

The chamber on the northeast side was doubtless of more consequence, because the terrace extends a considerable distance in that direction, and shows vestiges of several lesser buildings. On this side I succeeded in finding the lintel which had on its under side a finely executed piece of sculpture: warriors with captives. I gave this the number 8.

The mountain rises steeply at the back of this edifice, and in front on the platform, corresponding to the position of the middle entrance, I found a circular altar. From this point the retaining walls reach far down to the terrace where lies the wholly ruined structure of the two lintels with inscriptions, Nos. 10 and 11, and the Temple of the Halachvinic.

*Lintel 5, sculptured on under side* (Plate XLIX). Whole length of stone, 207 cm. Height of sculpture, measured on the inside line of the border (lengthwise of the stone), 86 cm. Breadth of stone, 85 cm. Breadth of sculpture, measured on the inside line of the border (corresponding to the breadth of the stone), 73 cm. Thickness, 35-36 cm.

The stone is broken in two pieces. The sculpture, in very low relief, is quite well preserved; the colors have entirely disappeared. The scene can be thus described: A woman of rank presents a little pouch containing a sacrificial gift to the high priest, or *Ahaucan*, who holds in each hand a ketsal double cross, which he stretches out toward her. The richly dressed *Ahaucan*, as shown by my photograph, wears the high calpac-shaped priest's hat, like the one on the first and second lintel pictures of the Temple of the headless figure of Ketsalkoatl. On the unoccupied spaces of the background are 5 + 6 + 4 glyphs. Another glyph is carved on the little pouch, which is cut across by the tying string.

Without wishing to attribute undue importance to the occurrence of crosses with the priests of the Ketsalkoatl cult, it may still be considered a very fortunate coincidence that I should have found this interesting counterpart to Sculptured Lintel 2 (see p. 162).

*Lintel 6, sculptured on under side* (Plate L). Length of stone, 197 cm. Height of sculpture (lengthwise of the stone), 89 cm. Breadth of stone, measured at base line of sculpture, 88 cm. Breadth of stone, measured at top line of sculpture, 81 cm. Breadth of sculpture, measured at base line, 80 cm. Breadth of sculpture, measured at top line, 73 cm.

A richly dressed personage, wearing the tiger-helmet on his head, holds in his right hand the fleshless leg of a bird of prey (claw-footed sceptre) and in his left a cone-shaped standard, upon the truncated top of which is enthroned a little image. Of the three medallions on the cape of scales worn by the principal personage, the middle one shows a peculiar animal. The death-mask (?) at the girdle is also remarkable.

While the principal personage is represented in front view with head in profile, the second figure is drawn entirely in profile. This second man of rank holds in his right hand a kind of plate, and in his left also the claw-

footed sceptre. It should also be stated that a little fish springs from the figure on the standard toward the helmet of the second personage of rank. On the background there are 7 + 7 glyphs.

In spite of the fact that this remarkable piece of sculpture fell face upward when the façade broke down, it is very well preserved, protected as it was by the mass of débris, the colors alone having been effaced.

The Americanists who follow up my work should compare Lintel 6 with Lintel 43 (Plate LXVII). These lintels differ in some respects, while in others they show a remarkable agreement. The principal personage of Lintel 43 is doubtless identical with the one on Lintel 6, but the second personage on the former is a woman.

*Lintel 7, sculptured on under side* (Plate LI). Length of stone, 230 cm. Height of sculpture (lengthwise of the stone), 88 cm. Breadth of stone, 88 cm. Breadth of sculpture, 76 cm. Thickness of stone, 37 cm.

This enormous stone has not the fine grain of the other three, and shows irregularities which the sculptor filled out with hard stucco. The sculpture has also been somewhat effaced by moisture, but it is nevertheless quite distinct. The colors have disappeared.

The representation can be thus described: A woman of rank presents the little pouch with the sacrificial gift to the *Ahaucan*, who holds toward her a little idol. This idol is grasped by the leg which, as usual, extends forward in the form of a serpent.

The *Ahaucan* wears a great helmet formed of spiral scrolls. Glyphs on background 8 + 2 + 3 (? 4).

*Lintel 8, sculptured on under side* (Plate LII). From the northeastern chamber. Former length of stone, about 192 cm. Height of sculpture, measured on inside line of border, lengthwise of the stone, 78 cm. Breadth of stone, 99 cm. Breadth of sculpture, measured on the inner line of border, 87 cm. Thickness of stone, 30 cm.

When the façade broke down, the sculptured under side of this lintel fell so that it lay concavely over the ground. Covered with the most delicate moss, it looked like a work of art executed in green oxydized copper. As the relief projects but a few millimetres from the background, it was effective only after the stone had been set up, when the rays of the sun fell upon it at a very acute angle, and then, owing to its dark green color, it presented a beautiful and artistic appearance.

The sculpture represents two warriors who have each taken a prisoner. One of the warriors with his right hand holds by the left wrist his captive, who has fallen to the ground; in his left hand he holds a handsome lance with a saw-toothed stone blade and feather pendants. The other warrior holds with his right hand a kneeling captive by the hair, and with his left he seems to strike him on the back. Each captive has a glyph incised upon the thigh turned toward the front of the picture. On the background are 4 + 5 + 3 glyphs.

On the terrace, which runs in a northeasterly direction along the side of the mountain, are the ruins of several lesser structures. Near what might be called the last structure of this series, two great lintels projected out of the débris, but they were without sculptures of any kind.

*Structure 2. The Temple of the Halachvinić with Lintel 9.* At the foot of the retaining walls and steps of the terrace of the Temple of the Priest with the Double Crosses, there is a low terrace upon which in 1897 I had already excavated two lintels with inscriptions. Subjecting this terrace to a second thorough investigation (in 1900), I concluded to attack with my men a small mound of rubbish, which in my opinion must be the remains of a small temple of only one chamber, and with a single entrance. The façade of the structure was turned almost exactly toward the magnetic north, of which I very soon found corroborative proof. I had fixed upon the middle of the north side for the excavation, and scarcely had the rubbish been cleared away to the depth of 1 m., when my men came upon the lower cornice of the broken-down frieze of the façade. Directly under it a large lintel stretched across the ruined entrance. We at once passed our fingers over the under side of the slab, and assured ourselves that it was ornamented with sculpture in low relief. Great pieces of red stucco, with which the frieze had been ornamented, made their appearance as the excavation proceeded. The exterior of this little temple had doubtless been very elaborately ornamented, and had been resplendent in bright red. Even under the lintel, protected against falling stones and the rain, we found two charming little heads in stucco, surrounded by ornamentation (shown on top of altar, Plate LXXX, 2). These were white and unfortunately exceedingly fragile. We turned the heavy lintel with great care onto one of its narrow sides, in a position to catch the sun's rays at least at a certain hour of the day, after some interfering trees had been felled.

*Lintel 9, sculptured on under side* (Plate LIII). Length of stone, 227 cm. Height of sculpture, measured on the inside line of the border, lengthwise of the stone, 98 cm. Breadth of stone on sculptured face, 75 cm. (The back measures a little more.) Middle breadth of sculpture, measured inside the border, 65 cm. Thickness, 36 cm.

This piece of sculpture, taken from the most insignificant pile of rubbish imaginable, I consider the finest of all I found in Yāxchilan. It was executed in the finest of fine-grained limestone of an agreeable light-yellow color, and looked as new as if it had just left the hands of the sculptor. Only the face of the second personage of rank was somewhat oxidized or affected by moisture. The work is of extraordinary delicacy, and the general projection of the relief is not more than 1 cm. As this low relief was completely concealed and protected, — hence could not have been subjected to rubbing off, to having moulds taken, and to calcination by ignorant explorers, — and still had no

visible trace of color, I am inclined to think that the artist preferred to retain the natural yellow color of the stone.

The *Halachvinić* (halatšwinik) or generalissimo, who, with the exception of his face, is represented in front view, holds with his right hand what I am inclined to consider as a quiver with bow and arrows toward a second chief, represented quite in profile, who on his part extends with his left hand a similar object or quiver with bow and arrows toward the generalissimo. The Halachvinić, very richly adorned, wears below the breast-cape of bead-work a large horizontal breastplate, below which appears a large medallion with a little mammal represented upon it. From the shoulders of the Halachvinić hangs down to his thigh a pendent ornament of cords, to which are attached five human heads, and a sixth head attached to an intervening pendant fills out the background below the mammal medallion. All these heads of slain enemies hang with the crowns downward. The gigantic helmet of the Halachvinić has two conventionalized faces on the lower part, and to the front is attached the little figure of a man holding out a small human head with both hands. A serpent's head rises up from the top of the helmet, and an elaboration of feathers falls down at the back.

The second chief, adorned almost as richly as the first, but not hung with human heads, also wears a towering helmet, out of which rises a serpent corresponding to that of the generalissimo, while close under the jaws of the serpent (that is, on the front of the helmet), is a delicately executed human head, likewise corresponding to the little figure on the other helmet. The background is filled out with 4 + 8 + 4 glyphs.

On the upper platform of South Temple III, I excavated a stela to which I gave the number 16. Upon the side destined for human figures there is also a Halachvinić adorned and hung with human heads in a manner similar to the one described above. The picture of the little mammal on the medallion has unfortunately become so indistinct that it is impossible to decide whether or not it is identical with the one on the lintel. Hence it cannot be determined whether the second Halachvinić-figure represents the same personage as the one on the lintel, or merely one of equal rank. In the former case it might be assumed that the Halachvinić of the lintel lies buried on the platform of the temple to which the lintel belongs. At all events, I would recommend a comparative examination of the two reliefs.

*Structure 3. The (vanished) Structure of Lintels 10 and 11.* Near the Temple of the Halachvinić, in an easterly direction, I noticed certain ruins, which were, however, so interwoven with a powerful network of roots that I was forced to give up all idea of making an excavation among them.

Near the west side of the temple there must formerly have stood a little edifice, which may have been of masonry, but cannot have been roofed over