

the thickness, 42 cm. The two narrow side faces have a double row of little glyphs, most of which have become quite indistinct. One of the broad faces is smooth, without any sculpture whatever; the other has a bas-relief, of which the principal figure is a richly dressed warrior chieftain in front view, whose right hand holds a foreshortened lance surmounted by a death-mask, and his left arm a shield and ornamented pouch. The short tunic has a fringe of sea-shells, and over it, beginning at the neck, falls a long scarf which also seems to be ornamented with shells. (A similar scarf with shells, of a somewhat different design, is worn by several figures of warriors at Yāxchilan.)

Above the forehead on a flat omega ω of little discs, lies the main body of the circular head-dress, with a small glyph in the centre. To either side of the sphere is attached an ornament, worked in elaborate detail, from which proceed spreading plumes of feathers, while on top there is an expressive mask, which is evidently meant to look like a face, whether regarded in its normal position or upside down. Above this face great bundles of feathers proceed out of the top and sides of an architectural ornament, thus giving this remarkable head-dress the form of a cross. A prisoner of war, with his arms bound, kneels on the ground to the right of the warrior.

Although the sculpture has now largely crumbled away, it still shows traces of very nice detail in execution. There are no remnants of color visible.

Stela 10 (Plate XIX). This stela was no doubt thrown down by a falling tree upon the ground in front of the pyramid, and broken in two pieces in its fall. The lower half with the corresponding portion of sculpture fell face downward, and is consequently preserved, while the upper half with the upper half of the sculpture is destroyed, because it fell face upward, owing, no doubt, to a rotary motion in falling.

The height of the lower piece, taking a perpendicular line through the centre, measured 230 cm., the upper piece 185 cm.; total height, therefore, 415 cm. Breadth toward the centre, 108 cm.; thickness, 38 cm.

The back is smooth. One of the narrow side faces has two rows of handsome glyphs, and an initial glyph which occupies a space equal to that of four other glyphs. These glyphs have crumbled away on the lower piece, but on the upper one, which was buried deep in the earth, they are well preserved, making 1 + 14 preserved glyphs. The other narrow side face has an upright figure in profile, and above it eight glyphs which have become rather indistinct. Of this sculpture the breast, face, head-dress, and the eight glyphs belong to the upper piece.

The broad face with the preserved piece of sculpture has at the bottom (not counting, of course, the portion sunk in the ground) two horizontal rows of large glyphs, four in each row, that is, eight in all. These

are executed in very flat relief, while the principal figure is in very high relief, and they are not in the style of writing usual on monuments, but are a simplified form of it, which I call "the second manner of Maya writing."

Above the glyphs stands a gigantic figure in profile representing "the man with the tiger's paws," well preserved, from the tiger's paw to the girdle. He wears closely fitting leggings of tiger-skin, and his foot has tiger's claws.

In front of this figure is a kind of throne embellished by a splendid head and a certain kind of ornamentation in horizontal lines. Upon this throne sits, in Turkish fashion, a personage of rank drawn in profile, with his back turned to the principal figure, and well preserved as far as the forehead.

As to remains of color, traces of red can still be discerned on the arms and thighs of the person of rank and also on the throne.

It is to be regretted that the upper part of this stela is destroyed, for it would be interesting to compare "the man with the tiger's claws" of Piedras Negras with the one at Seibal.

Stela 11 (Plate XX, 1). I found a stela with a god, which had fallen from the edge of the second terrace and was broken in two pieces. It lay inclining toward the lowest terrace at an angle of 45°. It was quite impossible to set up the heavy stones in this desperately awkward position. I, therefore, had them hauled down on logs to the first terrace, where they were turned over and photographed.

Whole height of the stone, 395 cm.; breadth in the middle (owing to the convexity of the side faces), 3 + 103 + 3 cm.; thickness, 45 cm.

The back of the stela is perfectly plain; the narrow side faces, however, are covered with sculpture. On one of the narrow sides there is a well-drawn figure in profile with three little glyphs by the side of its plume of feathers; above the latter a double row of glyphs, 5 + 5, and quite at the top, but weather-worn, the initial hieroglyph, which occupies a space equalling that of two other glyphs, amounting to fourteen glyphs in all. This side face is very well preserved.

The other side face has a figure in profile standing upright; behind it and crowded closely up against it, is another figure, a head shorter. The space above these figures is filled in by a double row of glyphs: 7 + 7 = 14. The sculptured figures on this face, though recognizable, are not so clear and well preserved as those on the other.

The lowest portion of the broad sculptured side is naturally smooth. It measures 108 cm., of which two-thirds had been walled into the ground. Then follows 101 cm. of decoration in very flat relief, reaching to the lower edge of the niche. In the middle of this bas-relief and on its base line is a kind of circular altar over which a tiger-skin is spread, with some pieces

of wood laid crosswise. Upon this lies a naked human form, whose head, arms, and thighs hang down over the altar. From the opened abdomen of the victim (?) rises a bulbous vessel, out of the neck of which comes an erect plume of feathers. In the background rises a T-shaped structure of beams, from either arm of which depends a graceful arabesque of grotesque faces and scroll-work. All traces of color have vanished from the lower part of this relief, while on the sculpture in the niche, which lay concavely over the ground but untouched by it, the colors have been preserved quite distinct and fresh. Only the very top of the stela, which was buried in the earth, is very much disintegrated.

The god, probably Ketsalkoatl, sits cross-legged in Asiatic fashion, on a step in the niche. He is represented in full face, almost wholly in high relief. His right hand rests on his right thigh, and he holds an ornamental pouch in his left hand. A horizontal breastplate with a little mask upon it is attached to the green breast-cape. The cuffs at his wrists are green, likewise the round ear-pegs. All the naked parts of the body—the face, arms, and thighs—are bright red.

The head of the figure is surmounted by a green serpent's head with red eyes and red open jaws, out of which develops the great ribbed turban, surmounted in its turn by an expressive little head. The scroll-work to the right and left of the serpent's head is partly red and partly green. All the feather-work is bluish-green; the rest of the background is dark red.

The niche is finished at the top by a curtain, looped up in four places, and fastened to the edge above by tying, while along each side of the niche runs a wide border of four and a half simple glyphs (in the second manner of writing).

A horizontal line above the curtain separates the latter from the ornamentation at the top, which seems to have consisted of grotesque faces and scroll-work, but is now very much worn by the action of the elements.

The Temple of the Lintel with the Consecration of the Warriors and of the Stela with the God and the Victims on the Platform Above. In Spanish simply: *El Templo de la Estela de las Víctimas*. During my second exploration of Piedras Negras I devoted especial attention to the temple at the foot of the pyramid, of which I had found the four great stelæ lying upon the ground, and the two great sacrificial altars, because I was convinced that the site ought to yield much more. I climbed up by the half-ruined steps of the pyramid, for there was no trace of a front stairway, and investigated the ruins on the platform above.

For the better comprehension of the plan of the entire structure, let me say that the façade of the temple in question fronts south-south-west. On this side the pyramid steps with their retaining walls formed

the connection between the normal ground level and the highest platform, which merges in the mountain range behind, upon whose receding summits no further vestiges of buildings could be found.

The ruined temple itself is an oblong structure of the size usual for a building, with a front apartment of three entrances, after the manner of building in these parts. The façade is in ruins, but the entire rear wall as well as the side walls are still standing. A stairway, built against the middle of the rear wall of the temple, once led up to the flat roof, which is now fallen in.

It is possible that the temple had chambers in the rear, corresponding to the long vestibule, but this could not be ascertained without undertaking an excavation. It would be still more difficult to determine whether the edifice had a roof-comb or not.

Convinced that the façade must have had three entrances, I made a slight excavation on the platform near the middle of the mass of ruins in front of the temple and was fortunate enough, after removing a few stones, to find the sought-for middle lintel, which was adorned on its lower face with a well-executed, very interesting piece of sculpture. The slab was cracked in two, but, excepting the line of fracture, the sculpture is admirably preserved, only the colors have entirely disappeared. I called this lintel No. 2 (Plate XXXI).

Length of slab, 129 cm.
Breadth of slab, 58 cm.
Thickness of slab, 15 cm.

Length of sculpture, 113 cm.
Breadth of sculpture, 49½ cm.

Upon the base-line of the picture stands the principal figure, the Halachvnic (halatšvnik), or warrior chieftain, richly dressed and wearing a great helmet with plumes of feathers. In his outstretched right hand he holds a lance, on his left arm a quadrangular shield. Behind him stands the second in command, or adjutant, likewise armed with lance and shield. To the point of the lance are attached five little hieroglyphs, probably expressing the command which the Halachvnic is giving the six warriors kneeling before him. These warriors, doubtless subordinate chieftains, are all well dressed, and wear on their heads helmets with plumes of feathers. Each holds a lance in his right hand; the shield on the left arm being concealed, owing to the position of the body. The sculpture is bordered on the left (from the spectator) by six large hieroglyphs,—one large initial glyph and five chronological representations of faces; on the right by two perpendicular rows of small glyphs, 10+10; on top by two horizontal rows of small glyphs, 22+22. In addition to these are thirty-six still smaller glyphs, in three rows of twelve each directly over the kneeling warriors. It seems evident that six of these