

very small structures, I found a moderately large stela lying on the ground. Near it was a small circular altar, and a larger one near the heap of stones on the left.

The stela was broken off just above the piece which had been let into the ground. Its present height is 167 cm. It broadens out toward the top, and its greatest breadth is 74 cm. The narrow side-faces have no glyphs. The broad face turned upward was entirely destroyed, but it was probably once ornamented with sculpture.

The sculpture on the side which lay face downward had lost its most delicate outlines, but the photograph taken in strong sunlight brought out the low relief splendidly, to the very grain of the stone. The design perpetuates some bloody event, for the better understanding of which I refer to the photograph.

The ornamental base consists of a single chronological glyph, which can be interpreted as the ninth series of years or bolonahau. (The face represents the word *ahau* = king, above which the number 9 = *bolon* is distinctly recognizable). Above the chronological glyph stands a warrior with both arms cut off. He is represented in front view, the face only being in profile. Upon his head-dress a gnome (*ypus*) seems to be sitting, from whose occiput a great feather falls backward. A feather projecting forward is drawn through the nose of the warrior.

In front of the warrior, near the border, is a stone lancehead with pendants, but without a shaft in order thus to indicate that the shaft has become useless since the warrior has lost his arms and can no longer hold a lance. On the background there are four glyphs above and four below, not counting those placed transversely below the latter row, with the death's-head (?) lowest of all. There are no traces of color.

Structure 22. The Structure of the Inscriptions (El Edificio de las Inscripciones). To this structure belong Lintels 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 sculptured on the under side, all the sculpture of which, except perhaps that of 23, is of glyphic character.

From the platform of the stone stairway upon which Stela 2 once stood, the terrace can be reached from which rises the structure of the inscriptions. Though this cannot perhaps be strictly regarded as a temple, it was doubtless of some special importance. This structure, consisting of a single chamber, crowns a massive substructure something over two metres in height, forming a platform which runs along the north-northeast façade of the superimposed building. On this side the retaining walls of the platform have no stairway, so that it must be assumed that there was no access to the chamber from the terrace, but from the rear and from the side. From the terrace in front of the structure a stairway about six metres high leads down to the curved embankment.

The rear entrance to the chamber was once spanned by a stone lintel with a remarkable incised inscription on its under side. To this stone, which I found lying on the ground, I gave the number 18. Even the lintel over the doorway on the northwest narrow end — still in its original position — had an inscription in similar work, of which, however, only very slight traces remain, owing to the scaling off of the stone. To this stone I gave the number 19. I numbered the lintels of the doorways in the façade in their order: 20, 21, 22, and 23 (Fig. 48).

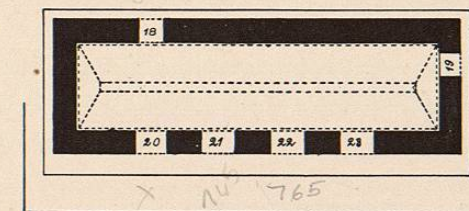


FIG. 48. — STRUCTURE 22: GROUND-PLAN.

Lintel 18, sculptured on under side. The length of this stone is 125 cm. Breadth, 64 cm. The space occupied by the inscription measures 48 x 64 cm. The glyphs are divided into four vertical rows of five each, making twenty glyphs in all. These glyphs, as I have already said, have no projection at all, but are incised in the smooth surface of the fine-grained limestone. Traces of red color are still visible in the incised lines.

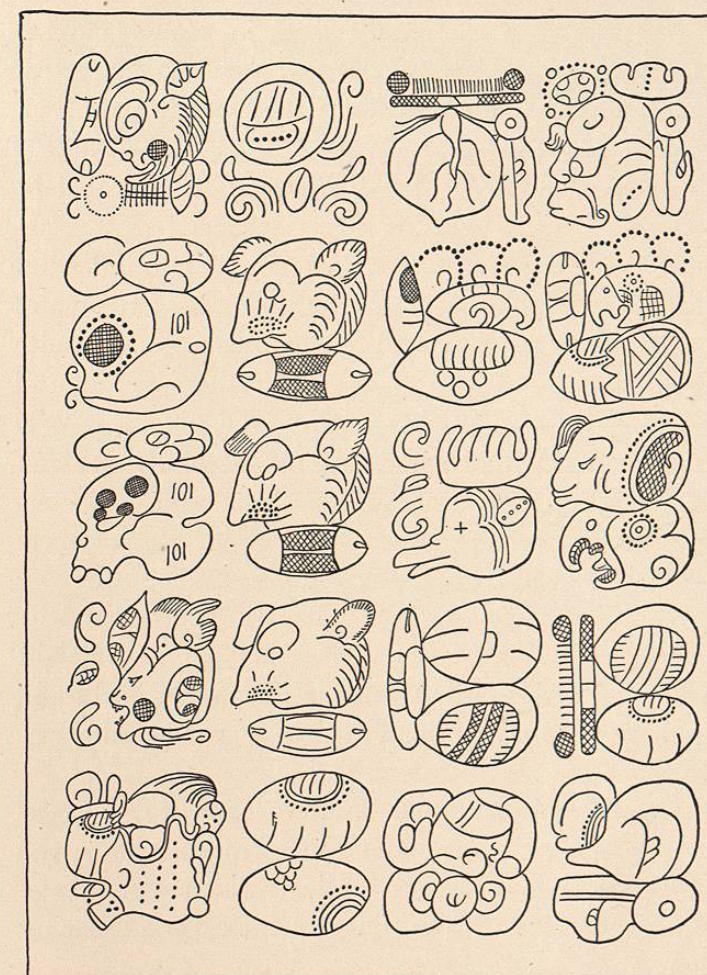


FIG. 49. — LINTEL 18.

During my hasty visit in 1895, I made a tracing of this admirably preserved, extremely interesting inscription (Fig. 49).

Lintel 19, sculptured on under side. I only mention this stone, which spans the side entrance 70 cm. in width, in order not to leave the enumeration incomplete.

Only a trifling remnant of its incised glyphs have been preserved, — enough, though, to prove that this structure must have been of importance if the lintel of even this insignificant doorway was not left without an inscription.

Lintel 20, sculptured on under side. Although no lintel was visible among the rubbish lying along the half-ruined façade, I made deep excavations in front of all the doorways, because I was convinced that a structure

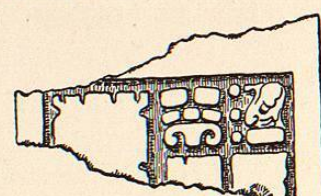


FIG. 50. — FRAGMENT OF LINTEL 20.

which had inscriptions over every insignificant rear and side entrance must have had much more important sculptures over the main entrances.

The excavation in front of the first doorway (counting from the right wing to the left), resulted

only in finding a fragment of its lintel (Fig. 50) containing the upper glyphs of an inscription. The principal part of the lintel could not be found, and my men were of the opinion that it must have been carried away. The fragment found was evidently a part of an inscription with an arrangement of 4×8 glyphs. But as the initial glyph occupies the space of four characters, the inscription consisted of only twenty-nine glyphs. The large initial glyph, like the other two through which the fracture runs, has no incised detail; it must, therefore, be assumed that all such detail was only indicated by colored lines.

Lintel 21, sculptured on the under side (Plate LVI). Though this stone is broken in the middle, it is very well preserved. Figure 51 is a drawing of the initial glyph, which does not come out clearly in the photograph. Breadth of stone, 66 cm. Surface containing glyphs, measured at the inner line of the border, 99 cm. in height by 59 cm. in breadth. The glyphs have a projection of 3–5 mm. The execution is very delicate. Slight remnants of red color are visible. $4 \times 8 = 32$ glyphs.

Lintel 22, sculptured on the under side (Plate LVII). Of this stone there was a piece broken off above the surface containing the inscription, otherwise it was well preserved. Breadth of stone, 67 cm. The surface covered by the glyphs, measured over the inner line of the border, is $97\frac{1}{2}$ cm. in height by 59 cm. in breadth. The projection of the glyphs is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm. $4 \times 8 = 32$ glyphs. The work is extremely delicate. Distinct traces of red are discernible over the whole surface.

Lintel 23. This stone could not be found, and we came to the conclusion that it also had been carried away. On the terrace opposite the centre of the fourth entrance stands a circular altar, which must have borne some relation to the sculpture of the lintel, which very probably represented some personage.



FIG. 51. — INITIAL GLYPH: LINTEL 21.

Structure 23. The Temple with the Sculptures on the Under Side and the exterior face of Lintels 24, 25, and 26. Called by me for brevity, The Temple of the Tiger's Head.

After leaving the Temple with the Inscriptions, a few steps bring one to the terrace upon which stands the Temple with the Tiger's Head, an edifice dating from the latest and best period of Maya architecture. It is at any rate of much more recent date than the Red Shore Temple, or than South Temple III.

The temple has a large vestibule which has a single broad step leading up to it. Breadth of vestibule, 205 cm.; length, including the half-open lateral apartments, 13 m. 72 cm. The height of the vestibule, from the floor to the truncation of the slightly stepped triangular vault, is 433 cm. This chamber has three entrances in the north-northeastern façade (Fig. 52).

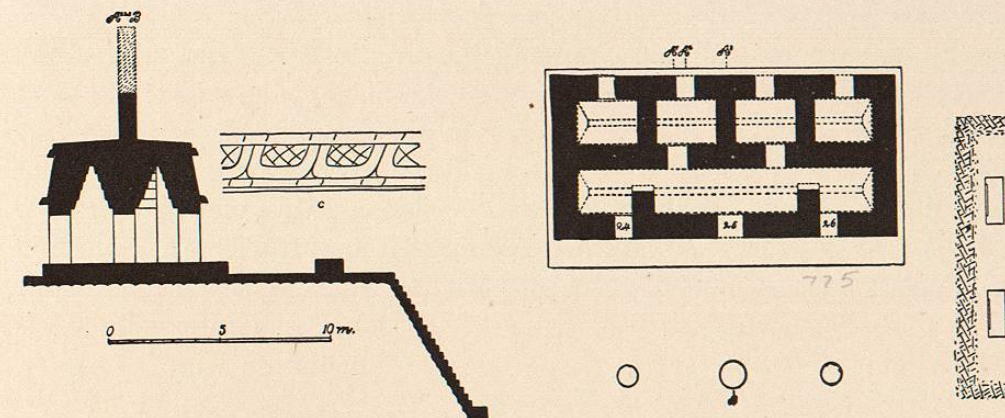


FIG. 52. — STRUCTURE 23: SECTION AND GROUND-PLAN (RESTORED).
c, stucco cornice.

The wall at the back, on which traces of red painting with green and blue scroll-work is still to be seen, separates it from four small rear chambers, each of which has an entrance at the back. Each of the two middle chambers has a doorway in the partition wall leading into the vestibule. A single vault covers the four lesser chambers, the partition walls of which all join the common ceiling above. From the flat roofs of these vaulted chambers, along the middle wall, there once rose a roof-comb perforated by many openings, of which the lowest row alone remains. The whole length of the building is 15 m. 72 cm.; breadth, 7 m. 10 cm.

The lintels of the three principal doorways were once ornamented with beautiful sculpture on the under sides, and with a row of glyphs on their exterior faces. Upon the terrace in front of every entrance there is a circular altar, the centre one having the greatest diameter. A stairway leads from the terrace down to the curved embankment.

Lintel 24, sculptured on under side and exterior face. The stone lintel had been torn out of the doorway, which had a span of 100 cm., and as no