of vault spring. There is here a ~~xx~~ rough vault-spring 45 cms above floor. Note that the vaulting looks more like vertical wall masonry - heavy slabs or blocks, with chinking - on the front; more like usual vaulting on left end, except toward the top.
- 134 P-7 E Probable (disturbed) roof surface of vaulting over medial wall ~~in~~ between front and right rear rooms. From right corner of Sanctuary vaulting. Meter stick rests on a slab in position; the slab to left of it has been turned revealing hard pieces of river-pebble concrete. Note other small slabs and spalls lying on surface. They were all more or less loose.



- 135 P-7 SW Medial wall vaulting from the front, from tower in front room. Meter stick extended to 22 cms stands on slab in position at center (same position as in 34-134), on which lay river-pebble concrete. The sticks point to pieces of this concrete, loose but not moved by us. The lowest one rests in a cut into the vault, its upper end pointing to the concrete at one side. The slabs in the cut were laid in ordinary (no gravel) mortar. The lower level of the center surface at left, which seemed to have been cleared off a bit in course of excavations, is strewn with river pebbles, ~~mix~~ though loose. Note use of heavy ~~mix~~ block-like slabs at top of remaining soffit slope. A satisfactory picture of the lower part of this slope could not be had without stripping off the plaster.
- 136 P-7 NW Cut section of debris just left of left wall of depressed passage. Rod rests on this wall, near front. Note large slabs do not reach floor level, though small ones (such as seen on surface of medial wall vaulting (33-134) do. Gravel-concrete on floor, and a little above - note large mass about 50 cms. left of meter stick, over a small slab and below large ones. See 34-137 for close-up of this, with the surface (up) cleaned off.



34-135

SAFETY FILM — KODAK

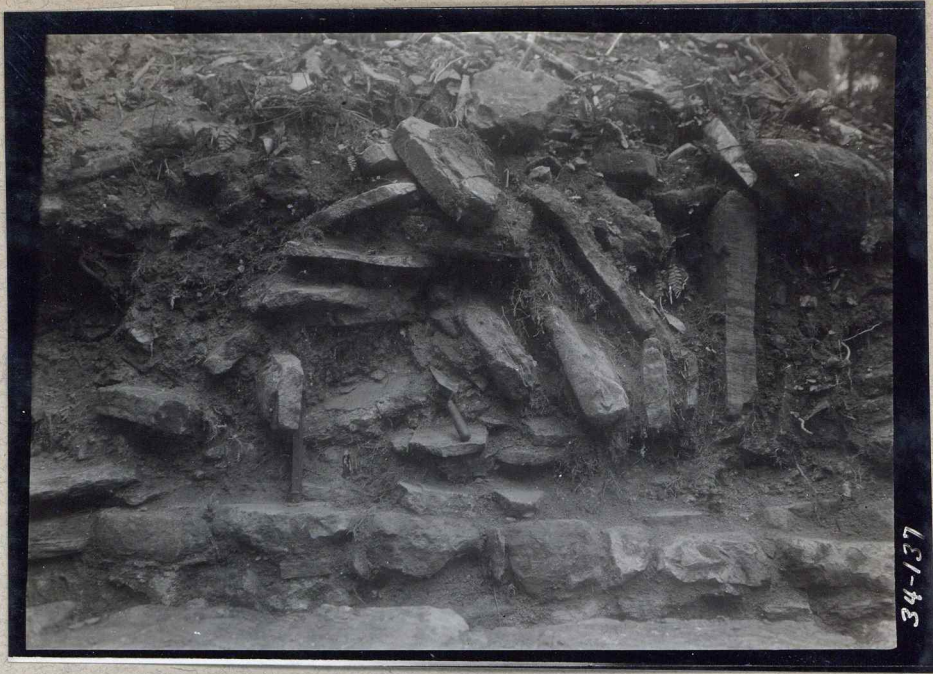


34-136

SAFETY FILM — KODAK

137 P-7 NW Close of part of cut-section of 34-136, with better cleaning. Meter stick extended to 22 cms. rests on room floor level (i.e. on top of left wall of depressed passage. From its top a large slab of river-pebble concrete, with smooth surface upper-most, runs to point behind trowel to right, over-riding small slab on which handle of trowel rests. This concrete slab is obviously fallen, sloping slightly ~~xxxxxxx~~ up to right (in picture) and away from camera. But it is below vaulting slabs which must have fallen from sanctuary front vaulting. See drawing of this section for other masses of pebble-concrete. Cp. with 34-138.

138 P-7 SE Cut section through debris of front chamber, 20 cms right of the cross-section drawing (i.e. of lines passing through center of right doorway). This debris was left in place during 1931 excavation, though a small amount was thrown over it. The numbers on cards indicate location of river-pebble (gravel) mortar) as follows; On the floor it runs from No. 4 to left (in picture) to low stone left of No. 4 (also left of No. 1?); This deposit is about 7 cms thick. The No. 1 rests on a surviving remnant of the white plaster smooth finish, confirming belief that this whole deposit is from a roof surface, although immediately on floor. The plaster finish is hard and rests directly on gravel-concrete. 34-147 shows close-ups of this concrete, the surfaced fragments coming from this piece. The gravel concrete seems to be integral with a layer of lime and broken limestone lying directly on the well-finished floor. The total thickness here (where we have the surface) is about 12 cms. Cp. this surfaced piece with similar one in the cut section of 34-137, which is a bit higher up. This finished piece is 30 cms long and probably as wide. The integration of gravel-concrete with the lime mortar and broken stone directly on floor is confirmed by a stray green river pebble only 2 cms from floor. The indication is a roof surface consisting of usual broken lime-stone and mortar concrete with a cap of gravel concrete between it and the usual pure lime finishing plaster. Immediately above this surfaced piece is another running down to the right (in picture) from the No. 2. The gravel concrete under this surfaced piece is about 7 cms thick, and below this also is crushed limestone and mortar. There is a sherd imbedded below the surface of the other and lower piece, and these occur on roof surfaces over medial wall and sanctuary. Loose gravel and sherds extend 40 cms left and 20 cms right of the No. 3. A small deposit of gravel extends 20 cms left from the No. 20 (a mistake in this number), the top at the level thickness about 5 cms. The only deposit to right (rear) of No. 4 is a small one at the No. 5, well above floor. The material on floor to right of No. 4 is small slabs & plaster without other stone. This is probably from ceiling, as medial wall and probably most of its vaulting is still in place. Gravel (loose) noted either side and below the No. 6. Apart from this there is no gravel left of the No. 1 deposit.



34-137

16664



ЕВЛАЙИ — ИТЪРАК — КОРУК — Ю-

34-138

70

16665

, but isolated pebbles occur ~~ran~~ more or less in a line from No. 2 to 6, thus passing above small slabs, as was noted in the cross-section of 34-136&137.

The positions of the numbers in this picture can be located from the following components, bearing in mind that heights are above floor, which descends slightly toward the front (left in picture):

No.	Distance from medial wall.	Height above floor.
1	1.68 m	.14
2	1.68	.30
3	1.15	.40
4	1.23	.00
5	.45	.42
6	2.60	.50

Cut section of debris, right rear room, taken from doorway leading to front room. We look at the corner of a cut out from rear wall to the No. 2 and thence (to left in picture\* roughly parallel with rear wall, the rod, at the back of the front-rear cut, has its base at the level of the bottom of the rear wall, which is hidden in shadow. This is more or less the floor level here, about 39 cms. above zero (which is the floor level at the rear of the front room). The No. 2 is 1.20 from rear wall, and 1.60 from the No. 1, which marks the other end of the longitudinal face of the deposit.

Note the deposit of gravel and mortar which runs from No. 1 to No. 2 (1.60m). The number 8 rests on the surface of this deposit near the center. Finish plaster could not be found (as in the front room \* see 34-136 to 138) but this is a much longer and nearly level deposit. It over-ruled a couple of blocks and a small slab. The block under the No. 1 rests on a fallen slab. No 0 is at about the floor level here, though plaster finish of this floor is not found here. Below this level are building blocks and broken stone, a fill. We have checks on this floor level along the m arby altar, the corner 8 which appears at left.

The left half of this deposit, from No. 1 to 8 runs from 2 to 4 cms to 15 cms. in thickness. There is no gravel below, the deposit being crushed down on fallen stone below. To the right of No. 8 the thickness of gravel increases until a little to right of the No. 4 it is present to about 10 cms above the floor, but here there is also stone, and light yellow to white mortar.

Note that the gravel deposit brushed out quite level, despite the lack of the (probably) former finishing plaster surface.

Gravel does not appear in the cut from ~~ran~~ No. 2 to the rear. But the failure of the other cut to be truly parallel to rear wall, indicates the No 1 -2 deposit was above 40 cms in front-rear width - i.e. began about



~~139~~

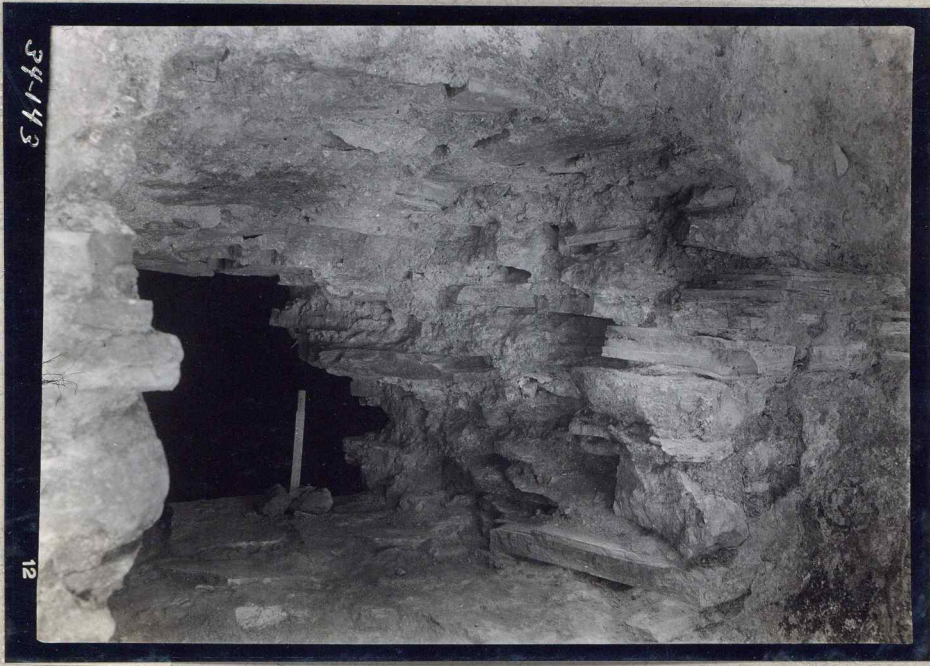
139 - cont'd.

80 cms in front of rear wall, and extended an unknown distance to front.

There is no gravel directly on the floor; and none above the surface of the Nos. 1 - 2 deposit. Above this level are slabs and wall blocks, ordinary mortar.

For the height of the gravel deposit see meter stick extended to 28 cms., the bottom on approximate floor level - i.e. the surface is about 30 cms above floor, the bottom of the deposit running from about 25 cms to only 10 cms above this level.

- 140 P-7 SW Fallen section of Sanctuary vaulting, cap stone to right medial wall, from the front. Rod is on floor, extended to 2.28 m.
- 141 P-7 NE Fallen section of vaulting on right end wall of front room, and of supporting wall. Note slab construction at base of vault only, giving way to blocks and block-like slabs. The steep angle of the soffit slope (see drawings). Rod rests on debris at this end.
- 142 P-7 W Cut section of lower chamber vaulting, right (NWly) side of Sanctuary, at an angle. This is the rear side of the breach made in this wall before <sup>the</sup>aler's time. The lower band shows at left. The meter stick, extended to 28 cms., is about 1.12 above the floor level of the rear right room ~~sketch~~. Note thin slabs running far in from the vault surface (and see sketch). At the outer wall surface, a big block and small slabs. Slabs used to building out the band or moulding.
- 143 P-7 W Cut section, the other side of the breach through right wall of Sanctuary. Same remarks as under 34-142, which see. This is a better picture. See sketches.



144 P-7 NE Jamb of right wall doorway; medial wall and vaulting from rear; and receding fallen cross-section of right and wall. Note use of blocks in combination with slabs - that many extend in from surface to point beyond center. There is nothing like a separate core - and no observable tendency of the stones from one face to fall away from those of the other - some bending, though probably accidental. The two projecting slabs at right are lowest and highest courses of the medial cornice, shown close-up elsewhere. And see sketch notes. Big slabs such as appear in this cut section (cornice apart) appear but rarely in surface examination.

145 P-7 SE Rear right room, with cut-section through debris at end of rear passage. Sanctuary at left, left rear doorway at right. Meter stick against rear wall stands at level of point 79 in notes - i.e. only about 34 cms above floor level (latest) here. The rod in left foreground is at approx. this floor level. Note that here, in the middle of the room, the original surface is preserved by the tree, and that it is only about 80 cms above the floor.



EXHIBIT—NILE VALLEY—KODAK JO

34-144



12

34-140

146

Same as 147.

147 P-7

Samples of supposed roofing concrete:

Upper row, left to right:

1. weathered slab of surfacing gravel concrete, bottom up to show gravel. The other side is weathered to uneven surface, but no gravel shows. Possibly this is the top, with the finishing plaster weathered off. Thickness 2 to 2½ cms.
2. a flat limestone spall with bit of hard gravel-concrete adhering, showing sure association of the concrete with at least very small slabs (spalls). Meter stick is at 22 cms. Thickness of spall, 1.7 cms. pebbles in white mortar (vault mortar runs to yellow). in this building as elsewhere). From "roof" of medial v't
3. bit of gravel concrete.  
Crushed limestone concrete,
4. ~~Shard~~ with a brick-red paste sherd. These are characteristic, though not plentiful, in this gravel-concrete. Thickness, 4 cms. No gravel.

Lower // Row, left to right:

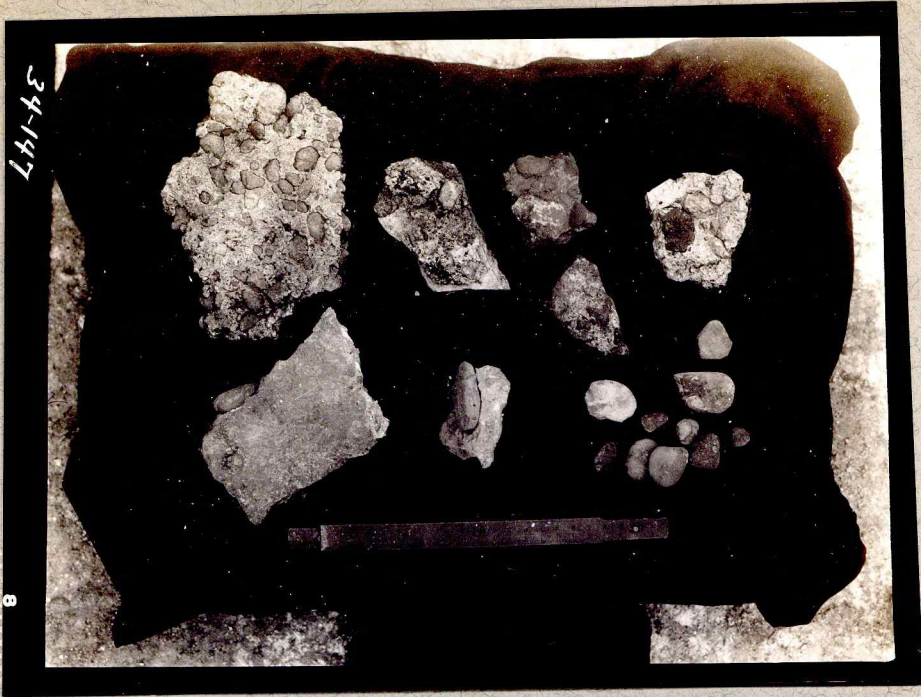
5. Smooth upper surface of piece of gravel concrete, taken from the larger one in the cross-section of 34-138, which see. This is from the lower finished-surface piece of that plate. Pebbles 2 to 3 cms below the surface of finishing plaster.
6. Piece of same, on edge. The finishing plaster, white, is about 1½ cm thick.
7. Sherd, with white mortar adhering, from "roof" of right medial wall.
8. Loose pebbles from deposits of this concrete (taken from the pieces numbered 5 and 6 above). Max. diameters here run from .013 to .04 m, but larger (not much larger) ones occur.

148

S-4

SE

Note plain stone lintel in place on jambs. Boy at right is on present general surface level of the substructure, camera tripod is lower, in the trail.



149 S-18 NW After clearing bush, without excavation. Range pole at front is on basal front platform, on cross-section ~~sign~~ line of drawing. Boy at left is behind rear right corner of the pier on this line, on the general level of debris surface between rear wall and piers. Other boy holds rod on general surface level behind rear wall, also on cross-section line. Note ( can't see much) tumbled blocks and small slabs all along rear wall ridge; and in the humps formed by the fallen piers at the front. Range pole at right is behind pier next but one to that of the cross-section. It stands behind that pier, on the lowest level between pier and rear wall ridge.

150 S-18 S The hump left by falling of pier of the cross-section, seen from the left. Boy is in the doorway beyond, with rod on the surface between this and the hump beyond him.



151

Misc. Collection No. 23 - figurines heads from  
1934 milpa of Rufino Ramos, husband of Sferina Magana,  
camp cook 1933 and 1934. Milpa is on trail to cms.  
Po-venir, one or two kilometers distant from camp. Scale is/

Upper row, (left to right: M-23-1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. (full face)  
Lower row, (left to right, same as upper row, right profile.

152

Same pieces and order as 34-151, left profile views. Sc. cms.

M-23-1 to 5



34-151

M-23

5 4 3 2 1



34-152

Schw, saw under

153 Misc. Col. No. 23, figurine heads: ~~left to right~~, Nos.  
M-23-6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, full face views. Scale is cms.

154 Same pieces as 34-153, in same order, <sup>(right to left)</sup> right profile views.  
(upper row) and left profile views (lower row.)



34-154-6

M-23

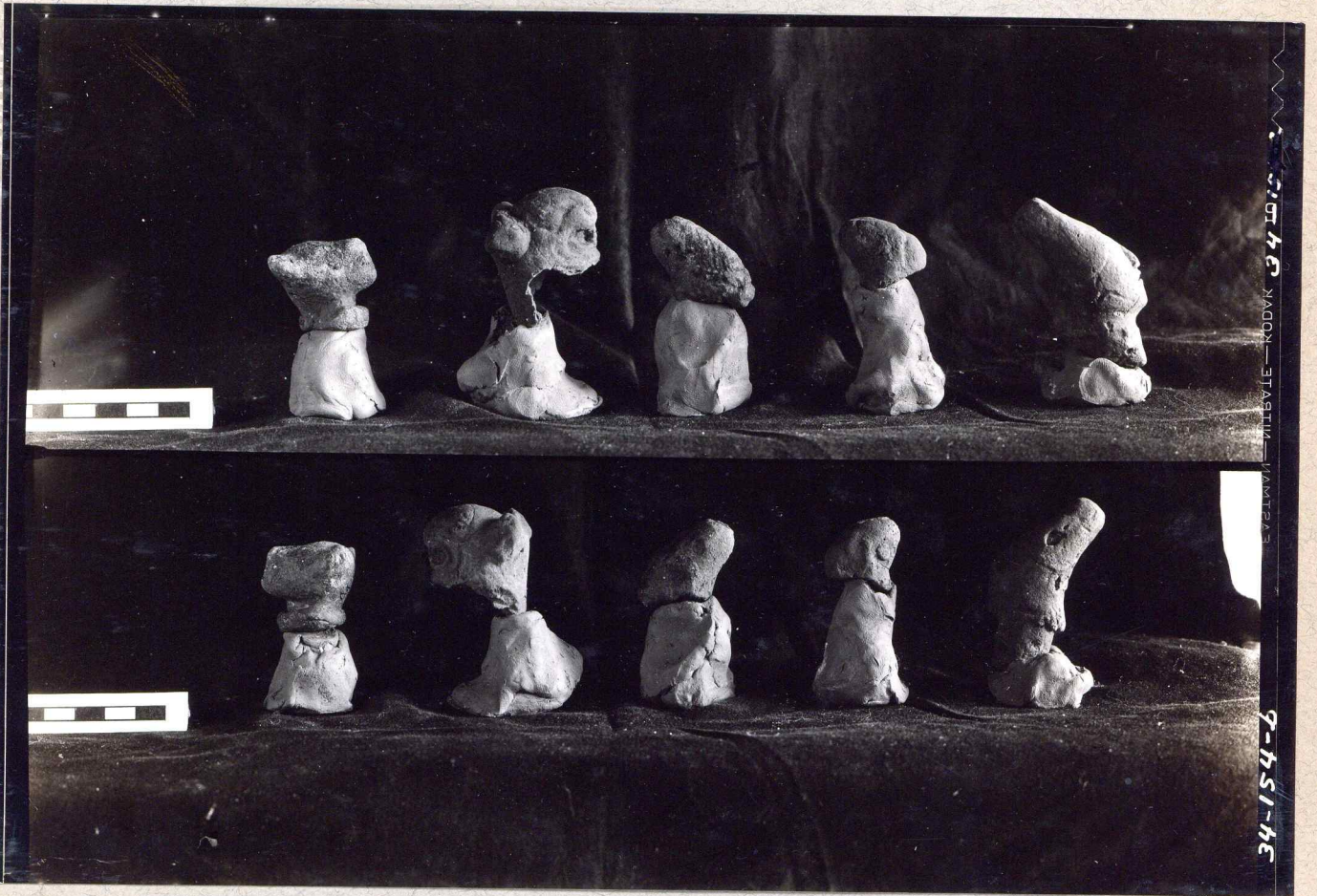
10

9

8

7

6



34-154-6

34-154-6

Same, same order.

155

Misc. Col. No. 23, figurine fragments. Left to right:  
Upper row, Nos. M-23-11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.  
Lower row, same pieces, same order, full-face views.  
Scale is in cms.

156

Same pieces as 34-155, same order, Nos. M-23-11, 12, ~~13~~  
and 16 reversed with reference to views in lower row of  
34-155; Nos. M-23-14 and 15 in left profile (reversed  
with reference to positions in upper row of 34-155);  
M-23-13 in same position as lower row of 34-155 (forgot  
to turn it). Scale is cms.



M-23-

11

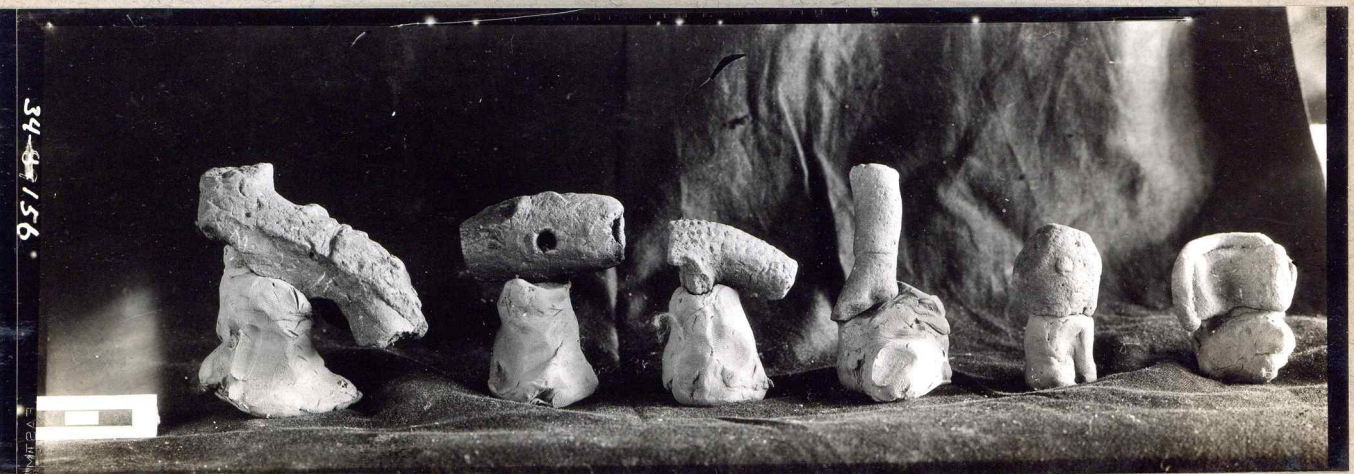
12

13

14

15

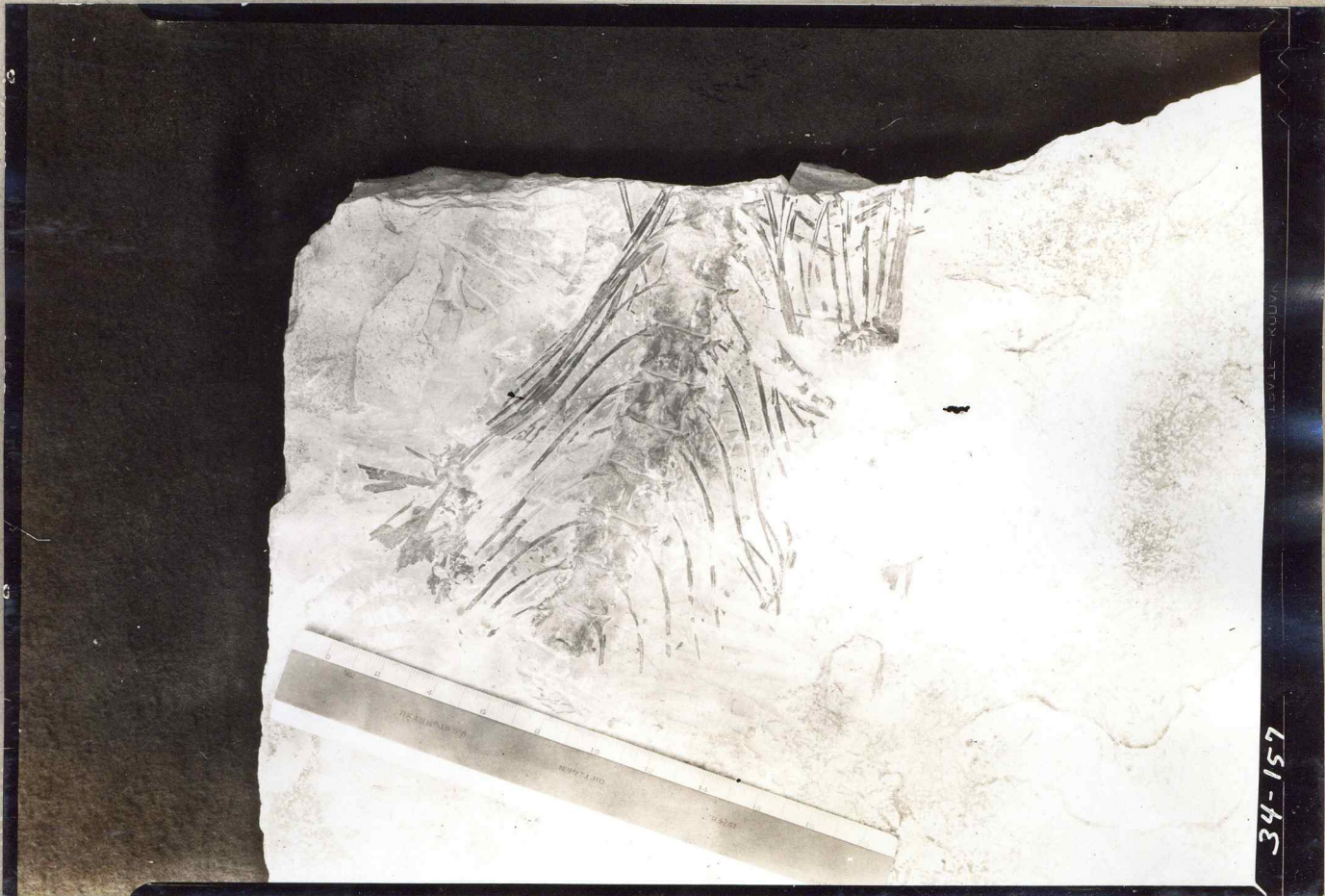
16



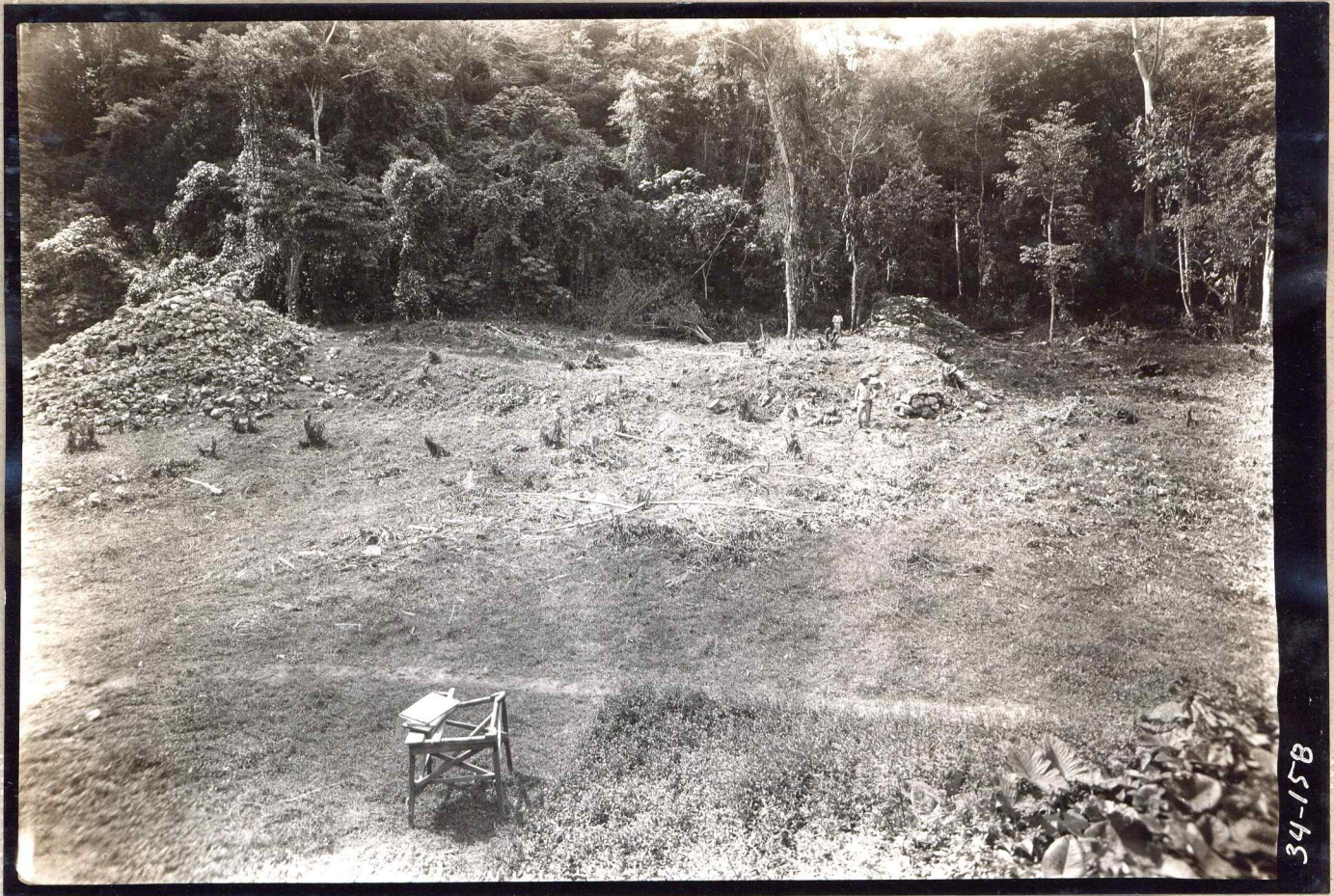
Same, same order

157

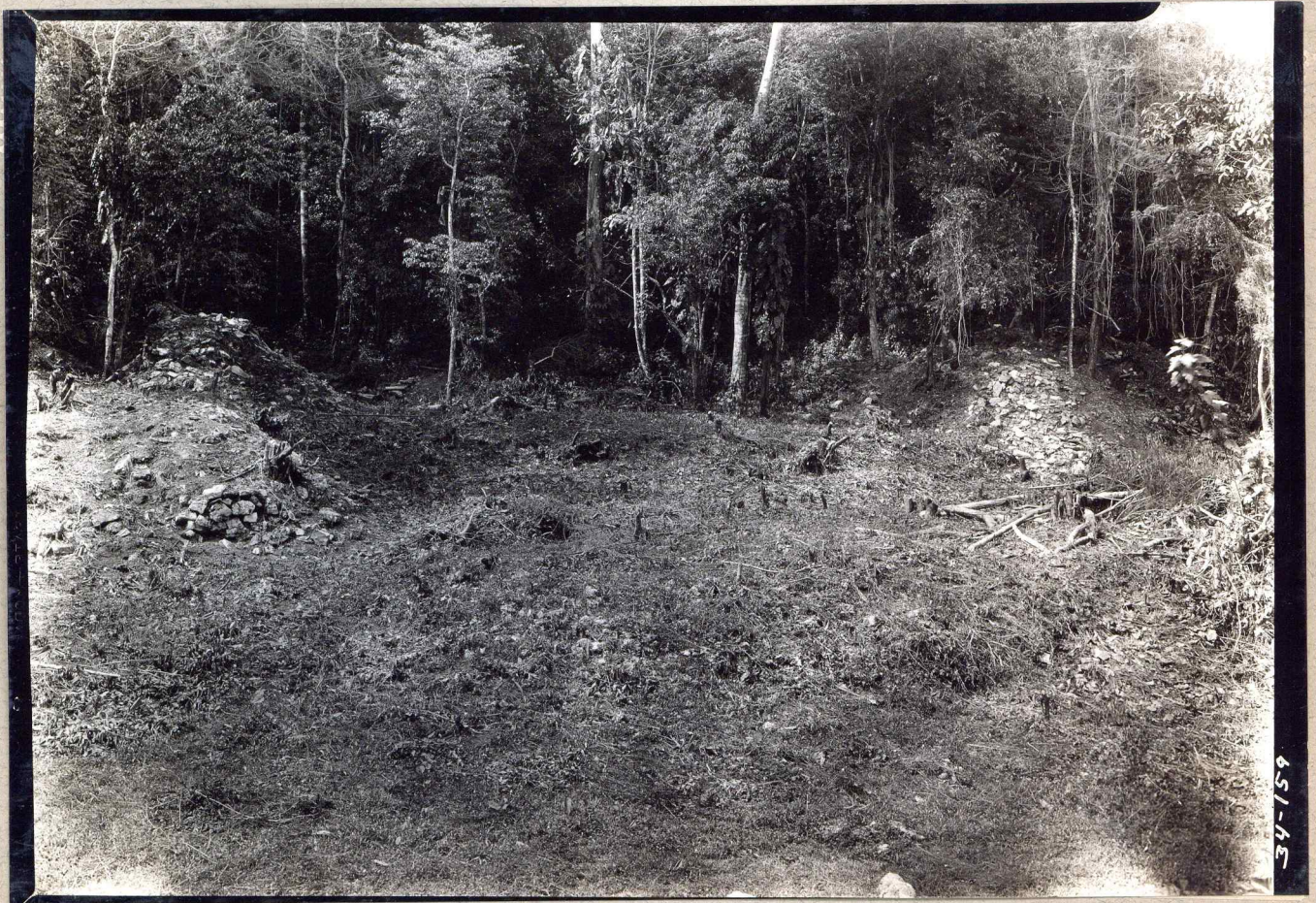
Fossil (fish?) in building slab from Court 1 of the  
Acropolis, probably from Structure J-6-1st. Found by  
caretaker, 1933-34. Scale is in cms.



- 158 F-2 & SE Mounds of F-2 (left) and F-3 (right center) from tower in  
F-3 plaza of Northeast Section. First boy on plaza level,  
second on mound in front of right end of F-3, probably  
of a non-vaulted building. Well, cleared, no excavation.
- 159 F-3& SE Mounds of F-3 and F-4 (left and right, respectively).  
F-4 The stone sliding down F-4 mound is from excavations.  
From tower in plaza.



34-158



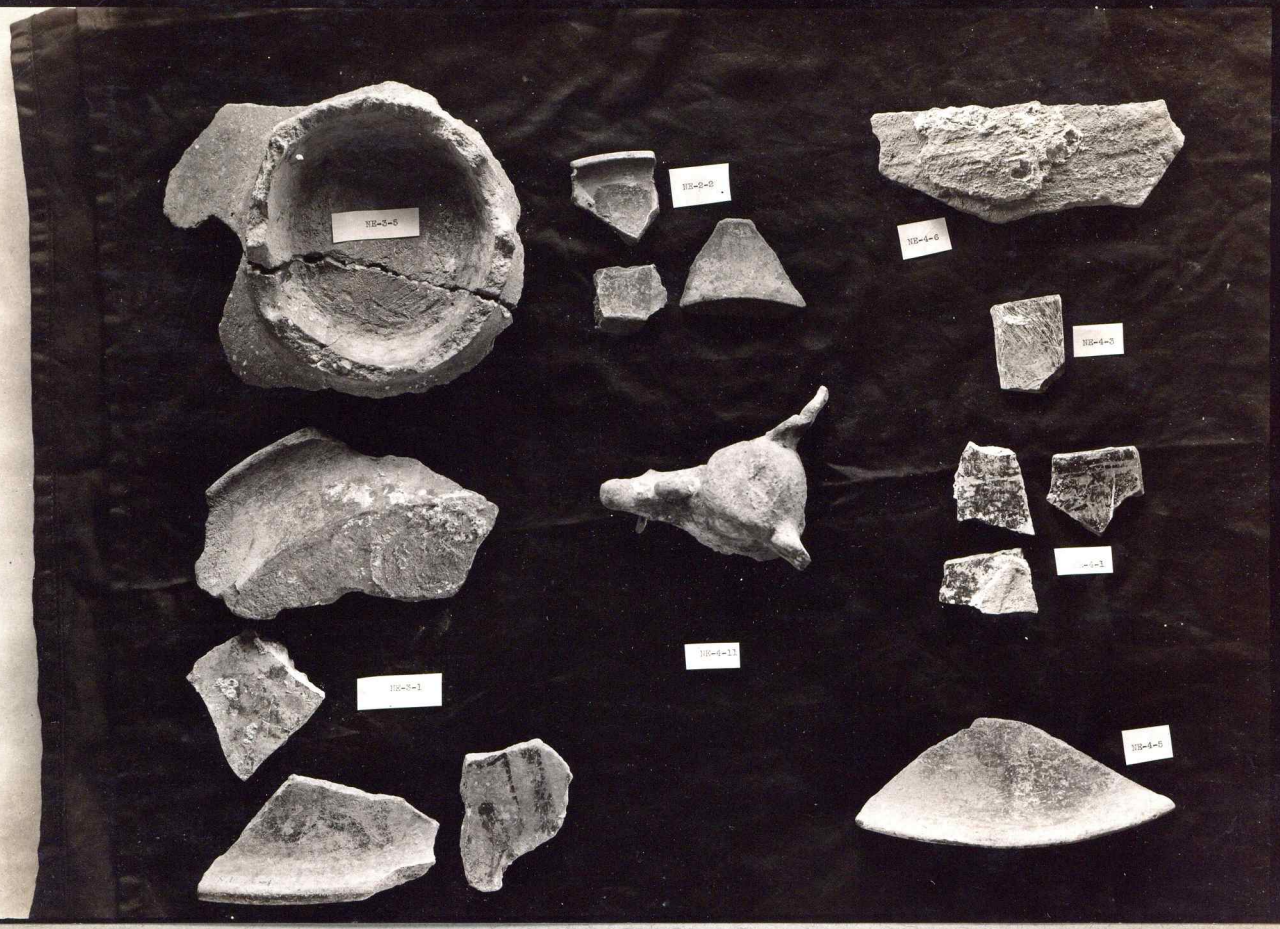
34-159

160 F-3, Shards and pottery animal head (for latter see 34-86 and  
F-4& 34-160 also). Numbers appear in the plate. NE-2 numbers are  
J-29. from Structure F-3, NE-~~3~~ numbers from Str. F-4 and NE-4  
numbers are from Str. J-29. See notes for drawings of all  
figurines and some sherds.

161 F-3& Top row; portable altar from Str. F-3 (NE-<sup>2-3</sup>~~3-7~~); next three  
F-4 stucco ornaments ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, Nos. NE-3-4; last two, NE-3-6.  
Bottom row; left to right; worked stone NE-3-7; section  
views of sherds, first is NE-2-1, the rest NE-2-2.

34-160

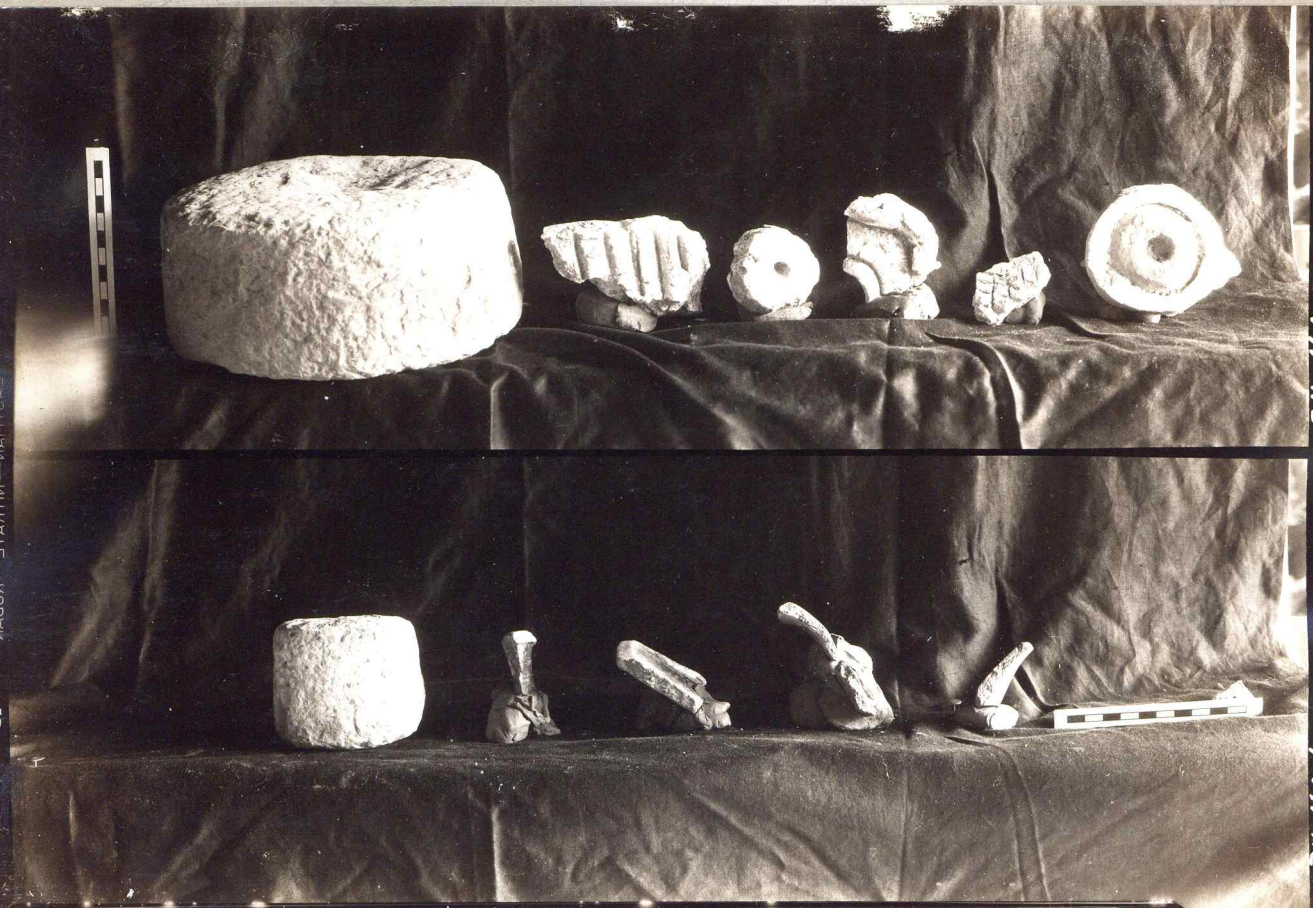
12



EVSLAVNA—MILRAYE—KODAK

34-191-a

34-161-b



2

Outside (other than at) Piedras Negras. 1934.

- El Cayo II      Highest "megalithic" retaining wall, up-river end, on  
(Peten      the Acropolis hill, the back of which rises direct from  
side of      the Usumacinta, its downstream end at the mouth of the  
river).      Arroyo Macabileró; best reached (i.e. must surely in  
197      present state of ignorance) by climbing from the bank  
of the river a hundred yards or so above the mouth of  
the arroyo. It is the flat-topped hill seen behind the  
cayo (gravel bar) in going up-stream by water from  
Desempeno. On this (the river side) no signs of  
occupation were observed until the top was reached.  
The hill is very steep on all sides, but on the front  
(away from river) side, is terraced with walls like this,  
many in better condition, and faces flat areas which are  
at a good height above the river. On further exploration,  
the best approach will probably be found to be from the  
arroyo to these plazas, and thence up the front or terraced  
side.
- Note the large, roughly squared blocks. They tail deeply  
into the wall. One of the largest measured 65 by 38 cms  
(face) and ran into the wall 75 cms. Five others,  
measured at random, tail in 60 to 80 cms. Chinking is  
with relatively large stone. There is no remaining evidence  
of mortar here or elsewhere, and these are probably dry-laid  
walls. Similar walls at the front are in better condition  
and the blocks appeared to be better squared and laid. This  
portion seems cruder, but perhaps has merely settled or  
yielded somewhat to pressure from within. Notice meter stick  
for scale. The boy is Sebastiano Flores of Desempeno,  
who was sent by Don. Silverio Camposeco (Alcalde) to guide  
us. A hunting trail passes through ruins. See notes.
- J, nuta      The principal mound, seen from the river at successive  
(Tab-      monuments as the steamer passes up-stream. No 198  
asco)      is taken as the mound was approached, 199, 200 and 201  
in rapid succession in the order named.
- 198      No. 199 shows best that the mound proper rests on a larger  
199      rectangular platform, which gives about half the total  
200      height. The right rear corner (assuming the mound faced  
201      away from the river) has the house at the right of the  
picture at its base.