

it had been carefully brushed and washed off and placed in a favorable light, a fine photograph was obtained, notwithstanding the very slight projection of the relief.

The free under side of the lintel measured 85 cm. by 60 cm. The actual surface covered by the sculpture measured 4 cm. less on all sides, owing to the border. Therefore, the height of the sculpture was 77 cm.; breadth, 52 cm. (of course the stone was longer than 85 cm. by the portions that were let into the masonry on the right and left).

A richly clad woman of rank brings a pouch with sacrificial gifts to the Ahaucau, or high priest, who holds a little image toward her. The woman wears the petticoat (*enaguas*), over which is thrown a cloak-like garment ornamented with a handsome reticulated border. Her headdress consists of a grotesque face, with a crest of feathers falling backward.

The priest is richly adorned from head to foot. Especially noticeable is the girdle with the great face-masks, while a great mask also adorns the cuff on the left wrist. Three small medallions containing little faces adorn the breast-cape, which might also be regarded as a broad necklace. Below the latter is another larger medallion crossed by the long narrow breast-plate. Out of the calpac-shaped priest's hat, which has eight stripes, rise several erect plumes of feathers sloping toward the back. The little image or idol has a snouted face, and wears a little helmet with feathers. The leg by which the priest holds it ends, as always, in a serpent stretching forward. On the border and on the background I find  $18 + 3 + 5$  glyphs,—a total of 26. The colors on this exceptionally fine piece of sculpture have totally disappeared.

*Lintel 33, sculptured on the under side* (Plate LXIII). Near another entrance of the same wing the equally interesting sculptured Lintel 33 was excavated. Notwithstanding the fact that this stone was broken in two, it was otherwise in a perfect state of preservation.

Length of stone, 175 cm.; height of sculpture measured inside of the border, 82 cm.; breadth of stone, or of sculpture, including the border, measured at base-line, 65 cm.; at top line, 70 cm.; thickness of stone, 32 cm.

The sculpture represents a warrior of high rank, in front view, with his face in profile, who holds in his right hand what I believe to be a decorated quiver containing bow and arrows. Of the warrior's ornaments the most noticeable are: low buskins, leg-bands with a small medallion attached to each, a girdle with a border of flowers from which depends a large sash ornamented with a remarkable death-mask, a breast-cape quite covered up by a double row of medallions,—five smaller ones in the upper and five larger ones in the lower row, all with little faces,—long, narrow breast-plate, and a great medallion with a mammal (tiger?) below it; a large cuff on the left wrist, heavily ornamented in front, which may be a bow-string guard; large ear-ornaments; upon his head a large scroll-work helmet from which rise

serpent-like designs falling toward the front, and plumes of feathers, which slope backward. The body is surrounded by radiating feathers! I find about twenty-five glyphs along the border.

Everywhere—on the face, on the medallions, feathers, helmet, feet, background, etc.—traces of bright red color are visible; therefore, I am of the opinion that the entire piece of sculpture was painted bright red, without the application of any other color.

*Structure 12. The Structure with the Four Sculptured Lintels: 34, 35, 36, and 37.* Directly opposite the northwest side of the great terrace to which belong Structures 10 and 11, but below, on the general level of the embankment, stands a small edifice, the long and narrow apartment of which had four doorways on the east-southeast façade. These entrances had once all been adorned with sculptured lintels. This chamber is only 122 cm. in breadth. The arch of its vaulted ceiling is wedge-shaped and broadly truncated at the top. There are masses of ruined masonry and other débris at the back of this front apartment corresponding with it in position, as if it once had an adjoining chamber in the rear. But I could discover no entrances on the west-northwest side, nor any doorway in the partition wall of the front apartment. Therefore, the character of the rear portion of this structure must remain doubtful. At all events the lintel sculptures lend a certain importance to this edifice, the plan of which differs from that of the temples. It is not improbable that burial chambers had been built into the wall at the back of the front apartment.

*Lintel 34, sculptured on the under side.* The first lintel on the right (No. 34 in the general enumeration) was cracked in many pieces even in Maya times, owing to the pressure upon it of the very considerable weight of the frieze and the vaulted ceiling. The people of that time, therefore, had walled up the entrance to which this lintel belonged, leaving only a little window as an opening. Unfortunately some one has torn down the enclosing wall and taken away portions of the cracked inscription-slab as mementoes, thus impairing the value of the whole.

The free under side of this lintel (that is, the field occupied by the glyphs together with the border) was painted red, and measures 112 cm. in length by 64 cm. in breadth. The glyphs were divided into four vertical rows of eight characters each, carved in flat relief, a total of thirty-two glyphs.

The execution of these red glyphs is very delicate, and protected as they were by the walling, they were perfectly preserved, in spite of the crack, before they were disturbed by thoughtless visitors.

*Lintel 35, sculptured on the under side.* This lintel fared even worse than No. 34, nothing having been left of it but the sawed-off stone which certainly simplified my labor with regard to a description of its sculptured under side.

*Lintel 36, sculptured on the under side.* This lintel lay with its sculptured face turned upward, which was consequently quite worn away. It can still be discerned, however, that the sculpture represented a man of rank in a standing position holding a little image in his outstretched hand.

*Lintel 37, sculptured on the under side* (Plate LXIV). This stone lay among the ruins with its sculptured face downward, which was therefore very well preserved. The under side (that is, the field occupied by the glyphs, together with the border) is painted red, and is 104 cm. in length by 70 cm. in breadth. The stone is of course longer than 104 cm. by the ends let into the doorposts. The glyphs are divided into four vertical columns of eight nicely carved characters each, making a total of thirty-two glyphs.

*Structures 13 and 14.* Leaving the structure with the four sculptured lintels, one comes next to two massive constructions running parallel to each other, which are principally long terraces upon which there are no buildings of any importance. The two terraces are entirely solid, and have stairways along their longitudinal sides. On the southeast side of Structure 13 lie the remains of certain additional wings. Structure 14 had no additions, but not far from it lies a large circular altar. Did these two incomprehensible structures once enclose a playground like those of the Yucatec cities? Some treasure-seeker had begun to break down one of them, but only rubble was disclosed to view.

*Structure 15.* While Structures 12, 13, and 14 are placed transversely on the embankment, the whole length of the latter is bordered by a long construction (No. 15 in the general enumeration) which stretches from Structures 12 to 16. It may be assumed that the ruins, which resemble an enormous barricade, were once rows of chambers.

*Structure 16. The Structure with Lintels 38, 39, and 40, with sculptures on the exterior faces.*

Adjoining the northwest end of the ruined structure No. 15, is quite an extensive building consisting of a double row of chambers, also transversely placed with reference to the embankment. The principal façade of this edifice fronted east-southeast, and on this side were three doorways spanned by huge stone lintels. But owing to the chaotic condition of the ruins I cannot determine whether the three entrances belonged to one single large chamber, or whether there had been a division into three compartments. However that may have been, there were undoubtedly rear and possibly also lateral chambers. Only over one single doorway in the principal façade was the lintel (No. 40 in the general enumeration) still in its proper place, as I had already found it and photographed it in 1897.

After careful consideration I came to the conclusion that this latter doorway must have been the third in the principal façade. Calculating the positions which the first and second must have occupied, I made excavations at those points (1900), and with such good results that deep down under the débris the two stone lintels (38, 39) were disclosed, each with sculptures on its exterior face. These three stone lintels of Structure 16 are probably the largest in all Yächilan, and I regretted that the sculptors had not also ornamented the under side with reliefs. It was not necessary in this case to turn the stones over on their narrow side faces, but the mere placing them in a light favorable for photographing was a very laborious task.

*Lintel 38, sculptured on exterior face* (Plate LXV, 1). Length of stone, 251 cm. Length of sculpture, 125 cm. Thickness of stone, also height of sculpture, 32 cm. Breadth of stone, 97 cm. A figure, presumably of a woman, sitting cross-legged, holds in its arms a serpent-like form, which terminates at both ends in scroll-work, including open jaws and developing into a fantastic human head. On the right and left two rows of four glyphs each — a total of sixteen glyphs — form a finish to the whole. The sculpture is only slightly affected by moisture. There are still traces of red color on the glyphs.

*Lintel 39, sculptured on exterior face* (Plate LXV, 2). Length of stone, 195 cm. Length of sculpture, 121 cm. Thickness of stone, also height of sculpture including the border, 32 cm. Breadth of stone, 104 cm. A man of rank, tastefully adorned, lies upon the ground. Over him winds a kind of serpent, terminating at each end in open jaws formed of beautiful scroll-work. Each jaw holds a fantastic human head. On the right and left two rows of four glyphs each — a total of sixteen glyphs — form the finish.

The sculpture, executed in hard limestone, is marvellously well preserved, and traces of red color are still discernible on the glyphs. The human form lies in so graceful an attitude that a modern artist could scarcely improve upon the delineation.

*Lintel 40, sculptured on exterior face* (Plate LXV, 3). Length, 181 cm. Length of sculpture, 125 cm. Thickness of stone, also height of sculpture, including border, 32 cm. Breadth of stone, 95 cm. A figure sitting Turkish fashion, presumably of a woman, holds in its arms a serpent-like form terminating at both ends in great jaws holding a fantastic human head. On both the right and left two rows of four glyphs each — that is, sixteen glyphs — form a finish to the whole. No traces of color remain.

*Structure 17.* At the back of the structure of the three lintels with sculptures on their exterior faces — not placed transversely with reference to the embankment, but following along its edge — are the remains of a long structure, which I examined, but I could not determine what had been the plan of its chambers. It is possible only to determine that the façade fronted