

in the centre of it. In falling upon the terrace below, the stone broke in the middle. The sculpture on the human side fell face downward. It is somewhat injured, but still fairly distinct. The sculpture of the deity side lay skyward, and therefore, in spite of its great projection, it was wholly destroyed. The two narrow side-faces had no glyphs. Height of stone, 195 cm.; height of sculpture on the human side, 98 cm. The sculpture on the deity side extended somewhat further downward. Breadth of stone (sculpture, including border), 76 cm. Thickness, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Human Side: The Halachvnic (halatswinik), hung about with heads, who is represented here, bears a striking resemblance to the one represented on the undersculpture of Lintel 9 (Plate LIII), for which reason it is not necessary to describe all the details of his dress. Particularly his breast-cape, breast-plate, and large medallion are quite like those of the lintel sculpture. In his right hand he also holds what I take to be a quiver with bow and arrows. In the long chain of human heads, reaching from his neck to his buskins, a head alternates with an oval link; the lowest oval is formed into a half-length picture with arms crossed over the breast, like the one on Lintel 9. The helmet of the Halachvnic on the stela is very different in form from that of the figure on the lintel, and is difficult to describe. The entire figure is surrounded by a great radiated design of feathers. Above on the background, I find $6 + 2 = 8$ glyphs. No colors remain.

Stela 17. The regularity of the entire plan of construction, and of the distribution of the stelæ, also the finding of the companion round altar, led to the supposition that a stela must also have stood on the edge of the right wing of the upper terrace (the temple platform). That corner, however, had fallen into great confusion, and the mass of stones had slipped down, so that in spite of all our search the sought-for stela could not be found above or below. I shall therefore reserve for it the No. 17.

While I was searching the northeastern slope of the mountain, I found, near the bottom, a small stela broken in two, which could not possibly have stood where it was found, but had evidently been dragged thither from one of the higher terraces of South Temple II or III.

The rather boldly executed low relief, which lay turned upward, was quite destroyed; of the much weaker low relief of the side turned earthward, only the faint outline of a male figure could still be recognized, and I did not think it possible to photograph it. The question arose whether this stela, lying so far down the slope of the mountain, could be the sought-for No. 17, or whether, since it also measured 42-43 cm. in breadth, it might not be the missing middle portion of No. 12. We might, in the meantime, call this stela on the mountain side, No. 17 B.

Stela 18. On the edge of the left wing of the second terrace from the top there formerly stood a large stela, which in falling down upon the lowest terrace broke into four pieces, the top one flying out beyond the terrace and

landing on the mountain side. I calculated the total height of the stone at 377 cm., 107 cm. of which are the lowest unornamented portion. Breadth, toward the top, 95-98 cm., and somewhat less toward the bottom; thickness, 24 cm.

The Deity Side, which formerly faced the temple, had turned upward in falling, and in spite of its strong projection was quite washed away. It is with great difficulty that a large upright figure in profile can be recognized. There was no subordinate figure, but all the spaces of the background were filled out with glyphs. The upper finish of the deity side was formed by two ovals, each containing a small human figure.

The Human Side (Plate LXXVII, 1). The sculpture of the human side, which had lain face downward, was in a superb state of preservation. It exhibits the commanding figure of a warrior in front view, all but the face, with a tall lance in his right hand and an ornamental pouch in his left. He wears a jacket ornamented with round flowers and richly fringed below, partially covered by the great scarf of shells which hangs far down from the neck. The moderately large helmet of scroll-work terminates in graceful plumes of feathers. A prisoner whose arms are bound to his back, kneels before the warrior in a supplicating attitude. Above the face of the kneeling captive there are three glyphs; along the whole length of the lance there are seven more in a vertical row. The upper finish of the stela is formed by six horizontal rows of five glyphs each, — a total of forty glyphs. The colors have disappeared. The somewhat swelling side-faces have no actual sculpture. There are, however, some traces visible of the outlines of an incised human figure.

Stela 19. This enormous stela formerly stood on the edge of the second terrace from the top, halfway between Stelæ 18 and 20. When the weighty stone fell down upon the third terrace from the top it broke into so many pieces that I did not take the trouble to count them. The human side of this stone — as always, facing the city and the populace — had fallen face downward, as so frequently is the case; while the deity side, turned upward, was the most injured. The total height of the stone must have been more than four metres, and the lower unornamented portion, most of which was let into the terrace, is unusually long. Central breadth, 144 cm. Thickness, 25 cm. The narrow side-faces had no work in low relief of any kind, but show traces of inferior incised work.

On the badly weathered deity side one can recognize with difficulty a figure standing upright. At its feet there are some remains of sculpture, with regard to which it can no longer be determined whether they are part of a crouching personage or of some other object. But above this uncertain outline, two vertical rows, of seven large glyphs each, are plainly visible running along the edge of that side and reaching up close to the plume of feathers which falls forward from the head of the god (?). The deity side has, as a

finish to the top, two ovals containing little human figures, with a half-length picture between them, as it seemed to me.

The Human Side (Plate LXXVII, 2). Fitting together the stones of the human side (that is, the cut-out pieces of the celluloid negatives) as well as I could, I succeeded in obtaining a picture which gives a fairly good idea of the representation. A tall warrior in profile holds with both hands a serrated lance.* His girdle (or it may be the lower border of his jacket) is ornamented with sea-shells. The indistinct, intertwined helmet has superabundant ornamentation of feathers on the top and far down the back. At the feet of the warrior kneels a captive with upper arms bound, who looks up supplicatingly. The upper finish of the human side is formed by two horizontal rows of five large glyphs each. Adjoining these, running along the edge toward the prisoner, is a vertical row of nine or ten glyphs, a total of about twenty glyphs. There are no traces of color.

Stela 20. This giant stela stood on the edge of the right wing of the second terrace from the top. In falling down upon the third terrace from the top (that is, the first terrace) the stone broke into two large and heavy pieces. These we turned over with great difficulty on to one of their narrow side faces, by means of the iron winch which we had brought with us, in order to photograph at least the human side, which was best preserved. Total height of stone, 356 cm., 86 cm. of which (measured on the human side) are the lower plain portion. Breadth (measured in the middle), 141 cm. The stone diminishes somewhat in size towards the bottom, and finishes at the top in a pointed arch. Thickness, 27 cm. The narrow side-faces have no sculpture whatever.

Unfortunately, the deity side, formerly facing the temple, had fallen face upward, and was very much injured. However, it can be determined that the subject of the representation is the beneficent god with the chest of good fortune before him on the ground, and beside it a supplicant for benefits. Above the latter personage, the background is filled in with vertical rows of hieroglyphs. The upper finish of the deity side is so blurred it is impossible to make anything out of it.

The Human Side (Plate LXXVIII). A warrior in an upright position — his body in front view, his face in profile — holds a large lance in his right hand, and an ornamental pouch in his left. He also is dressed in a jacket with round flowers and sea-shell border, and wears about his neck a scarf of shell-work, which falls to the knees. The head is adorned with a tiger's head helmet, which has a high, waving plume of feathers at the back. Before this warrior kneels a man with crossed arms and a tiger-skin mantle. His face is very much injured, but on the photograph his eye, turned toward the spectator, can be detected near the lance. Above the head of

* Lances of this character seem to represent the saw of the saw-fish put on the end of the shaft. There are plenty of saw-fishes in the Laguna del Cármen.

the tiger-man is a pleasing human head, with a comb-like ornament of feathers at the back.

It is doubtful whether the second figure is a prisoner of war, since it cannot be ascertained whether his arms are bound or not. It is possibly a warrior of the order of the *Ocelotl*, paying homage to his chieftain, who, to judge from his helmet, belongs to the same order.

Along the lance runs a vertical row of seven large glyphs. The space above, in the angle of the pointed arch, is filled out with two horizontal rows of four glyphs each, making a total of fifteen glyphs. The colors have disappeared.

It is probable that the great stalactite column which I found lying near by on the mountain slope, wedged in among trees, must have stood on the first (or the lowest) terrace of South Temple III. It is 280 cm. long, and is oval in cross-section. As far as I was able to examine it, it had no rows of glyphs.

Somewhere on these terraces must have stood the two stone burial urns, which wood-cutters had probably flung down the mountain side in fun. The one (Fig. 62) left lying on the slope is 65 cm. in height, and has the large face of a death's-head in front. It is hollowed out within. I was unable to find the circular cover belonging to it. My men and I descended the slope side by side, so that nothing should escape us, carefully searching all the terraces, quarries, etc., and we finally found

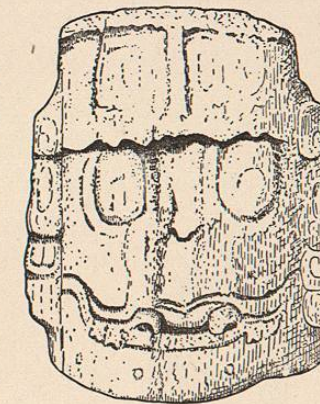


FIG. 62. — STONE BURIAL URN.

at the bottom of the narrow valley a second burial urn, also cylindrical in form and deeply hollowed out. This urn was ornamented with a band of glyphs running round the upper edge. The height is 50 cm.; the diameter of the cylinder, 44½ cm. The cover of this urn likewise could not be found.

V. THE LESSER ACROPOLIS.

A long, saddle-like formation, closely strewn with ruins of small structures, separates the mountain ridge of the Great Acropolis from the terraced summit which is crowned by the Lesser Acropolis. In order most easily to reach the latter, it is advisable to begin ascending the mountain side at the right flank of the Labyrinth. By doing so, one meets with six terraces of which the third and fifth (or the one before the last) are the broadest. The terraces form elevated causeways around the side of the mountain. The ascent generally ends at a half-ruined temple, the façade of which faces east. With this (Structure 42) I shall begin the description of the Lesser Acrop-