

throne are ornamented with large glyphs, resembling each other, while the front face of the bench, the whole length of which is elaborately ornamented with scroll-work, exhibits the small figure of a man.

The god sits cross-legged on the throne, clad in the usual tunic ornamented with little crosses, but instead of the cape of scales he wears a simple necklace. The face is executed in alto-relief, and directly upon the forehead (without the intervening serpent's head) is placed the great ribbed turban. The holder with the plume of feathers is here also attached to the side of the turban, but this time in a horizontal position to leave room for the large, perfectly preserved inscription, which occupies the whole upper part of the stela.

On the right hand of the god is what might be called "the box of felicities,"—a pendant to "the chest of good-fortune" and "the rope of honey" in the representations of like significance on the deity-side of the stelæ of Yāxchilan! The box is of East-Asiatic shape, and ornamented with the so-called four-leaved clover. I think the stopper, which has become indistinct, is meant to represent the head of a bee.

On the left of the god sits a man who looks expectantly up at him.

Seven horizontal rows of six glyphs each fill out the upper portion of the stela, and groups of three hang down on each side of the head,—forty-eight glyphs in all, plus the two on the pillars supporting the bench.

The remains of color are bright red on the face, arm, and garment; dark red in the background; blue and green on the ornamentation, and the feathers green, as always.

Stela 4 (Plate XIV). Probably broken in three pieces. The height of the two pieces covered with sculpture was estimated at 305 cm., to which must be added at least one metre for the lowest unornamented piece. Width, 135 cm.; thickness, about 40 cm.

Two rows of glyphs are still discernible on the narrow side faces. The sculpture on what is presumably the deity-side is wholly effaced; that of the other side is preserved, excepting the face of the principal figure, across which the fracture runs.

The sculpture represents the front view of a richly dressed person of rank, with the now shattered face in profile. The gigantic, strangely intertwined head-dress is especially noticeable. On the ground to the right and to the left of the principal figure sits a prisoner. The rope with which the arms are bound can be distinctly seen.

Remains of red are still visible only in the background and on the uncovered parts of the body. All the other colors have disappeared.

Stela 5 (Plate XV, 2). The lowermost portion of this stela, very little of which can have been covered by sculpture, lies all in pieces under the roots of a giant tree. The preserved fragment is 255 cm. in height, 123 cm. in breadth, and about 40 cm. thick.

An inscription in two vertical rows is still discernible on each of the narrow side faces. The low relief on one of the broad faces is unfortunately wholly effaced, but the wavy lines still to be seen on the surface indicate that it must once have been divided into several compartments filled in with small figures. The carefully executed sculpture of the other broad face is in a good state of preservation, and shows an entirely different arrangement from that of the other stelæ.

The principal figure carved in profile sits in what might be called European fashion, upon a stone bench covered with a tiger skin (the head of the tiger is plainly recognizable). The face of the principal figure and a part of the helmet have unfortunately scaled off. Both hands hold a sceptre with a grotesque face.

In front of the principal figure, but a little lower down, stands a second personage with a tiara on his head. Extending along the whole length of the back of the sitting figure is a rod ornamented to resemble a snake-skin, which gradually assumes the form of a snake and curves down over the two personages. From a mask on the ground, a variety of scroll-work twines upward in the narrow space behind the rod. Upon this scroll-work rise, one above the other, two emaciated and apparently dying forms, while a third form with an extremely expressive countenance bends down over the curves of the serpent toward the helmet ornaments of the sitting figure. Above the curve described by the serpent, resting on a base of scroll-work, is a large bird with a delicately executed human head. This bird is not unlike those which surmount the cruciform bas-reliefs in the sanctuaries of the two Temples of the Cross at Palenque. There are three glyphs above the head of the personage with the tiara.

The exposed portions of the bodies of the two personages show remnants of bright red, the tiger's eyes are bright red, the background is dark red, and the ornamental scroll-work shows traces of blue and green.

Stela 6 (Plate XV, 3). Whole height of the stone, 293 cm., 228 cm., of which are covered by the sculpture. Width at the bottom, 75 cm., and at the top, 85 cm. Thickness, about 40-43 cm.

One of the narrow side faces has an upright figure in bas-relief; the other has two perpendicular rows of glyphs. On one of its broad faces the stela had a bas-relief, now quite crumbled away, and on the other the figure of a god sitting in a niche in half or almost high relief.

While the niche with the deity is cut very deep into the stone, the surrounding glyphs and ornamentations are in very low relief. Owing to these contrasts, it is difficult to obtain a satisfactory photograph of the whole.

The god supports his right hand at his girdle, and holds in his left an ornamental pouch, which hangs far down over the edge of the niche. He wears a breast-cape of scales and the familiar horizontal breastplate. His

head is surmounted by a serpent's head. Over this is a small human head, and over the latter the closed hand out of which proceeds the feather-holder with the feathers.

There is ornamental work on the surfaces above and below the niche, and a perpendicular row of glyphs of about twenty little characters runs along the right and the left edge of the stone. Most of the glyphs are well preserved, but some have become indistinct and others have been broken off. In addition to these there are some very delicately incised miniature inscriptions: 3+4+3 at the very bottom; 3+4 on both sides of the feather-holder, and 3+3 still higher up.

Remnants of color: face, arms, body, and thighs of the deity, bright red; serpent's head, hands, and feather-holder, likewise red; breast-cape, green, and all the feathers, green.

Stela 7 (Plate XVI). The stone is broken off obliquely across the neck of the principal figure. Whole height (length), 349 cm., of which 277 cm. are covered with sculpture; breadth, 98 cm.; and thickness, 47-50 cm.

The two narrow side faces have an inscription in double rows.

The sculpture on one of the broad faces, which was in very low relief, is entirely destroyed. That of the other, which had fallen face downward and of which the principal figure is in very high relief, is in an excellent state of preservation, even, partially, as to color.

A warrior of high rank, represented in front view, holds a lance with a fantastic face in his right hand, a shield and an ornamental pouch on his left arm; his tunic, falling to the knee, has elaborate feather-work in front and a border of sea-shells. The girdle is almost quite covered up, and from it fall sash-ends which appear below the feather garment and exhibit an elaborate pattern of Maya embroidery. The ankles and knees are encircled by ornamental bands.

The head-dress can best be described as follows: upon the forehead rests a flat omega ω ornamented with little discs, which is surmounted by a high omega Ω . The latter must be regarded as the jaws of a serpent which hold a human head, the row of teeth on the upper jaw forming a little penthouse for it. From the two extremities of the flat omega, framing face, neck, and breast, and likewise ornamented with discs, depends a U-shaped band, from the middle of which a bow with ends falls to the girdle in the form of an inverted tau τ . At the point where the bow appears there is a little death's-head in a horizontal position. To the top of the high omega are attached two volutes, out of which proceed two feather-holders with plumes of feathers falling right and left. Above the volutes rises a kind of architectural crest surrounded by three great, broad feathers of the wild turkey (*Meleagris ocellata*) and feather scroll-work.

To the right of the warrior chieftain a captive kneels on the ground with his arms bound together, holding his toothed sword, point downward,

in his right hand. The distinguishing mark of a captive, in the form of two little glyphs, is carved upon the sword.

The remnants of color are bright red on the face and other portions of the body of the principal figure, also in the vacant space enclosed by the high omega (serpent's mouth); all the disc chains of the ornaments, shaped thus Ω , U , τ , C , are sky-blue (this color is of especially fine quality, and so distinct that it admits of no error); all the feather-work is green; the naked portions of the captive's body are bright red.

Stela 8 (Plate XVII). This stela is broken into several pieces. I was able to fit together the separately taken negatives of the three largest pieces, which are covered by the most important part of the sculpture. The lowermost fragment is still sunk deep in the soil of the terrace, in a perpendicular position; it displays, however, only a very little carving.

The breadth of this stone is 128 cm.; thickness, 43 cm. Its former height may have been something over four metres in all.

The two narrow side faces were decorated with double rows of glyphs. One of the broad faces, as it seemed to me, had once been covered by only an inferior kind of sculpture, which is now quite destroyed with the exception of a few slight remains. The more favored broad face has for its principal figure a warrior of high rank. This figure is represented in full front view, and his dress and head-dress exhibit extremely elaborate detail. His richly ornamented short upper garment has a border of sea-shells, and the loin-cloth below it is a network of cords. In his right hand the warrior holds a lance tipped with a little image; in his left he holds a shield; his head-dress is an enormous structure of scroll- and feather-work, and the top of the stela is finished off by three horizontal rows of glyphs of, I believe, twelve characters each. From each end of the lowest row four additional glyphs extend downward. Below the base line of the principal figure there are two rows of glyphs of eight characters each, which do not, however, occupy the entire breadth of the stone, because the captives kneeling to the right and to the left extend a little below the base line. It is plainly discernible that both the captives have their arms bound.

Remnants of color: the skin of all the figures is bright red; background, dark red; ornamentation, partly red, partly green, and partly blue; feather ornaments, green.

The eight sepulchral stelæ are all of a yellowish white limestone, hard enough in the dry season, but somewhat soft in the rainy season, when they are soaked with water; and it is this that hastens the destruction of the sculptured stones. Generally speaking, the sculpture is well and clearly executed on all the stones, with a great wealth of detail. There was no trace of yellow, black, or white among the remnants of color, either because these colors cannot withstand the action of the elements or because they were never used.