

CHICHEN ITZA

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES AND PLANS

Karl Ruppert



Publication 595

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE WILLIAM BYRD PRESS, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
THE MERIDEN GRAVURE COMPANY, MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT
THE ROYAL ENGRAVING COMPANY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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Introduction

THE MATERIAL presented in this report was collected over many years. During 1925, the first season the writer was at Chichen Itza, and subsequent years, some exploratory work was undertaken on Saturday afternoons and Sundays when time could be spared from the major work under way. In 1928 two months were given over to exploring outlying sections of Chichen Itza and in 1946 all numbered structures (fig. 151) were visited and data recorded. No excavations were undertaken; at most, an occasional corner was uncovered.

The structures excavated and stabilized by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia of the Mexican Government—the Great Ball Court, the Platform of the Skulls, the Platform of the Eagles, the Platform of the Cones, the Castillo—are merely listed. Appendix III gives structure names and their corresponding grid numbers. Structures previously reported on by Carnegie Institution likewise receive only brief mention. It is the structures that have not hitherto been discussed that form the subject of this paper. The Monjas, studied and stabilized under the direction of John S. Bolles, is covered in a manuscript on file in the office of the Department of Archaeology.

An examination of the map (fig. 151) shows that some sections of the city may well have been laid out with a provisional plan in mind. These are groups of buildings, each group on an extensive terrace, which developed into large separate units that at most were connected only by paved roads (*sacbeob*). Besides these there are small clusters of structures. Isolated pyramids, and temples on platforms are scattered throughout the area. Some unrelated platforms may or may not support mounds. Morris (1931, 1:173) has called attention to the “demolition, change and replacement which were common practices” and which may account in no small measure for the apparently unorganized arrangements.

Many students have pointed out different styles of architecture at Chichen Itza. Buildings such as the Akabdzib, the Red House, and the Temple of the Three Lintels have been placed in an early period. On the other hand, structures such as the Warriors, the Castillo, and the Court of the Thousand Columns were placed in a late period. There seems no reason to change this classification.

The earliest identifiable period, that of Maya-Chichen, is represented by close to a dozen buildings. J. E. S. Thompson (1945) places this period prior to A.D. 900. Buildings included in this group, as identified on stylistic grounds or from dates on lintels, are surely the Monjas

proper, the Akabdzib, the Red House, the House of the Deer, the Three Lintels, and the Four Lintels (all hieroglyphic material from Chichen Itza is listed by J. E. S. Thompson, 1950, p. iv).

In the late period, that of Toltec-Chichen, closing around A.D. 1200, we have the countless temples, the ball courts, quadrangles, colonnades, patios, platforms, and terraces. It might be explained that the term Toltec is used to cover what has frequently been referred to as the “Mexican period” at Chichen Itza, a period characterized by architecture and sculpture that show striking similarities to that at Tula, Hidalgo.

From the close of the Toltec-Chichen period to the time of the final abandonment of the site it is less easy to assign buildings. There is no definable style, but this period is thought to include some of the simple, crude, jerry-built structures, which have often many plain and sculptured re-used stones in their construction. Belonging to this group may be the small structures scattered throughout the Court of the Thousand Columns, some of the buildings in the Northwest Group, and certainly some of the many small isolated constructions located away from the main points of concentration.

Little is known of the technology of building or of the craftsmanship of stone cutting. Of the Toltec-Chichen buildings which were found standing to any considerable extent, we have only portions of the north and south temples of the Great Ball Court, the upper and lower temples of the Jaguar and the Castillo.

A noticeable difference in masonry is seen in the facing of substructures. In Maya-Chichen times the stones are large, heavy, not too well faced, and the tenons are long, in contrast to square, well faced, veneer-like stones of the Toltec period. The facing stones of superstructures are less easily distinguished, although, in general, early wall stones are heavier, better faced, and less veneer-like. Vault stones of the Toltec period developed to the extent that the tail became increasingly thinner, the upper surface concave, so that the stone somewhat resembled the shape of a boot. The result was that the vaulting became more and more veneer-like, a development, as suggested to the writer by Pollock, paralleling that of the wall masonry. While such veneer-type vault stones may consistently be assigned to the Toltec period, vault stones from Maya-Chichen (Temple of the Three Lintels) may upon occasion show a similar treatment (fig. 148*b*).

The mortar of the early period is probably of better

quality. In some instances, when structures of the Maya-Chichen period collapsed, sections of the masonry have fallen en bloc (Temple of the Three Lintels). This has not been noted with the collapse of Toltec period structures. Another feature of the early period is the plaster finish on the top of a wall before the vault was raised. This may occur in late times but so far it has not been reported.

The building plans of the two periods have little in common. Maya-Chichen does not have temples on lofty pyramids. Some features of the inner temple of the Castillo, such as the difference in the floor levels of its two chambers, the vertical lower zone of the exterior, and the decoration, are Maya-Chichen. This structure, a temple on a towering pyramid, may well represent a transition from Maya-Chichen to Toltec-Chichen.

The Monjas, the Red House, and the House of the Deer rise from steep platforms rather than pyramids and the Temple of the Three Lintels rises from a low basal substructure or podium. The plans of Maya-Chichen temples show a single range of two or more longitudinal rooms; two parallel ranges of rooms, the outer being a single chamber into which open the inner rooms; or there may be parallel longitudinal rooms flanked at either end by a transverse chamber sometimes projecting to form lateral wings (Str. 5D2). The palace-type structure appears only in Maya-Chichen and is represented by the *Akabdzib* and the *Monjas*.

The temple of the Toltec period may have a single chamber as in the North Temple of the Great Ball Court; two parallel chambers as does the Temple of the Warriors; or a single room, a form of shrine, surrounded by a vaulted corridor as in the Castillo and the High Priest's Grave.

Structures which seem confined to Toltec-Chichen include temples on terraced pyramids, and temples on pyramids with colonnades at the base forming an integral part of the complex, the simple one- or two-chambered structure on a low platform, the gallery-type structure and the great colonnade, the gallery-patio complex, as well as the sweat house, the dance platform and the Tzompantli. Of the nine ball courts in and around the city, five are definitely assignable to Toltec-Chichen and excavation would probably show the remaining four to belong in this period.

Maya-Chichen buildings never rise from terraced pyramids. Their supporting platforms present a nearly vertical unbroken face to the cornice. Quoins are rounded, although they are also rounded in a number of platforms of Toltec-Chichen time (Strs. 3D11 and 2C5). A podium may (Red House, Three Lintels) or may not (House of the Deer) be present, but a plinth always seems to occur. The floor

of inner rooms is on a higher level than the outer. The lower zone of building exteriors always rises vertically and is generally undecorated. Corners of the lower zone may be rounded, as in Str. 7B2 (Str. 5C5 has rounded corners but it is unexcavated and its classification remains undetermined). Maya-Chichen buildings have stone lintels which may bear hieroglyphic inscriptions. When decoration is present in the upper zone it is all-over and consists of masks and geometric designs.

Toltec-Chichen architecture is readily recognized. The salient features include: the terraced pyramid, serpent columns, feathered-serpent balustrade, Atlantean figures (either as altar supports, or full size in the entrance of a building, or as interior vault supports), square and round columns, colonnades. In addition, a basal batter on the exterior of buildings is a common but not a fixed practice (Str. 3E3); the use of wooden lintels is almost invariable although there is an occasional one of stone, which may be sculptured but never with hieroglyphs; the floor of the top of the substructure and that of the chambers of the building are on the same level; and finally, a podium or plinth is never present.

Other features are chac mool figures, standard bearers, jaguar stone seats, truncated sacrificial stones, stone incensarios, and roof ornaments. Naturalistic bas-relief stone sculpture on buildings is confined to panels (Str. 3C16). Decoration may take the form of masks, lines of warriors, prowling jaguars, and jaguars and eagles. Altars are either Atlantean-supported or of solid construction. When solid, the face rises vertically or with a batter, and most often carries a cornice. Decoration, when present, is in the form either of warriors carved in low relief or of a painted floral design, as at the Caracol West Annex.

No study has been made of the great terraces. The one in the northern part of the city, which supports the Great Ball Court, the Castillo, and the Court of the Thousand Columns, is built of large unworked stones laid in dry fill. Mortar is encountered only near the top where it serves as a base for the hard-packed lime plaster floor. Trenches and test pits made by Morris (1931, 1:168) between the West Colonnade and the Castillo exposed three floor levels. A portion of terrace facing, exposed south of Sacbe No. 6, shows large, roughly faced stones. Surrounding the edge of the terrace is a parapet. It is in a poor state of repair but seems to average 70 cm. in width and now rises not more than 65 cm. to its fallen upper margin. Ruz has recently secured evidence of a covered portal at the western edge of the terrace just south of the Great Ball Court. Other entrances were by way of the various sacbeob.

A number of sacbeob have been identified and are

shown on the map. The best preserved is probably the one leading north to the Sacred Cenote. It has a width of approximately 10 m. No surfacing is exposed and it seems doubtful if any remains. Besides the sacbeob shown on the map there are two short stretches of flagstone pavements: one extends northwest from the Caracol to Str. 3C11, the second extends north from Str. 3C8.

Mr. J. C. Kilmartin of the United States Geological Survey began the survey of Chichen Itza in 1924; the resulting map was published by Morris, Charlott, and Morris in 1931. In 1929 he added an equal area to the south. To complete the unit Mr. John P. O'Neill, in 1932, surveyed a strip to the west. The thus enlarged map was published in 1935 by Ruppert. With some revisions based on the study of numbered structures, it reappears here as figure 151.

Besides the structures shown on the map of Chichen Itza, exploration has led to several outlying groups. The East Group, of which only one structure is considered in the present report, is reached by Sacbe No. 6. Beyond it lies the Far East Group, and still farther east the Chultun Group. The last two groups have ball courts; the latter also has a gallery-patio-type structure. The Chultun Group is so named because of a well-defined chultun with a masonry drain extending from its orifice to a cluster of buildings on a terrace to the southwest. The Casa Redonda, included in a group east of the hacienda, has been reported on by H. E. D. Pollock.

Halakal lies about 4 km. northeast of Chichen Itza. A hieroglyphic stone lintel built into the watering trough at the plantation of Halakal may have come from one of the mounds in the small group. The lintel was removed in 1927 and placed in the Museum of Archaeology and History in Merida. The plan, section, and elevation of what appeared to be the principal structure (from standpoint of size of mound) were made by John S. Bolles following a morning's exploration and examination by several members of the Chichen Itza staff.

Holtun, represented by a small group of mounds, lies approximately 1 km. south of Piste. The ball court in this group is the only one of the nine in the Chichen Itza area whose long axis extends east and west. Colonial fences in the vicinity contain worked and sculptured stones; one appears to be a portion of a chac mool.

Acknowledgment should be made to a number of people who have given help and extended courtesies in the

field and in the preparation of the manuscript. Many thanks are due Sr. Fernando Barbachano of Barbachano's Travel Service, who furnished board and lodging when the writer spent two months at Chichen Itza in 1946 and again in 1949 for a shorter time. Sr. Barbachano and his entire organization have always been most co-operative in countless ways both at the ruins and in Merida.

Special acknowledgment should be made to Mr. Joseph F. Rihani of Merida for his wholehearted and enthusiastic response at all times when he has been called upon for help in solving problems that invariably arise.

The writer wishes to express his thanks for the infinite patience, wise counsel, and interest shown by Dr. A. V. Kidder, who was Chairman of the Division of Historical Research during the time this study was made.

A deep obligation is acknowledged to Dr. H. E. D. Pollock, Director of the Department of Archaeology of the Institution, for his thorough examination of the manuscript and the many pertinent suggestions for the presentation of the material.

Dr. A. M. Tozzer of Peabody Museum, Harvard University, has given enthusiasm and spirit to the task when these were waning. Dr. J. O. Brew, Director of Peabody Museum, has kindly given permission for the publication of an excerpt from a manuscript report of Edward H. Thompson, which appears as Appendix II.

Successive resident inspectors of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Dirección de Monumentos Prehispanicos, Sr. Eduardo Martínez Canton (1916-1935), Manuel Cirerol Sansores (1935-1941), Jose A. Erosa Peniche (1941-1949) and Alberto Ruz Lhuillier (1949—), have been most co-operative and helpful.

In the preparation of the report the writer is deeply indebted to Mrs. W. H. Harrison for the many hours that have gone into the organization of the manuscript. Some of the earlier drawings were made by Mrs. Eugene C. Worman, Jr.; Miss Avis Tulloch painstakingly prepared the bulk of the plans and elevations from the field notes. Miss Mary Hagopian cheerfully typed the somewhat involved manuscript and made helpful suggestions.

Finally, Bernaldino Tun of Piste, who has been my constant companion each year while tramping the bush, deserves special thanks. He knows the site better than anyone in Piste or Chichen Itza and would be of invaluable aid to persons wishing to locate obscure structures or detail features in the area.

STRUCTURE 1D1

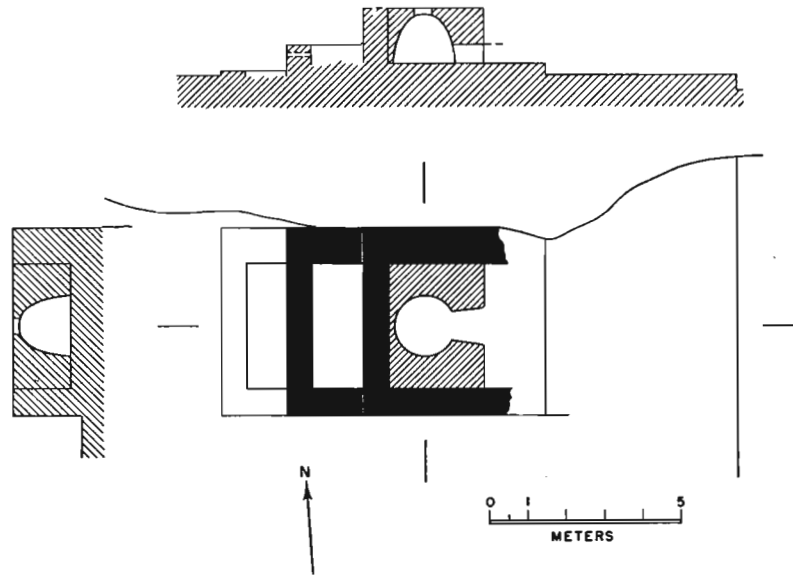


FIG. 2—STRUCTURE 1D1, PLAN AND SECTIONS

PLATFORM

None. Reported that area around structure was at one time paved with flagstones.

SURFACE DEBRIS

All removed.

BUILDING

Condition: For most part only outlying walls remain.
Chamber: Highest standing portion of structure contains vaulted chamber, 1.50-1.60 m. diam. Vault stones are veneer-like, some well worked, others rough. Considerable chinking, much mortar. Stones somewhat calcined.

EXCAVATOR

May have been E. H. Thompson in 1905.

REFERENCE

Willard, 1933, illustration facing p. 238.

STRUCTURE 1D2

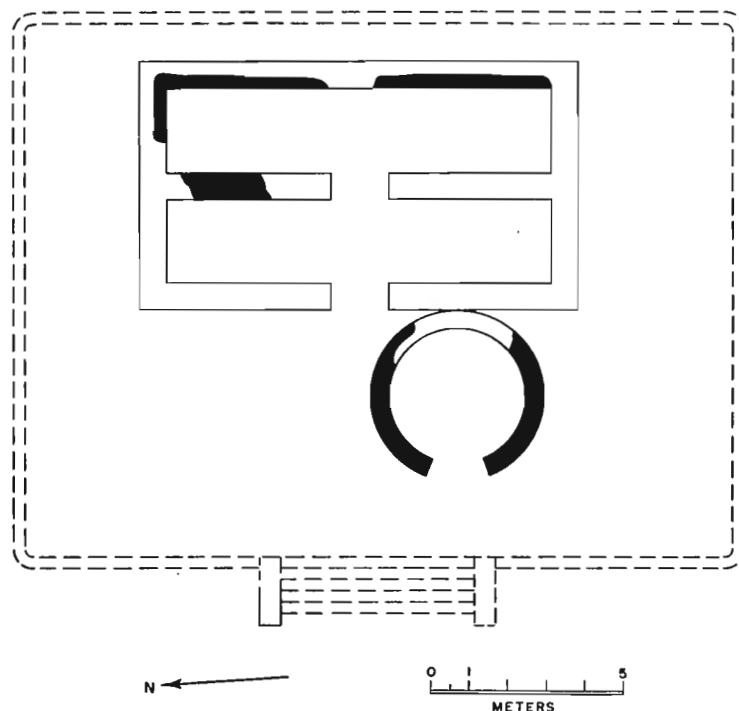


FIG. 3—STRUCTURE 1D2, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Facing for most part fallen or covered with debris.

Size: 2 m. high.

Facing: Has basal batter. Quoins rounded.

Stairway: Covered with debris. Probably had balustrades. If so, were plain.

BUILDING

Condition: Represented by little more than a mound 2.50 m. high.

Façade: None exposed.

Chambers: Two indicated. Small amount of inner facing exposed. Much weathered.

No vault stones seen, but amount of debris presupposes a vaulted structure.

ADDITIONS

On platform, apparently as separate unit abutting the building, is a circular chamber: diam. 4.50 m., wall 45–50 cm. thick, height on northwest 70 cm., on east and southeast 1.20 m. Section on north may carry a band molding. One re-used sculptured stone in wall facing.

Doorway 1.35 m. wide. Jambs of large blocks.

No interior facing exposed. No vault stones noted.

Debris in chamber higher around periphery than in center.

FROG FIGURES

Location: In Area 1D at Sacred Cenote, about 15 m. from rim in southwest quadrant. Figures are carved on limestone ledge.

South Frog: 1.82 m. long, 1.44 m. wide, 88 cm. high. This figure has two frogs on its back: (1) 47 cm. long, 35 cm. wide, relief 18 cm. high; (2) 65 cm. long, 34 cm. wide, relief 18 cm. high.

West Frog: In very poor condition. 1.65 m. long, 1.46 m. wide, 60 cm high.

North Frog: Best preserved. 1.45 m. long, 76 cm. wide, 77 cm. high. One frog on its back: 62 cm. long, relief 6 cm. high.

STRUCTURE 2B1

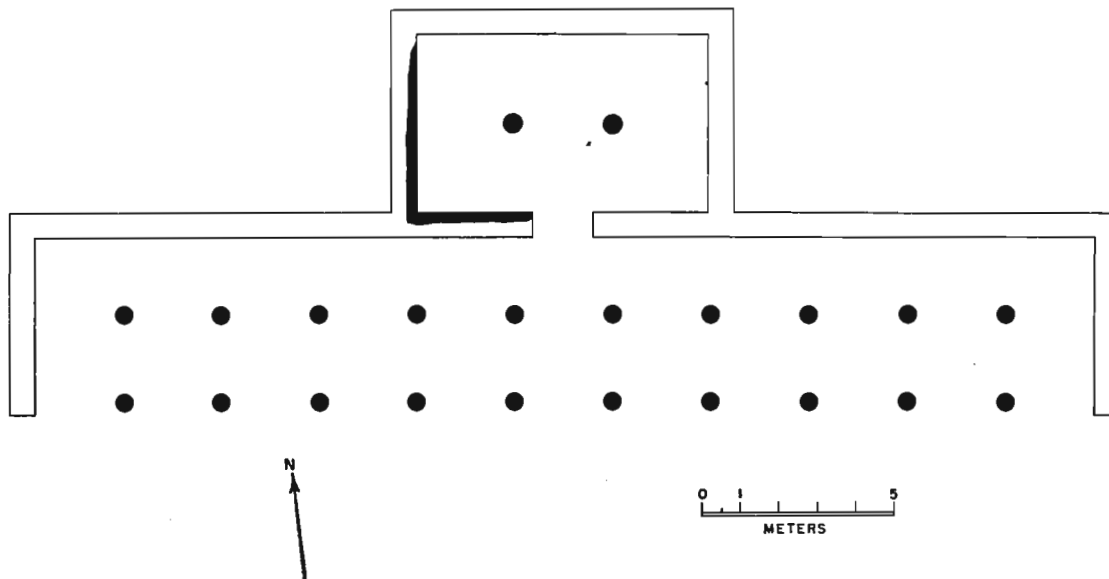


FIG. 4—STRUCTURE 2B1, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Covered with debris.

BUILDING

Condition: Very little wall surface exposed.

Façade: 10 columns across south façade.

Colonnade: Two rows of 10 columns, 45 cm. diam., plain. Capitals 66 by 55 by 30 cm. At most only top drum of column exposed. Capitals rest on columns in many instances.

Chamber: In center of north wall of the colonnade is an extension forming a small chamber with two columns. Column diam. 48 cm. Rectangular capitals in position.

ADDITIONS

Two mounds south of Str. 2B1. East Mound: Approx. 8 m. high. No walls, columns, or stairway exposed. Vault stones veneer type. West Mound: Approx. 2 m. high, 7 m. square. No vault or worked stones noted.

STRUCTURE 2B2

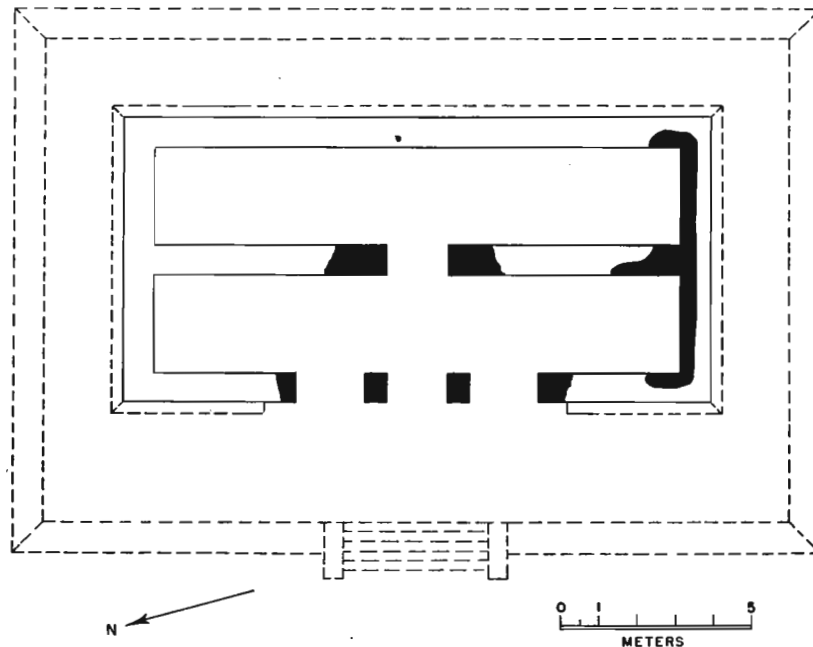


FIG. 5—STRUCTURE 2B2, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: In poor state of repair.

Size: Approx. 1 m. high, 3.15 m. wide on west.

Facing: Rises with basal batter.

Stairway: Approx. 3.70 m. wide. One stone of south balustrade in position, 50 cm. wide. Sculptured with serpent design in low relief similar to that on balustrade of Caracol West Annex. Stones of stairs removed in recent years.

BUILDING

Condition: Much in ruin. Only occasional wall surface exposed.

Façade: Has basal batter, topped with a 20-cm. tri-

angular molding. Triple entrance. Two columns 57 by 80 cm. South column has five blocks in position. Columns sculptured on four sides with human figures. Human figure (fig. 117,a) panels 1.08 m. high. Feet point outward; long nose-bead worn. Jambs 80 cm. wide, formed of large horizontal blocks with concavity in back. Sculpture similar to columns.

Chambers: Inner room, jamb stones large horizontal blocks with concavity in back. Sculptured with human figure.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Stones of sculptured band 18–24 cm. wide. Cornice stones 50 cm. high.

STRUCTURE 2B3

TERRACE

Condition: Badly fallen. No facing exposed.

Size: Approx. 1 m. high.

Size: Interior diam. 6.80 m. Wall 80 cm. thick. Wall continuous except for 1.60-m. break on east which may have served as entrance.

BUILDING

Condition: Walls seem to rise no more than one course in height.

REFERENCE

Pollock, 1936, pp. 310-12.

STRUCTURE 2B4

PLATFORM

Condition: Much in ruin.

Size: Approx. 12 m. high.

Facing: Fallen or covered with debris.

BUILDING

Condition: No walls exposed. No cut stones on surface. Trench on top said to have been dug by Manuel Lopez in 1910.

STRUCTURE 2B5

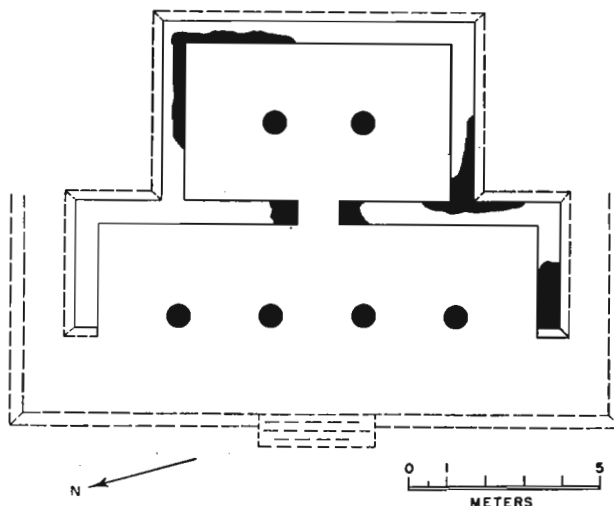


FIG. 6—STRUCTURE 2B5, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing exposed.

Size: 1–2 m. high.

Stairway: Not exposed but indicated on west side by contour of debris.

BUILDING

Condition: Little wall surface exposed.

Façade: Basal batter. No molding seen in position.

Gallery: Four columns, 50 cm. diam., plain. No capitals noted.

Chamber: Doorway 1.05 m. wide. Jambs are plain horizontal blocks. Two columns, 57 cm. diam., plain. Vault stones veneer-like.

SURFACE DEBRIS

At base of east slope a human figure, 40 cm. high., resting on one knee. Much weathered. Head missing. Stone post similar to those used for altar supports at Temple of the Warriors. Support is 60 cm. high, 18 cm. diam. Its rectangular capital, carved from same block, is 30 cm. long.

STRUCTURE 2B6

PLATFORM

Condition: Now represented by a mound.

Size: Rises 4–5 m.

BUILDING

Condition: Much destroyed. A number of column drums exposed, 40 cm. diam. No capitals seen.

STRUCTURE 2C1

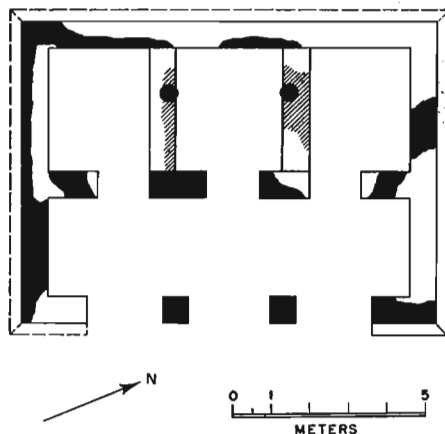


FIG. 7—STRUCTURE 2C1, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing exposed.

Size: Not over 1 m. high.

BUILDING

Condition: In poor repair.

Façade: Has basal batter. Northwest corner formed by a single stone 1 m. long. Triple entrance. Two columns, 68 cm. square, 2.35 m. high, sculptured on front only. Serpent in low relief, mouth at base, rattle at top (fig. 117,c).

Chambers: Central chamber; jambs of large horizontal blocks. Vault stones veneer type. Columns, 45 cm. diam., partially enclosed in masonry of transverse walls of rear chambers.

SURFACE DEBRIS

On east side two roof ornaments in form of serpent rattles (Ruppert, 1935, fig. 246,e). Standard bearer, 1 m. high (fig. 117,d). Three serpent heads from band molding. Miscellaneous sculptured stones from masks.

EXCAVATOR

East room cleared of debris by T. Maler in 1911.

REFERENCES

Maler, 1932, p. 55; Seler, 1909.

STRUCTURE 2C2

PLATFORM

Condition: Very little remains.

Size: 1 m. high, approx. 4 m. square.

EXCAVATORS

E. H. Morris and J. O. Kilmartin in 1924.

REFERENCE

Kilmartin, 1924, p. 216.

STRUCTURE 2C3

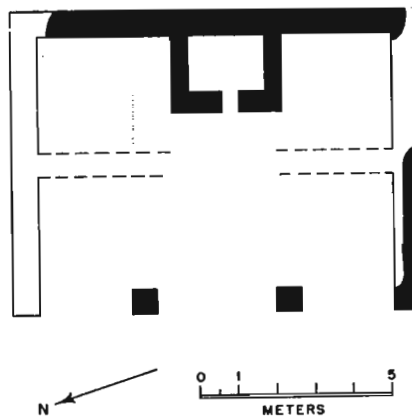


FIG. 8—STRUCTURE 2C3, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Not exposed.

Size: Probably not over 1 m. high.

BUILDING

Condition: In considerable ruin.

Façade: Traces of exterior vertical wall seen. Triple entrance, columns 65 cm. square, 2.15 m. high, sculptured with human figures. Blocks are probably secondary in use here as the sculpture does not fit (fig. 117, *b*).

Shrine room: Only traces of wall seen above debris.

EXCAVATOR

Partially excavated by T. Maler in 1911.

REFERENCES

Maler, 1932, pp. 55-56; Scler, 1909.

STRUCTURE 2C4

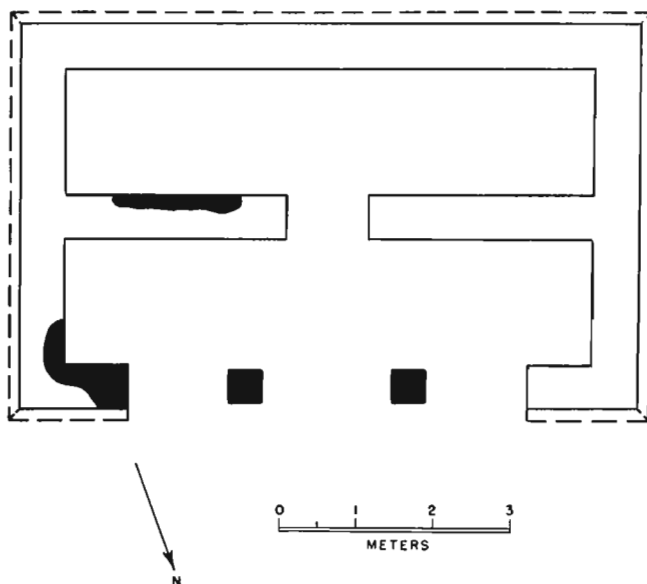


FIG. 9—STRUCTURE 2C4, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Badly fallen.

Size: Not over 1 m. high, top approx. 8.5 by 10.5 m.

Stairway: Contour of debris suggests stairway on north.

Chambers: Apparently two, to judge from amount and extent of debris. Veneer-type vault stones.

BUILDING

Condition: Poor state of repair.

Façade: Has basal batter. Vertical wall 60 cm. thick.

Triple entrance, two columns 45 cm. square, sculptured only on front with serpent design. Jambs sculptured with serpent design.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Corner band-molding stone, 16 cm. wide. Carries serpent head.

REFERENCE

Seler, 1909.

STRUCTURE 2C5

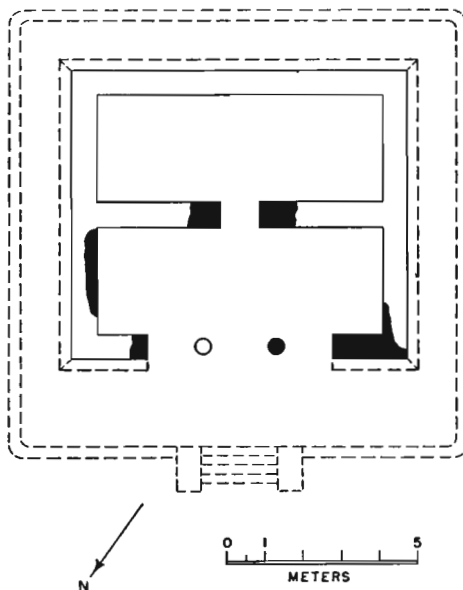


FIG. 10—STRUCTURE 2C5, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Little standing.

Size: Not over 1 m. high. Platform in front of building 2 m. high.

Facing: Rises with batter. Quoins rounded.

Stairway: On west. South balustrade 63 cm. wide, plain.

BUILDING

Condition: Much in ruin.

Façade: Basal batter rises 1.10 m. Topped with 18-cm. triangular molding. Triple entrance, two plain columns, 40 cm. diam. Capitals 48 by 60 by 23 cm.

Chambers: Rear chamber indicated by extent of debris. Veneer-type vault stones.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Roof ornaments noted on east and west slopes, rosette type (Ruppert, 1935, fig. 246,d). Band stones 16 cm. wide, serpent and feather sculpture. At the southwest are elements of corner mask: mouth, and middle stone of 13-cm. fillet. Cornice stones 45 cm. high.

REFERENCE

Seler, 1909.

STRUCTURE 2C6

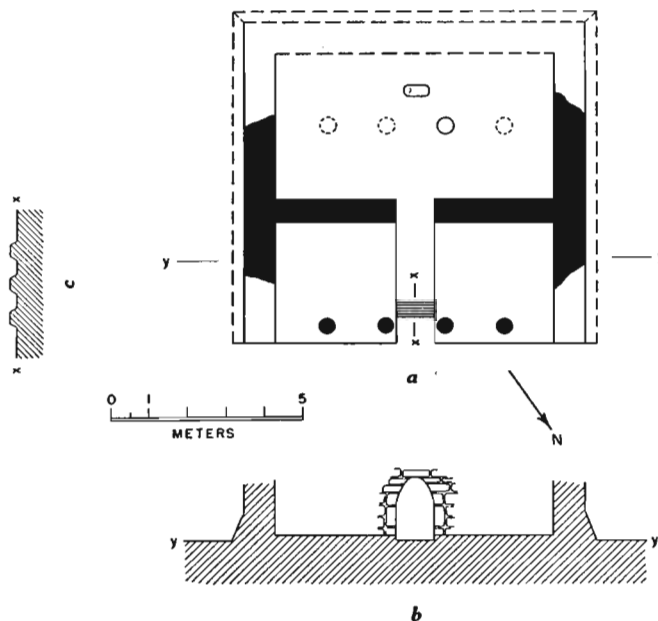


FIG. 11—STRUCTURE 2C6, PLAN AND SECTIONS

a: Plan. *b*: Section at Y-Y. *c*: Section at X-X.

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing seen.

Size: On north probably rose not more than a step or two above the terrace.

Construction: In the building of the Piste road the south third of the structure was removed and hearting of the platform thus exposed. The lower portion, rising from uneven level, is of large rough stones. Above this are: 6-cm. layer of lime mortar and in places white earth; 13-cm. open fill of small stones; 6-cm. layer of small stones in some places with lime mortar, in others with only white earth; finishing level of 1.5 cm. of lime mortar. The building rests on this level. Floor of well-troweled lime mortar turns up against wall.

BUILDING

Condition: In poor repair and south third removed when road built.

Façade: Rose with basal batter at least to height of 80 cm. No molding in position. Fallen molding stones seen in debris.

Chambers:

Outer chamber: In form of portico. Four columns across north, 42 cm. diam., plain. Capitals 46 by 67 by 25 cm. Floor to east and west of lines extending north from jambs of doorway in medial wall is raised 12–14 cm. Step faced with carefully worked stones (fig. 118,a). In low area between the faced stones and directly south of columns are three transverse plaster ridges, averaging 4 cm. wide, 1 cm. high (fig. 11,c). Veneer-type vault stones.

Inner doorway: Arched. Soffit of two stone lintels worked with curve (fig. 118,a).

Inner chamber: Back (south) wall removed when road built. Two drums of a column exposed. Vault stones veneer type. Jaguar figure, exposed in rear of chamber when cut was made for the road, was removed by E. H. Morris in 1925 and is now in Merida Museum (Morris, Charlot, and Morris, 1:378, fig. 270,a).

SURFACE DEBRIS

Cordholders of tongue-and-groove type seen in wall; vault stones at northeast corner base of mound. At northwest corner a well-faced stone, 1.40 m. long, 73 cm. wide, 27 cm. thick, may have been facing at end of wall.

STRUCTURE 2C7

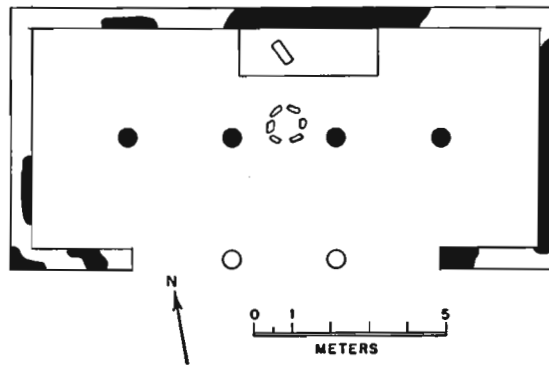


FIG. 12—STRUCTURE 2C7, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing exposed.

Size: Rises not over 30 cm. above terrace. Not more than 50 cm. larger than building.

BUILDING

Condition: Little debris and that only near walls.

Greatest height of walls 70 cm. on east side.

Façade: Wall rises vertically. No columns seen in doorway.

Chamber: Interior columns made up of 3 or 4 drums, 45 cm. diam., plain. Capitals 46 by 59 by 28 cm. Height of columns including capitals at least 1.85 m. No vault stones.

Masonry block built against middle of back wall 1.25 by 3.60 m. Faced by single course of stones 22 cm. high.

Stone cylinder 60 cm. long, 28 cm. diam., rests on the masonry block.

Stones set in floor in circular arrangement (70 cm. diam.) suggest firebox.

STRUCTURE 2C8

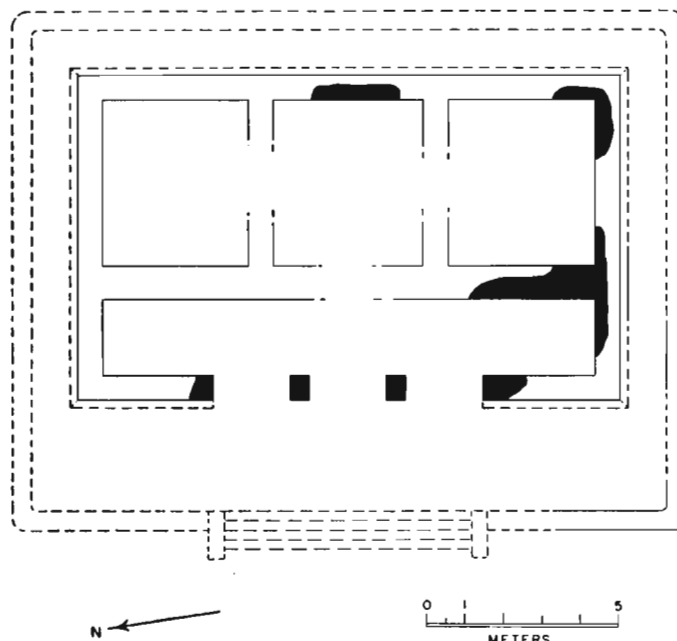


FIG. 13—STRUCTURE 2C8, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Little exposed. Badly fallen.

Size: About 1 m. high.

Facing: Has basal batter. Quoins rounded.

Stairway: 6.45 m. wide; 24-cm. treads. Balustrade 42 cm. wide, plain.

Chambers: East-west dimension of inner chamber is 4.40 m., a large measurement for small structure. Disposition of debris and fact that vault stones are found one above another with faced sides north and south suggest that there may have been two transverse walls and three vaults with long axes east and west. No jamb stones of inner room exposed.

BUILDING

Condition: Poor state of preservation.

Façade: Rises with basal batter as seen on south side.

Triple entrance, columns 50 by 65 cm., plain.

ADDITIONS

Short distance to west is a platform 1 m. high, 3 m. square. Northwest of Str. 2C8 are two broken human stone figures, much weathered.

STRUCTURE 2C10

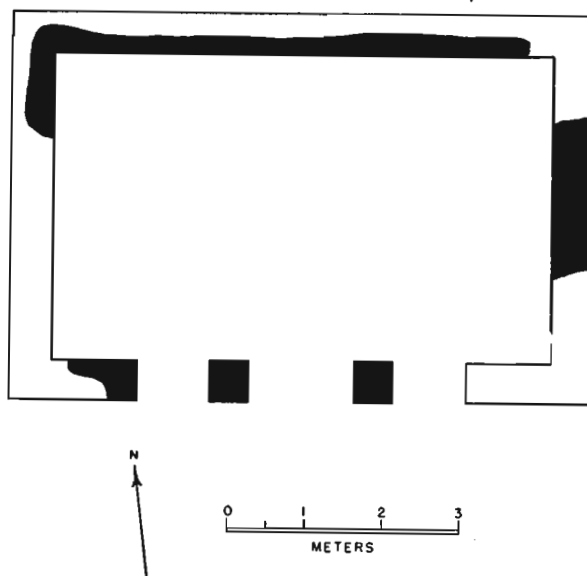


FIG. 14—STRUCTURE 2C10, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing exposed. Stone of fill badly weathered and calcined by milpa fires.

Size: Approx. 1 m. high.

with only tops exposed. Sculptured on exterior face. West column: sculpture complete. East column: panel not complete at top, suggesting that column blocks are re-used here. Vault stones veneer type.

BUILDING

Condition: Little of building exposed above debris.

Façade: No facing exposed. Triple entrance, two columns 48 by 56 cm., both rising to same height

SURFACE DEBRIS

Off the terrace and to the south are two column blocks sculptured with warrior figures, much weathered.

STRUCTURE 2D1

Great Ball Court

EXCAVATION AND REPAIR

By Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia.

REFERENCES

Amabilis, 1932; Breton, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1917; Erosa Peniche,

1946, pp. 19-27; Fernandez, 1925a, 1925b; Holmes, 1895, pp. 127-33; Le Plongeon, 1896; Maler, 1932, pp. 39-50; Marascal, 1936, 1937; Marquina, 1928; Maudslay, 1889-1902; Morley, 1925b; Palacios, 1945; Seler, 1909; E. H. Thompson, [1899-1900], 1913; Totten, 1926, pp. 123-45; Tozzer, 1930; Willard, 1926, 1933.

STRUCTURE 2D2
Platform of the Skulls

EXCAVATION AND REPAIR

By Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia.

REFERENCES

Anonymous, 1929; Erosa Peniche, 1946, p. 28; Maler, 1932, p. 52; Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 33; Palacios, 1935, p. 79; Seler, 1909; Totten, 1926, pl. XXXIX, 1; Willard, 1933, pp. 261-71 and illustrations facing pp. 262 and 266.

STRUCTURE 2D3.
Platform of the Eagles

EXCAVATION AND REPAIR

Excavation by A. Le Plongeon in 1875. Repair by Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia in 1933-34.

REFERENCES

Erosa Peniche, 1946, p. 29; Maler, 1932, pp. 50-51; Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 33; Palacios, 1935, p. 79; Seler, 1909; Totten, 1926, pl. XXXIX, 2; Willard, 1933, facing p. 316.

STRUCTURE 2D4
Platform of the Cones

EXCAVATION

Partially excavated by A. Le Plongeon in 1883. Excavation completed and repaired by Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia in 1945.

REFERENCES

Erosa Peniche, 1946, pp. 32-34; Holmes, 1895, p. 133; Maler, 1932, p. 52; Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 34; Palacios, 1935, p. 79; Seler, 1909; Totten, 1926, pl. XXXIX, 3.

STRUCTURE 2D5
The Castillo

EXCAVATION AND REPAIR

By Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia.

REFERENCES

Anonymous, 1932a, 1932b, 1937; Cirerol, 1940; Erosa Peniche, 1939, pp. 229-48; 1946, pp. 13-18; Holmes, 1895, pp. 122-27; Kidder, 1947, p. 59; Marquina, 1928; Maudslay, 1889-1902; Morley, 1925b; Palacios, 1945; Seler, 1909; E. H. Thompson, [1899-1900]; Totten, 1926; Willard, 1926, 1933.

STRUCTURE 2D6

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1943, p. 231.

STRUCTURE 2D7
Temple of the Big Tables

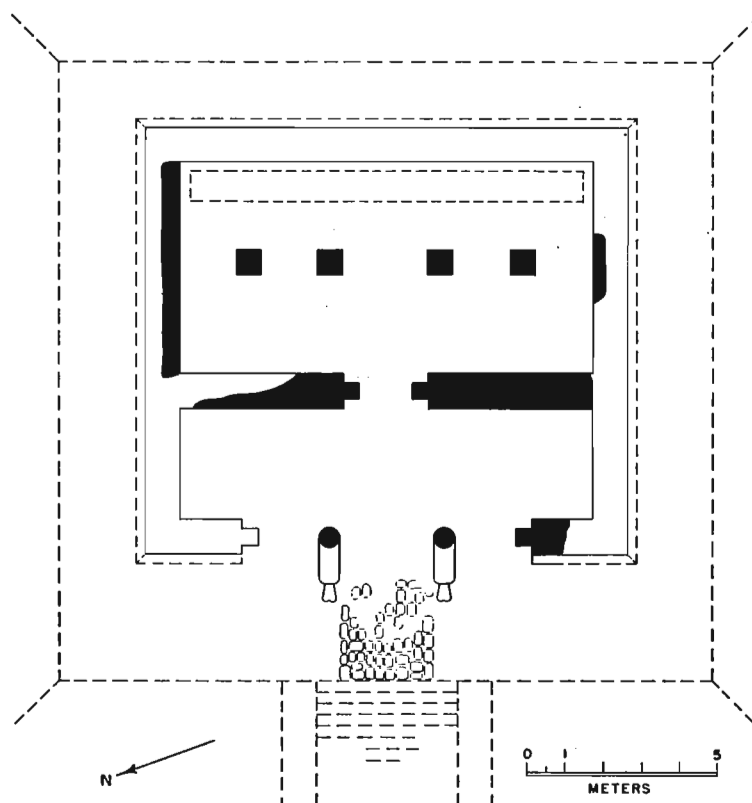


FIG. 15—STRUCTURE 2D7, PLAN OF TEMPLE

PYRAMID

Condition: Much in ruin.

Size: 8.50–9 m. high. Approx. 20 m. square at base.

Facing: Some probably intact at base where covered with debris. Seemingly rose in zones with terraces. In debris many stones sculptured with jaguar figures and rosettes.

Stairway: On west side, 5.20 m. wide. Balustrades 91 cm. wide, plain.

BUILDING

Condition: Highest standing wall is that separating front from rear chamber. Rear wall entirely collapsed and fallen down east talus (fig. 118,b). Single course of stones indicates interior face of north wall of inner room.

Façade: Basal batter rises 1.26 m., topped with 20-cm. triangular molding. Triple entrance, two serpent columns, 56 cm. diam. (fig. 119,a). One tail on top

of platform, other at west base. Jambs plain. Pilasters attached to jambs are sculptured on three sides with human figures.

Chambers:

Outer: In places, floor of hard-packed, red-painted mortar. Area between serpent columns and for distance of 2.65 m. to west covered with rectangular flagstones.

Inner: Attached to jambs are pilasters, 2.08 m. high, sculptured on three faces with human figures (fig. 119,b). Four columns, 66 cm. square, 2.75 m. high, sculptured on four sides with human figures. Table reported as extending across back of chamber was supported by Atlantean figures (fig. 118,c). As late as 1946 two large stones from tabletop found at east base of pyramid, two on floor of chamber, and one in the northwest corner supported by Atlantean figures. The last stone 80 cm. by 1.26 m. by 14 cm. thick. Top of table 78 cm. above floor. Also in 1946,

there were 12 Atlantean figures in the chamber and four at base of east talus. Veneer-type vault stones.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Roof ornaments similar to those at Temple of the Jaguars (Str. 2D1) (Ruppert, 1935, fig. 246*h*).
Cornice stone, 50 cm. high, with semicircular groove at base as if for drain.

EXCAVATORS

A. Le Plongeon, 1875; T. Maler, 1891; A. P. Maudslay, 1889.

REFERENCES

Holmes, 1895, pp. 133-35; Maler, 1932; Maudslay, 1889-1902; Morley, 1925b; Seler, 1909; Willard, 1926, facing p. 100; 1933, p. 285.

STRUCTURE 2D8

Temple of the Warriors

REFERENCE

Morris, Charlot, and Morris, 1931.

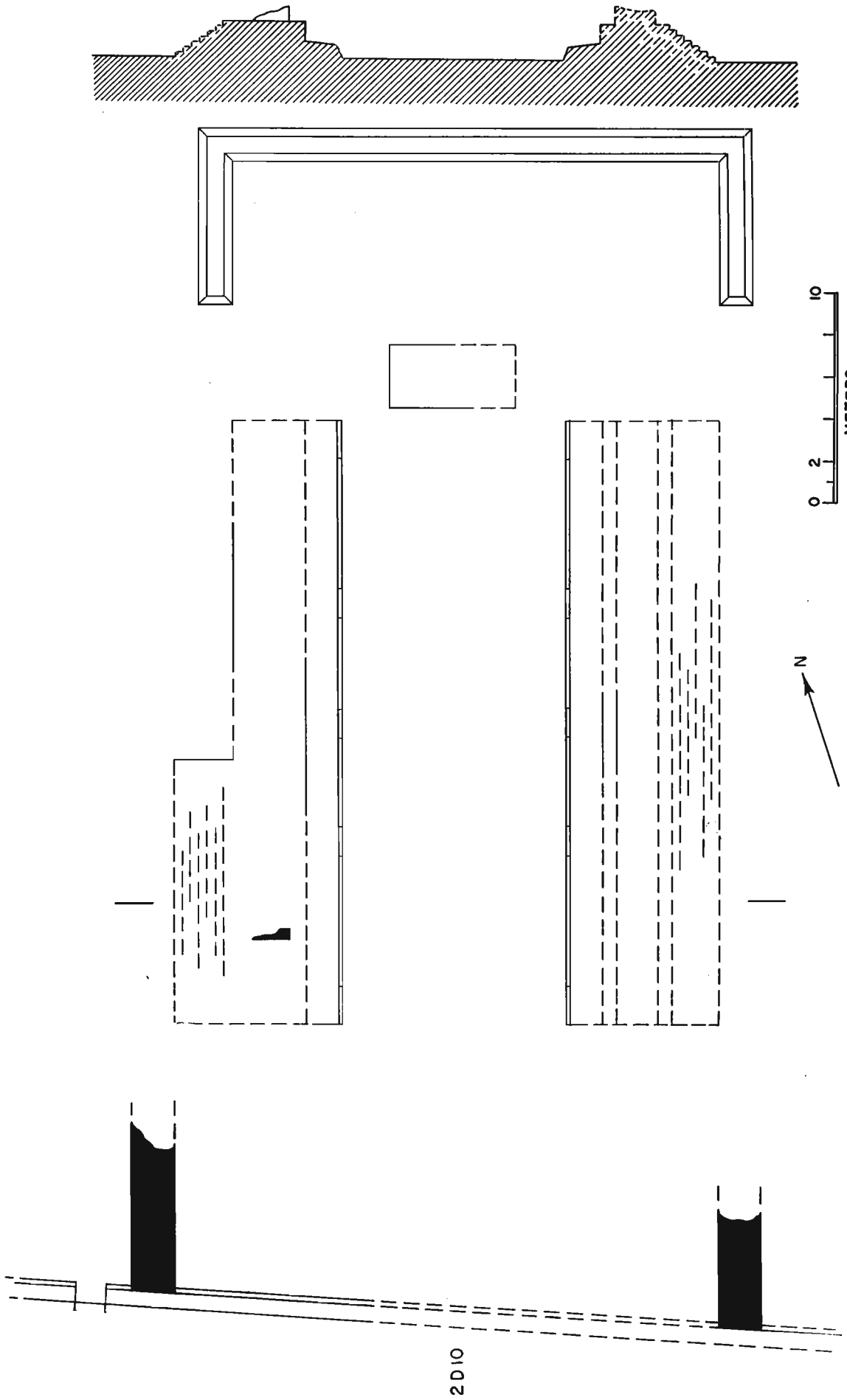


FIG. 16—STRUCTURE 2D9, PLAN AND SECTION

STRUCTURE 2D9

Ball Court

CENTRAL FIELD

Condition: No floor exposed.

Size: 10.45 by 28.70 m.

Markers: Not evident.

END FIELDS

North: Approx. 12.30 by 24 m. Boundaries delimited by U-shaped mound rising not more than 1 m. above floor of field.

Remnants of a platform, single course high and 3 m. wide, just 50 cm. north of interfield line.

South: Approx. 14 by 22 m. Boundaries delimited by north side of North Colonnade with two low projecting walls.

RANGES

Condition: In poor state of preservation.

Bench: Face rose 70 cm. with batter of 10 cm. from vertical.

The face of each bench carries five sculptured panels. The north and south end panels and the one in the center are 1.80 m. and 1.40 m. long, respectively. The height of the panels presumably approximates that of the bench facing. Panels in poor state of preservation but probably represented a row of people with plumed headdresses.

Top of bench slopes not more than 10 cm. in the 1.57 m. of its width.

Playing wall: Face of east wall appears to have risen in two steps: the lower, 95 cm. high; the upper, set back 70 cm., approx. 1 m. high. This upper section seen only in center where exposed by test trench. An occasional sculptured stone may indicate a panel.

Superstructure: At south end of west range a small section of wall exposed, 49 cm. wide, 1.83 m. long, 72 cm. high. This may represent remnant of superstructure.

Stairway: At south end of west range, west side, a stairway at least 12 m. wide is indicated.

MISCELLANEOUS SCULPTURE

Two stone rings: one 17.7 cm. diam., 7.6 cm. thick, diam. of hole 1.9 cm.; second slightly larger. Morley reports the first as found in center of eastern side of central field and the second in the center near the top of the slope of the debris of the west range.

Dog's head with tenon.

EXCAVATOR

S. G. Morley made preliminary trenches in 1924.

STRUCTURE 2D10
The North Colonnade

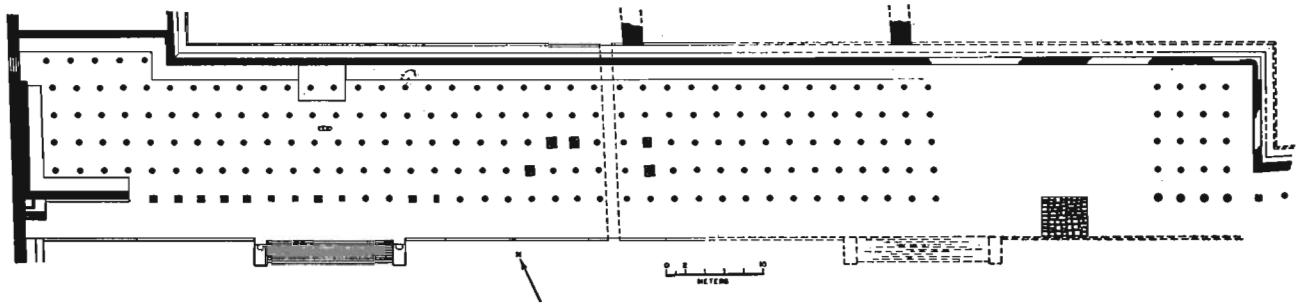


FIG. 17—STRUCTURE 2D10, PLAN

REFERENCES

Morley, 1925b; Morris, 1924, p. 211; Morris, Charlot, and Morris, 1931; Roberts, 1927.

STRUCTURE 3B1

PLATFORM

Condition: Very much in ruin.

Size: Diam. at base approx. 18 m.

Stairway: Three treads may possibly be identified at east base.

with triangular molding is exposed. At this level diam. of structure approx. 12 m. No interior faced wall noted, which fact may indicate that this section of facing is not of a building but of one of the terraces of the circular platform. No vault stones seen.

BUILDING

Condition: No definite building indicated. At southwest, 4.50 m. above base, a small section of facing

REFERENCE

Pollock, 1936, p. 109.

STRUCTURE 3B2

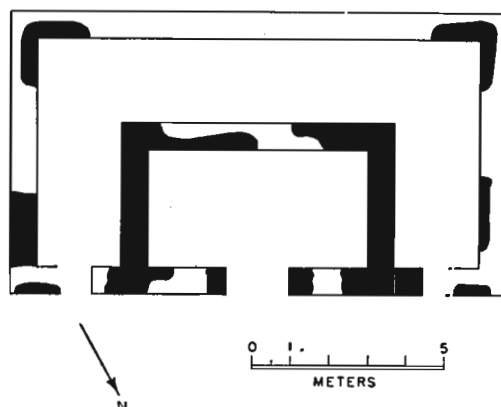


FIG. 18—STRUCTURE 3B2, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Facing fallen or covered with debris.

Size: Rises 6–8 m. Platform in front of building approx. 4 m. wide.

Stairway: On north side. Some excavation at base in recent years.

BUILDING

Condition: In poor state of repair. Highest standing wall, at northwest corner of central chamber, rises 1.46 m.

Façade: Lower zone rises vertically.

Chambers: Plan shows central chamber with gallery on three sides and single doorway. Jambs of large horizontal blocks, now fallen inward. Exterior

corners of central chamber formed of large blocks. At northwest corner are two blocks 70 and 76 cm. high. Veneer-type vault stones.

Central chamber apparently built first. Gallery is 2.20 m. wide and on north abuts central chamber.

Subfloor chamber: Directly beneath central chamber are capstones of small room in core of platform. This room was cleared at one time but is now filled with debris. Vault extends north and south. Some of east vault soffit exposed.

EXCAVATOR

Reported that subfloor chamber was cleared by Manuel Lopez about 1910.

STRUCTURE 3B3

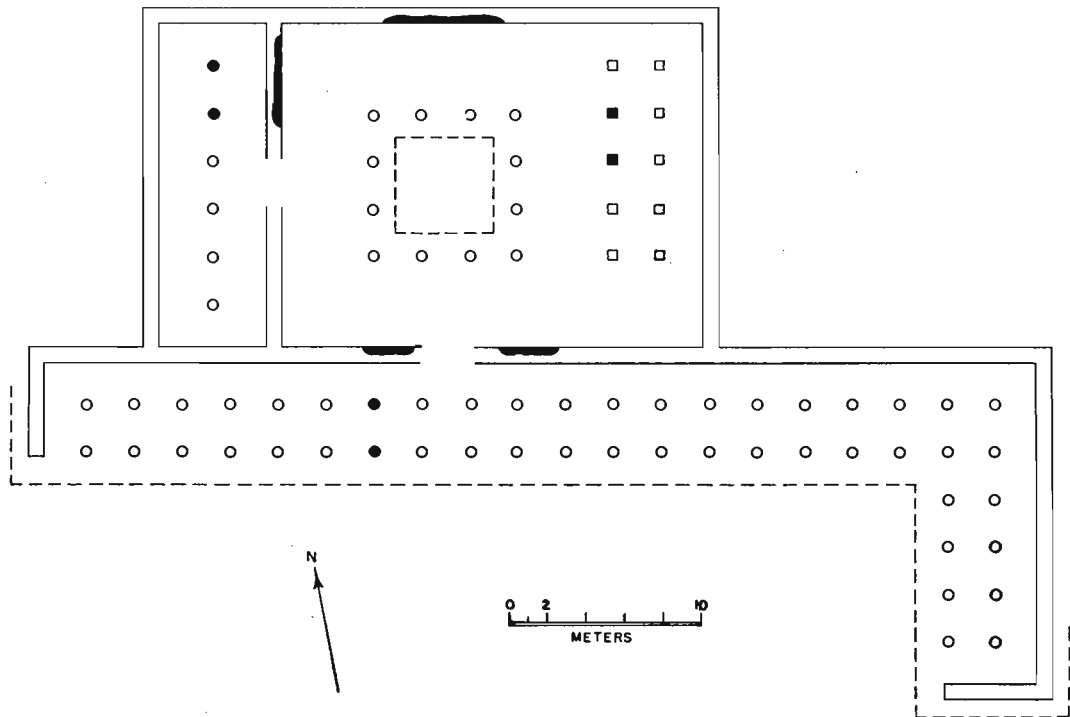


FIG. 19—STRUCTURE 3B3, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Not exposed. Not over 2 m. high.

GALLERY

Condition: Almost entirely covered with debris. Only occasional wall surface exposed.

Size: Approx. 7 m. wide.

Interior: Apparently two rows of round columns. Rectangular capitals. Veneer-type vault stones.

PATIO

Condition: Much in ruin.

Size: Approx. 17 m. square.

Interior: Sunken area in center surrounded by columns, 46 cm. diam., number and placement not known.

Back or north side limited by simple wall.

East side has gallery with sculptured rectangular columns. Vault stones veneer type.

West side has gallery with round columns, 48 cm. diam., approx. 2 m. apart. Capitals 68 cm. diam. Vault stones veneer type.

STRUCTURE 3B4

This includes three or four very small structures and a chultun.

STRUCTURES

Condition: Only an occasional wall one course in height. Some column drums scattered about.

CHULTUN

Nearly filled with debris in which some vault stones noted.

MISCELLANEOUS SCULPTURE

Standard bearer, approx. 60 cm. high. Head missing. Figure found in center of group (fig. 119,c).

STRUCTURE 3B5

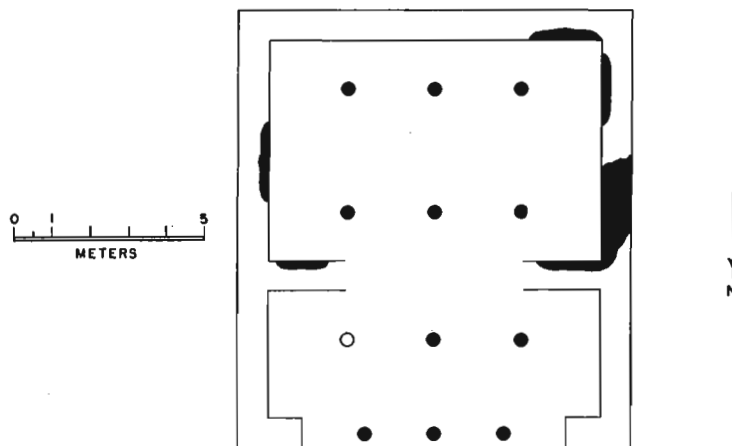


FIG. 20—STRUCTURE 3B5, PLAN

PLATFORM

Not indicated.

Façade: North façade apparently had three columns in doorway, an unusual feature as buildings generally have even number. Compare Str. 5B13 which has 11 columns.

BUILDING

Condition: Only occasional wall seen.

Gallery: Three columns for roof support.

Chamber: Two rows of three columns, 35 cm. diam.

STRUCTURE 3B6

This is a mound only, which rises about 3 m. above terrace. No worked stones or wall surfaces noted.

STRUCTURE 3B7

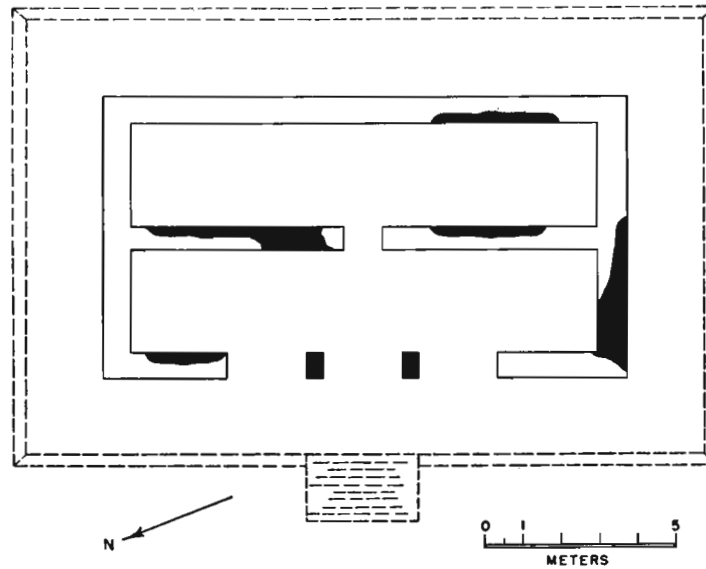


FIG. 21—STRUCTURE 3B7, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Facing fallen or covered with debris.

Size: On west rises about 2 m. above terrace.

Stairway: Indicated only by contour of debris.

BUILDING

Condition: Badly fallen, very little exposed.

Façade: Triple entrance, rectangular columns 43 by 70 cm. North column plain; south column has feather decoration as on serpent columns.

STRUCTURE 3B8

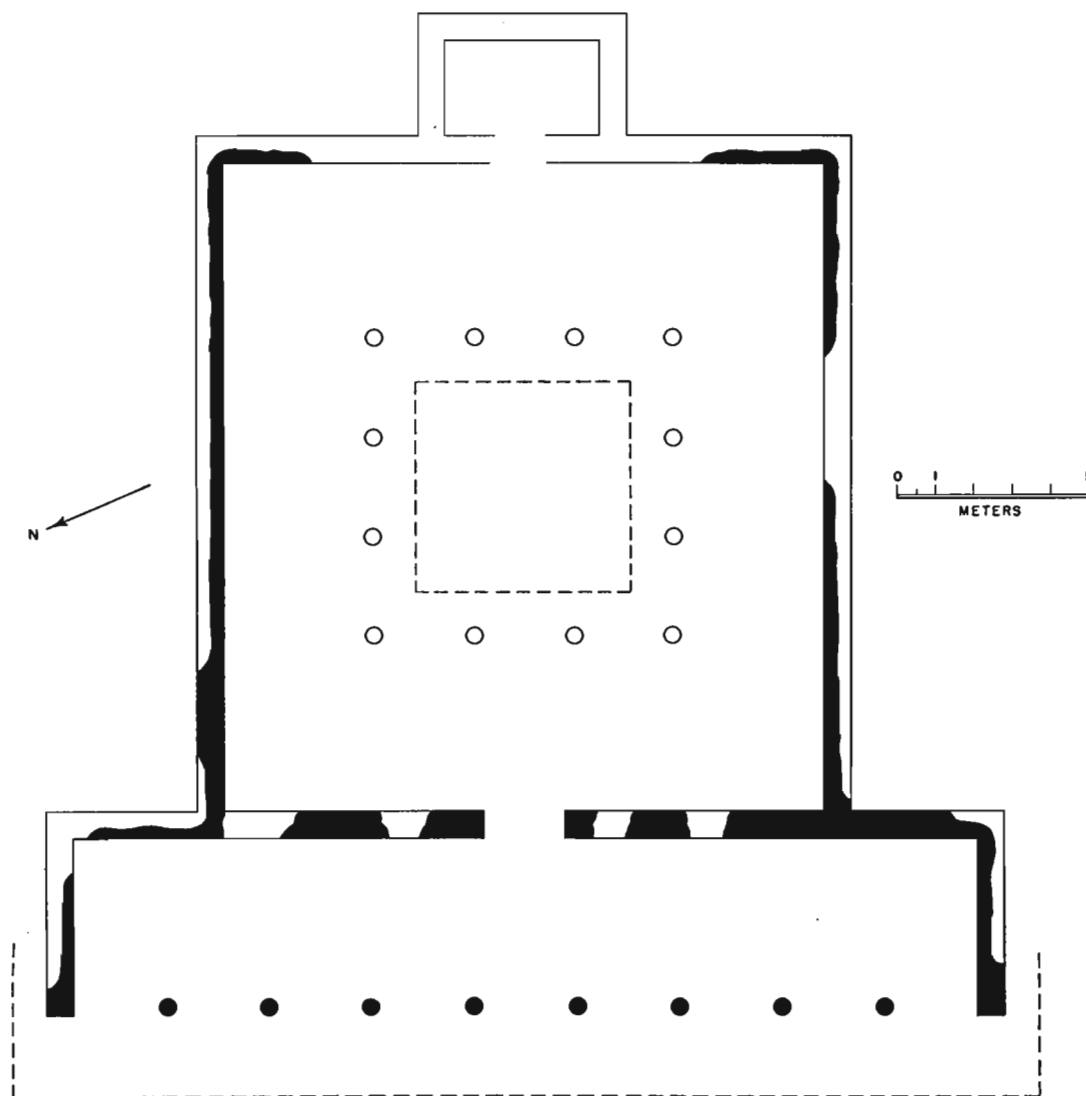


FIG. 22—STRUCTURE 3B8, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Seen only on west side, where width is 2.15 m.; height not over 25 cm.

GALLERY

Condition: Badly fallen. No vault stones noted in shallow debris.

Size: Interior 23.50 m. long, 4.20 m. wide. End walls 68 cm. thick.

Façade: No basal batter. Eight columns across front, 45 cm. diam. No capitals seen.

PATIO

Condition: Only traces of walls are exposed above shallow debris.

Size: Approx. 15.60 by 17 m.

Interior: Column drums all displaced. Area in center is 50 cm. lower than around the sides.

SHRINE ROOM

Condition: No walls exposed. Room indicated by debris, in which are veneer-type vault stones.

STRUCTURE 3B9

PYRAMID

Condition: In poor state of preservation.

Size: Approx. 10 m. high.

Facing: None exposed. Fallen or covered with debris.

Stairway: Probably on north side as indicated by contour of debris.

Additions: Within and near top of pyramid is a small chamber. Entrance, much destroyed, was probably through an opening in stairway. Opening gave into a passageway 65 cm. wide; 1.70 m. and 1.20 m. of east and west wall, respectively, in position. Only one stone lintel, that at entrance to chamber, remains *in situ*.

Chamber 1.76 by 3.10 m. Spring line seems to be 1 m. above floor and 2 m. below top of pyramid. No

offset at spring line. Vault stones of veneer type. Portion of south vault soffit in position. Stones in end wall that abut vault soffit are trapezoidal.

BUILDING

Condition: No evidence of building surmounting pyramid. A section of crude wall 65 cm. thick, 2 m. long, made up of a single course of miscellaneous vault and wall stones, extends east and west.

EXCAVATOR

Not known. The stairway entrance and chamber had been cleared and exploratory trenches made on east and south sides of pyramid at this same level. This work done before 1924.

STRUCTURE 3B10

PYRAMID

Condition: Entire structure appears as a mound 6 m. high. Pyramid not separable from building.

BUILDING

Condition: No walls exposed. On top of mound at north is a partially exposed section of plain column block. All stones much weathered. Vault stones in debris are veneer type.

STRUCTURE 3B11

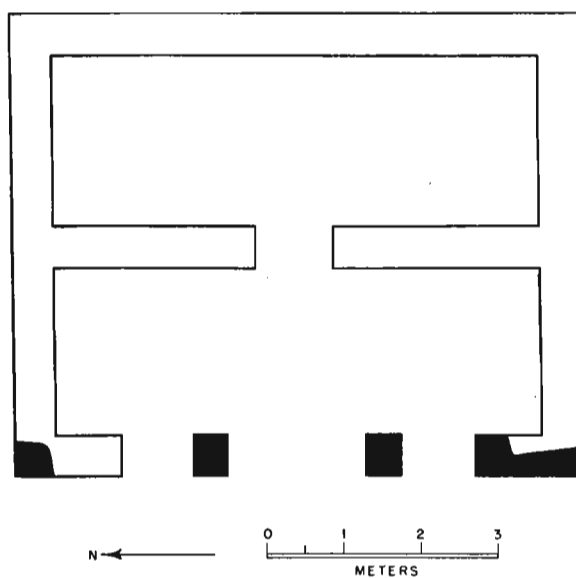


FIG. 23—STRUCTURE 3B11, PLAN

BASAL STRUCTURE

Building may rise directly from terrace.

BUILDING

Condition: A low mound with fragments of walls exposed.

Façade: Rises vertically. Triple entrance, two columns 56 by 44 cm., plain.

Chamber: For inner doorway, a plain stone lintel 1.02 m. by 55 cm. Found in debris to west of doorway.

STRUCTURE 3C1
The High Priest's Grave

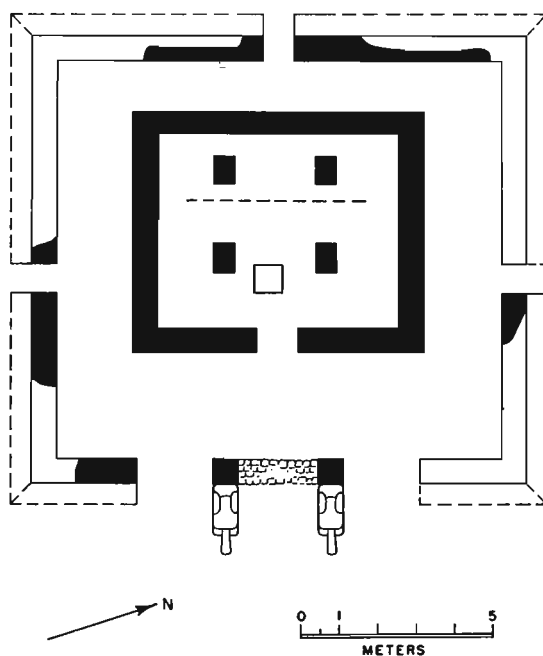


FIG. 24—STRUCTURE 3C1, PLAN

PYRAMID

Condition: Facing fallen or covered with debris.

Size: Approx. 10 m. high, 38 m. square at base.

Facing: None exposed. Probably rose in six zones.

Stairways: One on each of four sides. Balustrades of east stairway best preserved (fig. 119,d). Balustrades of the four stairways sculptured with intertwined serpents, head and tail at base. Tail stone is L-shaped, the rattles projecting beyond the line of the balustrade.

BUILDING

Condition: Has been cleared of debris. Shows a central chamber with gallery on four sides.

Façade: Basal batter rises 1.75 m. Batter of south jamb of east doorway attains this height with a single stone. Triple entrance, two serpent columns 66 cm. square (fig. 121,a). Tails, weathered and broken, are at base of pyramid.

Gallery: Triple entrance on east; single doorway on each of other three sides. Stone flags between serpent columns.

Chamber: Exterior corners formed of long slender stones, the one at northeast corner 2.30 m. long.

Single doorway on east. Jambs of large horizontal blocks.

Four columns, 54 cm. by 71 cm. by 2.55 m. high, sculptured on four sides with human figures. Southeast column carries hieroglyphic inscription (see E. H. Thompson, 1938). Sculpture on two west columns begins 83 cm. above floor. Human figures complete but smaller than on columns to east. This suggests a bench or altar built around columns as at Northeast Colonnade and Northwest Colonnade.

Vault stones veneer type.

Shaft: Orifice (74 cm. square) of stone-lined shaft in floor of chamber between two east columns (fig. 120,a). Shaft extends downward to approximate level of base of pyramid where it opens in top of natural cavern.

MISCELLANEOUS SCULPTURE

One stone slab, 72 by 90 cm., sculptured (fig. 120,b). Three figures in the round. (1) Seated, 92 cm. high. Tenon in back. Right arm missing. Feather cape (?) draped over left arm. Left hand holds ball-shaped

object. Found in inner room (fig. 120,c). (2) Standing figure, 78 cm. high. Head missing. Feathers draped over both arms, like wings or cape. Found in inner room (fig. 120,d). (3) Standing figure, long beaklike nose. Found at northeast corner of gallery. Stones bearing hieroglyphic inscriptions (fig. 121).

EXCAVATOR

E. H. Thompson in 1893 or 1896.

REFERENCES

Gann, 1924, facing pp. 214 and 216; Holmes, 1895, pp. 121-22; Maudslay, 1889-1902, text pp. 23-24; Morley, 1925b; Palacios, 1935, p. 77; Seler, 1909; E. H. Thompson, 1938; J. E. S. Thompson, 1937, p. 185; Totten, 1926, pl. XXXVIII; Willard, 1926, pp. 236-60; 1933, pp. 295-96.

TURTLE FIGURE

Location: 200 m. west of Str. 3 C1 (High Priest's Grave). Attached to limestone ledge.

Size: Carapace 42 by 45 cm. Neck and head project 17 cm. beyond carapace. Height of relief 20 cm.

STRUCTURE 3C2

PLATFORM

Condition: Much destroyed by excavation.

Size: Approx. 70 cm. high, 6-6.50 m. square.

Facing: None seen.

Stairways: None seen.

Top: Had been paved with carefully faced and squared flagstones. Some in position.

EXCAVATOR

E. H. Thompson in 1899.

REFERENCE

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 24.

STRUCTURE 3C3

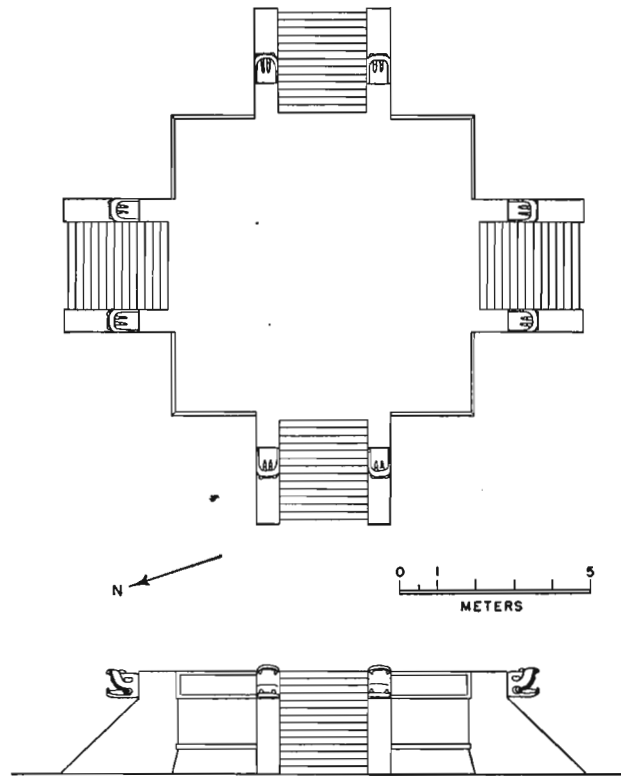


FIG. 25—STRUCTURE 3C3, PLAN AND ELEVATION

PLATFORM

Condition: In poor state of repair. Has been partially excavated.

Size: Approx. 8 m. square by 2.70 m. high.

Facing: Basal batter rises 65 cm. Above this a plain band, followed by vertical zone ornamented in low-relief sculpture.

Stairways: One on each side, averaging 2.30 m. wide. Balustrades 60 cm. wide, plain. Two serpent heads, now at base of north stairway, were presumably at

top of balustrades. Probably similar serpents for other balustrades.

Top: Probably paved with flagstones.

EXCAVATOR

E. H. Thompson in 1899.

REFERENCE

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 24.

STRUCTURE 3C4

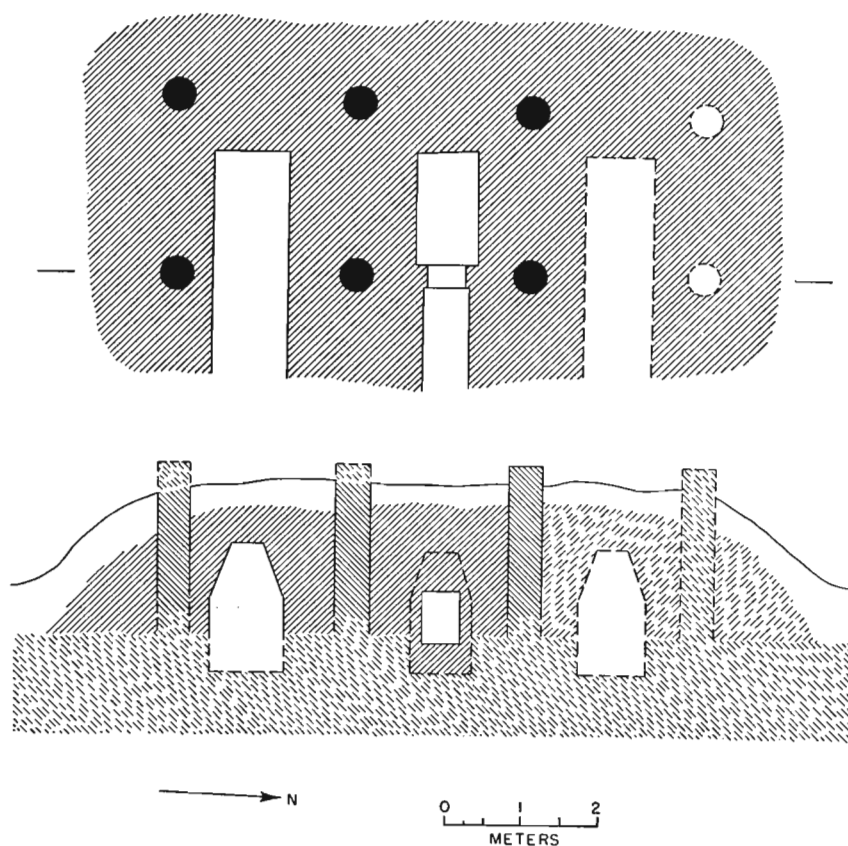


FIG. 26—STRUCTURE 3C4, PLAN AND SECTION

STRUCTURE

Condition: Much destroyed by excavation.

Size: Not less than 2 m. high.

Facing: None seen.

Stairway: None seen.

Within mound:

First construction is perhaps associated with the columns, 45 cm. diam., 1.80-1.90 m. high.

Second construction: Filling-in of space between columns and building of tombs. Thompson (Appendix II, *infra*) mentions three vaulted chambers or tombs. Only two now show.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Two column drums, 44 cm. diam., 58 cm. high.

Decorated with 11-cm.-wide raised band.

Two large stones 44 by 73 by 14 cm. thick. On one, edge has faint sculpture of seated figures.

EXCAVATOR

E. H. Thompson in 1899.

REFERENCES

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 24; E. H. Thompson [1899-1900] (App. II, *infra*).

STRUCTURES 3C5 AND 3C6

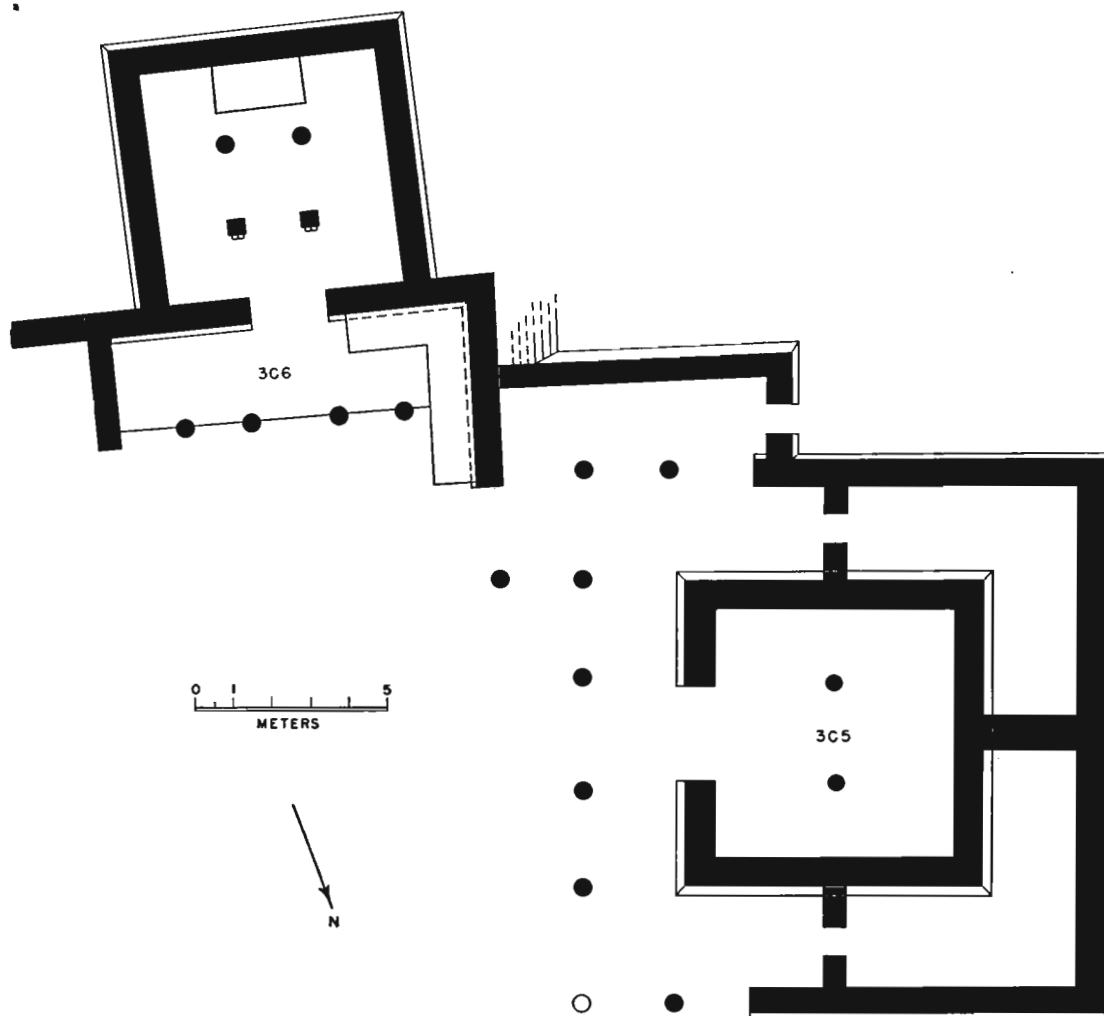


FIG. 27—STRUCTURES 3C5 AND 3C6, PLANS

STRUCTURE 3C5

Temple of the Grinding Stones

BUILDING

General: Plan of the building shows a central chamber with a closed gallery on the west and on most of the north and south. An open gallery across the front or east projects westward to connect with the closed gallery on the north and south.

Condition: In no place do walls rise more than 1 m. high.

Open gallery: A single row of columns definitely

indicated. Columns, 45 cm. diam., represented by single drums; greatest height of drum 56 cm.

Rectangular blocks, 61 by 50 by 25 cm., found in debris may be capitals.

Closed gallery: Exterior face of walls rises 80 cm. with batter. Gallery divided by common partition wall behind central chamber.

Central chamber: Outer face of walls rises 80 cm. with batter, vertical above. Walls 1 m. thick at base;

above batter, 80 cm. thick. Cutting of a doorway through west wall south of center line of chamber commenced but not completed.

Within chamber two columns now indicated only by lower drums, 41 cm. diam., 40 cm. high. Floor of hard-packed white plaster.

REMARKS

Martin advances theory that since no vault stones were found during the excavations, the building had a flat roof composed of wood and mortar. The debris was of an even thickness throughout. The 12-15 cm. immediately above the floor were composed of an even stratum of lime and mortar. Above this, small

stones were very closely packed and mixed with quantities of lime dust.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

On the floor a great abundance of potsherds and a number of complete pots. Four small and two large metates and grinders. Celts 3-17 cm. long of metamorphosed rock. Arrowheads, perforated shells, spindle whorls, and obsidian flakes. One copper arrowhead. In the south gallery two human femurs and an arm bone.

EXCAVATOR

P. S. Martin in 1927.

REFERENCES

Kidder, 1943; Martin, 1927; Strömmsvik, 1931.

STRUCTURE 3C6

Temple of the Interior Atlantean Columns

BUILDING

General: In a poor state of repair. Consists of gallery and chamber. Faces north. Masonry veneer-like. Occasional re-used sculptured stone. Veneer-type vault stones. Floors of gallery and chamber of hard-packed, red-tinted plaster.

Gallery: Across front is single step 15 cm. high. Four columns, 45 cm. diam., only first drum of each found in position.

East wall: No batter, 60 cm. thick. South end rises 1.05 m.

West wall: Inner face rises 65 cm. with batter, then vertically to height of 1.54 m.

South wall: North face has interior batter similar to west wall.

Doorway: 2 m. wide. East jamb now rises 1.66 m., west jamb 1.33 m. Masonry of small blocks.

Bench: Built against west wall and against south wall west of the doorway. 1.02 m. wide at floor. Face rises vertically 50 cm. to a 15-cm. band which overhangs 5 cm. Some red paint on plaster of bench facing, in which two re-used sculptured stones are seen.

Chamber: Outer facing rises 75 cm. with batter to a 15-cm. triangular molding. Above molding, facing rises vertically; here wall 70 cm. thick.

Altar: Built against back wall. Approx. 2.35 m. long, 1.25 m. wide. Base formed of 9-cm. band. Face of bench rises 60 cm., topped by 15-cm. band. Re-used sculptured stone seen in north face. Sides and top retain considerable red-tinted plaster.

Columns: Four within chamber. The two directly inside doorway carved as Atlantean figures (fig. 122,a). (1) East Atlantean column: Found intact when structure was excavated by Martin. Column, 40 by 44 cm., rises 1.70 m. Formed of three blocks;

middle one, 21 cm. high, is unsculptured. The dress is a long garment tied in knot over left shoulder; right shoulder bare. Garment extends approx. to knees. Sandals worn. Toes of separate stone which projects 14 cm. in front of line of the column.

(2) West Atlantean column: This figure differs from the other only in minor details of dress. Two blocks recovered (only lower one found *in situ* by Martin); have total height of 1.60 m. Thus a plain stone may have been introduced as in east column to attain height of plain round columns in second row. An inconsistency on both columns in depicting the hands is that the thumbs are directed upwards, although the hands are held against either side of the head with the fingers extending backwards. (3) Two plain columns: 47 cm. diam. One to east found *in situ*, made up of 5 drums, rises 1.70 m. Only two drums of west column found.

ADDITIONS

On west side of gallery were 7 or 8 steps, perhaps remains of a flight of stairs leading from ground level to roof of structure.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

Rotten fragments of lintel of sapote reported found within chamber in fill near doorway.

Various potsherds, two almost complete pots, and a few arrowheads recovered.

EXCAVATORS

Partially excavated by E. H. Thompson prior to 1912. P. S. Martin completed excavation and stabilized structure in 1927.

REFERENCES

Kidder, 1943; Martin, 1927; Palacios, 1935, p. 76; Seler, 1909.

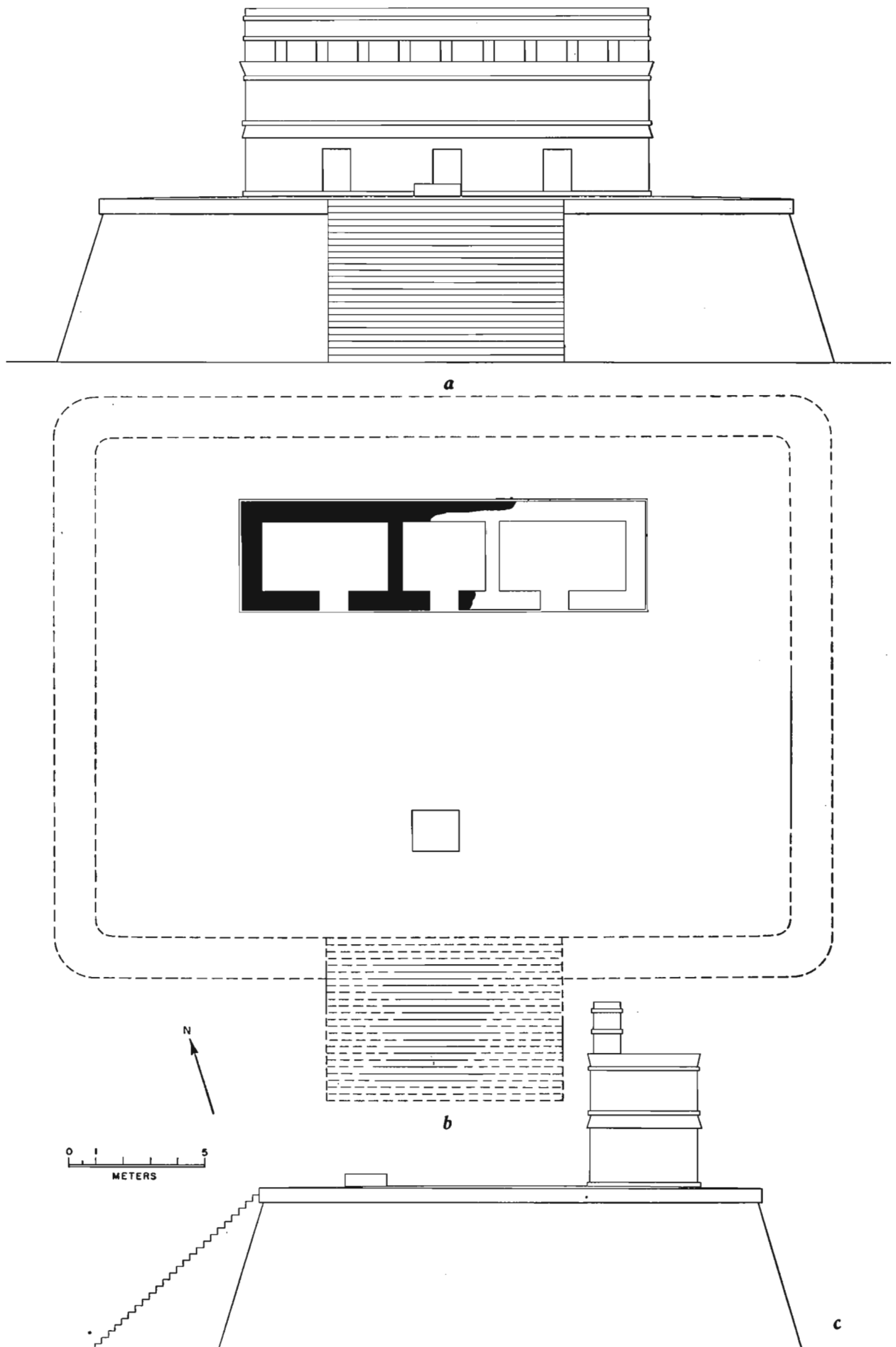


FIG. 28—STRUCTURE 3C7, PLAN AND ELEVATIONS
a: South elevation. *b*: Plan. *c*: East elevation.

STRUCTURE 3C7

House of the Deer

PLATFORM

Condition: In places, stands in fair condition.

Size: Approx. 6 m. high.

Facing: Rises with batter of 67 degrees. Facing stones poorly dressed, large blocks, long tenons. Had been heavily plastered. Top of battered zone finished with vertical cornice 50 cm. wide, overhanging 17 cm. Quoins rounded.

Stairway: 8.60 m. wide, portions of 18 steps noted.

Altar: Between head of stairway and building, 1.57 m. by 1.70 m. by 20 cm. high. Outlined by wall stones and molding stones. Fill of disintegrated mortar and unworked stone.

BUILDING

Condition: Eastern half almost completely collapsed.

Façade: Building rests on plinth, 17 cm. high, projecting 7.5 cm. South façade has three doorways. Stone lintels, middle one broken. East doorway collapsed. The lower and upper zones of façade plain and separated by two-member molding (apron and band). Cornice formed of band and 48-cm. overhanging beveled member. Weep holes suggested at lower edge of cornice stone.

Flying façade: In form of vertical wall rising in two zones separated by a band and finished with band

and vertical cornice. First zone has rectangular openings (probably 9) occurring at regular intervals.

Chambers: Three chambers, each entered by single doorway. Only west chamber intact. Partition walls abut side walls and vault.

West room. A single *ventilator* in each the west and north wall. Tops of ventilators average 28 cm. below spring line. Ventilators average 26 cm. high, 17 cm. wide.

Vault has offset (2.5–7.6 cm.) at spring line. Offset is 53 cm. above soffit of doorway lintel. Vertical distance from spring line to capstones is 2.23 m. Vault stones vary in size, not veneer type, exposed face worked with some care. Vault built as distinct unit of construction (fig. 122,b). Single vault beam noted. On final course of vault stones rests a vertical band projecting 5–7.6 cm. Span of capstones 25 cm.

REMARKS

Bernaldino Tun of Piste said that when he was a boy he saw portions of a painting of a deer on back wall of west chamber. If this is true, it may account for the name of the structure.

REFERENCES

Holmes, 1895, p. 121; Maudslay, 1889–1902, text p. 23; Roys, 1934; Stephens, 1843, 2: 301.

STRUCTURE 3C8

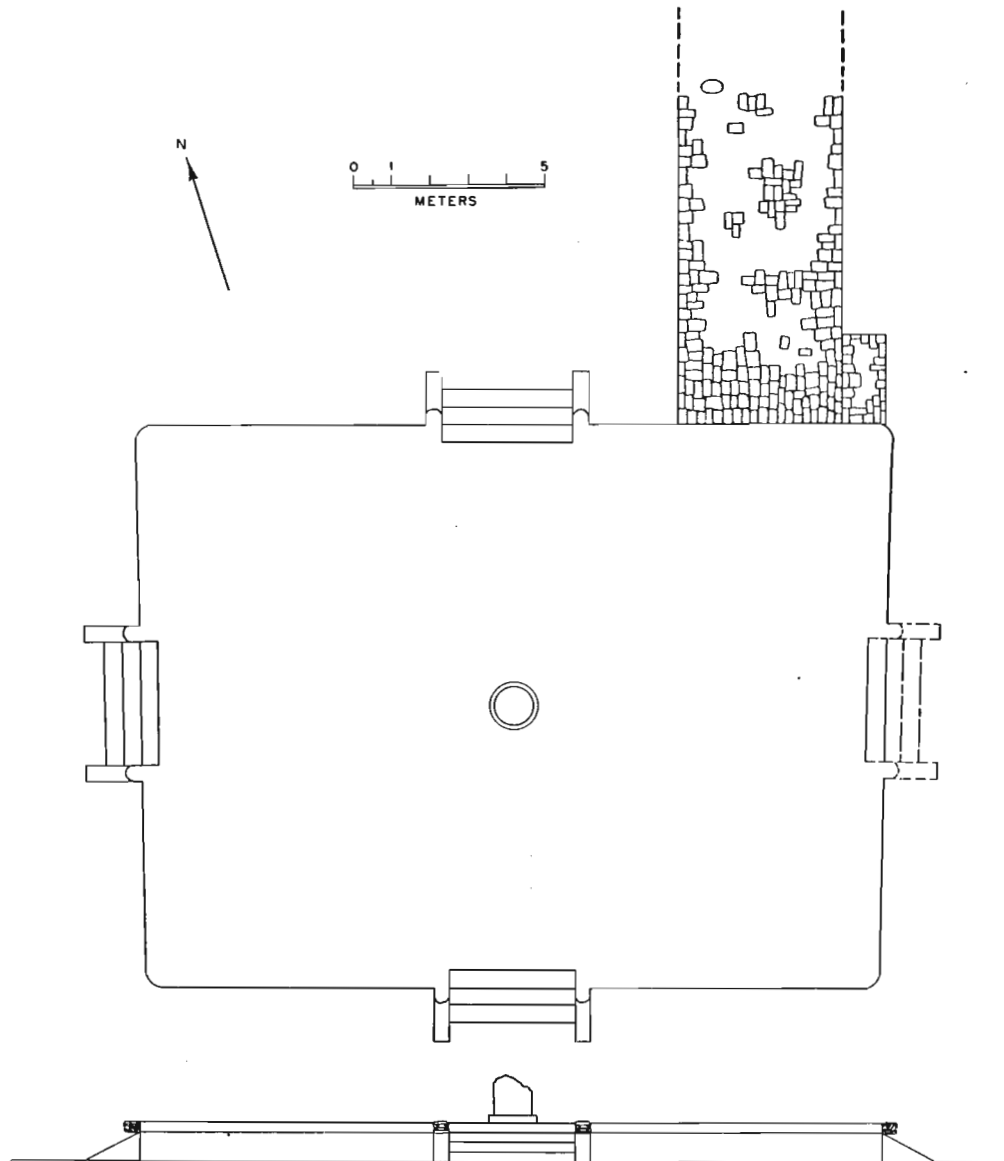


FIG. 29—STRUCTURE 3C8, PLAN AND ELEVATION

PLATFORM

Condition: In poor state of repair.

Size: Approx. 15 by 19 by 1 m. high.

Facing: Very little now exposed; the portion remaining in position seems to rise vertically. On north side, top of facing finished with a 23-cm. serpent band which terminates with serpent head projecting over balustrade.

Stairways: One on each side, averaging 3.30 m. wide.

Balustrades 40 cm. wide, plain.

Additions: In approximate center of platform rises a circular area, 1.25 m. diam., 18 cm. high. The facing which rises vertically is of stones whose faces are worked with a slight curve.

The raised area supports a cylindrical stone, 1.02 m. diam., 1 m. high (fig. 122,d), much weathered, shows no carving.

Worked stones on platform include: (1) Segment of circular stone 22 cm. thick. Curved surface is sculptured (fig. 122,f). (2) Stone ring, 51 cm. diam., 19 cm. thick. Diam. of hole 21 cm. Tenon broken off. Roughly worked. On curved surface near either edge is a 5-cm. band, 1 cm. high (fig. 122,e). (3) Stone incensario, much weathered.

On north side of the platform and near the northeast

corner is a stone-paved way, 4.50 m. wide, extending northward, perhaps originally to the House of the Deer (Str. 3C7). A stone, 53 cm. diam. and rising 1 m., is set upright in the paved way, 8.60 m. north of the platform (fig. 122,c).

REFERENCE

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 23.

STRUCTURE 3C9

The Red House

PLATFORM

Condition: In fair state of preservation.

Height: Varies; averages 7 m.

Facing: Rises with batter of 81 degrees. Facing stones poorly dressed; vary in size from 8 by 25 cm. to 25 by 60 cm. Tenons as much as 60 cm. long. Chinking. Quoins rounded. Top finished with plain rectangular cornice 40 cm. wide, overhanging 20 cm. These stones better faced than those of platform proper.

Stairway: 9.65 m. wide. Risers and treads average 23 cm. and 22 cm., respectively. Risers generally a single stone in height, well cut and faced. Sometimes a bed of small stones and mortar several centimeters thick beneath stone.

No balustrade. End blocks of each step large and faced on exposed side. Plaster noted on steps and side facing walls. Much debris at base of stairway.

BUILDING

Condition: Very good.

Podium: 77 cm. high. Medial zone, 30 cm. high, ornamented in continuous pattern formed of individual stones bearing X-shaped sculpture.

Building façade: Rises from plinth 12 cm. high formed of single course.

Lower zone rises vertically 2.46 m. Upper limits defined by plain molding made up of apron member and band. Apron formed of one and two courses. The lower course has long tenons which sometimes pierce the wall. *Three doorways* in west façade. Lower jamb stones set vertically; above this, stones are placed horizontally. Lintels of stone. North lintel broken. *Ventilators*, one on either side of central doorway. Apron molding forms the lintels of the ventilators. *Cordholders*, four on west façade. Tongue is cut at the side or end of the stone.

Masonry, of well faced stones. In general, coursed. Especially good on east façade. Plaster cap on wall extends through wall directly beneath molding. Upper zone rises 1.25 m. In places slopes inward 3 cm. from the vertical. Finished with band and beveled member. South façade shows a stone ring tenoned in band. *Water spout*, simple, rests on band member. It is in line with the roof comb. Occasional *weep hole* appears at base of cornice stone, sometimes as a semicircle worked in two contiguous stones, sometimes as quarter-circle worked only in edge and base of one stone.

Roof. Considerable amount of roof intact but covered by debris from roof structures. Roof apparently constructed of successive layers of stone and mortar. From plaster marks on roof comb there was from 16 to 30 cm. pitch from roof comb to edge of roof.

Flying façade: Rises above west façade of building. Vertical wall type. Small rectangular openings in lower zone. West façade has three mosaic masks. Upper margin fallen.

Roof comb: Vertical wall type (fig. 31). Pierced with large rectangular openings at two levels. Upper margins fallen. Few fragments of roof ornaments of the type used at the Caracol were found on the roof, between the flying façade and the roof comb.

Interior of building:

Outer chamber: *Floor.* Slopes upward from front to back. Seems to be a thin coat of white over red. A white-surfaced floor appears 4 cm. below the red. *West wall.* Masonry of carefully dressed stones. Plaster cap through walls at level of top of lintels. *Ventilators*, one on either side of central doorway. *Cordholders*, four, arrangement similar to those on exterior. *Wall beams*, eight, arranged in pairs. Base of beam hole 23 cm. below spring line. *East wall.* Abuts north and south walls. At base of east wall

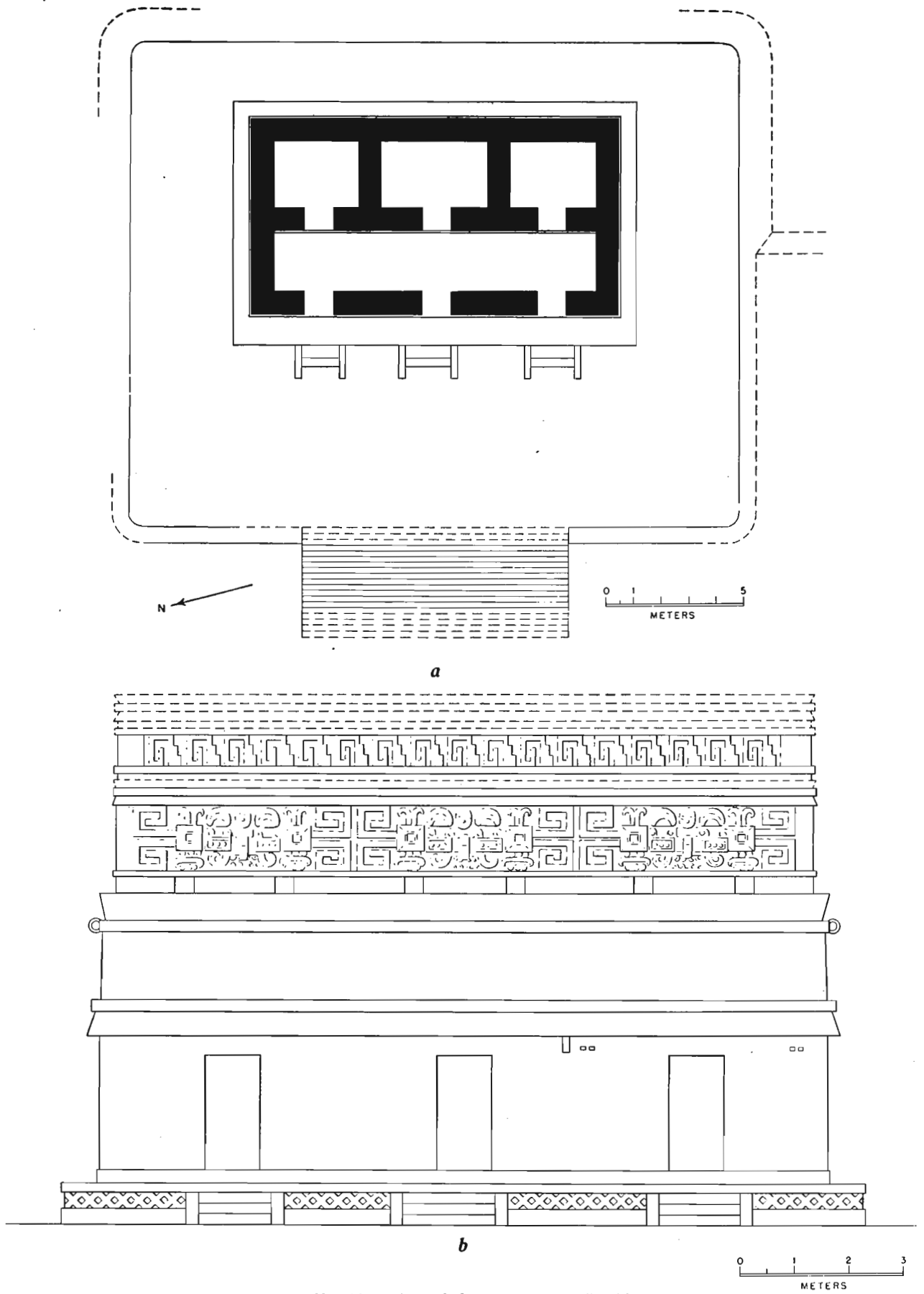


FIG. 30—STRUCTURE 3C9, PLAN AND ELEVATION
a: Plan. *b*: West elevation of building (see fig. 123).

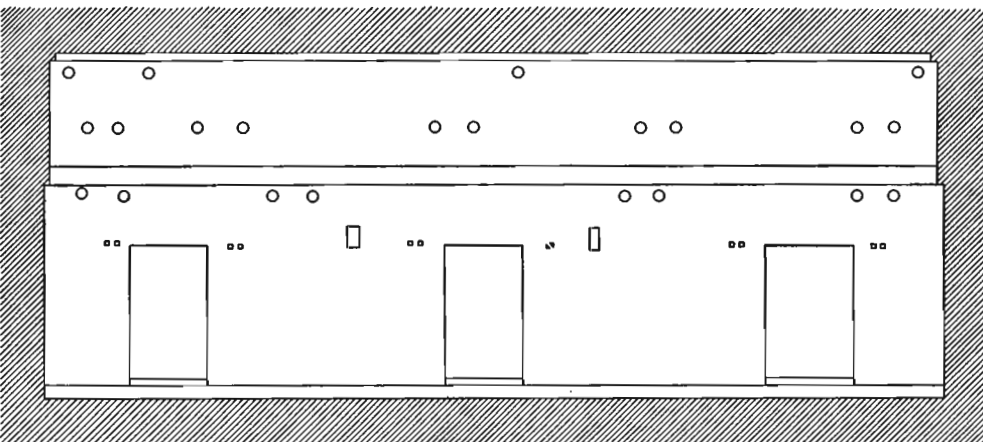
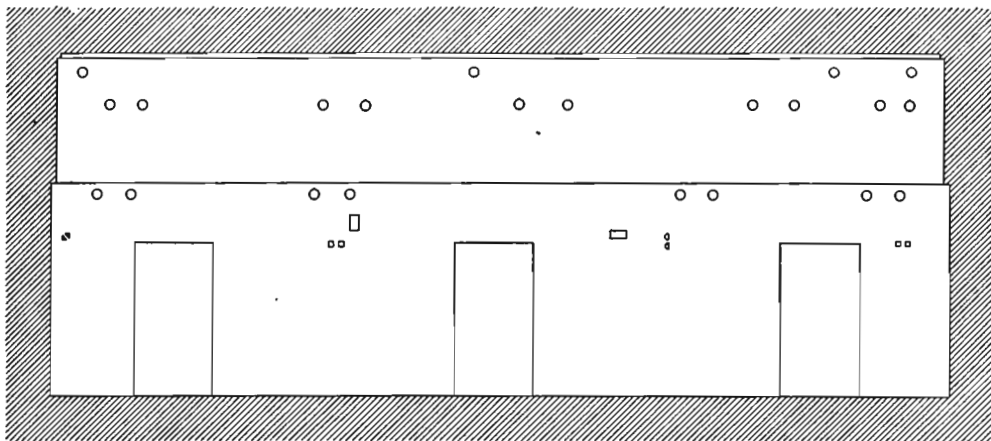
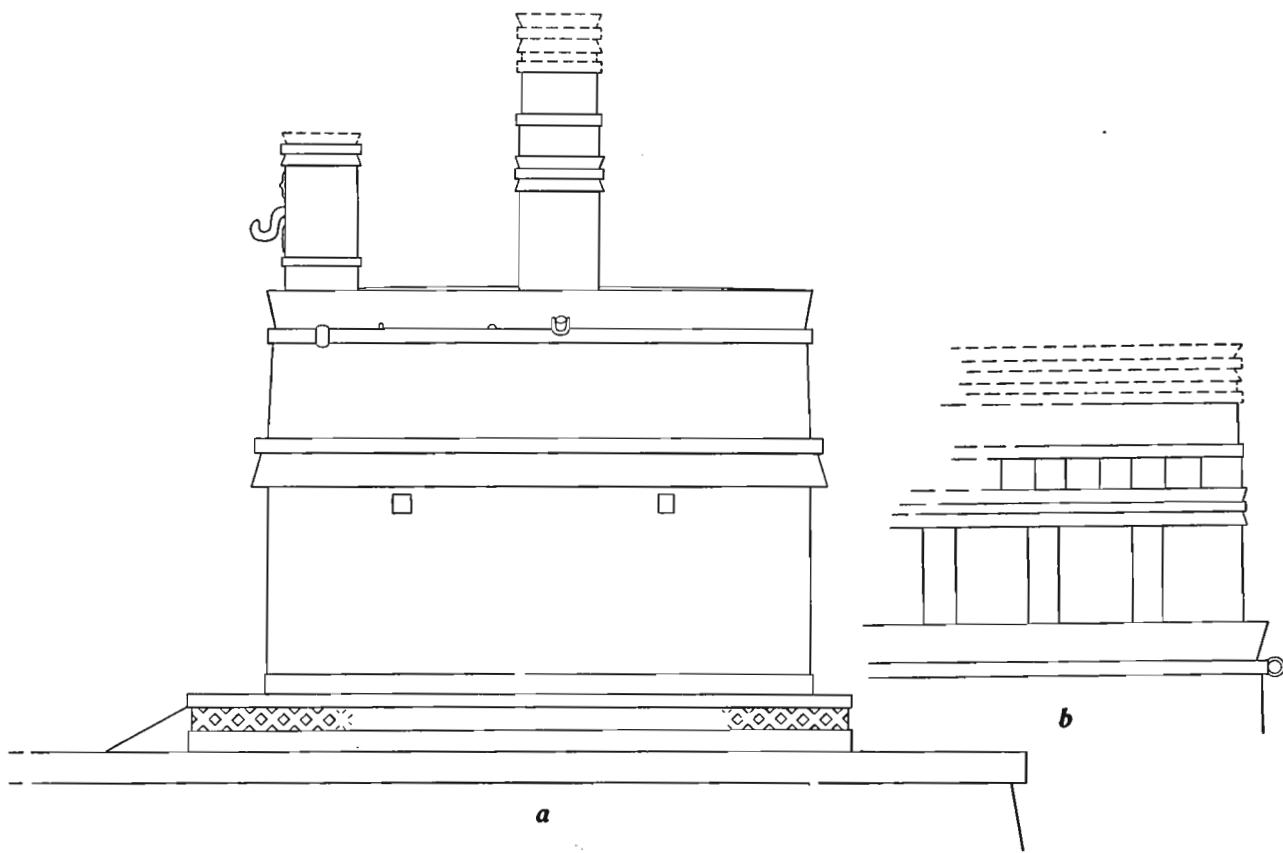


FIG. 31—
STRUCTURE 3C9,
ELEVATIONS

a: South elevation. *b*:
Detail of roof comb—
south end, west face.
c: Outer room, west
elevation. *d*: Outer
room, east elevation.



d

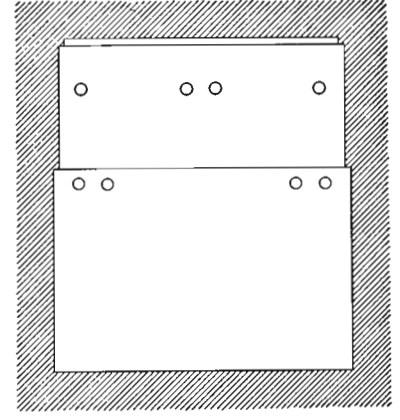
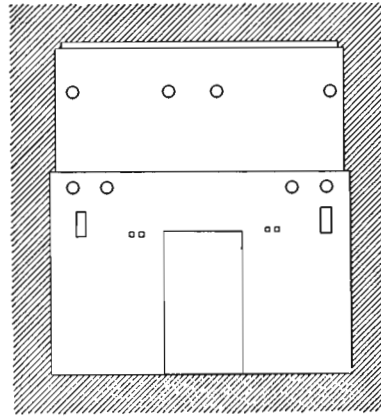
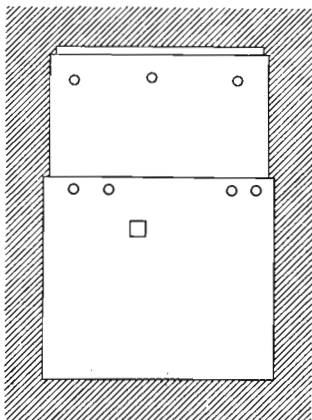
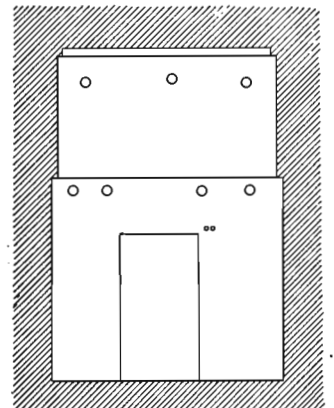
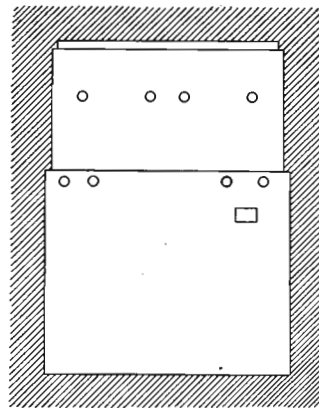
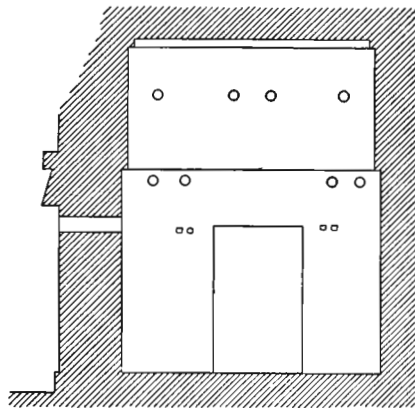
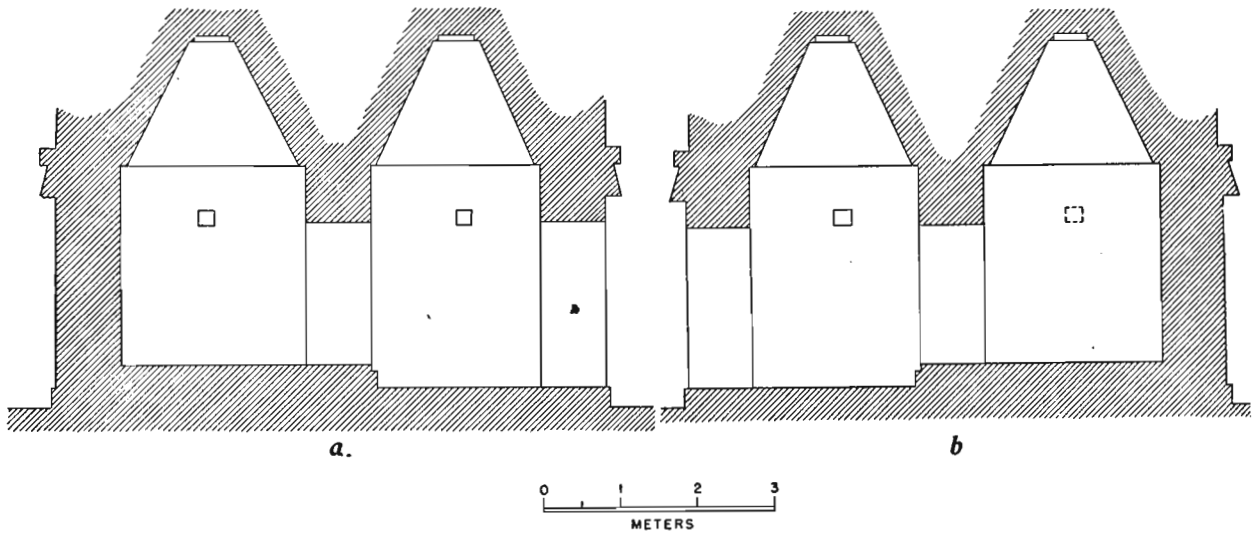


FIG. 32—STRUCTURE 3C9, SECTIONS AND ELEVATIONS

a: East-west section through south and outer rooms, looking south. *b*: East-west section through north and outer rooms, looking north. *c*: Section and west elevation of south inner room. *d*: South inner room, east elevation. *e*: North inner room, west elevation. *f*: North inner room, east elevation. *g*: Central room, west elevation. *h*: Central room, east elevation.

is a projecting molding extending length of room. It is 15-20 cm. high; projects 8 cm. *Doorways*, three, lintels of stone. Lintels of north and medial chamber broken. Soffit 78 cm. below spring line. Sill 12 cm. above projecting molding. Beam holes correspond to those in west wall. Plaster on walls and traces of *band painting*. From basal molding to height of 73 cm. wall is painted red. Above this an 18-cm. band of blue, followed by red. Same pigment sequence noted on north and south walls. *North and south walls* have a single ventilator in each. *Vault*. Offset at spring line 6-10 cm. and 78 cm. above soffit of doorway lintels. Vertical height of vault is 1.72 m. Vault stones apparently not veneer type. Face averages 20 by 30 cm. Spring course uniformly well faced and larger, averaging 27 by 30 cm. In the east vault soffit this course carries sculptured *glyph band*. On final course of vault rests a 10-cm. band, projecting 7-10 cm. Span of capstones 44 cm. Vault beams at two levels.

Inner chambers: Masonry much the same as long outer chamber. *Ventilators*, each end chamber has a venti-

lator in its respective north and south exterior wall. Each end chamber has a single ventilator in east wall. Medial chamber has two ventilators in east wall, these now blocked from inside. *Cordholders*, one on either side of each doorway except in north room where none seen on south side of doorway. *Wall beams*, each chamber has two pairs. *Vault* construction similar to outer chamber. Spring line 77 cm. above soffit of doorway lintel. Vault beams, four in each room. *Painted capstone* in each chamber. Design practically obliterated.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

Two circular stones at base of stairway. First 72 cm. diam., 83 cm. high; second 48 cm. diam., 50 cm. high.

REFERENCES

Holmes, 1895, p. 120; Marquina, 1928; Maudslay, 1889-1902; Morley, 1925b; Reygadas Verez, 1928; Seler, 1909; Stephens, 1843, 2: 300; Totten, 1926; Willard, 1933, p. 296.

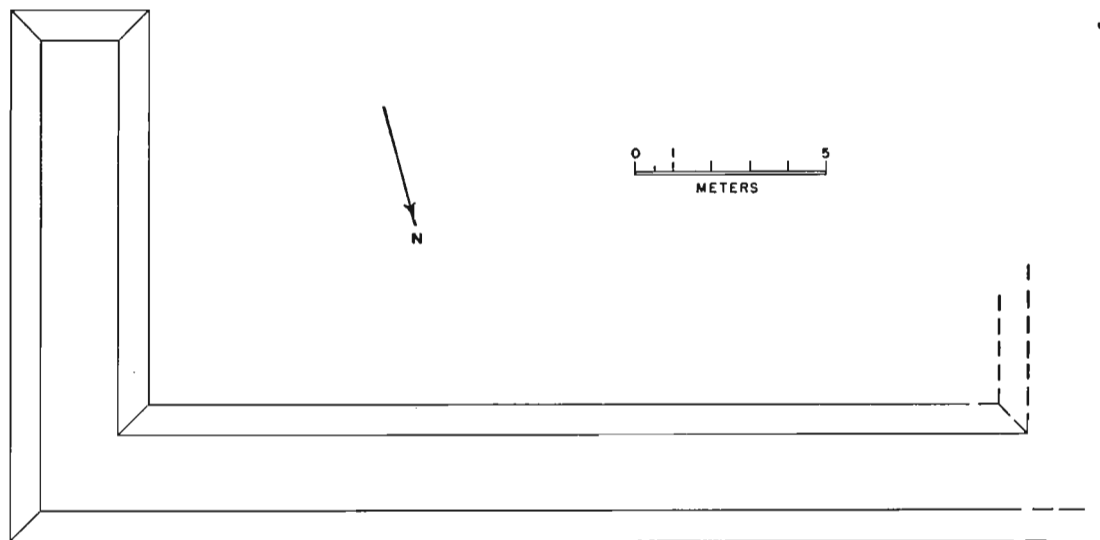
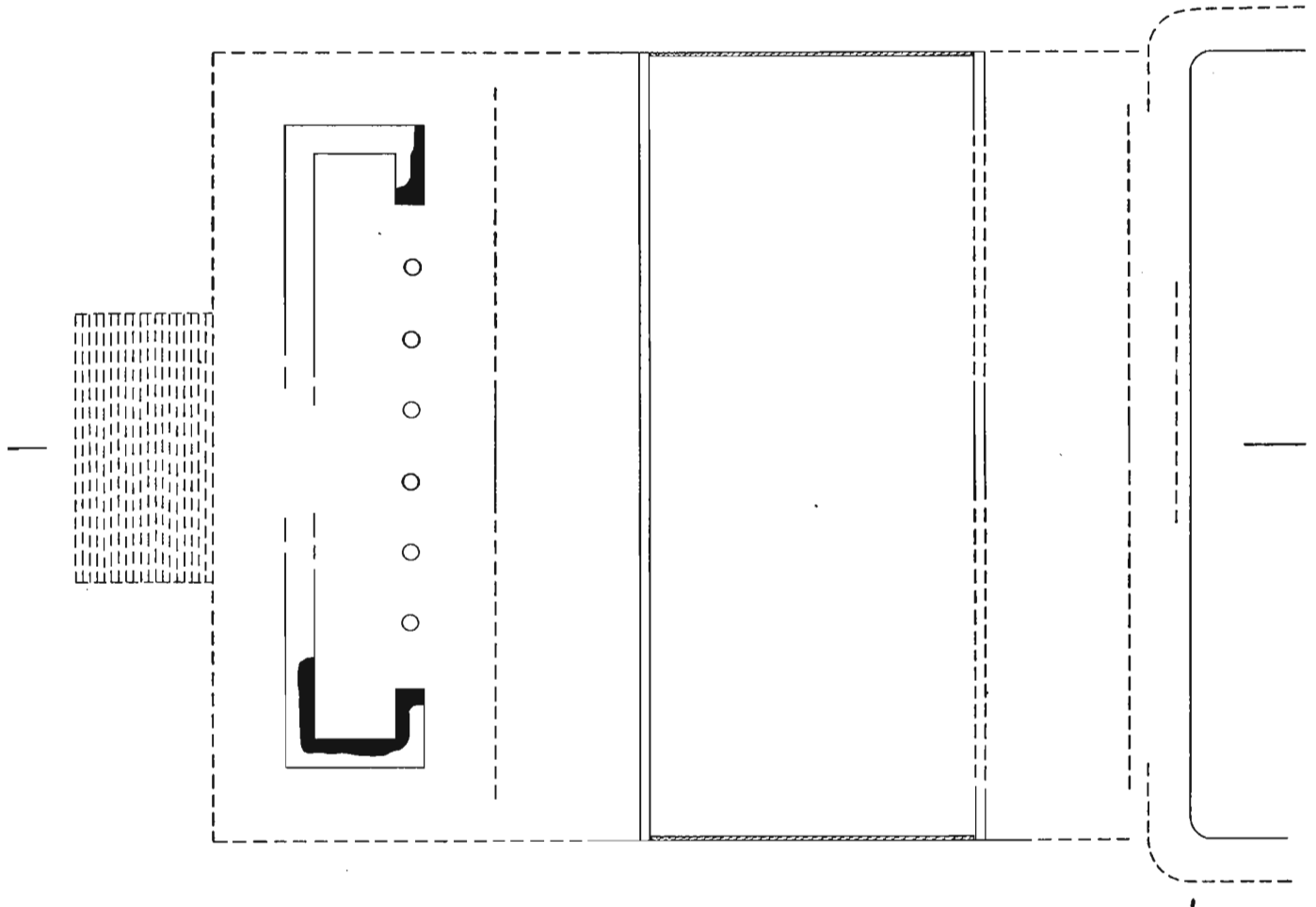
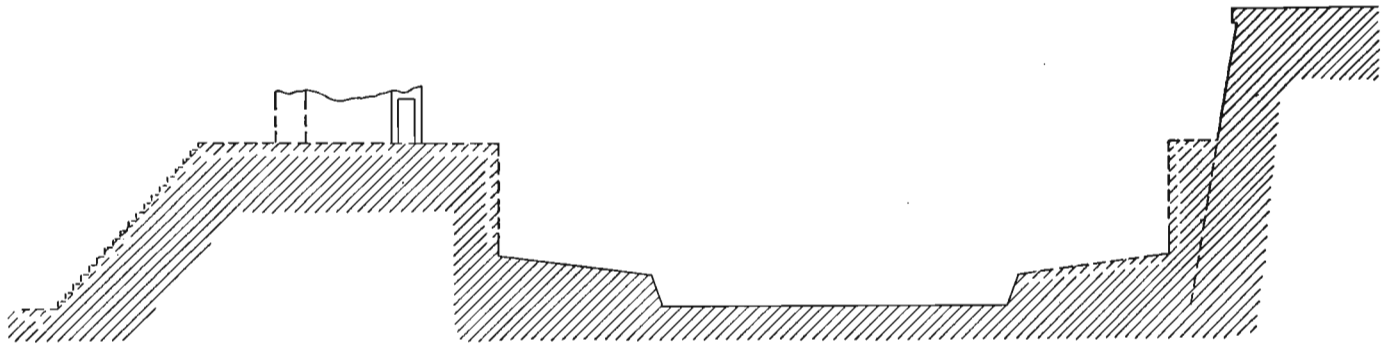


FIG. 33—STRUCTURE 3C10, PLAN AND SECTION

STRUCTURE 3C10

Red House Ball Court

CENTRAL FIELD

Condition: Floor crumbled and destroyed.

Size: 9 by 21 m.

Markers: Interfield line defined by 10-cm. stone band sculptured with intertwined serpents. Band level with floor of central field.

END FIELDS

North: Closed, approx. 13 by 24 m. Boundaries delimited by debris of probable wall, now rising not more than 1.50 m.

South: Open.

RANGES

Condition: In poor state of preservation. The west range represented only by bench and playing wall, latter built against the platform of the Red House (Str. 3C9). North, east, and south facing of east range apparently rose vertically as indicated by corner stones *in situ* (fig. 124*a*).

Bench: Face rises 81 cm. with batter. Corners are monolithic and faced on two sides and top. Upper course of bench facing carefully worked on face and top. Sculptured panels at either end (2.10 m. long)

and at center (2.14 m. long) (fig. 124*b,c*). End of bench vertical. Top of bench sloping, 4 m. wide. Core of bench of large unworked stones without mortar. Above this are small stones topped with 10 cm. of very hard plaster with small stones. Final surface of plaster.

Playing wall: In poor repair. Face rose vertically 3 m. from a single row of rough foundation stones embedded in bench.

In center of east playing wall is remnant of sculptured panel, of which 25 stones were recovered. A plain course, 35 cm. high, is beneath panel, which is approx. 1 m. high, 1.65 m. long. Human figures shown facing each other.

Superstructure: On east range are remains of a single chamber or gallery, 18 m. long, 3.85 m. wide. Multiple entrance, six columns, 45 cm. diam.

Stairway: Traces of stairway on east side of east range.

EXCAVATOR

Test trenches made by K. Ruppert in 1931.

REFERENCE

Morley, 1931.

STRUCTURE 3C11
Maudslay's No. 6

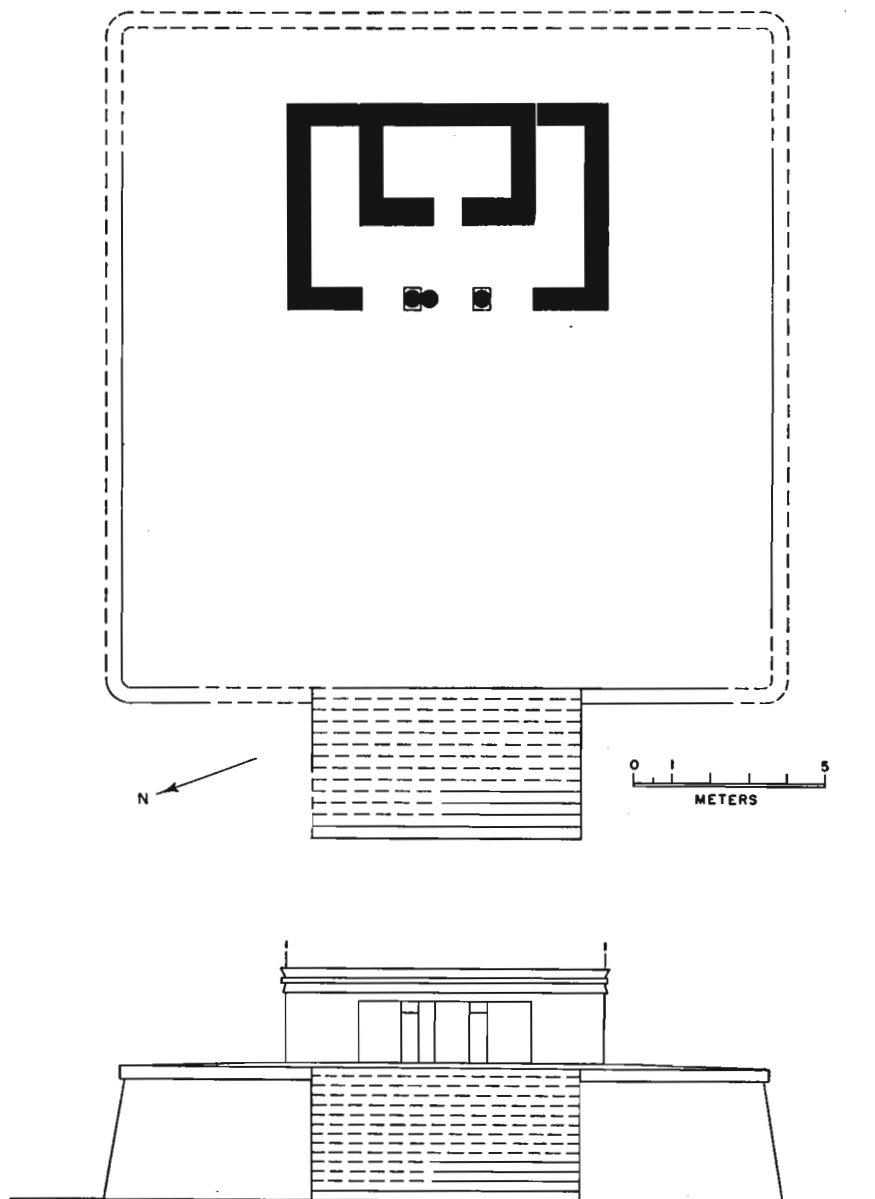


FIG. 34—STRUCTURE 3C11, PLAN AND WEST ELEVATION

PLATFORM

Condition: In places, considerable facing exposed.

Size: 3 m. high.

Facing: Rises with batter of 80 degrees. Finished with plain 35-cm. cornice, overhanging 12 cm. Masonry similar to that of Red House platform. Stones not carefully dressed, varying in size, tenons usually long (fig. 125,a). Chinking. Quoins rounded.

Stairway: 7 m. wide. Risers measure 25 cm. Stones carefully worked. No balustrade.

BUILDING

Condition: Very much in ruin. A small section of west vault soffit of outer room in position.

Basal structure: May possibly have a low plinth but none found at sill of doorway.

Façade: Rises vertically. Very little standing or exposed. Three-member molding defines upper limits of lower zone. Upper zone has only one stone in position (fig. 125,*b*). Masonry of façade is of large stones, 25 by 45 cm., carefully dressed. Some chinking.

Triple entrance, two columns, 45 cm. diam. Capitals 45 by 52 by 36 cm. Doorway, from floor to soffit of lintel, 1.67 m. high. Lintels of stone. Lintel over central doorway 1.77 m. long over-all, 60 cm. wide, 22 cm. thick. Two cordholders drilled diagonally from west face to soffit, approx. 25 cm. inward from each capital. Lintel cracked near north end. In ancient times an additional column, made up of four drums without capital, placed under crack. Stone chinking with mortar between original column and late one. Lintel over north opening broken, probably since site was abandoned.

Chambers: Plan shows an outer, U-shaped chamber, surrounding on three sides an inner or shrine room.

Outer chamber: Masonry faced, veneer-like. A re-used sculptured stone noted north of and at height of lintel (fig. 125,*c*). A row of 10-cm. band stones in west wall directly below spring line. In north wall a row of band stones projects 7 cm. Spring line 41 cm. above soffit of lintel.

Vault stones veneer type. Vault stones in position on both west and north walls indicate that the vault turned the corner.

Shrine room: Doorway 74 cm. wide. Stone lintel in position, broken. Soffit is 12 cm. above that of the lintels of the exterior doorways.

ADDITIONS

On south side a low mound abuts the platform. Sabe from Caracol lower platform stairway extends to this mound.

REFERENCES

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 22; Ruppert, 1935, p. 71.

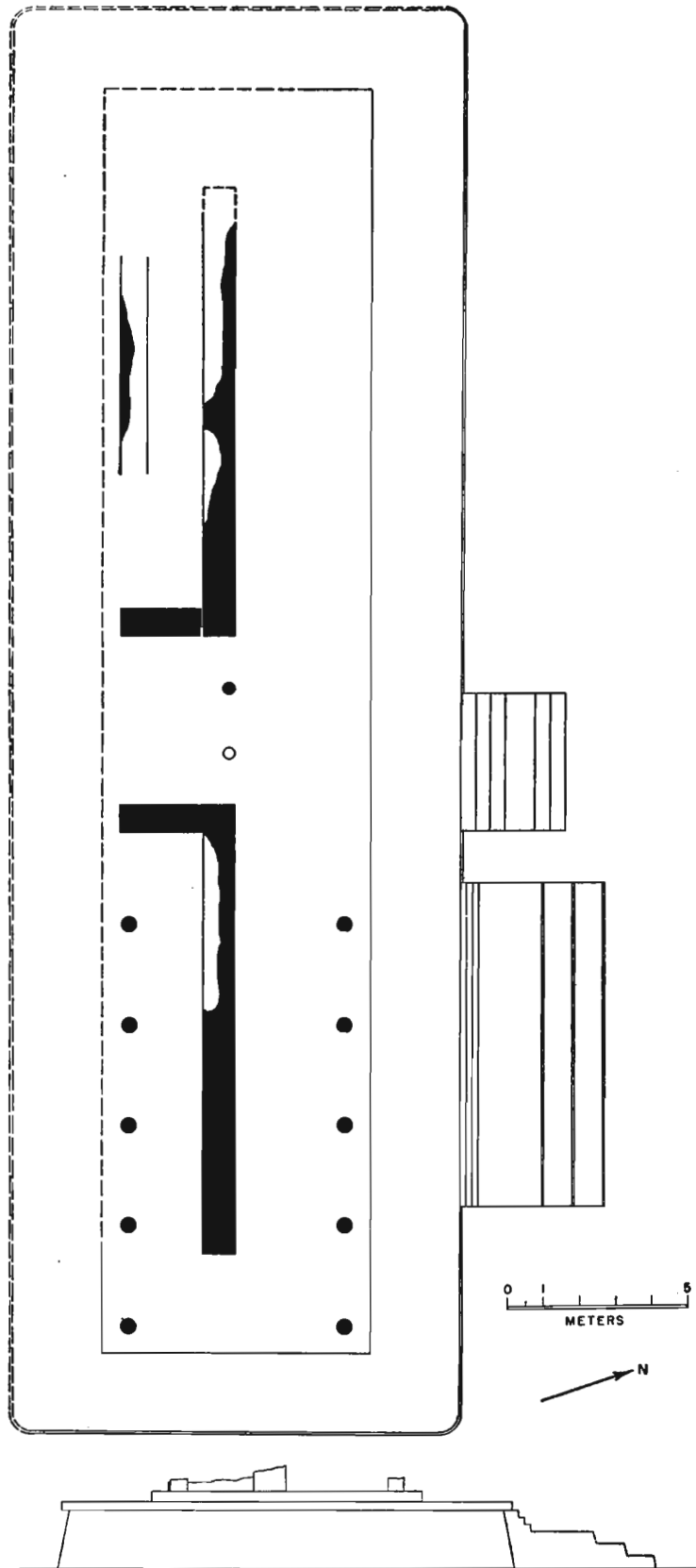


FIG. 35—STRUCTURE 3C12, PLAN AND EAST ELEVATION

STRUCTURE 3C12

PLATFORM

Condition: On south and southwest entirely collapsed.

Size: Approx. 2 m. high.

Facing: Rises with batter to a 28-cm. cornice which overhangs 24 cm. Facing similar to that of Strs. 3C9 and 3C7. Quoins rounded.

Stairways: Two on the north side. No balustrades.

East stairway 9 m. wide. Lower three risers have batter. Stones large.

West stairway 3.80 m. wide. Risers vertical. Stones smaller than in east stairway.

BUILDING

Condition: Very little standing. East half better preserved.

Basal structure: A step, approx. 30 cm. high.

Interior: East half shows a medial wall with columns to either side. Columns 46 cm. diam., plain. West half shows the medial wall but no columns.

STRUCTURE 3C13

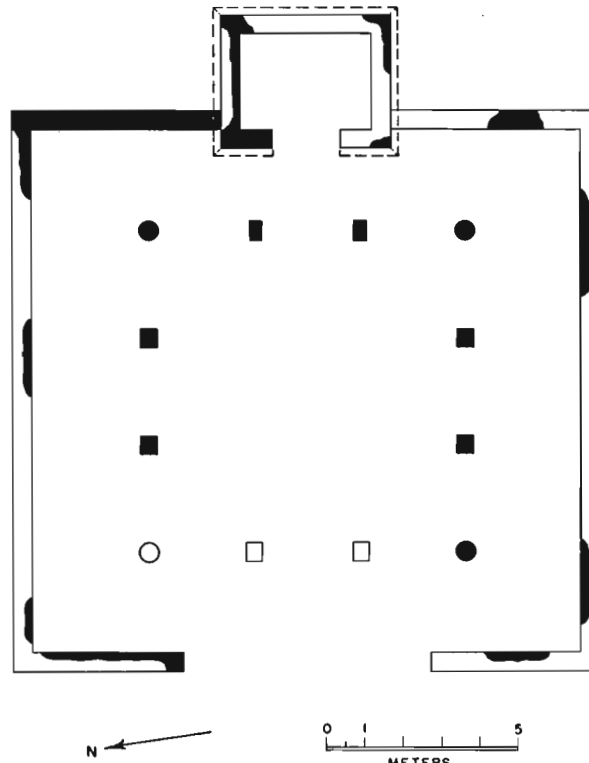


FIG. 36—STRUCTURE 3C13, PLAN

PLATFORM

Not indicated.

rectangular, 42 by 50 cm., columns. Area, 3 m. square, in center of patio is 50 cm. higher than surrounding sections.

GALLERY

Condition: No trace of a gallery. Building may have been under construction.

SHRINE ROOM

Condition: Much fallen.

Size: Inside, 2 by 3.40 m.

PATIO

Condition: Traces of walls only.

Size: 13.70 by 14.20 m.

Façades: No basal batter. Now stands not more than 1 m. high at northeast corner.

Interior: Unusual use of round, 48–50 cm. diam., and

Façades: Basal batter, in some places topped by a 19-cm. beveled molding in position. No façade stands above the molding. The batter seen on all four sides of shrine room. East wall of patio abuts north and south walls of shrine room.

Interior: Veneer-type vault stones in surface debris.

STRUCTURE 3C14

PLATFORM

Not indicated.

BUILDING

No definite plan. Only an occasional wall, one course high, was noted. Probably faced east. Directly to south are several column drums.

STRUCTURE 3C15

The Caracol

REFERENCES

Holmes, 1895-1897, pp. 115-20; Maudslay, 1889-1902; Pollock,

1936; Ricketson, 1925a, pp. 265-67; Ruppert, 1935; Seler, 1909; Stephens, 1843, 2: 298.

STRUCTURE 3C15

Caracol South Annex

PORTAL VAULT

Location: At south end of Sacbe No. 5, which passes along east side of the Caracol lower platform.

Condition: Like other structures of the South Annex, it was partly razed.

Structure: East base measures 1.72 by 4.25 m., is 2.18 m. from west base, which is similar and forms east end wall of a colonnade. Floor and adjoining areas to north and south paved with flagstones. Interior walls and some of the veneer-type vault stones show traces of red paint.

Two walls give off from east side of east base. One, extending southeastward, is 38 cm. thick and varies

in height from 94 cm. (formed of three courses of stones) near the portal vault to 58 cm. (formed of two courses) 2 m. to the east. At the north end the second wall, only one course high and much in ruin, extends eastward no more than 80 cm., where it continues northward.

EXCAVATOR

K. Ruppert in 1929.

REFERENCES

Ruppert, 1929, p. 309; 1935, p. 270, also fig. 51 (showing remains of Portal Vault at lower edge, right center) and fig. 349 for plan.

STRUCTURE 3C15

Caracol South Annex

EAST BUILDING

Condition: Largest of the structures of the South Annex. Like the others, it was partially razed and its material removed.

Gallery: 19 m. long. Vault had been supported by two rows of eight columns; at most only two drums for each column remain. East end of gallery abuts west side of Portal Vault and west end abuts the Sweat House.

Lying 3.15 m. south of the columns was a section of molding 16 m. long (fig. 126,a). The stones of the molding were face downward. Some wall stones to the north. Lower member of molding 16 cm., the band 12 cm., the cornice 40 cm.

The plaster floor of the gallery in poor condition. A raised section of floor across the north side and the ends varies from 7 to 15 cm. high; the width is 1.82 m. at the west, 1.70 m. at north, 1.62 m. at east.

Central chamber: Doorway from the gallery gives into this chamber. North wall built against lower platform of the Caracol. South doorway in the west wall is blocked.

Altar built against north wall, 1.90 m. by 1.95 m. by 86 cm. high. A 15-cm. band cornice overhangs 5

cm. The cornice stones show two layers of paint: first light blue, second in stripes of red, yellow, and red. Top of altar red. Sides show some red paint. Some blue paint on south side just below cornice.

Southeast chamber: Exterior east wall of this and the room to the north shows a basal batter rising 96 cm., topped with 20-cm. apron molding. In southeast corner the east wall rises 1.44 m. The south wall for the most part indicated by single course of stones. Single column 50 cm. diam. Three drums.

Altar built against east wall, 1.78 m. by 1.82 m. by 89 cm. high (fig. 126,b). A 15-cm. band cornice overhangs 5 cm. Masonry of altar very crude. In the debris on top of altar were two sculptured jamb stones (fig. 126,c).

West rooms: Only traces of the north end of the west wall. Doorway from the south room gives into the gallery.

EXCAVATOR

K. Ruppert in 1929.

REFERENCES

Ruppert, 1929, p. 309; 1935, p. 270, also fig. 349 for plan.

STRUCTURE 3C15 Caracol South Annex

SWEAT HOUSE

Condition: Like other structures of the South Annex, it has been partially razed and its material removed.

GALLERY

Size: 11 m. long, 2.38 m. wide inside.

Façade: Rises vertically. Five columns 43 cm. diam. (fig. 127,a). Only one rectangular capital found.

To the west of gallery at edge of fallen columns was a section of molding 3 m. long and made up of a 20-cm. apron, 13-cm. band, and a final 30-cm. member which may have been the cornice. The corner stone of this final member was found north of the northernmost column and west of the basal drum.

Floor of the gallery of hard-packed plaster. At the north end between the projecting section of wall and the column is a raised sill of stone and mortar, 10 cm. high, 15 cm. wide. This may have served to deflect water from running into the gallery.

STEAM CHAMBER

Façade: On the north and northeast it rises vertically 2 m. to top of now standing wall. On south rises only two courses; one stone above stone-flagged bench.

Entrance: Single doorway 80 cm. wide. North jamb now rises 84 cm. Top of doorway may have been vaulted.

Floor: Paved with flagstones. Ashes found just east of transverse axis of flagged area. In line with east

wall and with the longitudinal axis of the chamber, the flags were calcined.

Benches: On either side of the chamber is a bench 29 cm. high. Paved with flagstones (fig. 127,b). Considerable ash found on bench next to north wall.

Walls: At north end the wall rises 78 cm. above the bench to a 2-cm. offset. The end wall of the vault now stands 1.14 m. high.

Vault: Rises from a 2-cm. offset. Three courses only are standing. Vault stones veneer type. On the east where the north vault soffit of the Fire Chamber gives off, the lower vault stone, faced on two sides, is still in position.

FIRE CHAMBER

Façade: Section on north rises vertically 1.07 m. On this rests a three-member molding: 17-cm. apron, 11-cm. band, and 17-cm. overhanging beveled member. One course of stones rises vertically 30 cm. above the molding (fig. 127,c). Only two courses of the façade *in situ* on the south.

Interior: Floor. Thick layer of plaster shows in places. At same level as in the Steam Chamber. Wall on north rises 1 m. to spring line. No offset at spring line or end wall.

EXCAVATOR

K. Ruppert in 1929.

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1935, p. 270, also fig. 349 for plan.

STRUCTURE 3C15 Caracol South Annex

BENCH HOUSE

Condition: Apparently like other structures of the South Annex, it was razed and much of the stone removed.

Size: Approx. 10.40 m. long over-all.

Building: Simple colonnade opening to the south.

Façade: lower zone vertical; now rises not over 78 cm.

Interior: Two rows of four columns, 39 cm. diam. Only lower drums of four columns *in situ*. Location of other columns determined by examination of plastered floor. Greatest height of any drum was 45 cm.

Bench: Built against west, north, and east walls, 53 cm. high, 1.67-1.72 m. wide. Face vertical, finished with 14-cm. band.

Roof: Type unknown. No vault stones found. May have been removed or roof may have been of poles and mortar.

Sculptured material: Resting on floor in northwest corner a stone carved with human face, 25 cm. diam., 40.5 cm. high. Ears pierced (fig. 128,a).

On floor south of west end wall a stone worked in shape of truncated cone, 64 cm. long, 23 cm. diam. at large end, 12.7 cm. diam. at small end. Slightly flattened on one side.

On floor at south end of east bench were two sculptured stones such as are used in headbands over masks. They were carved with link and feather designs. At southwest corner a stone Tlaloc head, not over 20 cm. high (fig. 128,b).

EXCAVATOR

K. Ruppert in 1929.

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1935, p. 270, also fig. 349 for plan.

STRUCTURE 3C15

Caracol South Annex

WEST COURT

Location: South of the Bench House and west of the Sweat House.

Size: Averages 7.30 by 9.50 m. Had been larger but late wall built across south end. Present sunken court is outlined by worked stones. Floor is 6 cm. below top of step at the north and 22 cm. below at the south. Floor of court slopes from north to south.

Drain: A circular drain, 80 cm. diam. at top, 56 cm. diam. at bottom, 38 cm. deep, in floor at the south (fig. 128,c). Area around drain for distance of 81

cm. is paved with flagstones. Drain is of carefully cut and worked stones. Floor flagged. One stone had been removed from the floor; this may be the one with the hole that was used in the later construction. At later time the court was decreased in size by a secondary step built from east to west in line with middle of drain. In order to support the step where it crossed the drain, the drain was filled with large stones and roughly surfaced with small ones. One stone, having hole 7.5 cm. diam. in its center, allowed water to run through into the loose fill.

STRUCTURE 3C15

Caracol South Annex

CISTERN

Location: 2.50 m. south of the present south side of the West Court (fig. 128,d).

Construction: 1.52 m. diam., 1.25 m. deep. Walls and floor of nicely cut and carefully worked stones. Floor plastered and tinted red. Walls plastered.

Stairway: 45 cm. wide. Leads down into cistern. Four treads.

Drain with orifice of 9 cm. opens into west side and 30 cm. below top of cistern. Drain opens from a ma-

sonry-lined canal 13 cm. square. Canal was followed 7.92 m. to the northwest where end was destroyed by tree roots. The canal descends 50 cm. in the 7.92 m.

EXCAVATOR

K. Ruppert in 1930.

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1935, fig. 349 for plan.

STRUCTURE 3C16

Temple of the Wall Panels

REFERENCES

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 19; Ruppert, 1927; 1931b.

STRUCTURE 3C17

PLATFORM

Condition: Poor. Much weathered. Stones may have been removed for postconquest buildings.

Size: Approx. 10 m. square, 2 m. high.

Facing: Lower zone rises with batter. Very little facing remains.

Stairways: One on each side. Serpent heads at base of east stairway.

REFERENCE

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text. p. 19.

STRUCTURE 3C18

Now represented only by a mound approx. 3 m. high, on which fragments of faced walls were noted.

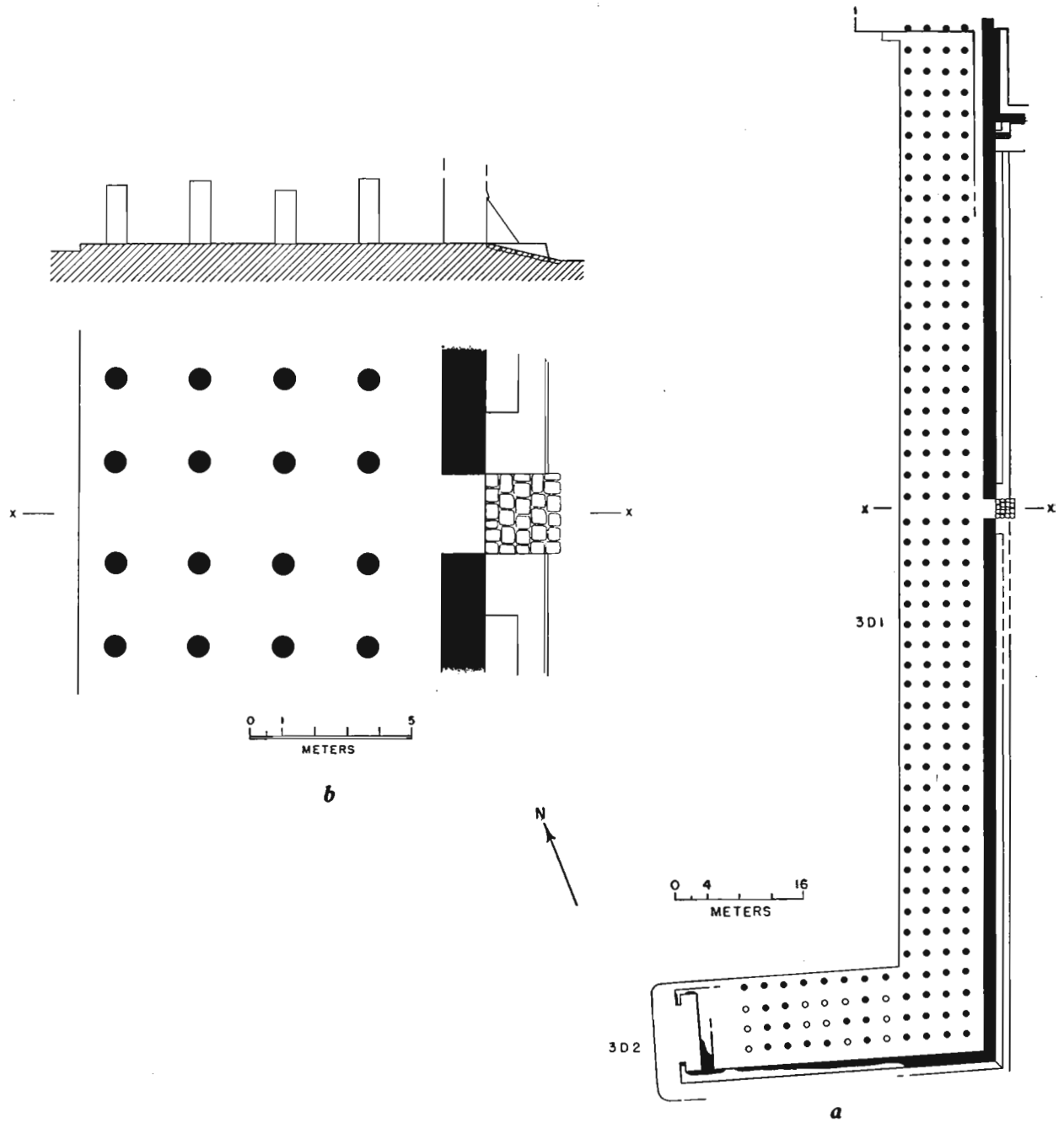


FIG. 37—STRUCTURES 3D1 AND 3D2, PLAN
a: Plan. *b*: Detail plan and section at X-X.

STRUCTURE 3D1

West Colonnade

BASAL STRUCTURE

Condition: Only exposed at north end and at east passage where excavated by Morris.

Size: 15–23 cm. high on west, 50 cm. high on east just north of the passage.

BUILDING

Condition: Mostly fallen except some of the east or back wall.

Size: 129 m. long, 10.90 m. wide at passage. The west projection is 29 m. long, 10.30 m. wide.

Façade: West, formed of columns and superstructure (Morris, Charlot, and Morris, 1931, 1:67).

Interior: Total of 228 columns. In north-south range are 196 columns (four rows of 49), averaging 3.10 m. high, 66 cm. diam. In west extension are 32 columns (four rows of eight), 60 cm. diam. Only the columns in the west extension and southern eight in the four rows of the north-south range have capitals (65 by 60 by 30 cm.).

Vault: Fallen, estimated height 1.60–1.75 m. Veneer-type stones.

Bench: Built against back wall, 62 cm. high, 1.10 m. wide, finished with 15-cm. band. Inclined element at back. Top of bench of hard-packed lime plaster.

East passage: Located 59 m. south of junction of West Colonnade with Northwest Colonnade (fig. 129,a), 2.50 m. wide. Top vaulted. Floor of plaster to east side of wall, then flagstones which gradually slope downward as a ramp 1.30 m. long to the level of the plaza floor.

Western extension: At west end there are traces of a portico opening to the west and possibility of a second story chamber (see Str. 3D2).

EXCAVATOR

E. H. Morris in 1924 and 1927.

REFERENCES

Morris, 1924, p. 211; Morris, Charlot, and Morris, 1931, 1: 67.

STRUCTURE 3D2

BASAL STRUCTURE

Exposed at southwest corner. Rounded corner, 45 cm. high. On west and south approx. 3 m. wide.

BUILDING

Condition: So completely covered with debris that plan is not understood. The structure is at terminus of west projection of south end of the West Colonnade.

Façade: At west end is vaulted chamber at right angles to the colonnade. Debris at entrance suggests a stairway to upper level.

Chambers: Lower: 9.40 m. long, 2.70 m. wide. Walls at either end of the west façade turn inward 1.25 m. On top of mound is section of wall 56 cm. wide, 66 cm. high (two courses), 3.30 m. long. Base of wall seems to be about 1.70 m. above capitals of colonnade. Wall located approximately above second vault from south and directly to east of transverse west chamber.

REFERENCE

Morris, Charlot, and Morris, 1931, 1: 68.

STRUCTURE 3D3

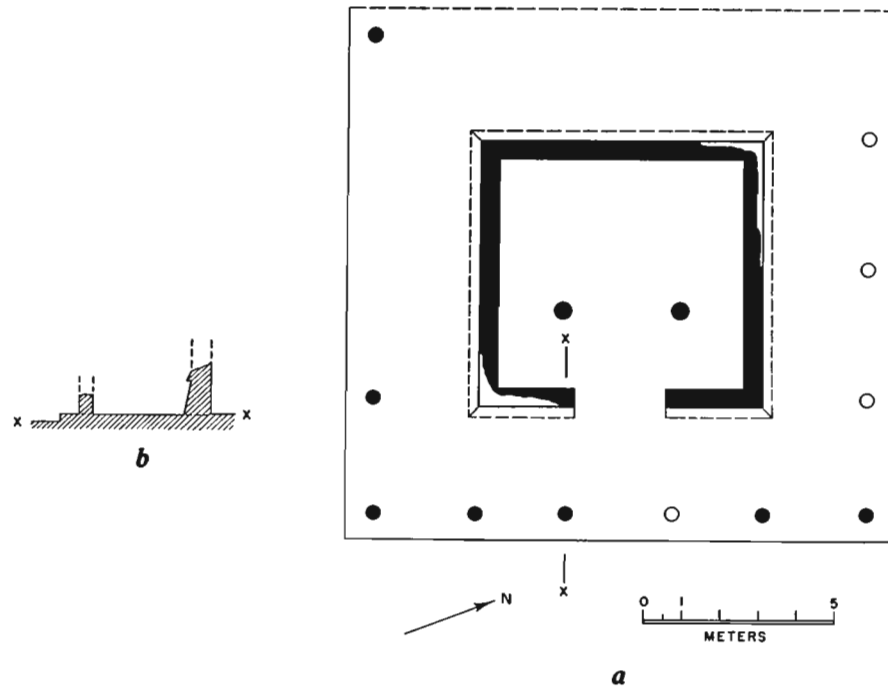


FIG. 38—STRUCTURE 3D3, PLAN AND SECTION
a: Plan. *b*: Section at X-X.

BASAL STRUCTURE

Size: Only one step high, 3.20 m. wide. May have been surrounded by columns, 36 cm. diam. No capitals.

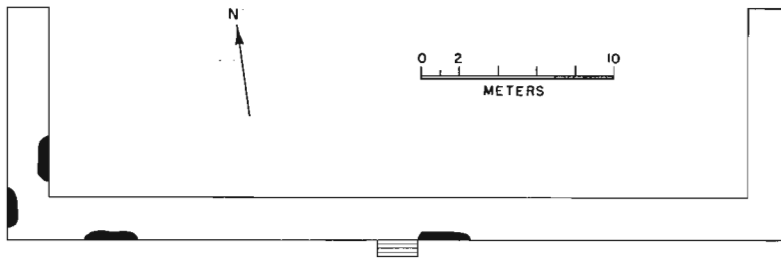
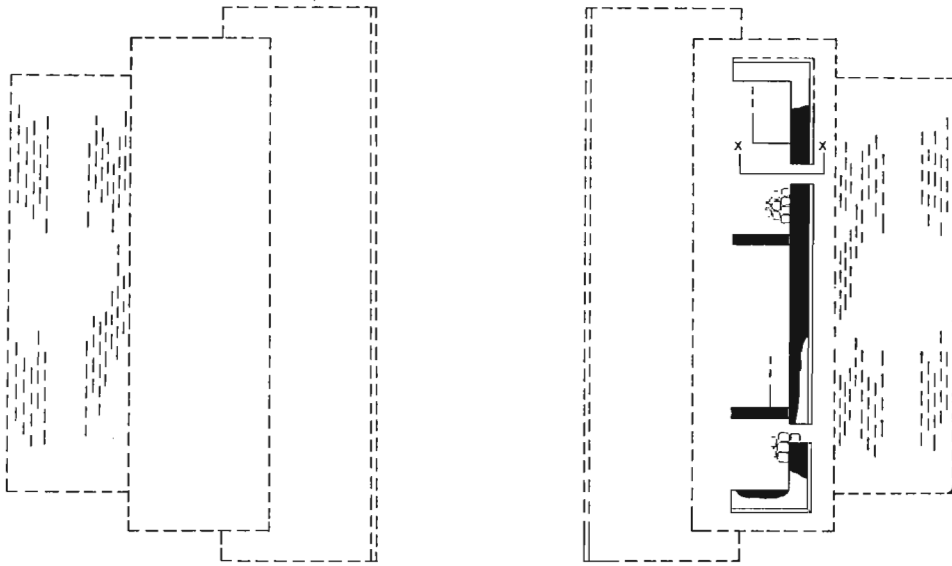
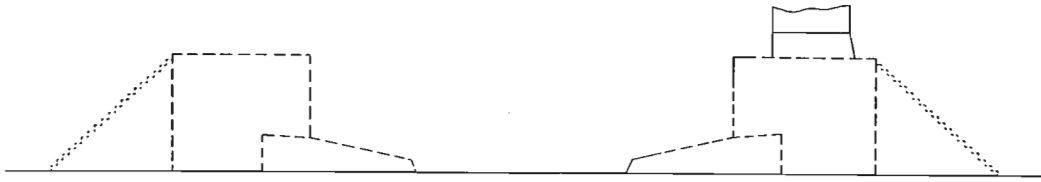
Chamber: In chamber, two plain columns 40 cm. diam. No capitals seen. No vault stones seen. Small amount of debris suggests a roof of wood and mortar or one of thatch.

BUILDING

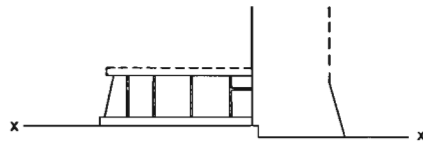
Condition: In places the basal batter rises 90 cm. to a 20-cm. triangular molding. Wall above molding 50 cm. thick.

REFERENCES

Maudslay, 1889-1902, p. 43; Ruppert, 1925, p. 270.



a



b

FIG. 39—STRUCTURE 3D4, PLAN AND SECTION
a: Plan and elevation. *b*: East range north room, elevation of north jamb and south end of bench, at X-X.

STRUCTURE 3D4

Ball Court (fig. 39)

CENTRAL FIELD

Condition: Floor not exposed.

Size: 10.70 by 29 m.

Markers: Not evident.

END FIELDS

North: Open.

South: Closed, approx. 14 by 36 m. Boundaries delimited by U-shaped wall partly exposed. Wall 1 m. high, 2.20 m. thick. Face vertical. On south side of wall, in center, is stairway 2.10 m. wide. Four 20-cm. treads.

RANGES

Condition: Appear as two mounds. (fig. 129,*b*). No masonry exposed on west range. This range lower than east one. Masonry *in situ* in east range suggests that ends rose vertically.

Bench: Face rose 63 cm. with batter. No sculptured panels indicated.

End stones of east bench are monolithic. Ends vertical. North end stone has groove worked on upper face. Groove 25 cm. square, 5 cm. deep, 14 cm. from south face.

Top of bench not exposed. Faced end stone of face of bench indicates that top of bench sloped upward to playing wall.

Bench had a 1.60-m. extension beyond end of range as indicated at south.

Playing wall: Only a single stone exposed at south end of east wall. Indicates that playing wall as well as end of range rose vertically.

Superstructure: East range supported a three-chamber building, approx. 23.80 m. long, 4.30 m. wide.

Façade on east rises with basal batter. No wall indicated across front (west side). No column drums noted in debris of talus.

The rooms have been cleared of debris and in places excavations made through the floor. Remnants of flagstone floor in north and south rooms. Floors of rooms 15 cm. above top of range. Doorways show simple cordholders worked on inner corner of jambs. Bench in middle room removed except at south end. Face of bench plain, rose vertically 40 cm., topped with 13-cm. band. Bench at north end of north room. From an 11-cm. band the face rises 55 cm. with slight batter. Face of bench sculptured with row of human figures (fig. 129,*c,d*).

Stairways: None exposed. Slope of debris suggests stairway on outer side of each range.

EXCAVATOR

Structure on top of east range excavated by E. H. Thompson in 1899.

REFERENCES

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 43; E. H. Thompson, [1899-1900].

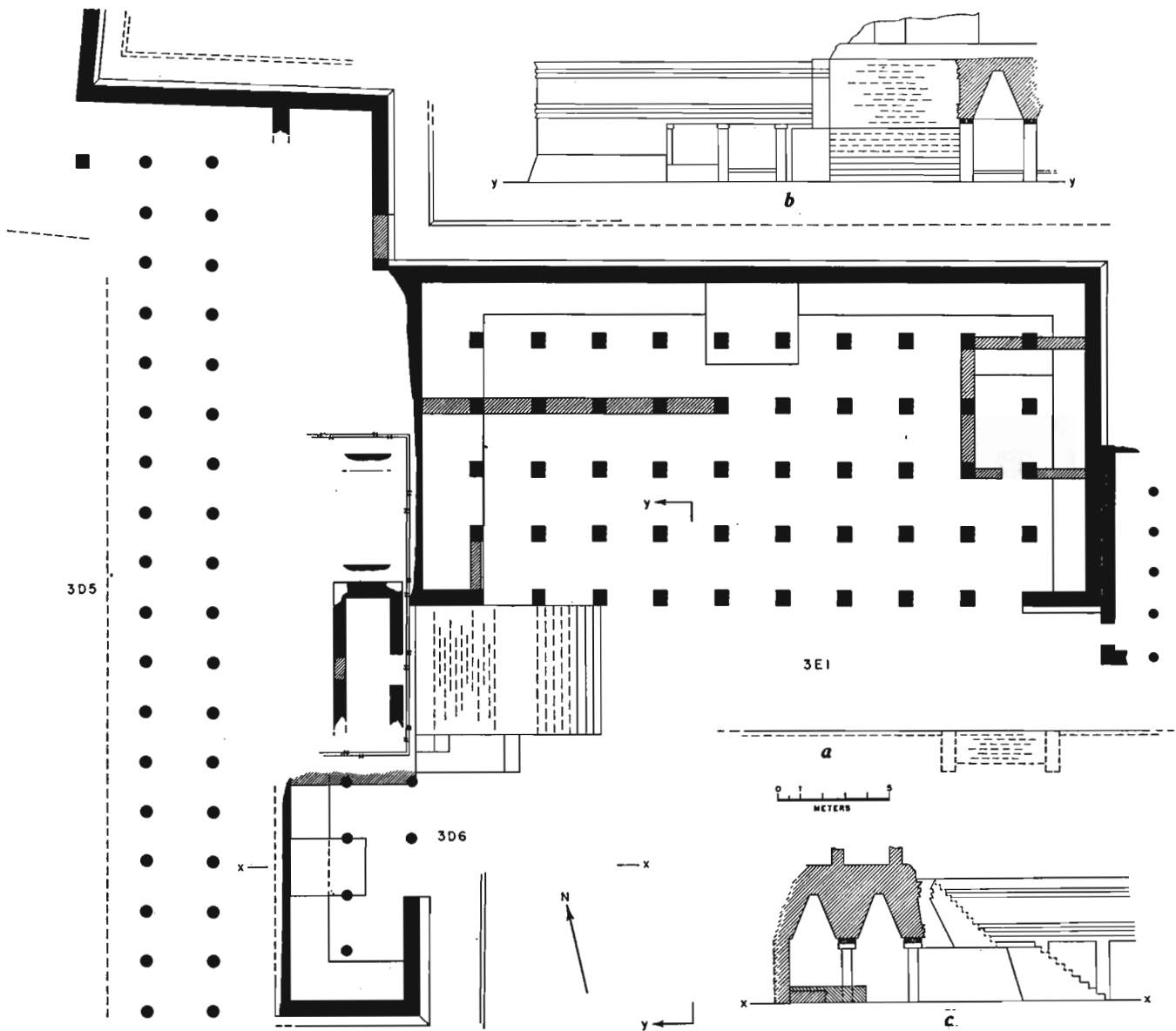


FIG. 40—STRUCTURES 3D5, 3D6, AND 3E1, PLANS AND SECTIONS
a: Plans. *b*: Elevation and section at Y-Y. *c*: Section and elevation at X-X.

STRUCTURE 3D5

BASAL STRUCTURE

Condition: Fallen or covered with debris.

Size: On west probably not over a few steps in height.

Stairways: None indicated or exposed.

Façade: Small section on north shows basal batter. Blocked doorway in east wall at northwest (fig. 130*a*).

Interior: Two rows of 18 columns. Rows 2.50 m. apart. Columns 50 cm. diam.; capitals 65 by 52 by 33 cm.

COLONNADE

Condition: Poor state of preservation. Strs. 3D5 and 3D6 closely associated (fig. 40).

Size: 41 m. long from north interior to south column, 6 m. wide.

REFERENCE

Maudslay, 1889-1902, p. 40.

STRUCTURE 3D6

BASAL STRUCTURE

Seems to be the same as supported Strs. 3E1 and 3D5.

BUILDING

Condition: In poor repair. North limits not defined. The north end intentionally filled, probably at time of construction of late stairway (figs. 40; 130*b*).

Façade: Basal batter 1.22 m. high, with perhaps a 1.68-m. plain vertical area to top of capitals. Columns 46 cm. diam. Capitals rectangular. Façade above the capitals as seen where it extends under the late stairway reveals a three-member molding, a disk or

shield as one of the elements of decoration in the upper zone, and the final three-member molding (fig. 130*b*).

Chambers: South end of lower chamber contains a bench and altar. Veneer-type vault stones.

Upper chamber, position suggested only by low walls. A west doorway is blocked.

EXCAVATOR

E. H. Morris in 1924.

REFERENCES

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 40; Morris, 1924, p. 213.

STRUCTURE 3D7

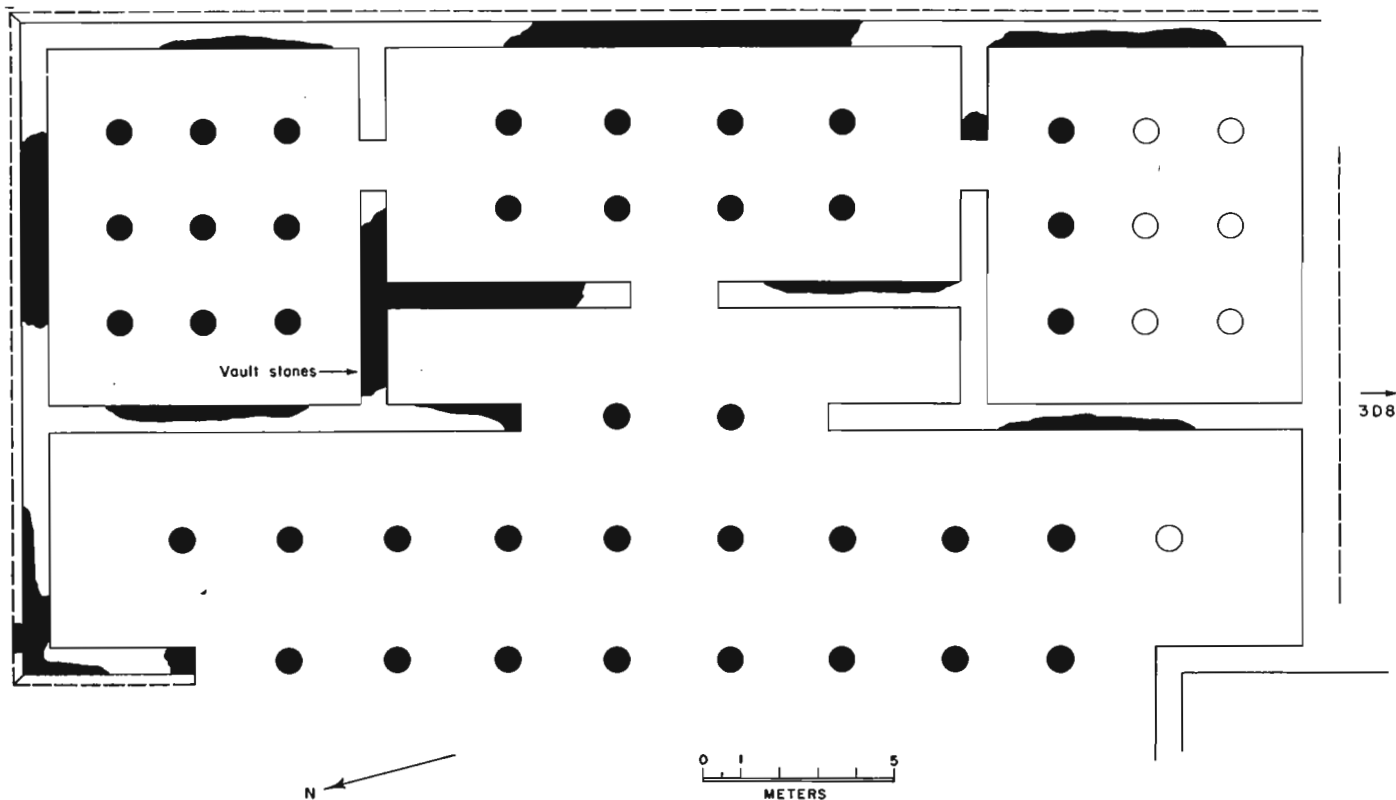


FIG. 41—STRUCTURE 3D7, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: For the most part covered with debris.

Size: On west are two steps which probably extend entire length. Width on west 11.80 m.

BUILDING

Condition: Only occasional wall surfaces and upper portions of columns exposed.

Façade: On north, portion of basal batter with apron molding. Floor level not known. West façade formed of eight columns and inward-turning end walls. South end covered with debris fallen from Str. 3D8.

Chambers: Building formed of long (27-m.) colonnade and four chambers. Columns, 70 cm. diam., of colonnade and entrance to central chamber sculptured with plant motifs. Jambs of façade entrance and central chamber entrance have same motif. Wall 70 cm. thick.

Northeast chamber: columns 65 cm. diam. Vaults extend east and west. Vault stones veneer type.

REFERENCE

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 41.

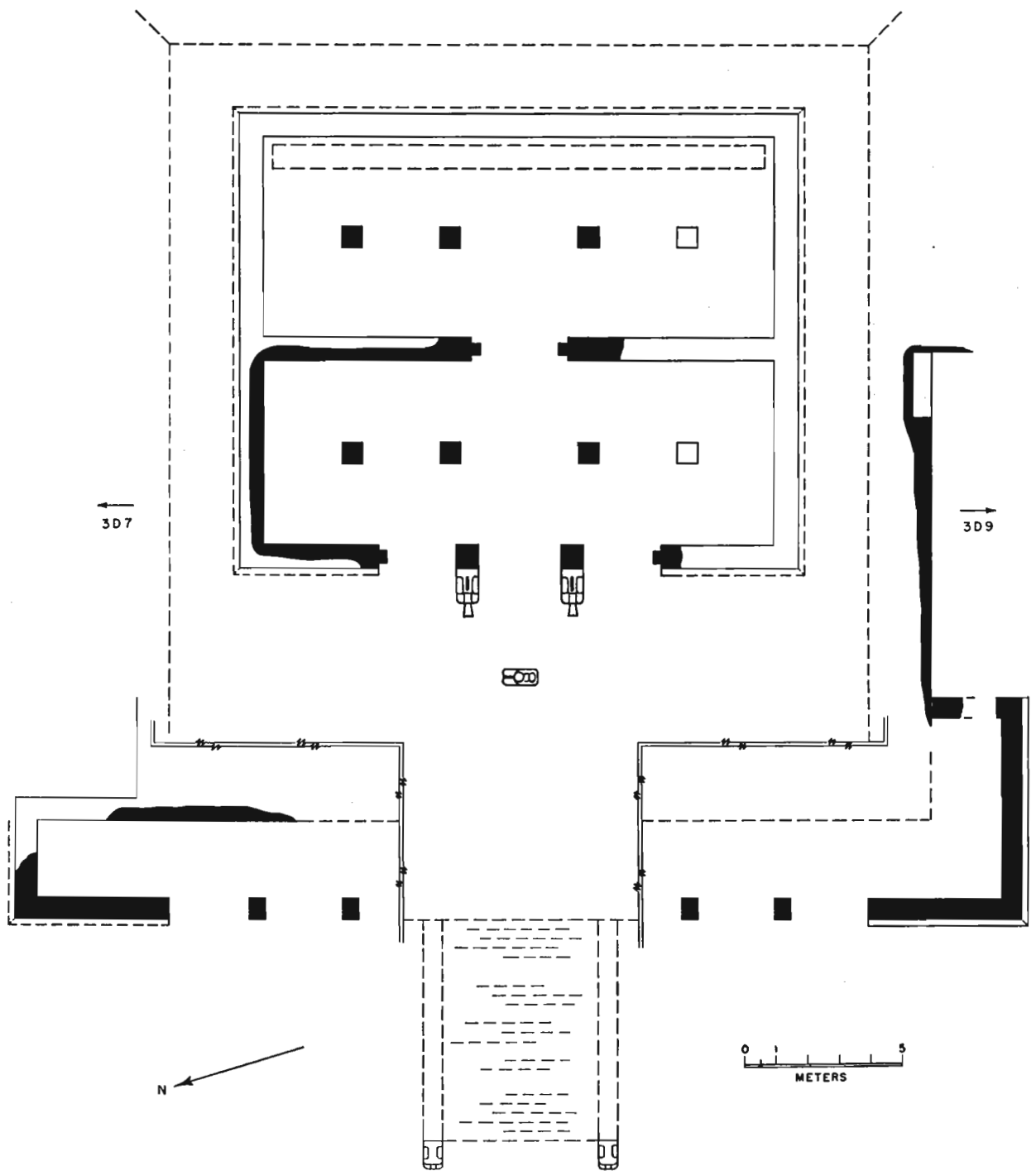


FIG. 42—STRUCTURE 3D8, PLAN

STRUCTURE 3D8

Temple of the Little Tables

PYRAMID

Condition: Unexcavated. Facing fallen or covered with debris.

Size: Approx. 5 m. high.

Facing: Small section at southeast corner exposed. With excavation probably a complete series of zones would be encountered.

Stairway: 4.90 m. wide. Balustrades 60 cm. wide. Serpent heads at base. This stairway probably led to roof of gallery.

GALLERY

Condition: Filled with debris.

Façade: Basal batter topped with triangular molding. Seen on south extension of north wall as well as on south end of gallery. Square columns sculptured with human figures.

BUILDING

Condition: Entrance and north half of outer and inner rooms partially excavated.

Façade: Lower zone apparently had basal batter. Triple entrance.

Pilasters (sculptured with human figures) attached to jambs (sculptured with simple plant motif).

Serpent columns 68 cm. square (fig. 131*b*). North column, on back, shows two sets of cordholders 55 cm. above floor. South column has one set of cordholders in middle of back, 2.15 m. above floor.

Chambers:

Outer: Columns 66 cm. square, 3.03 m. high, sculptured with human figures (fig. 131*a*).

Inner: Jambs and pilasters of doorway sculptured similarly to those of outer entrance. Considerable color remains on sculpture.

Columns 66 cm. square, sculptured with human figures. A socket (11.5 cm. high, 19 cm. long, 5 cm. deep, 66.5 cm. above floor) has been worked on the inner face of each of the two inner columns. Column not sculptured below the socket; sculpture begins approx. 10 cm. above, suggesting that some construction, tenoned into the socket, abutted the column.

A great number of Atlantean figures were found during the excavation of the inner chamber. Maler says, "Atlantean figures stood in two rows of seven figures, to these were added a third row of about ten supporting columns placed close to wall."

Additions: Chac mool figure on top of platform in front of temple (fig. 131*c*). Some serpent band-molding. Serpent tails from the columns.

EXCAVATOR

T. Maler in 1895 or 1899.

REFERENCES

Maler, 1895; 1932, pp. 58-60; Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 41; Seler, 1909; E. H. Thompson, [1899-1900].

STRUCTURE 3D9
Thompson's Temple

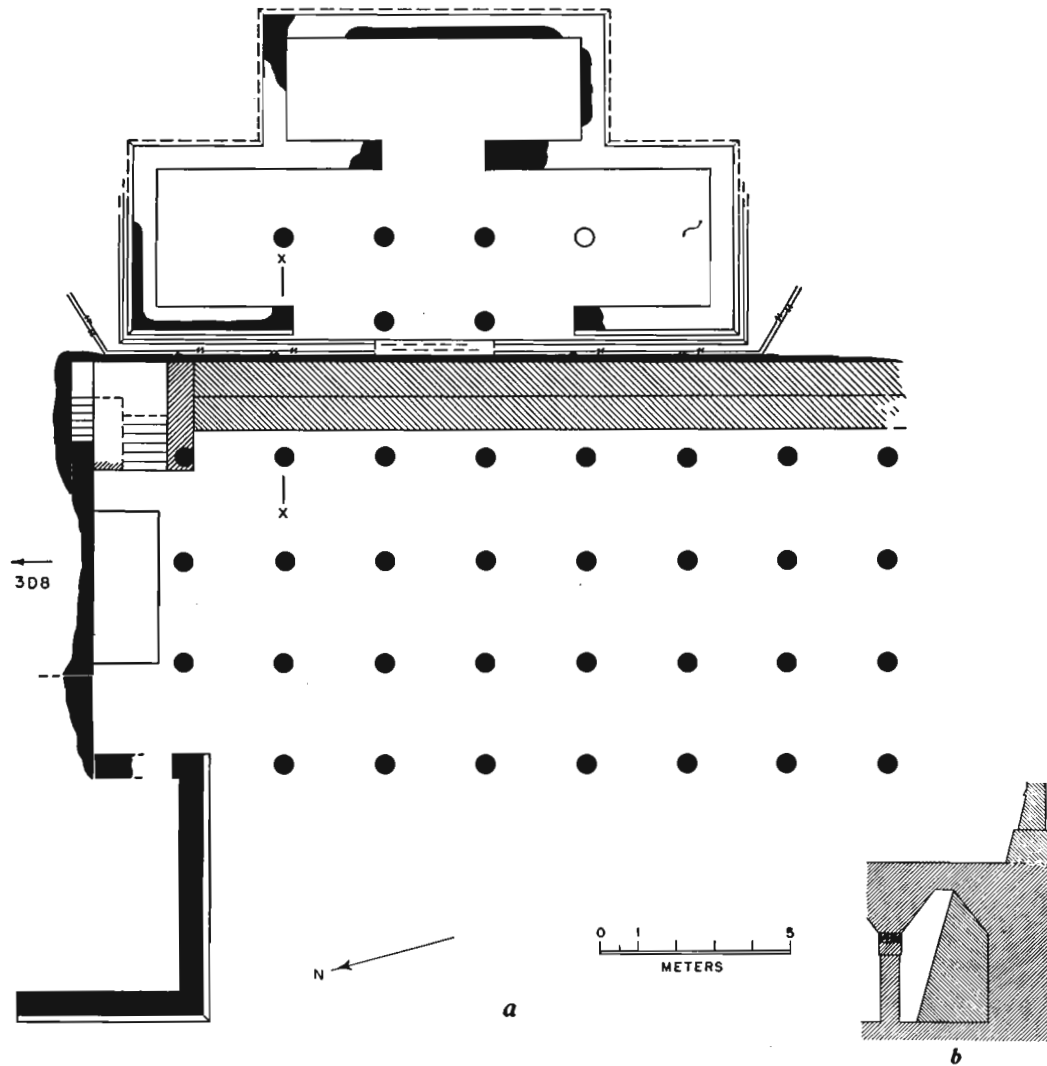


FIG. 43—STRUCTURE 3D9, PLAN AND SECTION
a: Plan. *b*: Section through X-X in *a*.

CONDITION

Much in ruin. A very small section of colonnade at north end, abutting the pyramid of Str. 3D8, has been excavated. The structure, rising above and behind the colonnade, is much covered with debris.

COLONNADE

Four rows of columns, 48 cm. diam., 2.06 m. high.
Capitals 75 by 60 by 32 cm. Top of capitals to capstones 1.40 m.
Altar at north end of colonnade is 1.70 m. wide, 4 m. long. Face rises 40 cm. with batter, followed by 27-

cm. band cornice. A secondary wall had been built from east wall of colonnade to and enclosing the northeast column. Another wall built out from the north wall toward the same column. In this corner were remains of a stairway which presumably led to roof of colonnade. Much masonry has fallen in this corner and vault slopes inward at sides and ends. Buttress built against east wall of colonnade. The base, at floor level, is a few centimeters east of the east row of columns, from where it rises to terminate at

capstones at top of east vault soffit. The exposed surface of the buttress was faced with carefully worked wall stones (fig. 43,*b*).

UPPER STRUCTURE

Floor of structure approx. 1.54 m. above capstones of colonnade to west.

Façade: Basal batter rises 91 cm. to an apron molding.

Interior: Columns round. Capitals only are exposed, 60 by 49 by 22 cm.

EXCAVATOR

E. H. Thompson in 1899-1900.

REFERENCES

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 41; Seler, 1909; Spinden, 1913, pl. 5,*i*. Photographs of excavation and of frescoes are in Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

STRUCTURE 3D10
Southeast Colonnade

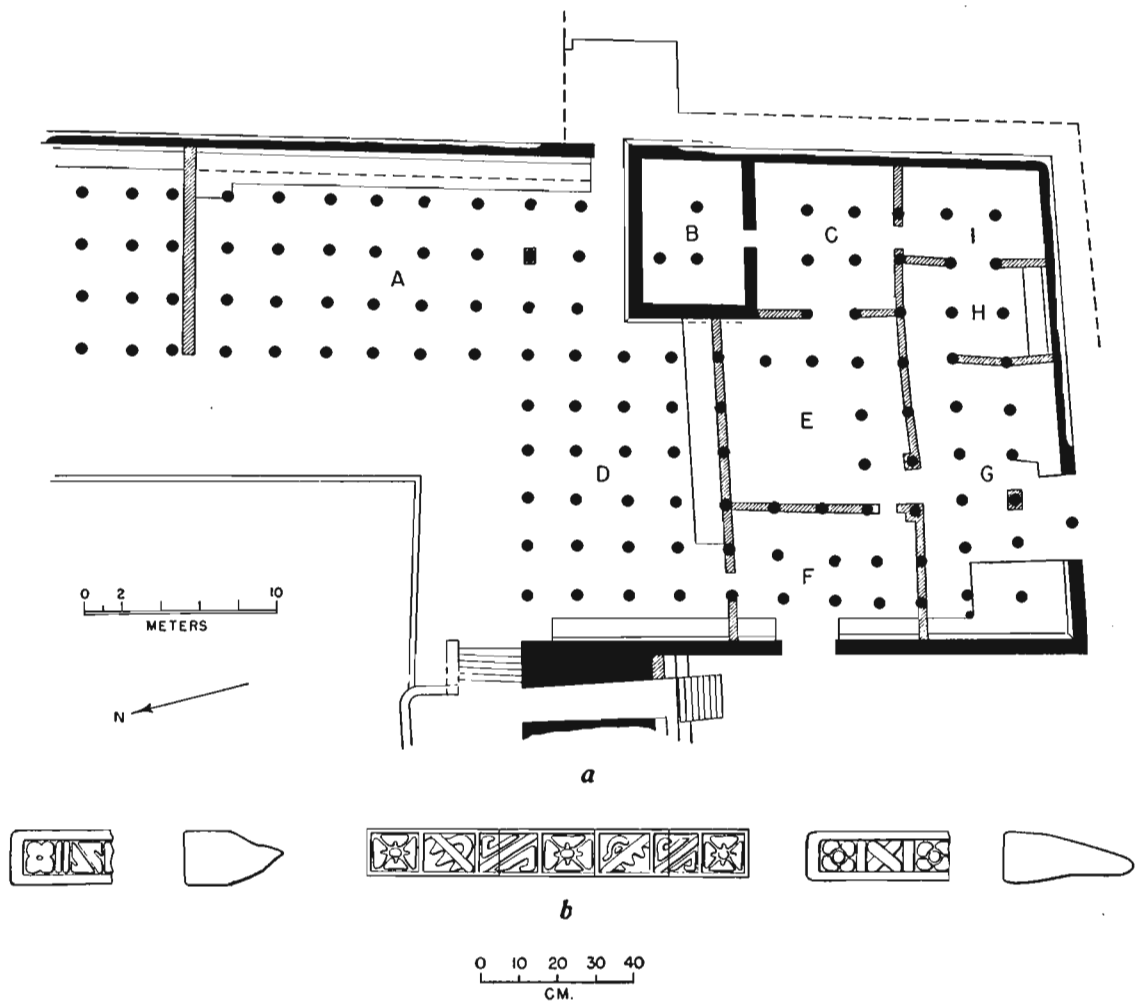


FIG. 44—STRUCTURE 3D10, PLAN AND DETAILS
a: Plan. *b*: Sculptured band-stones found west of Area A.

BASAL STRUCTURE

Condition: Mostly covered with debris.

Size: Rises two steps above Court of Thousand Columns.

COLONNADE

Condition: In some places columns with capitals standing in original position.

Façade: Section facing into the Court of the Thousand Columns entirely fallen. From material recovered in debris the façade above the capitals must have

shown a three-member molding, a vertical zone at least 1.40 m. high ornamented with panels, and a final three-member molding. The ornamentation consisted of mask panels, perhaps only one mask to each, and statuette panels with seated figure and a sculptured band beneath (fig. 44,*b*).

East façade: Only a small section cleared around east doorway. South of doorway the façade rises with batter to height of 30 cm. No batter seen north of doorway. Upper portion of the east façade was probably plain as no sculptured stones were found in the area cleared east of the doorway.

Interior: A number of secondary walls built between columns forming enclosed areas identified on the plan (fig. 44) by letters A to I.

Area A: Bench built against the east wall. *Early bench:* 1.18 m. wide, 55 cm. high. Band cornice 13 cm. wide, overhangs 5 cm. Back-rest 30 cm. high, at base is 34 cm. from wall. Face of bench painted black, top red, back-rest blue-black. *Late bench:* Extends from the secondary east-west wall southward to east doorway. This bench built over and enclosed early bench. It rises from the red painted floor of the early bench. Bench 52 cm. high on face, topped by 13-cm. band. Back-rest of early bench served for the late one. Late bench painted similar to early one. *Vault stones* throughout the Southeast Colonnade are veneer type. Vault in this area extended north and south.

Area B: Walls at north and west are apparently of original construction, not secondary. Batter at base of wall seen on east, north, and west, not on south. Vaults extended north and south.

Area C: Remains of wooden beam in poor state of preservation found in debris east of north doorway. Perhaps lintel of doorway (fig. 132,a). Beam 1.43 m. long, 18 cm. wide, 14 cm. thick. East end 1.20 m. from east jamb and 80 cm. above floor. West end 40 cm. above floor. Vaults extended north and south. Atlantean figures: Five found east of west doorway; none *in situ* (fig. 132,b,c). Two found in west vault area, three in middle vault area.

Area D: Bench built against south and west walls. Vaults extended east and west except for the east intercolumnar space where vault extended north and south as continuation from Area A. *Painted capstone*

found in debris between second and third row of columns from north and third and fourth intercolumnar space from west. Plaster and color remaining on stone showed a span of 45 cm. for top of vault. Stone 30 cm. wide. Painted area: 5-cm. borders at ends and 2-cm. borders at sides are painted blue. A 3-by-25-cm. rectangular area at either end painted yellow with traces of black. The main central area, 22 by 25 cm., shows only small yellow and black decoration in one corner. Stones fallen from west end wall show traces of paint.

Area E: In center of area, fill is very low. This section probably not vaulted; only south and east sections carried vault. That to the south, beginning at west, extended through three intercolumnar spaces. On east, vault extended entire north-south length of area.

Area F: Benches at either side of doorway in west wall. The north bench is extension of one at west end of Area D. The south bench extends into Area G. Vaults extended north and south.

Area G: Benches in southeast and southwest corners. Vaults extended east and west. Atlantean figure found in debris just within north doorway. Legs broken off below knees. Near Atlantean figure was a stone head with eyes and mouth crudely indicated.

Area H: Vault stones found but direction of vault not determined.

Area I: Vault stones found but direction of vault not determined.

EXCAVATOR

K. Ruppert in 1932.

REFERENCE

Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 42.

STRUCTURE 3D11

The Mercado

REFERENCES

Acosta, 1942-44; Kidder, 1932; Maudslay, 1889-1902, text p. 42; Ruppert, 1943; Willard, 1933.

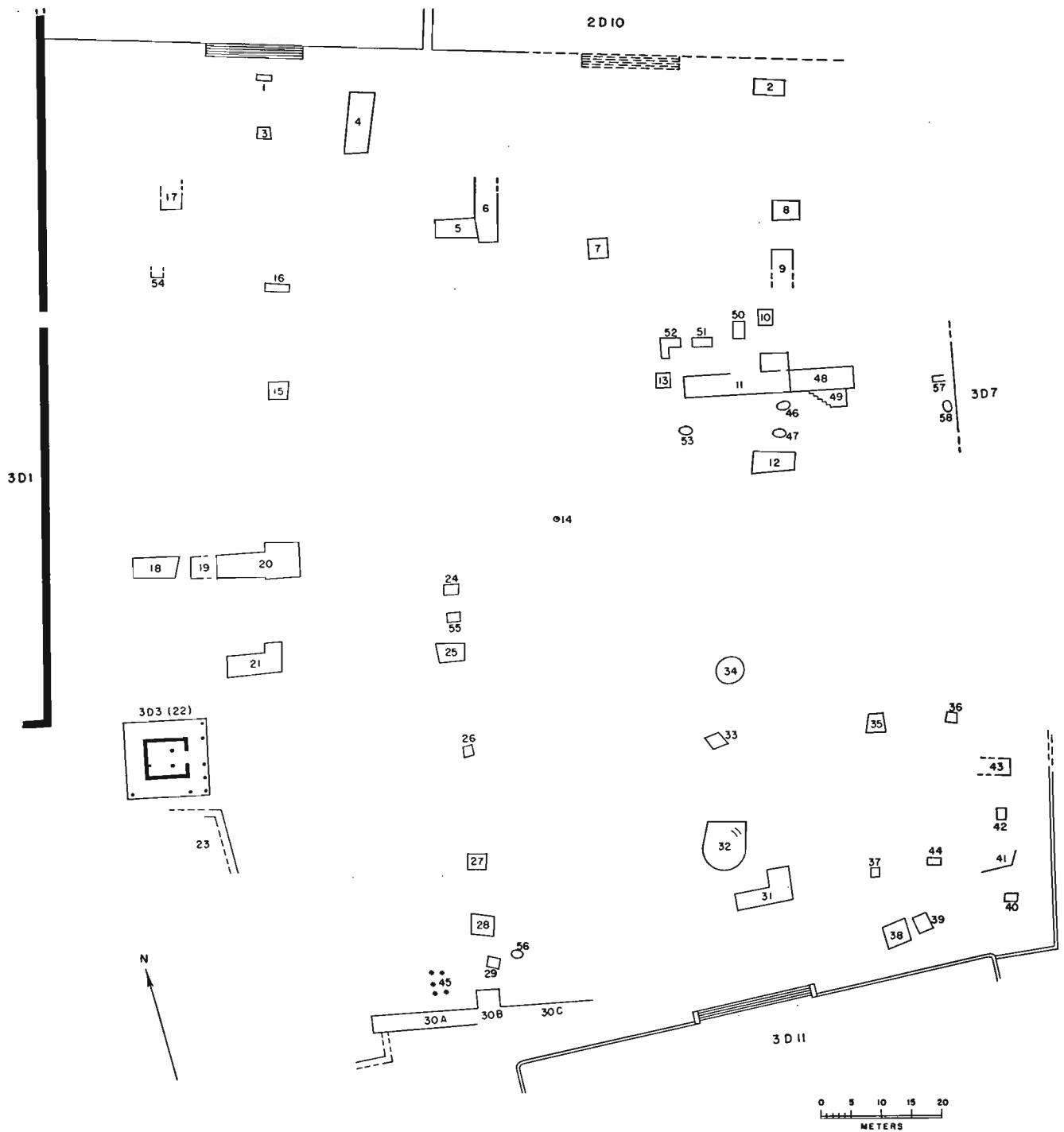


FIG. 45—CONSTRUCTIONS IN COURT OF THOUSAND COLUMNS, PLANS

CONSTRUCTIONS 1-58 IN THE COURT OF THE THOUSAND COLUMNS

1. At foot of the west stairway of the North Colonnade. Roughly 90 cm. by 2.40 m. with long axis east and west. Outlined with column blocks. The enclosed area raised slightly above the court floor with a fill of small rough stones.
2. Construction, 2.75 by 5.20 m., indicated by mound of miscellaneous column blocks, wall- and vault stones.
3. Construction, 1.40 m. square, enclosed by eight column blocks set on end. Rises about 45 cm. above court floor. In center is a column drum.
4. Construction, 8.33 m. on east, 4.20 m. on south, 10.55 m. on west, 3.65 m. on north, outlined with miscellaneous plain and sculptured stones. Not raised above level of court floor. In the middle of the construction may be remnants of stone paving.
5. Construction, 3.05 by 5.80 m., outlined with worked stones. Floor not raised above that of the court.
6. Joins No. 5 at east end. North end covered by mound of earth placed there in recent times. The portion that can be traced is 8.40 m. long on east and 3.05 m. wide, outlined with miscellaneous worked stones. Floor at same level as that of the court.
7. Construction, 2.75 m. square, outlined by vault- and wall stones and raised 60 cm. above the level of the court. On surface are small unworked stones.
8. Construction, roughly 3.65 by 3.95 m., difficult to define as had been excavated by E. H. Thompson in 1899. Little now remains except circular depression surrounded by column blocks and drums.
9. Poorly defined, not over 3.20 m. wide by 6.70 m. long. Not raised above level of court floor.
10. Construction, approx. 2 by 2.60 m., is outlined with vault- and wall stones and three column drums. Raised slightly above court floor.
11. Roughly L-shaped, 16.60 m. on south, 3.50 m. on west, 6.60 m. on east, and the north projection is 7.25 m. wide. The north projection is raised about 30 cm. above the court floor and is paved. The south end has a number of column drums set in the floor that serve as flagging. The portion to the west is merely outlined by cornice- and wall stones.
12. Construction, 2.75 m. on east, 7 m. on south, 3.75 m. on west, and 6.50 m. on north, is well defined. Outlined by unworked stones and raised 30 cm. above floor of court.
13. Measures 1.80 by 2.40 m. Raised slightly above the court floor, it is outlined with vault- and wall stones.
14. Stone ring set in the floor of court. 30 cm. diam., opening 15 cm. diam.
15. Roughly rectangular, measures approx. 2.75 by 3.50 m. Wall- and vault stones used in the construction.
16. Construction, approx. 1.10 by 3.50 m., raised 60 cm. above court floor. Worked and sculptured stones used.
17. Construction, 1.50 by 2.65 m., outlined with rough unworked stones. Rises 30 cm. above court floor. Northern portion covered with earth in recent times.
18. Trapezoidal in shape, 3.50 m. on east, 6.70 m. on south, 4.10 m. on west, and 7.30 m. on north. Outlined with cornice-, wall-, and vault stones. Raised slightly above court floor, it shows traces of having been paved with flagstones.
19. Approx. 6 m. square. Poorly defined. Floor raised slightly above the court, is paved with worked and unworked stones.
20. L-shaped, it measures 12.20 m. on south, 8.75 m. on east, and 3 m. on west, the projection to the north 4.75 m. wide. The construction outlined with cornice-, wall-, and vault stones and raised slightly above the court floor. Occasional sculptured stone used. No flagging indicated.
21. Somewhat U-shaped. Measures 8.50 m. on south, the north projections at east and west have lengths of 4.65 and 4.50 m., respectively. The projection at east is 2.75 m. wide. The construction is outlined with vault-, wall-, and cornice stones. Some flagstones at the northwest.
22. See Str. 3D3.
23. Crudely outlined and somewhat L-shaped. Only the northeast corner clearly defined.
24. Measures approx. 1.80 by 1.90 m., it is roughly outlined with wall stones and three worked blocks averaging 38 by 50 cm. Raised slightly above court level.
25. Measures 4.35 m. on north, 3.15 m. on east, 4.05 m. on south, and 3.30 m. on west, it is raised 45 cm. above court floor. Well defined, it is outlined with plain and sculptured wall stones.
26. Shape irregular, 1.78 m. on east, 2.30 m. on south, 1.70 m. on west, 2.10 m. on north, it rises approx. 30 cm. above court floor.
27. Construction, 2.13 m. on east, 1.95 m. on south, 2.05 m. on west, and 2.26 m. on north, is carefully outlined with worked stones. Rises 60 cm. above court floor. Fill of worked and unworked stones.

28. Measures 3.80 m. on east, 3.45 m. on south, 3.50 m. on west, and 3.65 m. on north and rises 60 cm. above the court floor. Outlined with large worked and unworked stones.
29. Roughly 1.70 m. square. Little more than a mound, raised slightly above court floor.
30. Over-all length 33 m. Western extension 16.75 m. long by 2.75 m. wide. Raised slightly above court floor. Eastern half paved with small stones. Along south side near southwest corner a crude wall-like construction extends 3.95 m. to south and then 4.85 m. to west. Central section measures 5.40 m. north and south by 4.25 m. east and west. Raised 60 cm. above floor of court. Covered with miscellaneous worked stones. Eastern section 12 m. long, indicated along north by well defined row of stones. Southern edge not clear. Some paving blocks.
31. Construction L-shaped, 8.75 m. on east, 2.75 m. on south. The short arm at the north projects 6.10 m. to west and is 2.60 m. wide. Outlined with worked and unworked stones and not raised above the floor of court.
32. Measures approx. 5.50 by 7.30 m. and rises 90 cm. above court floor. South end rounded. Some excavation in northeast corner by E. H. Morris in 1924 shows a number of column drums and a curved wall.
33. Construction, 2.10 by 2.45 m. by 45 cm. high, is outlined with worked and unworked stones.
34. Elliptic in shape, 4.70 by 5.35 m. by 70 cm. high, it is made up of dressed blocks and unworked stones.
35. Measures 2.40 m. on east, 2.75 m. on south, 2 m. on north and rises 60 cm. Large unworked stones exposed.
36. Construction, 1.25 by 1.55 m., is outlined by miscellaneous worked and unworked stones.
37. Rectangular construction, 1.65 m. on north, 1.87 m. on south, 1.62 m. on east and west, rises 75 cm. above floor of court. Outlined with miscellaneous stones.
38. Measures 3.60 m. on east, 3.80 m. on south, 3.75 m. on west, 3.65 m. on north, and 30 cm. high. Outlined with miscellaneous worked and unworked stones.
39. Well defined, it measures 3 m. on east, 2.85 m. on south, 3.05 m. on west, and 2.75 m. on north. Raised slightly above court floor it is covered with small stones.
40. Construction, 1.35 by 1.50 m. is outlined by seven column blocks and rises above the court floor. In center is a column drum.
41. Single row of cornice and wall stones having an east-west length of 5.20 m. At east end there is a projection extending 2.60 m. to the north.
42. Construction, roughly rectangular 1.50 m. at the north by 2.15 m. at the south, is outlined by miscellaneous worked and unworked stones. The north half may have been paved.
43. Measures approx. 2.75 by 5.20 m. The eastern section clearly indicated.
44. Roughly measures 1.50 by 1.80 m. with long axis east and west. Outlined with cornice-, wall-, and vault stones.
45. Group of five stone rings set in floor of the court. Stones 30 cm. average diam., 15 cm. hole diam.
46. Indicated by shallow depression 1.80 by 2.40 m. in which are vault-, wall-, and cornice stones.
47. Mound, 1.95 by 2.30 m., formed of worked and unworked stones.
48. Directly east of and perhaps attached to No. 11. Measures 3.65 m. by 9.75 m. Outlined by vault and wall stones with occasional one of the latter sculptured. Paved with rough stones.
49. Measures 2.75 m. on east and 4.85 m. on the north. Gives off from south side of No. 48. At lower level than No. 48. Paved with flagstones. The southwest corner not indicated.
50. Approx. 2.50 m. square it is formed of vault- and wall stones and three column drums.
51. Measures 1.40 by 6.10 m. Composed of miscellaneous worked and sculptured stones, all much weathered.
52. L-shaped, measures 3 m. on west and 2.75 m. on north.
53. Shape irregular. Measures approx. 2 m. by 2.75 m. All stones weathered.
54. Construction poorly defined, measures 1.80 by 2.75 m. Outlined by small unworked stones.
55. Measures 1.50 by 2 m. Worked and unworked stones exposed.
56. Much weathered stones arranged in ellipse 1.50 m. by 2 m.
57. Construction indicated by an area 1 by 2 m. paved with small stones.
58. Measures approx. 1.20 by 2.15 m. and made up of weathered stones.

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1925, pp. 269-70.

STRUCTURE 3D12

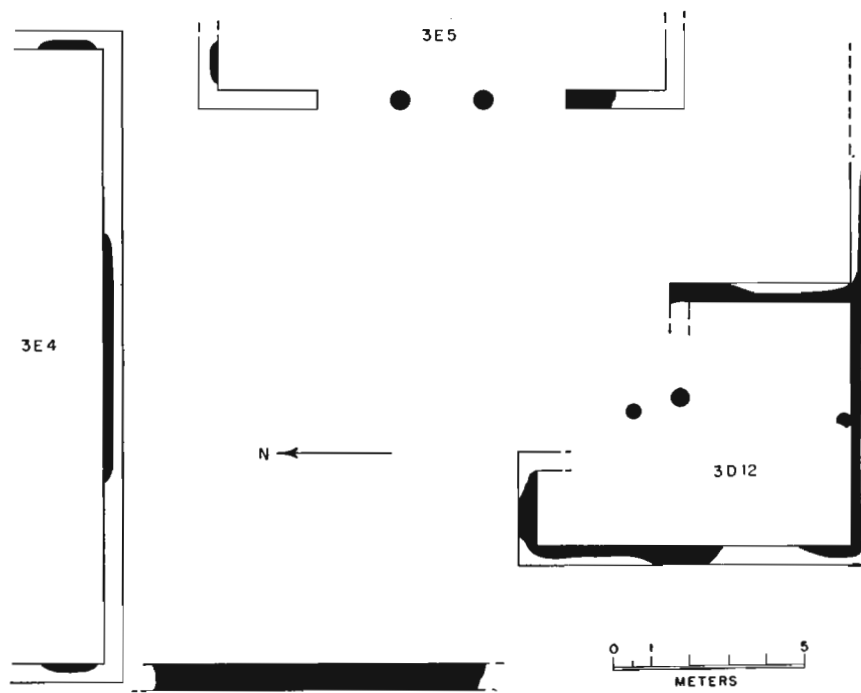


FIG. 46—STRUCTURE 3D12, PLAN

Sections of walls one course high by 50 cm. thick found west and south of Strs. 3E4 and 3E5. In the southeast corner are three column drums 34, 35, and 46 cm. diam.

STRUCTURE 3D13
The Xtoloc Temple

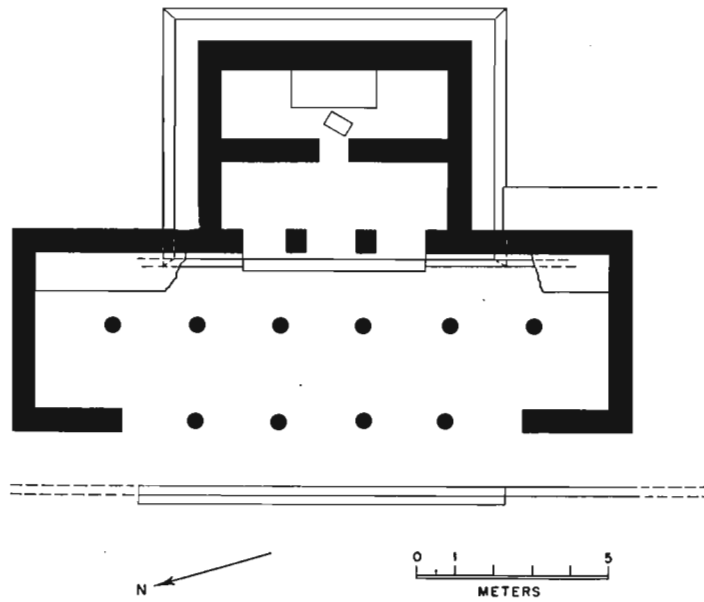


FIG. 47—STRUCTURE 3D13, PLAN
(See figs. 133-36.)

EXCAVATOR

A. A. Morris in 1925.

REFERENCES

Morley, 1925, p. 249; Morris, 1925, pp. 263-64; Seler, 1909.

STRUCTURE 3D14

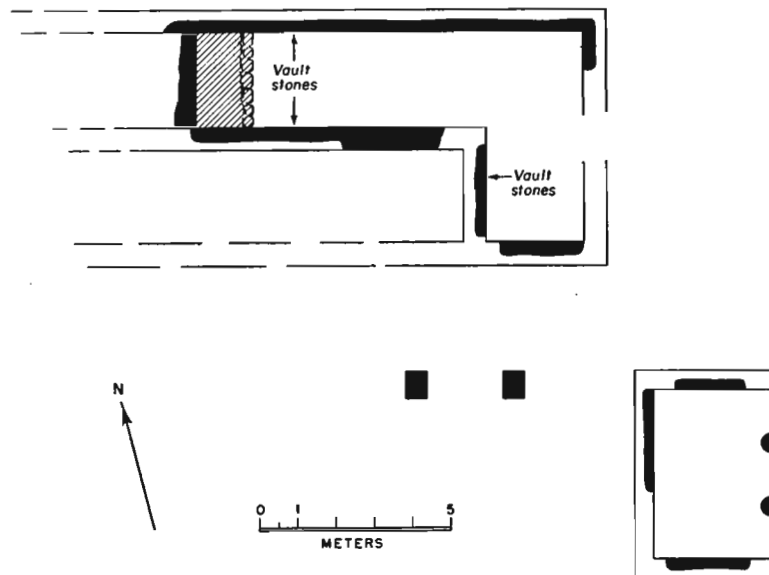


FIG. 48—STRUCTURE 3D14, PLAN

GENERAL

Traces of walls, columns, and vaults seen at east base of Str. 3D9. Structures seemingly rose directly from large terrace.

CONDITION

Much fallen and covered by sloping mass of fragments from Str. 3D9.

SMALL STRUCTURE

Faces east. Columns 50 cm. diam. Sculptured with figures of warrior. Capitals 70 by 50 by 26 cm., plain.

LONG CHAMBER

Very little exposed. Vault stones veneer type. Offset at spring line, and 40 cm. of capstone exposed.

West end of chamber blocked by well-faced wall. Later a rough fill, 1.50 m. deep, of large stones in mortar added to the east.

Rectangular columns to south 70 by 54 cm., plain.

STRUCTURE 3E1

Northeast Colonnade (fig. 40)

REFERENCES

Maudslay, 1889-1902; Morley, 1925b; Morris, 1924, pp. 211-13; E. B. Ricketson, 1927; Totten, 1926, pls. XL, XLI.

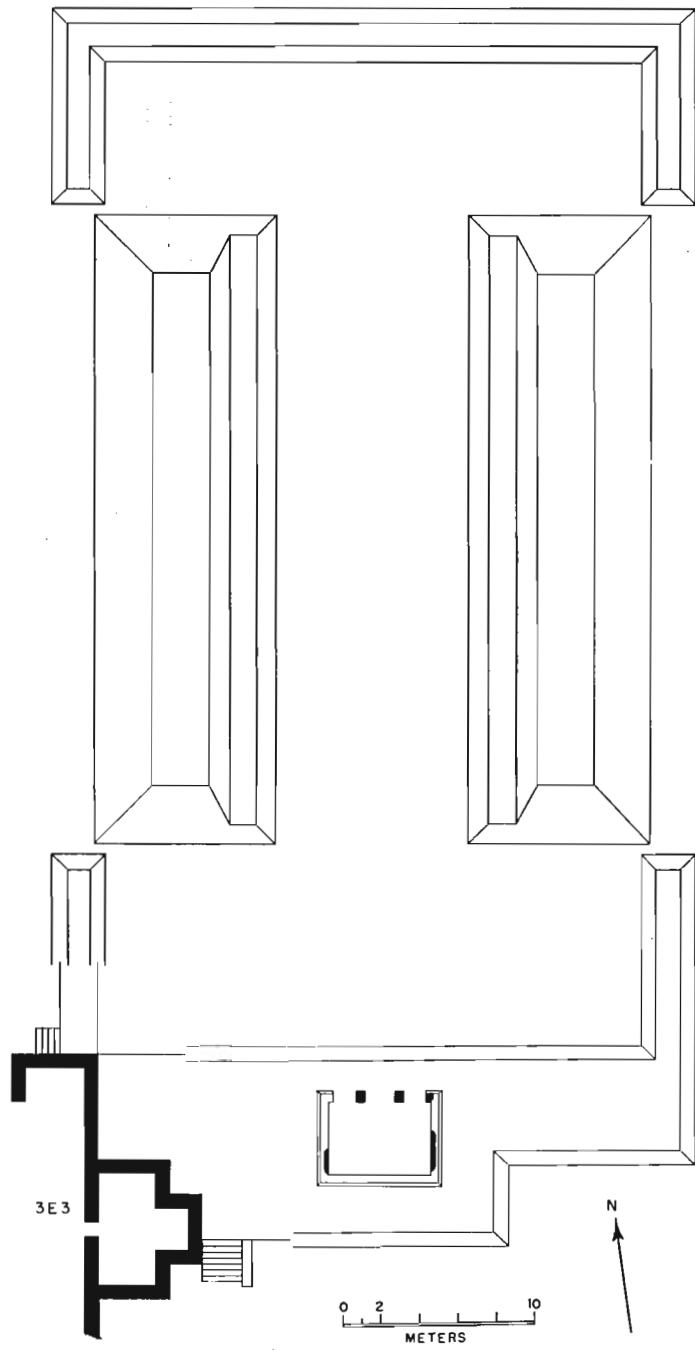


FIG. 49—STRUCTURE 3E2, PLAN

STRUCTURE 3E2

Ball Court

CENTRAL FIELD

Condition: Not exposed.

Size: Approx. 11 by 33 m.

Markers: Not evident.

END FIELDS

North: Closed, approx. 8 by 28 m. Boundaries delimited by low U-shaped mound, approx. 2 m. wide, that probably represents a wall.

South: Closed, approx. 11 by 28 m. Boundaries delimited by a U-shaped mound, the remains of a wall with vertical sides. Stairway 2.10 m. wide on south side of wall abuts Str. 3E3. Stairway on the west, 1.40 m. wide, abuts north exterior of gallery of Str. 3E3. On center of south wall rose a single-chambered building, 5.30 by 3.70 m. inside. Façade rose with basal batter. On north side was triple entrance, two

columns 45 cm. diam. Columns sculptured with human figures. Vault stones veneer type.

RANGES

Condition: No faced masonry exposed.

Bench: Rose with batter. Height unknown. Apparently had sculptured panels at ends. Top of bench probably sloping.

Playing walls: Rose approx. 2 m. above bench.

Superstructures: None evident.

Stairways: Outer talus of each range suggests stairway.

MISCELLANEOUS SCULPTURE

Single stone with dentate carving found center of east side of central field.

Serpent head with tenon (fig. 137,a) reported by Morley as found near middle of playing field.

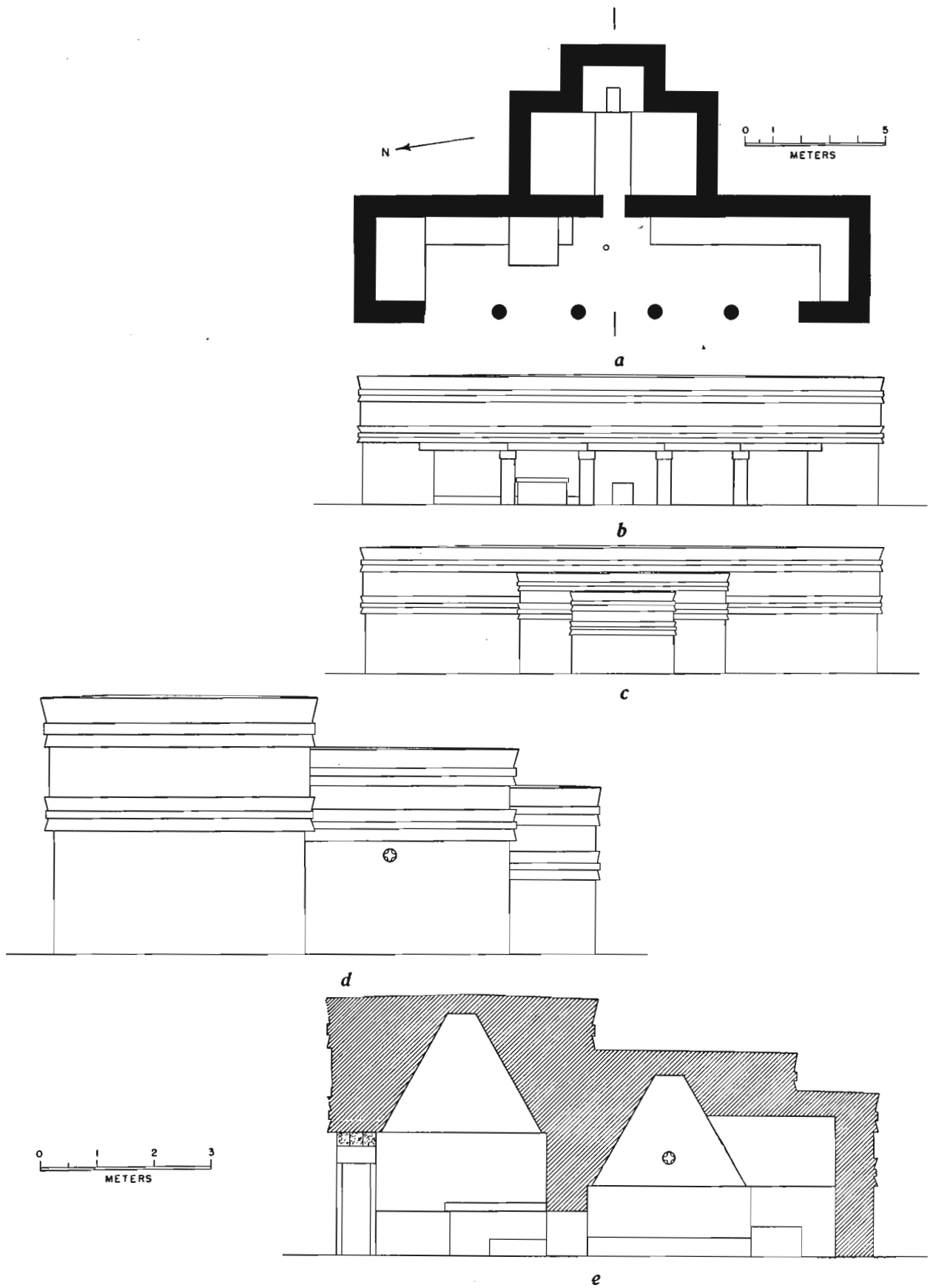


FIG. 50—STRUCTURE 3E3, PLAN, ELEVATIONS, AND SECTION
a: Plan. *b*: West elevation. *c*: East elevation. *d*: South elevation.
e: East-west section.

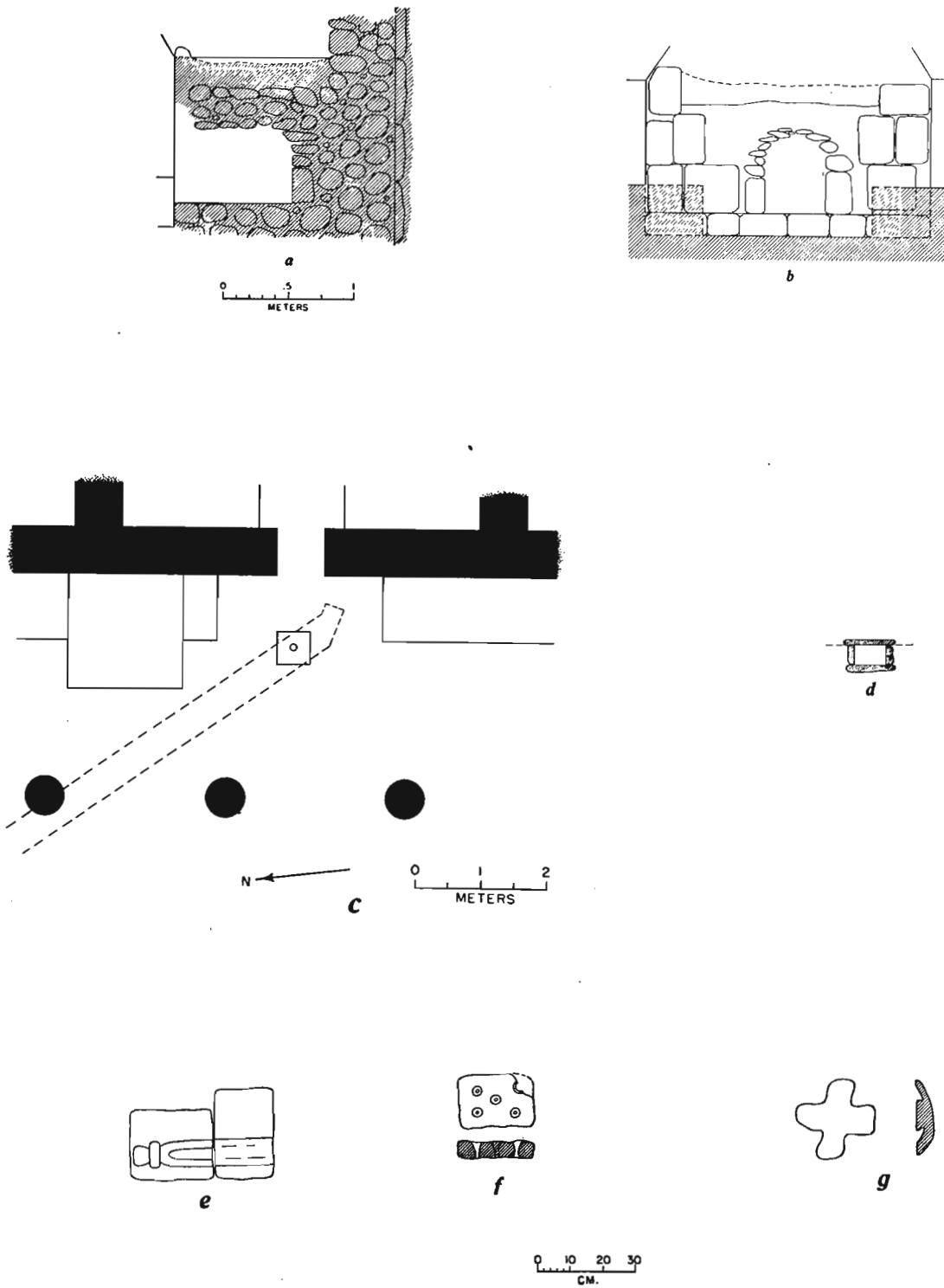


FIG. 51—STRUCTURE 3E3, PLANS, SECTIONS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SCULPTURED STONES

a: Fire box, section. *b:* Fire box, elevation. *c:* Detail plan in gallery showing location of drain. *d:* Section of drain. *e:* Two sculptured stones. *f:* Stone pierced with five holes. *g:* X-shaped stone probably used as grille in ventilator.

STRUCTURE 3E3

Sweat House

PLATFORM

None. Structure rises directly from portion of main terrace east of the Court of the Thousand Columns.

BUILDING

Condition: Found in considerable ruin. Mostly covered with debris.

Gallery:

Façade: Lower zone vertical, 2.17 m. high. Upper zone 87 cm. high. Zones separated by three-member molding. Upper molding topped by 45-cm. cornice. Two sculptured stones (fig. 51,e) were found in debris at the northwest corner, suggesting that façade may have carried some decoration. West façade has four columns, 50 cm. diam., each made up of four drums. Capitals 69 by 50 by 29 cm. Capitals of two columns in center have cordholder worked at one vertical corner. Jambs of west façade are faced with large horizontal blocks. In section show concavity on inner face.

Interior: Floor in poor condition. Had been heavily plastered. Tinted red in places. *Flagstones* in front of east doorway (fig. 137,b); one stone has in center (fig. 51,c) a hole (8 cm. diam.) opening into stone-lined drain 30 cm. deep, 47 cm. wide (fig. 51,d). Floor of drain 60 cm. below flagstones of colonnade. Sloping downward 2.5 cm. in 1 m. the drain extends 18.45 m. to the northwest where it opened through well-finished and plastered battered face of a terrace. The terrace facing is now covered with a fill of large unweathered, unworked stones, no mortar. This fill may represent extension to great terrace. *Doorway* in east wall 83 cm. high, 72 cm. wide, 71 cm. deep. Two stones form the lintel. Both broken. A socket appears on either side of doorway at height of top of lintel. The one to south retains tenon, but broken off flush with wall. May have been rings for curtain support. Not found in debris. When preliminary examination was made of the structure in 1932 a *cache* formed of dry masonry was noted built in the doorway. Sides of cache of rough, unworked stones rising 40 cm. Top formed of wall stone with faced surface downward. Cache closed with dry masonry at point in line with west edge of doorway. Within cache and 15 cm. above sill were fragments of human skull. Portion of lower jaw 43 cm. in from west edge of doorway, and directly to the east

were fragments of ribs. *Benches:* Bench, 1 m. wide, 32 cm. high, in south half of gallery extends along east and south wall. Faced with single course of stone. Face and top plastered and traces of black paint remain. Bench, 1 m. wide and 32 cm. high, in north half of gallery is built against east wall and extends to within 1.25 m. of north wall. Faced with single course. At north end of gallery the bench becomes 1.24 m. wide and 51 cm. high. Faced with two courses of stones except the portion rising from the top of the east bench where face is of one course of stones. The north and east sections of the bench rise from the same floor, are painted black, and are contemporaneous. Wall behind this bench smoothly plastered but not painted. Late bench, 1.75 m. wide, 64 cm. high, at north end of gallery is built over and encloses early bench. Painted black. *Altar*, 1.75 m. wide, 1.80 m. long, 80 cm. high to a 15-cm. band, lies 1.40 m. north of east doorway and is built over early bench. Stone facing rough, not comparable to that of bench. No color noted. *Wall painting:* At north end of gallery the north, east and west walls had been painted black to a height of 45 cm. above the early bench. Above this is a 10-cm. red band followed by black. On other parts of walls were traces of red and green as if pattern of fresco. Color also noted on some fallen wall stones. A *stone*, 22.5 by 18 by 5 cm., pierced with five holes, found in debris south end of gallery (fig. 51,f). *Vault:* Vault 2.15 m. high; spring line 2.17 m. above floor; offset averages 6 cm. Stones veneer type (fig. 137,c). 45 cm. of capstone exposed. One capstone from center painted blue; some of others painted black. North end of vault was restored. Cholol timbers used to span opening between north end of faced wall and north column.

Steam chamber:

Façade: Similar to that of gallery though somewhat lower. Lower zone 1.96 m. high; upper zone 42 cm. high. *Ventilator* in north and in south wall, 23 cm. diam., appears below the molding. North ventilator: exterior face of orifice is worked in single stone (fig. 138,a); interior face formed of two stones. South ventilator similar to north. Both faces of orifice formed of two stones. An X-shaped stone found on flags on exterior south side of chamber.

Such a stone may have been placed in ventilator as a grille (figs. 50,*d*; 51,*g*; 138,*b*).

Interior: *Floor* of flagstones extending from doorway to the Fire Chamber. Width of flagged area 1.27 m. The flagstones had been removed but their imprint remained (fig. 137,*d*). *Benches*: The area to either side of the flagged floor was raised 36 cm., the benches thus formed having been paved with carefully worked stones. Those forming the south bench were for the most part *in situ* (fig. 137,*d*); those of the north bench had been removed. Some were stacked against the north wall. The stones forming the edge of the bench where it rose from the flagged floor were faced on two sides. *Vault* 1.97 m. high; spring line 41 cm. above soffit of doorway. Offset of 4–6 cm. on west, north, and south. South section of east vault soffit has suggestion of offset at south end only; north section of east vault soffit has 3.5 cm. offset at north end only. Capstones have span of 50 cm. *Ventilators* open in north and south end walls of vault. Central section of east vault soffit extends into Fire Chamber. In repair a section of capstones was not replaced, thus allowing light to enter the chamber.

Fire Chamber:

Façade: Similar to that of Steam Chamber though lower. Lower zone 1.40 m. high; upper zone 46 cm. high.

Interior: Walls of faced stones carefully cut and plastered. *Vault* 1.29 m. high; no offset at spring line. The vault stones at west end are specially cut with two faced surfaces—one for face of vault soffit in the Fire Chamber and the other for face of vault soffit in the Steam Chamber. Of these specialized stones the two lower ones were found *in situ* on the north side and a single stone on the south. The remainder as well as the specialized capping block at the west end of the vault were found in the debris.

Fire box: West face. At base a single course of stone 17

cm. high extends across the Fire Chamber (fig. 51,*b*). Floor of fire box is on this level. From this course rose faced stones except for an opening in the center, approx. 44 cm. wide. Height to which facing rose not known, but at north one stone now rises 8 cm. above level of spring line. These facing stones extend behind the abutting east end of the north and south bench of the Steam Chamber. Interior approx. 44 cm. wide, 88 cm. deep, 55 cm. high. Stones forming the vertical walls (25 cm. high) are relatively large, and roughly placed. Some have 17 cm. of vertical face exposed. At top of vertical section the facing slopes inward so that top is roughly domed. Stones laid in red-earth mortar to thickness of 17–18 cm. Floor is 17 cm. above floor of Steam Chamber. On floor was some lime plaster, but beneath is a 2-cm. layer of red earth. The lower third of the fire box was filled with ashes, the remainder with red earth and calcined stones which had fallen from sides of recess. Large, rough, unworked stones laid in mortar form the masonry fill which surrounds the fire box. This rises to within 6–18 cm. of the spring line except for a section 50 cm. deep built against the back wall. This section of rough masonry abutting the east wall, the wall at end of vault and the two vault soffits, rose to the height of the standing section of vault. The fill above the fire box finished with heavy, rough lime mortar. This may have been only a working level as some facing stones on the west rise 26 cm. higher. On this surface in northeast and southeast corners were quantities of ashes. The faced wall or vault of Fire Chamber shows no burning. No outlet for smoke, other than front of fire box.

EXCAVATORS

Paul F. Fontaine and K. Ruppert in 1936.

REFERENCE

Morley, 1936.

STRUCTURE 3E4

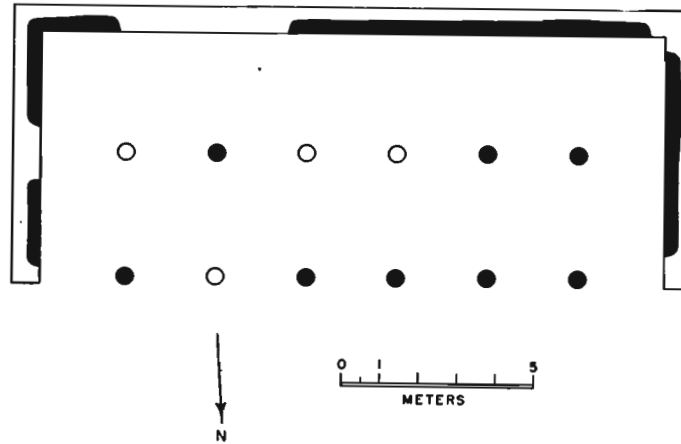


FIG. 52—STRUCTURE 3E4, PLAN

CONDITION

Much in ruin. Very little exposed above debris.
Like Str. 3E3, it probably rose directly from floor
of great platform.

COLONNADE

Two rows of six columns, 45 cm. diam. Capitals 70
by 51 by 25 cm. Veneer-type vault stones.

REFERENCE

Maudslay, 1889-1902, vol. 3, pl. 60, map showing the structure.

STRUCTURE 3E5

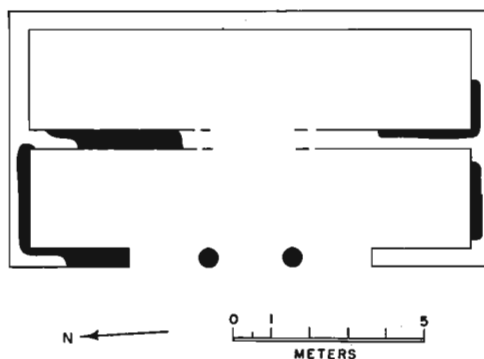


FIG. 53—STRUCTURE 3E5, PLAN

CONDITION

Fallen or covered with debris.

PLATFORM

In front of building seems to be a platform 32 cm. high by 1.15 m. wide. Face rises with slight batter.

BUILDING

Façade: Rises vertically. Triple entrance, two *serpent columns*, 47 cm. diam. Heads not found. North column now stands 1.84 m. high; south column, 1.60 m. high. Columns sculptured with feathers except lower 60 cm. on west side where heads abutted. Heads may have been like those at Temple of the Wall Panels (Str. 3C16) in having a concavity at back to fit against the base of the round column. Horizontal portion of one tail recovered, broken, 1.10 m. long. On side is reclining human figure in low relief; overhanging portion shows serpent rattles (fig. 138,d).

STRUCTURE 3E6

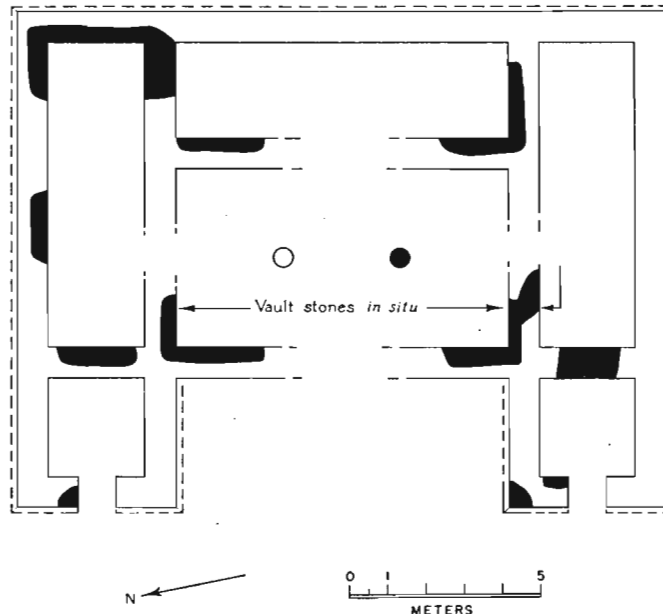


FIG. 54--STRUCTURE 3E6, PLAN

GENERAL

The terrace on which Strs. 3E6 and 3E7 are located is irregular in shape and not well defined. Height varies because of configuration of ground.

At west side of the terrace are portions of two large Atlantean figures, including two torsos and one head; a collection of capitals and column drums. All material weathered.

At northeast corner of terrace is a mound approx. 10 m. high. Very flat on top. No faced wall surfaces noted.

BUILDING

Condition: Only occasional wall surfaces exposed above the debris.

Platform: On west side a single step noted. Here platform is 2.20 m. wide.

Façade: Has basal batter. Very little exposed.

Interior: One capital, 66 by 49 by 30 cm., rests on column. Vault stones noted in position are veneer type.

STRUCTURE 3E7

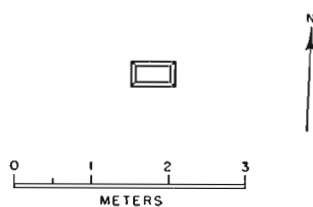
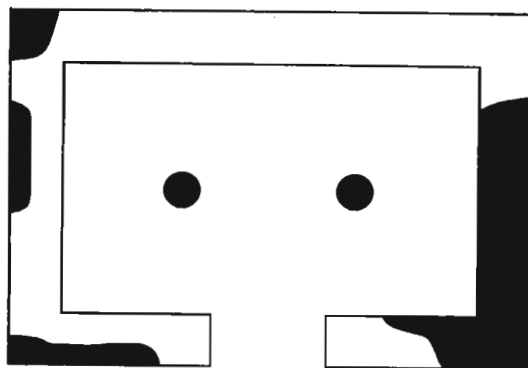


FIG. 55—STRUCTURE 3E7, PLAN

CONDITION

Poor state of repair. Mound does not rise more than 1.60 m. above terrace.

BUILDING

Façade: Vertical. Four stones on east side seem to be re-used. Each measures approx. 50 by 42 by 28 cm. On south side near southwest corner are re-used stones sculptured in plant motif. Single entrance; jamb stones displaced but are large horizontal blocks with concavity at back.

Interior: Two columns 45 cm. diam. Capitals 68 by 50 by 22 cm. No vault stones seen in debris.

SACRIFICIAL STONE

Located 4.20 m. south of doorway. Measures 35 by 57 cm. at base, 23 by 48 cm. at top, 45 cm. high. Plain.

SURFACE DEBRIS

One long nose from mask.

STRUCTURE 4B1
Temple of the Sculptured Jambes

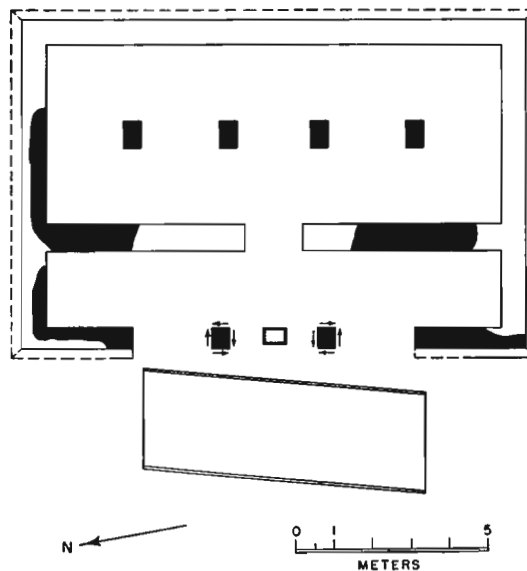


FIG. 56—STRUCTURE 4B1, PLAN

Arrows indicate direction figures on columns face.

TERRACE

Not clearly defined.

PLATFORM

Condition: Much in ruin.

Size: Approx. 5 m. high.

Facing: Fallen or covered with debris.

Stairway: Not exposed.

Additions: On top of platform and in front of building is a solid masonry altar or platform, 7.53 m. long, 2.65 m. wide, 71 cm. high, faced with worked stone. East and west sides rise with slight batter; north and south sides are vertical.

BUILDING

Condition: Much fallen. Back chamber filled with debris to top of columns.

Façade: Lower zone. Basal batter rises 78 cm. On this rests an 18-cm. triangular molding. Rest of façade covered with debris or fallen. Triple entrance, two

columns 43 by 66 by 2.10 m. high, sculptured with human figures. At base of column is reclining human figure panel. Top block of each column seems re-used as sculpture shows a head of a figure with face in opposite direction from head below. Jambes sculptured. Horizontal blocks with depression in back (fig. 138,c).

Sacrificial stone: Located between entrance columns. Measures 41 by 60 cm. at base, 34 by 48 cm. at top, 50 cm. high. Plain.

Inner chamber: Jambes of doorway fallen, probably plain. Columns 45 by 70 cm. May be sculptured; only top exposed. Veneer-type vault stones.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Many sculptured stones on surface. Roof ornament similar to that at Temple of the Tables (Str. 2D7) (Ruppert, 1935, fig. 246,h). Small tails of serpent with rattles and plumes. Band molding of serpent-body motif. One stone of serpent body with tenon.

STRUCTURE 4B2

PLATFORM

Probably none. Building may have risen directly from terrace as does Str. 4B3.

BUILDING

Now represented by low mound with a single course of wall stones exposed in places above the debris.

STRUCTURE 4B3

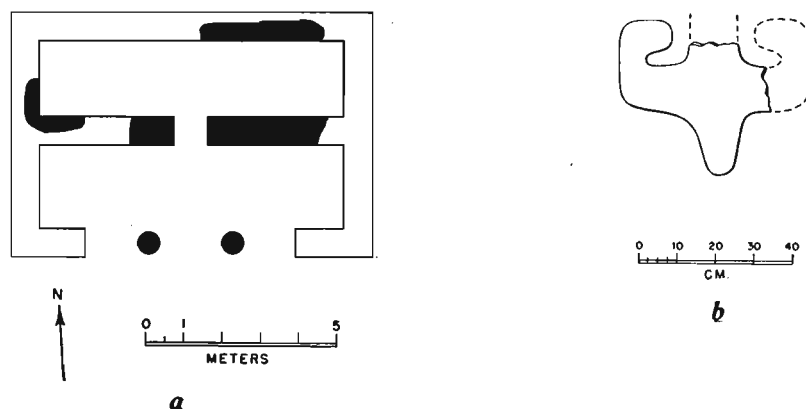


FIG. 57—STRUCTURE 4B3, PLAN AND ROOF ORNAMENT

a: Plan. b: Roof ornament.

PLATFORM

Probably none.

BUILDING

Condition: Very little wall surface exposed.*Façade:* Triple entrance, two columns 58 cm. diam., plain. No capitals.*Chambers:* Single doorway to inner room. Jamb stones 32–56 cm. wide, 40–70 cm. high. Lintel formed of two stones. Sculptured (fig. 139,a). The sculptured panel of the lintel 88 cm. long. Two cordholders worked on edge. Veneer-type vault stones.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Portion of roof ornament (fig. 57,b).

STRUCTURE 4C1

The Monjas

REFERENCES

Beyer, 1937; Bolles, 1933, pp. 84–86; [1934–40]: Holmes, 1895, pp. 106–14; Kidder, 1932, pp. 93–94; 1934, pp. 90–91; Maler,

1932, pp. 30–34; Marquina, 1928; Maudslay, 1889–1902; Palacios 1935, p. 72; Seler, 1909; Stephens, 1843, 2: 293–98; Totten, 1926; E. H. Thompson, 1899–1900.

STRUCTURE 4C2

PLATFORM

Condition: Pile of rough, much weathered stones.*Size:* Approx. 3 m. high; roughly rectangular.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Occasional band-molding, wall- and veneer-type vault stone seen on surface. On south side is specialized corner stone of ball court bench, 99 cm. high, sculptured with human figure.

STRUCTURE 4C3

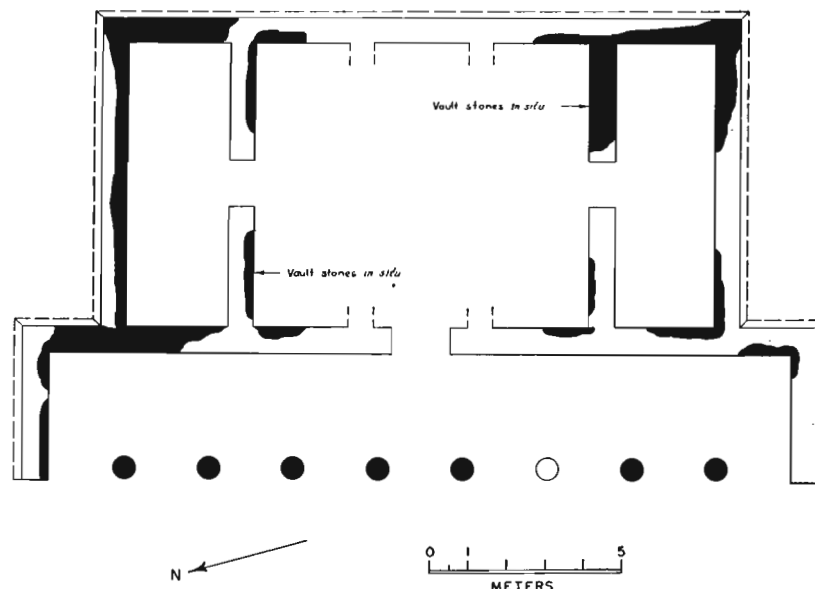


FIG. 58—STRUCTURE 4C3, PLAN

TERRACE

Not clearly defined. A single step is suggested on the west side.

diam., plain. Capitals 70 cm. diam., 21 cm. thick plain.

Gallery: Veneer-type vault stones in debris.

Chambers: Behind the gallery, probably five chambers.

BUILDING

Condition: Much fallen. Only an occasional wall surface exposed.

Façades: Rise with basal batter to a 22-cm. beveled molding. West façade has eight columns, 58 cm.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Some sculptured stones of a serpent band seen on all sides of the structure except the west. At southwest corner a stone ring, tenon missing, 74 cm. diam., 19 cm. thick, 20 cm. diam. of opening.

STRUCTURE 4C4

REFERENCE

Included in the manuscript report on the Monjas Complex by John S. Bolles, on file in the office of the

Department of Archaeology, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

STRUCTURE 4C5

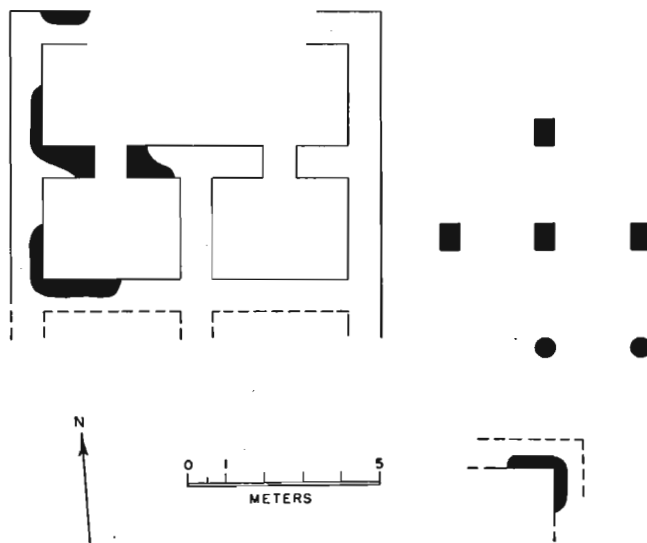


FIG. 59--STRUCTURE 4C5, PLAN

BUILDING

Condition: Little now remains except a few sections of exposed walls and column drums and blocks.

Columns: Rectangular blocks 50 by 70 cm. Drums 50 cm. diam. Rectangular capitals 58 by 58 by 24 cm. Plain. Jambs made up of small stones. Vault stones in debris are veneer type.

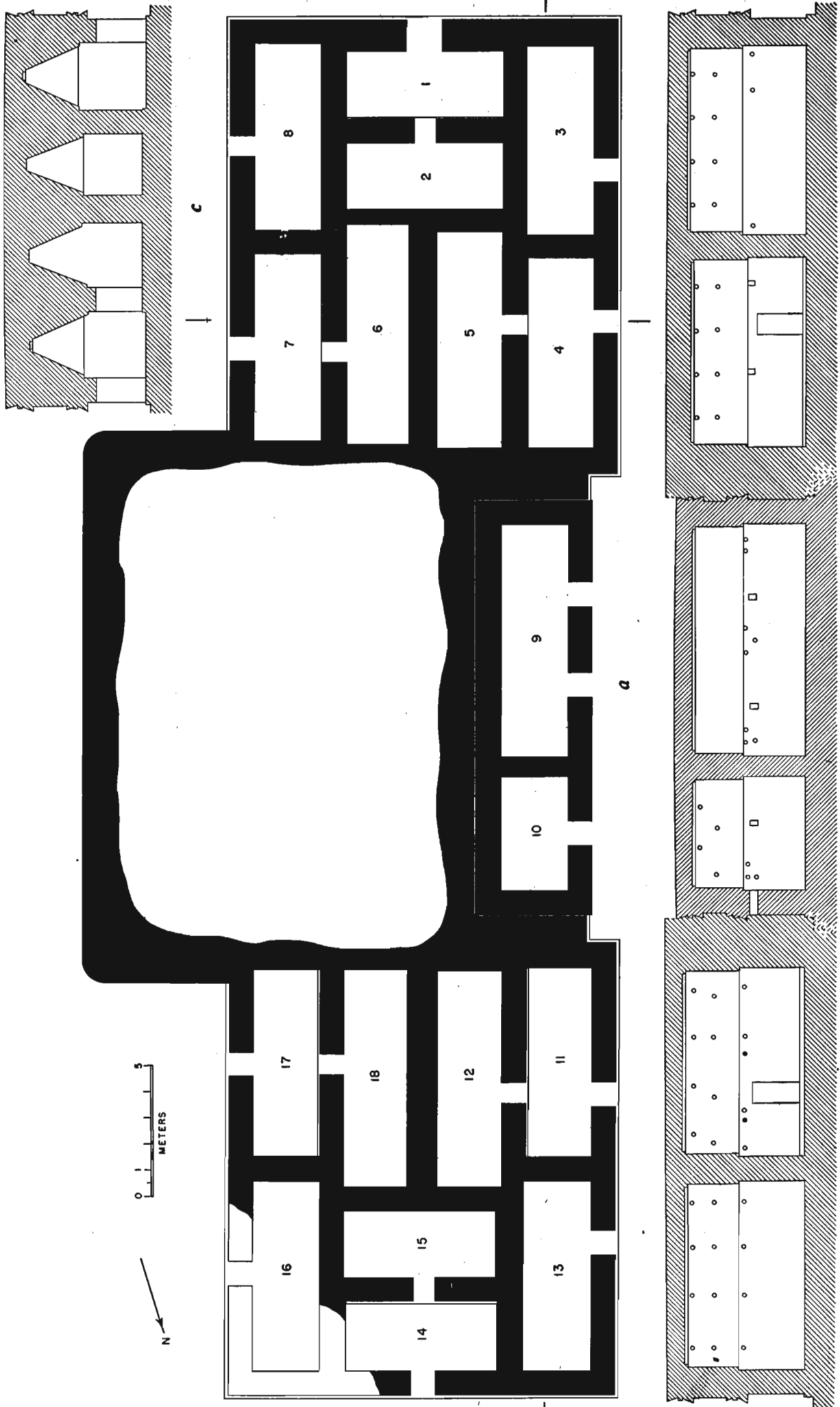


FIG. 60—STRUCTURE 4D1, PLAN AND SECTIONS
 a: Plan. b: North-south section. c: East-west section through South Wing.

STRUCTURE 4D1

The Akabdzib

SUBSTRUCTURE

Condition: In poor state of repair.

Size: Roughly 40 m. wide, 77 m. long, not over 1 m. high on west. Due to slope of terrain height increases toward east. East side falls off sharply into dry cenote.

Facing: Not definitely exposed. May be a small section on the east where stones are large and roughly faced.

BUILDING: CENTRAL WEST SECTION

Condition: Facing stones of west façade fallen or removed from lower zone and from upper zone except at ends (fig. 139,b). East wall of south chamber broken through prior to 1924 exposing east façade, which seems to be in good condition protected by fill of masonry core to east.

Façade: No plinth seen. Façade carried no decoration other than medial and upper moldings.

Interior: Much of west wall and vault of both chambers torn out perhaps for removal of jamb and lintel stones for postconquest constructions.

Room 9: Interior 8.90 m. long, 2.57 m. wide. Floor to spring line 2.38 m.; offset at spring line varies from trace to 4 cm. Ventilators in east wall average 20 by 30 cm.; that in south wall 27 by 33 cm. Bases of ventilators average 52 cm. below spring line. Beam holes noted in wall (fig. 60,b). Vault rises 1.74 cm. to 20-cm. vertical band on which rest the capstones.

Room 10: Interior 4.36 m. long, 2.57 m. wide. Height of walls and vault similar to Room 9. A single ventilator (20 by 32 cm.) in each the north and east wall. Bases of ventilators average 53 cm. below spring line. Beam holes in vault at two levels (fig. 60,b).

NORTH AND SOUTH WINGS

Condition: They are similar in arrangement and construction and no doubt contemporaneous. The South Wing better preserved than North. Much of facing stones of west and east lower zones of South Wing removed prior to 1889, as shown in Maudslay's pl. 18a, vol. 3. Some stones removed on south (figs. 139,d; 140,a). West façade of North Wing better preserved than South (fig. 139,c). The northeast corner has collapsed.

Plinth: Both North and South Wings rise from plinths

which are 37 cm. high and project an average of 11 cm. from face of building.

Façades: Rise vertically. No decoration other than medial and upper moldings. Masonry: Stones large, very well cut and faced. A type of veneer.

Interior: Masonry often crude but better than in Central West Section. Stones average 35 by 39 by 30 cm. deep.

Floors: In very poor state of preservation. In several places a number of layers of hard-packed white plaster floors seen. All inner chambers have the floor at higher level than outer chambers (fig. 60,c).

Basal molding: At base of all interior walls in which a doorway leads to a second chamber, there is a projecting molding, 12–28 cm. high, 3–10 cm. deep, extending the length of the room. At doorway the molding forms step up into inner chamber.

Plaster of walls: There is a finished plaster capping over walls at level above lintels or directly below molding of exterior walls. End walls of rooms do not show this plaster capping. End walls and ends of vaults apparently built at one time.

WALL OPENINGS

Ventilators: Vary from 13 by 21 cm. to 22 by 35 cm., all carefully plastered. Found on both sides of doorways and in outer end walls. Base of ventilators more or less at level of soffit of lintels.

Beam holes: Found at three levels: in wall about 36 cm. below spring line; in vault soffit 1–1.20 m. above offset; and 1.90 m. above offset. In some cases they appear above one another, in others they are staggered (fig. 60,b).

Cordholders: Only on inner sides of doorways, four to each doorway, two on a side, 20–38 cm. above floor and in course below lintels. Tongue-and-groove type. Have been plastered so that each appears as two circular holes. In Room 4, east doorway, west side, stubs of rings in first course of vault 1.03 m. and 1.36 m. to either side of doorway. In Room 11, plugs, perhaps stubs of rings, appear in east wall directly below spring line of vault.

VAULT

Stones not veneer type (fig. 140,d). The first course always large and well faced. Stones seem to decrease in size and in care of finishing from lower courses

upward. Much plaster remains on some vaults. In Room 2 the plaster has been covered with white-wash to height of 1.09 m.

Outside rooms: Always have offset at spring line, varying from trace to 10 cm. All but two vaults have their spring lines at same level; in these two, the outer vault soffit springs at a higher level than the inner vault soffit. There is an offset in all end walls at spring line level. All outside rooms have vertical band, 9-20 cm. high, at top of vault on which rest the capstones. Span at top of vault 31-50 cm., the greater span seen in inside rooms.

Inside rooms: Always have an offset at spring line. Of the six inside rooms, four have offset at same level for both vault soffits; one has the spring line of inner vault soffit higher than that of outer, and one has spring line of inner vault soffit lower than that of the outer. Spring lines of vaults on opposite sides of medial walls between connecting rooms are on the same level in one case; the spring line of the outer room being higher (1-4 cm.) than the inner in four instances; and in only one is the inner spring line level higher (11 cm.) than the outer. Two rooms have an offset in end wall at spring line level; one has offset at one end only. No vertical band at top of vault of inside rooms.

MASONRY CORE

Construction: Facing of east projection of large, roughly faced stones. Courses quite regular (fig. 140,c). Quoins rounded. Individual stones large, tenons long. Facing abuts lower zone of wings. Moldings and facing of upper zone of wings abuts that of central core (fig. 140,b). On west where central chambers join the wings the masonry is of well cut, carefully faced stones similar to that of the

wings (fig. 139,b). Exploratory tunneling, before 1924, through north end of Room 7 into the great core shows a solid fill with much mortar for a distance of 2.18 m.; beyond this is loose open fill. The fill of the great core directly east of Room 9 (of the central chambers) has some mortar but not as much as seen in the tunnel at north end of Room 7.

DECORATION

Sculptured lintel between Rooms 1 and 2 (Maudslay, vol. 3, pl. 19). Traces of black hatched lines on west end wall of vault Room 1. Red painted hands on interior walls (Willard, 1933, facing p. 272). Four sculptured stones on roof (fig. 140,e).

BUILDING SEQUENCE

1. Construction of Central West Section as complete unit. 2a. Wings raised to height of medial molding. Solid core behind Central West Section raised to height of medial molding of wings and east to line of east façade of wings. Lower zone of east façade of wings overlays core for short distance. 2b. Eastern extension of solid core raised to height of medial molding, then entire core carried full height with facing of extension of the wings being abutted by the facing of the wings which at this time are raised to their full height. Probably no hiatus in construction; work on 2a was immediately followed by 2b.

REFERENCES

Beyer, 1937; Holmes, 1895, pp. 114-15; Maler, 1932, pp. 37-38; Marquina, 1928, p. 75; Maudslay, 1889-1902; Morley, 1927, pp. 234-35; Palacios, 1935, p. 71; Seler, 1909; Stephens, 1843, 2: 291-92; Willard, 1933, pp. 300-301.

STRUCTURE 4D2

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing seen.

Size: Entire mound 5-6 m. high.

BUILDING

Condition: Very few worked stones on talus. Little wall surfaces exposed. Much of the cut stone may have been used in the hacienda buildings. Some column drums, 45 cm. diam. Wall stones carefully worked, nicely fitted, averaging 19 by 22 cm.

STRUCTURE 5A1
The Colonnade with the Bird Cornice

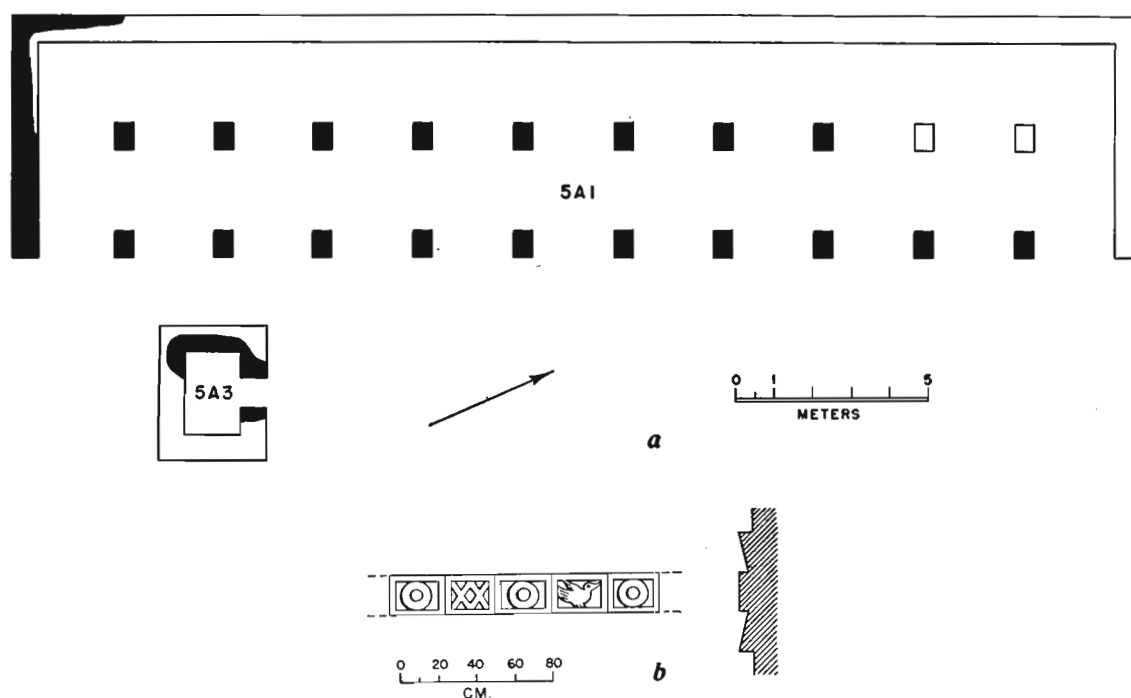


FIG. 61—STRUCTURES 5A1 AND 5A3, PLANS AND DETAIL

a: Plans. *b:* Bird cornice-band on Str. 5A1.

PLATFORM

None indicated. Building floor may not be more than a step above the plaza level.

BUILDING

Condition: Much in ruin. Veneer-type vault stones noted in debris.

Façade: Very little exposed. At south end a section of three-member molding. The band member ornamented with discs, chevrons, and bird figures (figs. 61,*b*; 141,*a*).

Colonnade: Two rows of 10 columns, 50 by 70 cm., plain.

STRUCTURE 5A3

PLATFORM

None indicated. Building probably resting directly on terrace.

BUILDING

Condition: Much fallen. Now little more than a mound.

Façade: None exposed.

Chamber: Single chamber. Interior approx. 1.45 by 2.20 m. Jambs of large horizontal blocks, plastered and painted red. Lintel formed of two stones, plain, fallen.

SURFACE DEBRIS

On north talus an elaborated colonnette 47 cm. long (fig. 141,*a*). Cornice stone 49 cm. high.

STRUCTURE 5A2

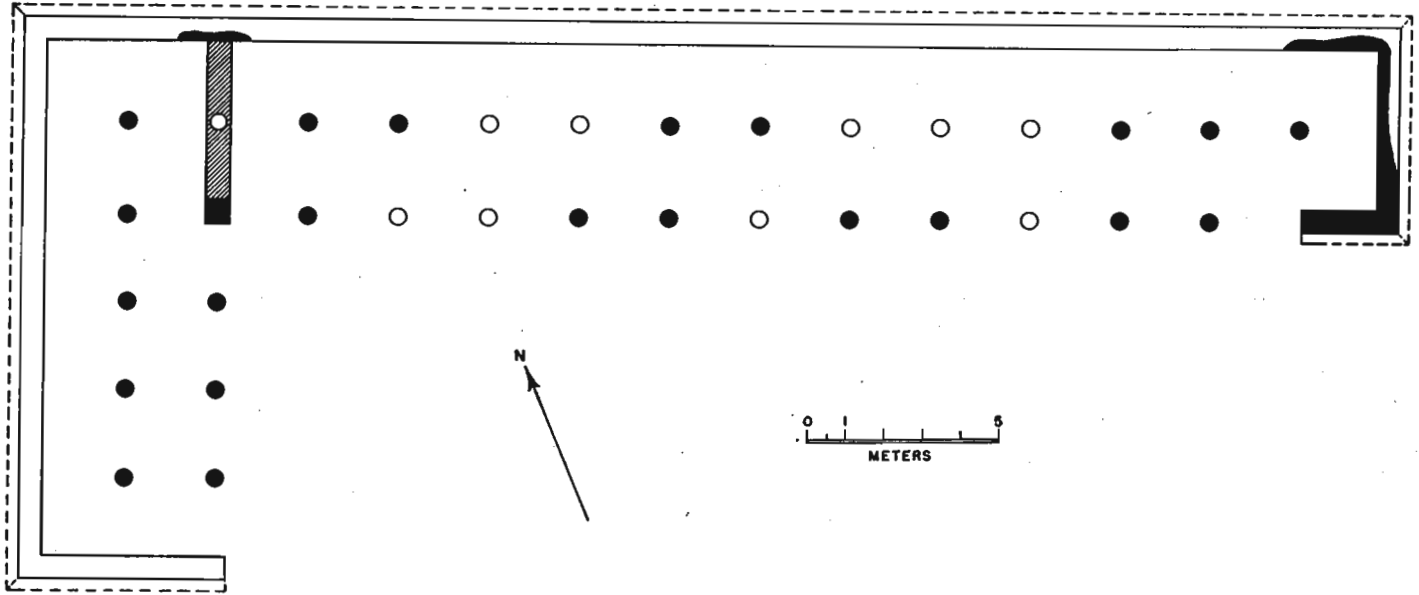


FIG. 62—STRUCTURE 5A2, PLAN

PLATFORM

None indicated. Like Str. 5A1, the floor probably not more than a single step above terrace level.

BUILDING

Condition: Little exposed above the debris.

Façade: Section at east end suggests a basal batter.

Colonnade: Two rows of columns, 45 cm. diam.

Capitals 45 by 62 by 24 cm. The column in outer row at the intersection of the north and west ranges

measures 62 cm. square and seems to rise from a masonry block. The masonry wall from this column to the north wall of the structure is secondary. Jamb stones at east end, 60 cm. long, are horizontal blocks with concavity at back.

SURFACE DEBRIS

In north range a column drum has groove, 5 cm. deep, 12 cm. wide, worked on one end (see fig. 74, b).

STRUCTURE 5A4

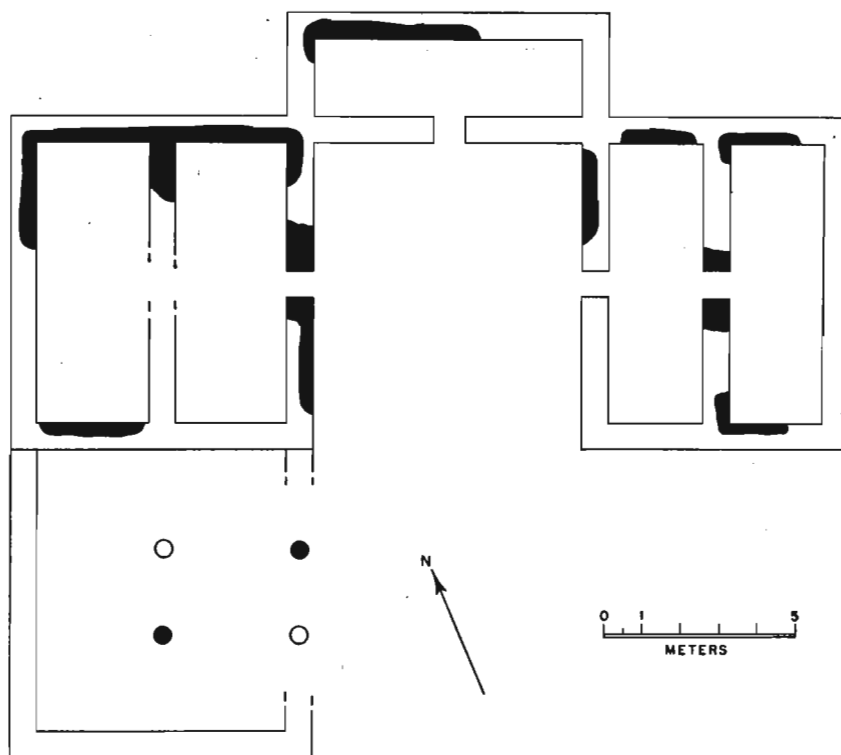


FIG. 63—STRUCTURE 5A4, PLAN

PLATFORM

None indicated.

BUILDING

Condition: Much covered with debris. The ground plan is difficult to make out and may be much in error.

Façade: Not exposed.

Chambers: Filled with debris. Some end walls exposed show trapezoid-shaped stones abutting vault soffit. Vault stones not veneer type, faces carefully worked, long tenons. The doorway on west side of the court 68 cm. wide. A single stone, *in situ*, forms lintel. The doorway opposite on east side of

court had for lintel a single stone, fallen and lying in debris to west of doorway. Doorway, 74 cm. wide, 72 cm. deep, of inner room has lintel of two stones, both *in situ*.

ADDITION

Built against the south end of west wing is colonnaded structure. Now much fallen. Entrance on east shows a single column, 45 cm. diam. Within structure a second column exposed, with same diam. and a capital 62 cm. diam., plain.

Farther south are low mounds, occasional exposed walls, and column drums.

STRUCTURE 5A5

PLATFORM

Condition: Much in ruin.

Size: Not over 70 cm. high, approx. 4.50 m. square.

Facing: Fallen or covered with debris.

Stairways: One, 1.70 m. wide, indicated on each side.

Balustrades 45 cm. wide, plain.

STRUCTURE 5B1

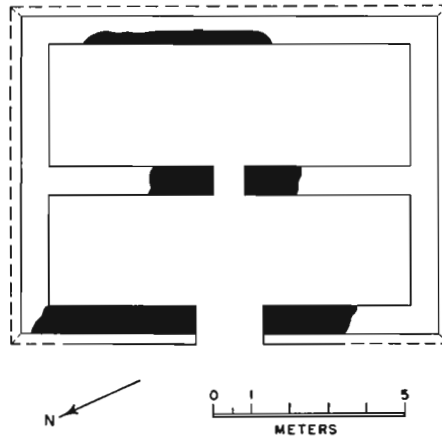


FIG. 64—STRUCTURE 5B1, PLAN

PYRAMID

Condition: Much of facing fallen.

Size: Not over 6 m. high.

Facing: Probably rose in three 2-m. zones, each finished with an overhanging band 24 cm. wide. Sections of the facing seen to north and south of stairway. Quoins rectangular. On west talus a single stone 2.10 m. in front of building and in line with south jamb of doorway. Stone 45 by 45 by 65 cm. high. Top of stone on level with floor of building.

Stairway: On west side. Upper portion fallen and lower presumably covered with debris.

BUILDING

Condition: Much covered with debris.

Façade: Basal batter rises 97 cm. to an 18-cm. triangular molding. Wall stones carefully worked, average 27 by 35 cm.

Chambers:

Outer: Single entrance 1.75 m. wide. Jambs plain. Stone in lower section of south jamb 50 by 97 cm. The upper section of large horizontal blocks with concavity in back. Vault stones veneer type, average 27 by 36 cm. with tenons 50 cm. long.

Inner: Jambs of doorway formed of large horizontal blocks with concavity in back. Lintel *in situ* is formed of two stones, plain.

STRUCTURE 5B2
Temple of the Turtle

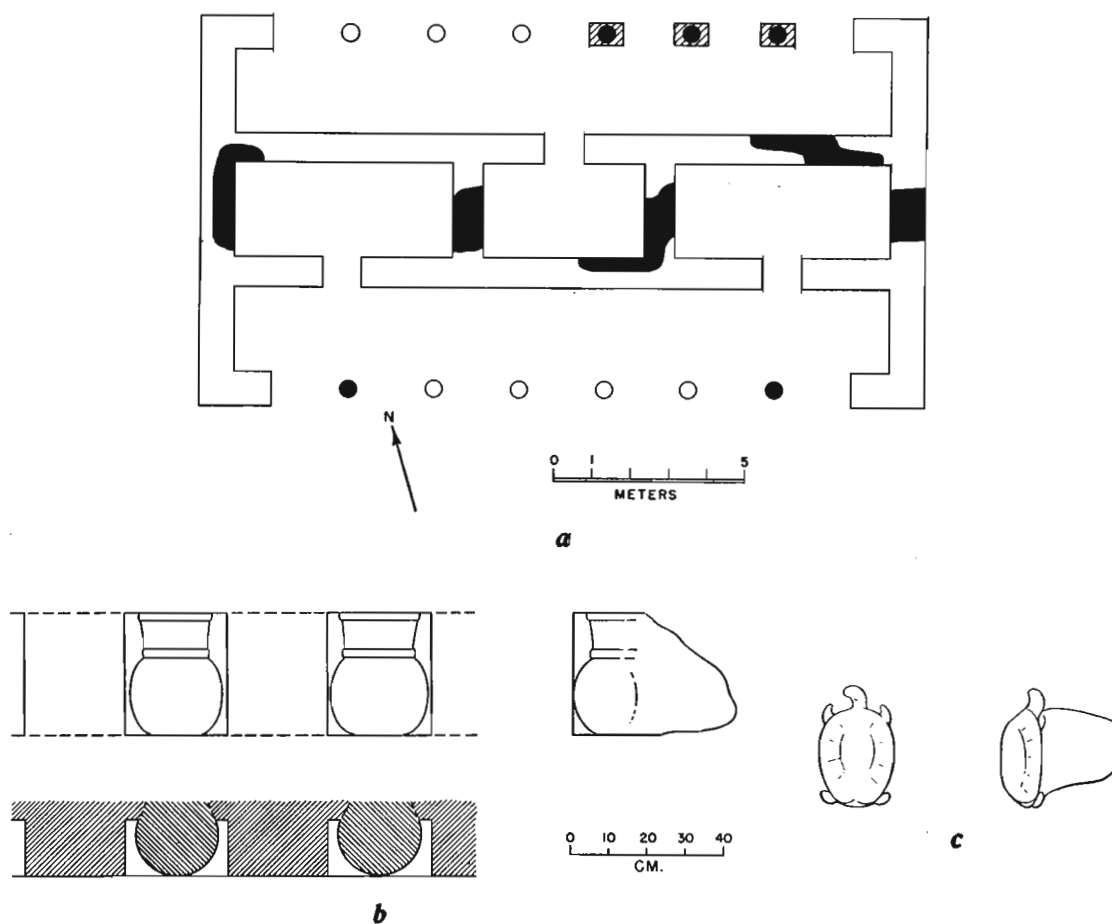


FIG. 65—STRUCTURE 5B2, PLAN AND DETAIL OF SCULPTURE

a: Plan. b: Vase-like stones. c: Turtle figure.

PLATFORM

Not definable. Probably not more than one or two steps above ground level.

BUILDING

Condition: Very little exposed above debris.

Façade: Small section of vertical exterior wall seen on east side. On north a row of columns, 43 cm. diam., encased in masonry piers 55 by 70 cm. No capitals. On south side columns 43 cm. diam., rectangular capitals.

Chambers: Position of doorways suggested by depressions in the debris. Veneer-type vault stones.

SURFACE DEBRIS

On east side of mound, vase-shaped stones found on surface. Slight variation in shapes. In some cases neck is a separate stone. Plain-faced stones 26 cm. wide between vase-like motifs. Turtle figure, from which name is given to the structure, was found at base of mound at southeast corner. The figure was probably in the same façade band with the vase-like stones as they both have the same height (figs. 65, b, c; 141, b).

STRUCTURE 5B3

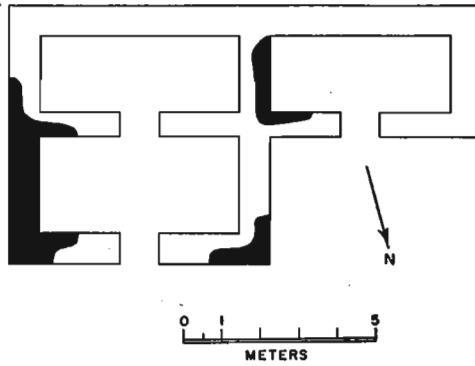


FIG. 66—STRUCTURE 5B3, PLAN

PLATFORM
None evident.

Chambers: No jambs exposed. Lintels may have been of stone. Vault stones in debris not veneer type.

BUILDING

Condition: Very little standing above the debris.
Façade: Small sections of exterior wall that are exposed rise vertically.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Many very large band-molding stones. Weathered.
No sculpture seen.

STRUCTURE 5B4

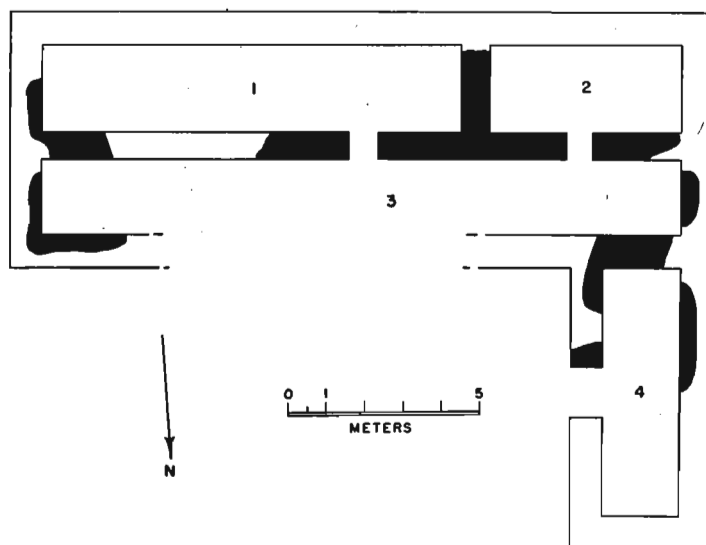


FIG. 67—STRUCTURE 5B4, PLAN

PLATFORM

None. Building seems to rise directly from terrace floor.

BUILDING

Condition: South wall fallen down talus. Medial wall with portions of vault soffit standing. Remainder of structure shows only occasional sections of wall above debris.

Façade: None exposed.

Chambers: Doorway between Rooms 1 and 3. Jambs of horizontal blocks. Lintel of two stones, plain. Debris in Room 3 is to within 55 cm. of lintel soffit. North wall of Room 3 exposed at east end. In this area column drums arranged as if placed in a row in late times. Spring line of vault 40 cm.

above soffit of lintel. No offset at spring line. Beam holes in vault arranged in pairs 1.75 m. apart and 28 cm. above spring line. In Room 3 the vault rises 1.45 m. with five courses (fig. 141,c). Vault stones veneer type. Lintel of doorway between Rooms 2 and 3 of two stones. No vault in position above this doorway.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Low mounds north of Str. 5B4 form two small quadrangles. In the center of the south quadrangle are three drums of a large Atlantean figure. In the north quadrangle are two metates.

A rather high mound rises on the north projection of the terrace supporting Strs. 5B4 and 5B5. No wall surfaces exposed.

STRUCTURE 5B5

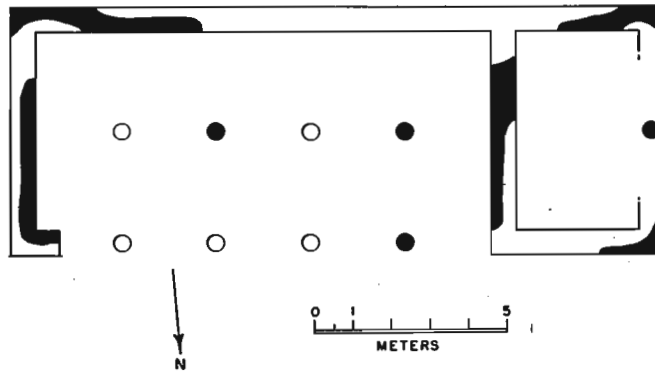


FIG. 68—STRUCTURE 5B5, PLAN

PLATFORM

Building may have rested on a base rising not more than a step above the terrace.

West section: This small room may be a walling-off of the end of the colonnade. Too little exposed to make definite statement.

BUILDING

Condition: Much covered with debris.

Façade: Small sections exposed are plain and rise vertically.

Chambers: East section is a colonnade: columns 45 cm. diam., plain; capitals 50 by 75 by 26 cm. Western column in inner row has only the capital exposed.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Secondary walls appear between Strs. 5B5 and 5B4. On south talus of terrace, head and torso of large Atlantean figure. Much weathered.

At base of terrace slope at southeast corner of this structure is small refuse dump with sherds.

STRUCTURE 5B6

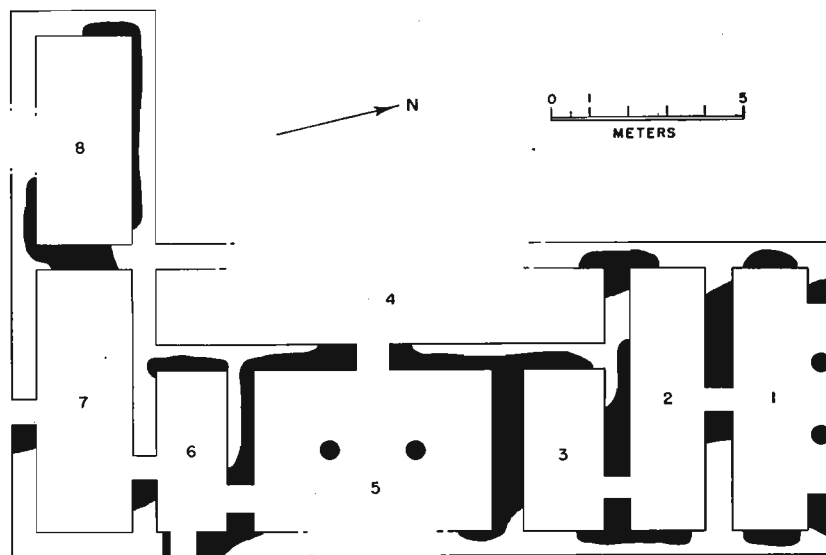


FIG. 69—STRUCTURE 5B6, PLAN

TERRACE

Irregular in shape. No facing seen. At northwest corner a platform mound 1 m. high and approx. 3 m. square. At northeast corner a low platform. Exposed on top of latter is a single wall 6 m. long.

SUBSTRUCTURE

None indicated.

BUILDING

Condition: In considerable ruin.

Façades: Only small sections exposed. Rise vertically.

Chambers: Room 1: Triple entrance, two columns, 46 cm. diam., plain. Capitals 47 by 67 by 28 cm. Vault stones veneer type.

Doorway between Rooms 4 and 5, jambs of large

blocks. Sculptured, only few centimeters of upper edge exposed. The debris on west side of Room 4 is very low, suggesting that the vault was supported by columns. No columns seen, but many drums in late wall along west edge of terrace.

Room 5: Two interior columns, 48 cm. diam., plain. Capitals 48 by 69 by 26 cm. Debris on east side of chamber very low, suggesting that vault was supported by columns.

Room 6: South doorway. Lintel of two stones, plain.

Room 8: Doorway probably on south side. Veneer-type vault stones. Wall stones are not carefully worked nor do they seem much weathered. All jambs are of large horizontal blocks.

SURFACE DEBRIS

To east of Room 1 are many column drums.

STRUCTURE 5B7

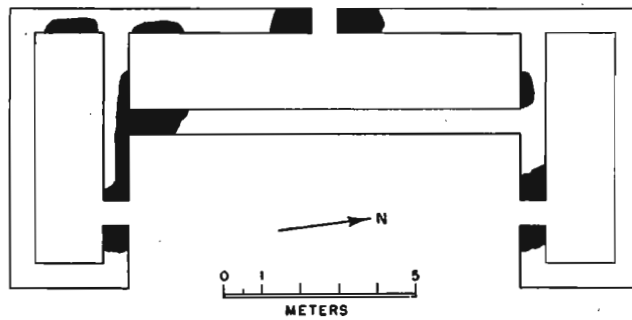


FIG. 70—STRUCTURE 5B7, PLAN

PLATFORM

None indicated. Building may have rested on a base a step above terrace floor.

BUILDING

Condition: Now represented only by mound with an occasional wall surface rising above the debris.

Façade: May have been vertical. Wall stones carefully worked, squared, block-shaped. Not thin veneer.

Chambers: Lintels of stone, two for each doorway, plain. One stone still in position over west doorway. Vault stones not veneer type.

STRUCTURE 5B8

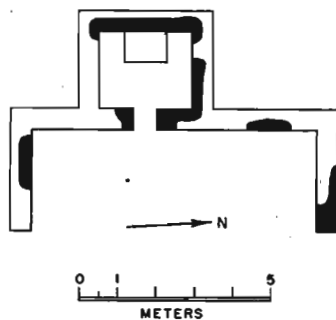


FIG. 71—STRUCTURE 5B8, PLAN

PLATFORM

None indicated. Building may have rested on a base a step above terrace floor.

Shrine room: Jambs rise 90 cm. Sculptured. Lower panel on north jamb has mask decoration. Vault stones veneer type. Altar is 40 cm. high including 10-cm. band. Face of altar rises vertically. Altar has been dug into.

BUILDING

Condition: Much in ruin.

Façade: Little exposed. Must have risen vertically. No columns seen for support of east façade.

SURFACE DEBRIS

To east are large wall stones carrying fragmentary figures of warriors.

STRUCTURE 5B9

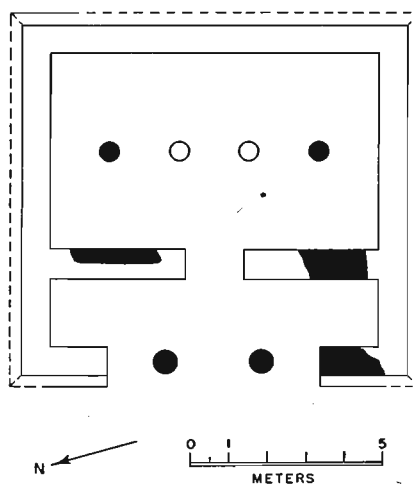


FIG. 72—STRUCTURE 5B9, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing exposed.

Size: Approx. 6 m. high.

Stairway: Indicated only by contour of debris.

columns, 60 cm. diam., plain. No capitals seen. Jambs plain.

Inner chamber: Rear wall fallen down east slope.

Four columns, 50 cm. diam., plain. Capitals 67 by 50 by 27 cm. Two middle columns located but fallen out of line.

BUILDING

Condition: In poor state of preservation.

Façade: Rises 1.05 m. with basal batter, followed by 17-cm. triangular molding. Vertical wall above is 75 cm. thick. Masonry very rough, possibly because of weathering (fig. 141,d). Triple entrance, two

SURFACE DEBRIS

At base of stairway a much-weathered, limestone, human torso. Probably remains of a seated figure with legs crossed in front.

STRUCTURE 5B10

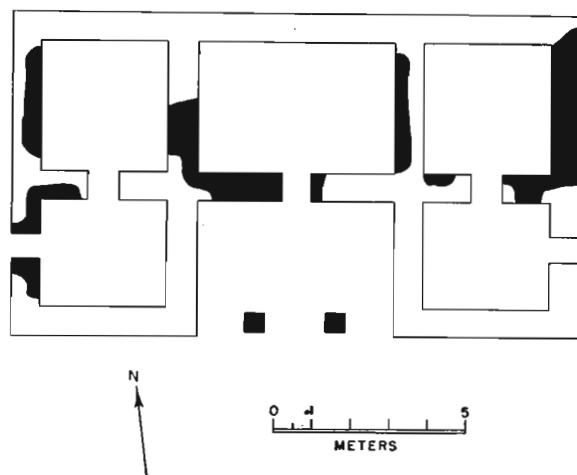


FIG. 73—STRUCTURE 5B10, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Not exposed. Probably not over 1 m. high.

STRUCTURE

Condition: Much fallen and covered with debris.

Façade: Sections exposed rise vertically. On south, two columns, 50 cm. square, plain. Capitals 75 by 75 by 16 cm. West column fallen. East column has two upper blocks and capital exposed.

South range: Contour of debris suggests north-south walls forming three chambers.

Stone lintel, plain, for west doorway lies in debris to west.

Middle chamber has stone lintel, plain, in north doorway. Jambs of wall stones. Doorway seems to be filled with masonry. Section of vault west of doorway has spring line 50 cm. above soffit of lintel. Veneer-type vault stones, average 30 by 35 cm. with tenons 54 cm. long.

North doorways to east and west rooms probably have stone lintels as no depression noted in debris.

North range: Middle chamber. Section of vault in position to west of south doorway. Spring line 50 cm. above soffit of lintel.

STRUCTURE 5B11

Now represented only by a mound.

STRUCTURE 5B12

A mound. No wall surfaces exposed. Excavations made in top, probably by E. H. Thompson.

STRUCTURE 5B13

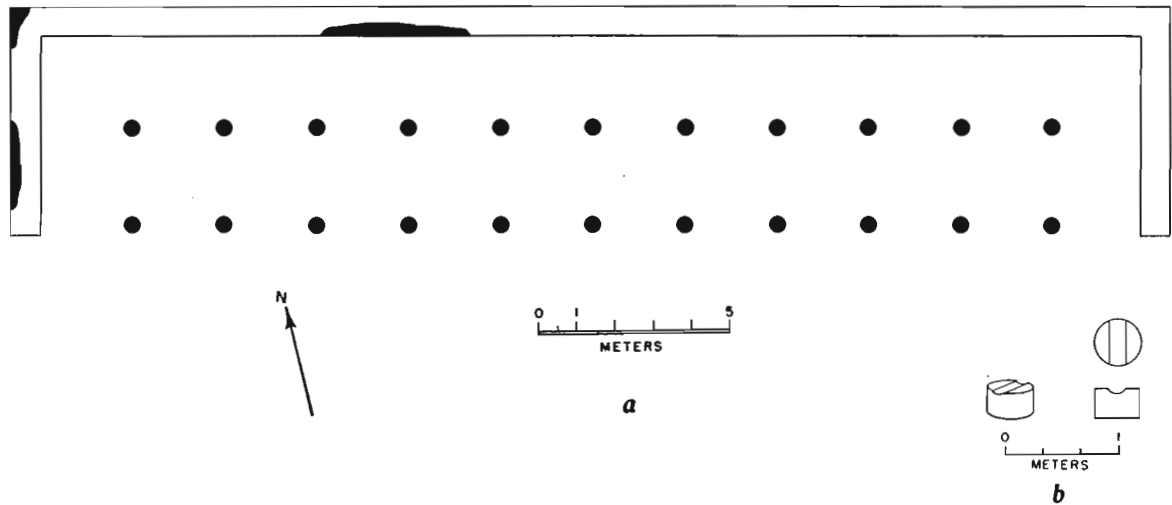


FIG. 74—STRUCTURE 5B13, PLAN AND DETAIL
a: Plan. *b*: Top of column drum worked with groove.

BASAL STRUCTURE

Not definable but at most is not more than one or two steps above terrace level.

BUILDING

Condition: Much in ruin. Very little debris. In no case is more than basal drum of column in position.

No vault stones seen.

Façade: Rises vertically. Building faces south.

Columns: Seem to be 11 in each row, odd number

unusual. Columns 36–40 cm. diam., plain. Capitals 40 by 55 by 23 cm., plain. Top of capitals may have been 1.95 m. above floor. One drum of fifth column from west in outer row has groove worked on end (fig. 74,*b*).

SURFACE DEBRIS

Sacrificial stone, 20 m. south of east end of building; 35 by 48 cm. at base, 20 by 32 cm. at top, 38 cm. high, plain, calcined.

STRUCTURE 5B14

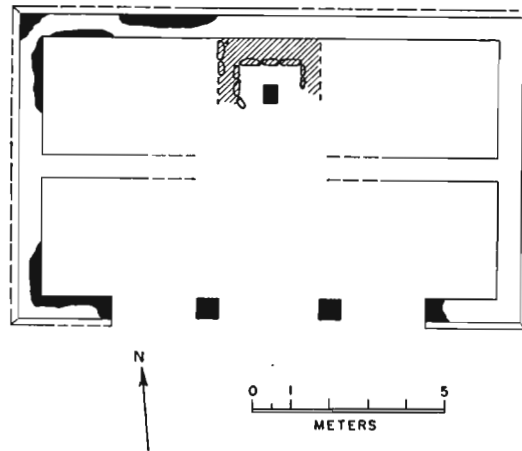


FIG. 75—STRUCTURE 5B14, PLAN

BASAL SUBSTRUCTURE

None indicated. Building is not more than one or two steps above terrace floor.

BUILDING

Condition: Northwest corner exposed in part.

Façade: Rises with basal batter (height unknown) to 17-cm. beveled member. Wall above molding 60 cm. thick. Triple entrance, columns 55 by 55 cm., plain. Jambs plain.

Chambers: Medial wall indicated only by contour of debris. Veneer-type vault stones.

Remains of fragmentary masonry wall in rear center of chamber are probably of late altar. Has appearance of being built after collapse of structure. At base of the single stone block, 35 by 50 by 50 cm. high, were fragments of late incensario.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Simple waterspout on top of mound; 55 cm. long, 20 cm. wide. Groove 9 cm. wide, 4 cm. deep.

STRUCTURE 5B15

PLATFORM

Condition: Much in ruin.

Size: Small, not over 1.50 m. high.

Facing: None exposed.

Stairway: On east side, 2.20 m. wide.

Top of platform: Had been paved with carefully worked flagstones. One measures 65 by 70 cm.

EXCAVATION

At some time prior to 1925 a pit 1.10 m. deep had been made in top of platform.

STRUCTURE 5B16

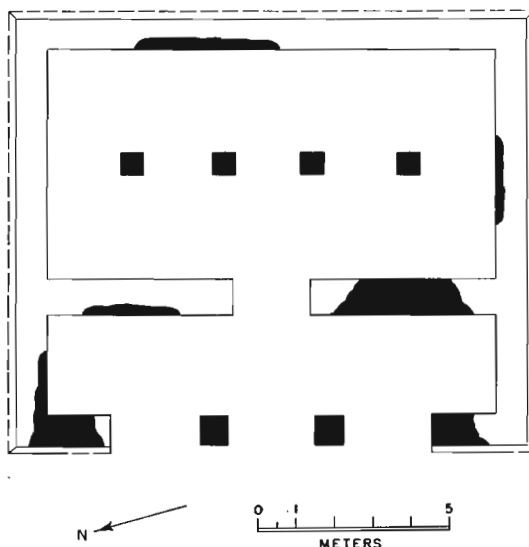


FIG. 76—STRUCTURE 5B16, PLAN

PYRAMID

Condition: No facing exposed. Stones of stairway have been removed in recent years.

Size: Approx. 6 m. high.

BUILDING

Condition: Much covered with debris. Some clearing seems to have been done around entrance columns. Inner chamber filled with debris to top of columns.

Façade: Rises 1.27 m. with batter; above is a molding followed by vertical zone and two members of a

probable three-member molding. The masonry exposed is block-like, carefully faced, no chinking (fig. 142,a). Triple entrance, columns 75 cm. square, 2.80 m. high, sculptured with human figures on four sides. Jambs sculptured.

Outer chamber: Two courses of west vault soffit *in situ* north of entrance. Spring line 22 cm. above base of molding and 77 cm. above top of columns of entrance. Offset at spring line measures 4 cm. Veneer-type vault stones.

Inner chamber: Columns 61 cm. square, standing to original height. Sculptured.

STRUCTURE 5B17

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1943.

STRUCTURE 5B18
The Castillo of Old Chichen

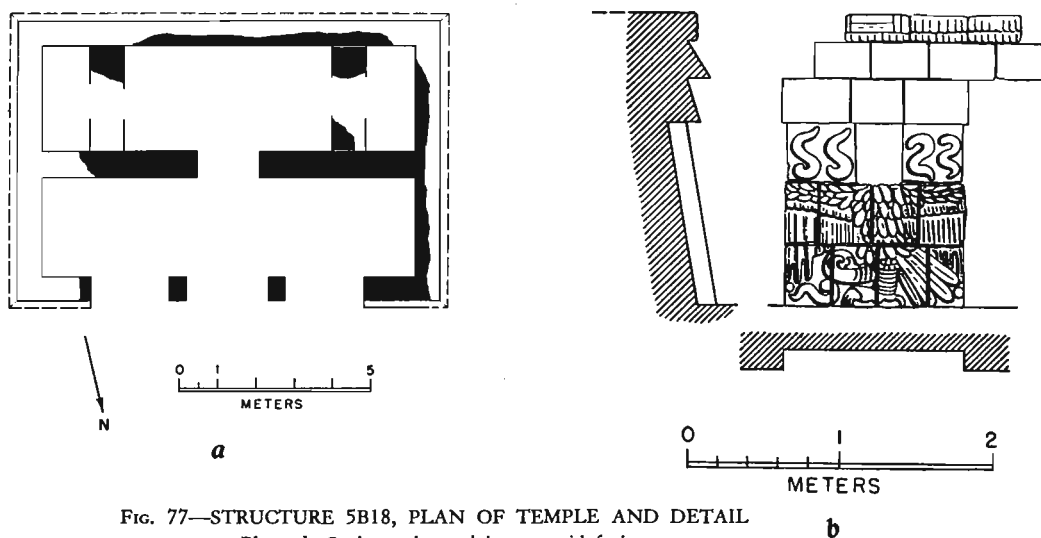


FIG. 77—STRUCTURE 5B18, PLAN OF TEMPLE AND DETAIL
a: Plan. b: Sculptured panel in pyramid facing.

PYRAMID

Condition: Much of facing fallen. Some may be in position where protected by debris.

Size: Approx. 10 m. high.

Stairway: On north side. Indicated by contour of debris.

Facing: Seemingly rose in a number of ornamented zones, probably four (fig. 142, b, c). A section of second zone on west side shows a battered face ornamented with sculptured eagle figure in 1.16-m. panel, recessed 13 cm. The area at either side of the panel seems to be plain. Above the battered face are two apron moldings topped with a serpent band (figs. 77, b; 142, e).

BUILDING

Condition: Very badly fallen. In no place do walls rise more than 2 m. Some clearing probably done

here years ago as there is little debris and none on platform in front of building. Platform in front of building approx. 3.50 m. wide.

Facade: Basal batter rises 1.25 m. (fig. 142, b). This topped with 24-cm. apron molding. Triple entrance, columns 64 by 43 cm., sculptured with plant motif. Jambs similarly sculptured (fig. 142, d).

Chambers: No debris to debris. Vault stones veneer type.

Inner doorway: Jambs of long horizontal blocks with concavity on back. Plain.

Inner chamber: Three re-used sculptured stones noted in east wall of west room.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Miscellaneous sculptured stones on top of platform include two corner-molding stones with serpent design.

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1943.

STRUCTURE 5B19

STRUCTURE 5B20

PLATFORM

None indicated.

BUILDING

Condition: Much in ruin and covered with debris.

Facade: None exposed.

Entrance: Single doorway on east. Jambs of large

horizontal blocks. No concavity on back. Lintel a single stone, plain. Soffit of lintel perhaps not more than 1 m. above the floor.

Plan of the building cannot be made out with certainty. There seems to be an inner room with vault stones in relative position but out of alignment. Can this be a sweat house?

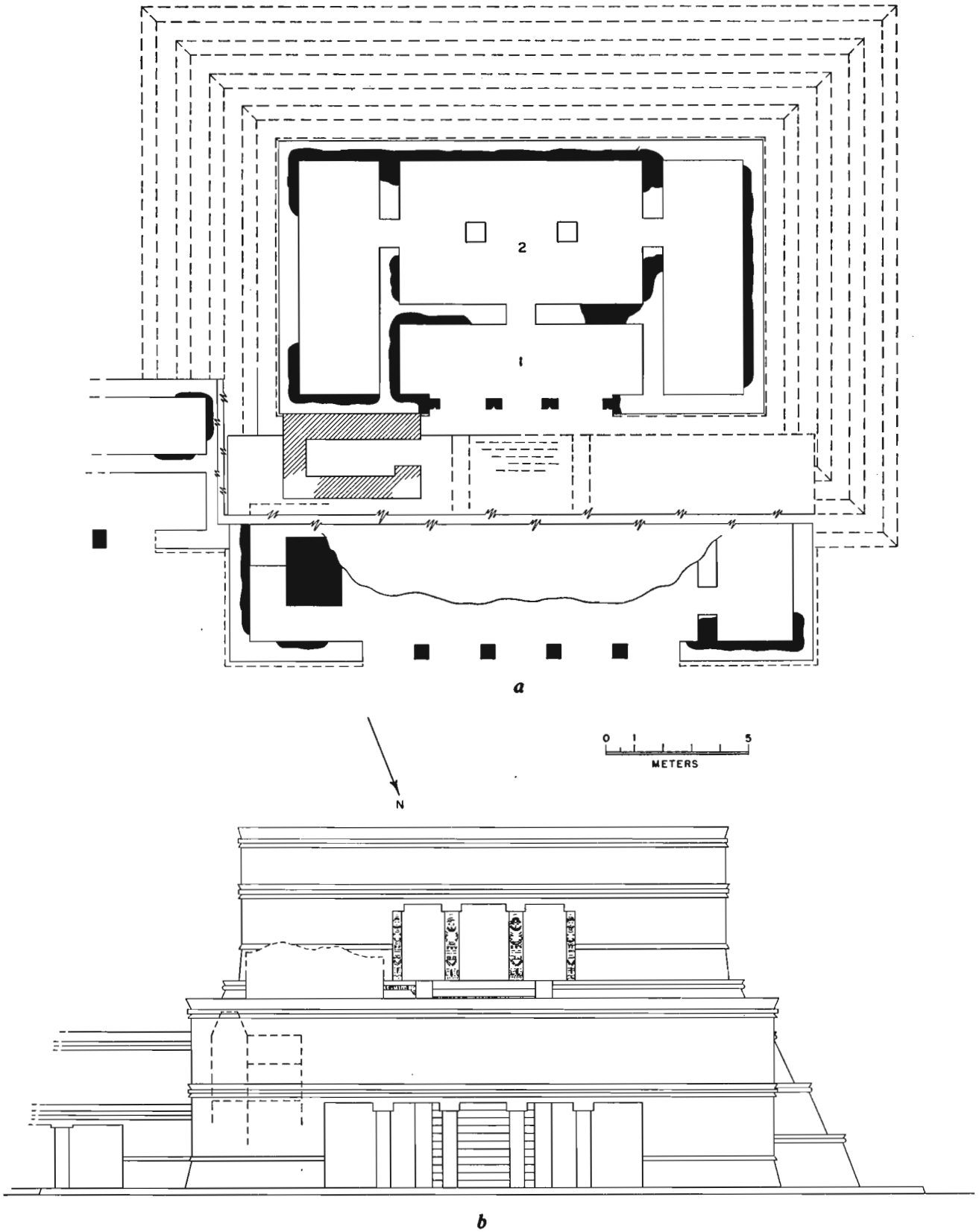


FIG. 78—STRUCTURE 5B21, PLAN AND ELEVATION
a: Plan. *b*: North elevation.

STRUCTURE 5B21

Temple of the Jaguar Atlantean Columns

PYRAMID

Condition: Practically all facing fallen or covered with debris.

Size: Approx. 7.50 m. high.

Facing: Probably rose in four zones. Small sections of facing seen on east side, and on north below east jamb of temple entrance (fig. 143,a,b). This represents uppermost zone. Rises with batter and topped with serpent band and triangular cornice. The serpent band probably extended around the pyramid as stones of such a band noted in debris on south talus. On the north side the facing seemingly rose from roof of colonnade.

Stairway: Not exposed. Most likely was an interior stairway as at Temple of the Warriors (Str. 2D8).

NORTH COLONNADE

Condition: Very much in ruin and covered with debris.

Façade: Lower zone may have batter but not exposed.

In entrance four columns (only upper portions seen), 55 cm. square, sculptured with warrior figures. Capitals 65 by 65 by 17 cm., sculptured.

Interior: At west end at least one chamber, 2.60 m. wide. Some facing of north inner wall exposed.

At east end of colonnade is a covered passageway. Changes in levels of vault spring line and capstones may indicate stairway within passageway (fig. 144,a). North-south section of passageway blocked with masonry, faced on north side.

TEMPLE

Condition: In poor state of preservation. In front of temple and to east of entrance are remains of a small secondary chamber.

Façade: Little remains. Basal batter rises 1.08 m. to 12-cm. triangular member.

Triple entrance formed by two free-standing Atlantean columns and the two Atlantean pilasters attached to jambs, all wearing jaguar masks (fig. 143,b).

Interior:

Room 1 about 8.30 m. long, 2.50 m. wide.

Room 2: vaults extended north and south as indicated by vault stones in position on east and west walls. The south wall traceable but no north-south walls noted. Perhaps two columns in this chamber to support beams from which rose the vaults. No trace of columns. Veneer-type vault stones. In Room 2 slight offset in north wall at level of spring line.

ADDITIONS

At east base of pyramid are remains of two chambers which abut the pyramid. North chamber has one sculptured column partially exposed. Column 65 by 48 cm. West end of chamber has portions of vault standing. Rooms may have been 10 m. long. Much covered with debris (fig. 143,c).

SURFACE DEBRIS

At north base of structure are portions of Atlantean figures fallen from temple entrance (fig. 143,d).

STRUCTURE 5B22

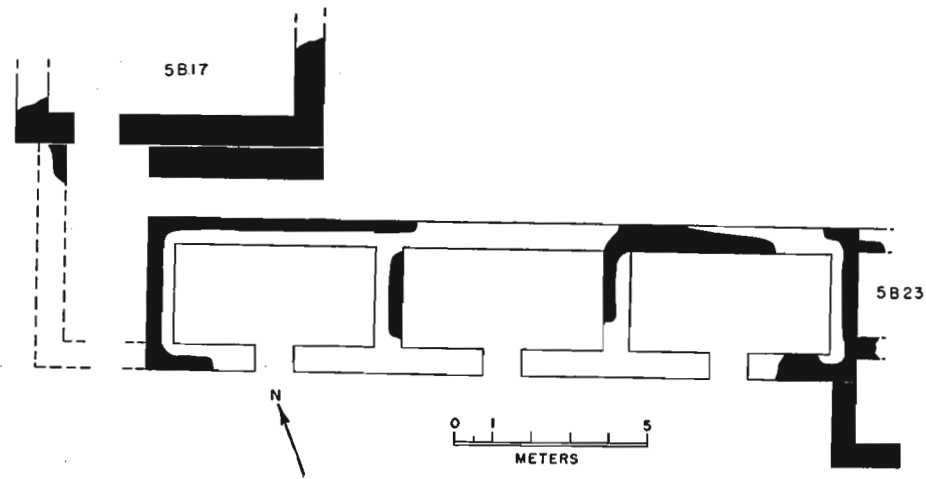


FIG. 79—STRUCTURE 5B22, PLAN

PLATFORM

None. Building may rest on basal step.

BUILDING

Condition: Very much in ruin. Some of back wall exposed.

Façade: Probably rose vertically. Three-member medial molding, seen in position on north side and at east and west ends (fig. 144,*b*).

Chambers: Three, in state of collapse and filled with debris. Exposed vault stones are not veneer type.

PASSAGEWAY

On north side of building at west is a secondary passageway, 4.50 m. long, 1.05 m. wide (fig. 144,*b*). In construction of passageway the two upper members of the medial molding of façade of the building were removed. The vault of the passageway springs

from top of the first member of the molding. North wall of the passageway formed by a mass of masonry abutting the south side of the gallery of Str. 5B17. The stones forming the east end of the vaulted passageway are carefully faced on two sides: one side where exposed in the vault, the other to form part of the façade of the end of the passageway (fig. 144,*b*). The west end of the vault of the passageway now fallen (fig. 144,*c*). Vault stones *in situ* on west end of the faced mass of masonry which forms the north side of the passageway, suggest a vaulted chamber to the west of Str. 5B22 (fig. 144,*c*). This chamber, 2.16 m. wide and not over 5.90 m. long, is now very much in ruin and covered with debris. The south wall of the gallery of Str. 5B17, which contains a blocked vaulted doorway, forms the north end of the room (fig. 144,*d*).

STRUCTURE 5B23

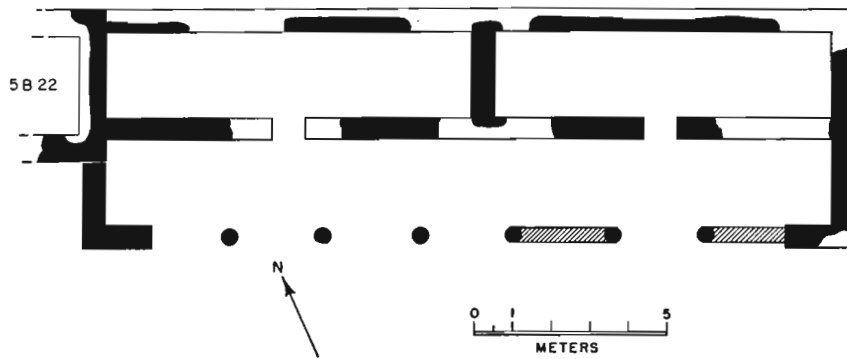


FIG. 80—STRUCTURE 5B23, PLAN

PLATFORM

None. Building may rest on basal step.

BUILDING

Condition: Much in ruin.

Façade: Lower zone apparently rose vertically. East

façade of Str. 5B22 forms interior west wall of Str. 5B23.

Columns of south façade 40 cm. diam., plain. Capitals 42 by 60 by 22 cm., plain. Secondary walls in some intercolumnar spaces.

Chambers: Vault stones veneer type.

STRUCTURE 5B24

Mound only. No wall surfaces exposed.

STRUCTURE 5B25

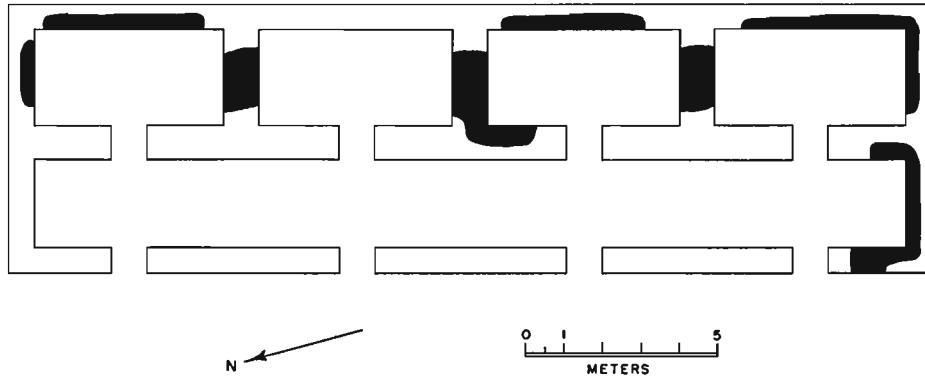


FIG. 81—STRUCTURE 5B25, PLAN

PLATFORM

None exposed. If present, not over 50–75 cm. high.

BUILDING

Condition: Much fallen and filled with debris.

Façade: Not exposed.

Chambers: Jambs of south doorway of outer range of rooms formed of long horizontal blocks. No concavity at back. Vault stones not veneer type. Exposed face averages 20 by 37 cm. Tenons 50 cm. long.

STRUCTURE 5B26

MONUMENTAL STAIRWAY

Has average width of 10 m. Made of three 20-cm. risers, and treads averaging 2.70 m. The area from the top of the third riser to Strs. 5B11 and 5B12 is paved with carefully faced, rectangular flagstones.

A stone drum, 63 cm. diam. and 25 cm. high, is 3.80 m. north of the first riser.

A second drum, 45 cm. diam. and 39 cm. high, is 9 m. north of the first.

STRUCTURE 5C1

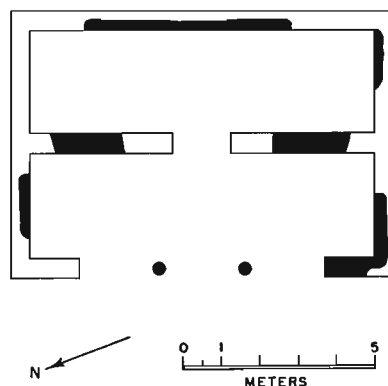


FIG. 82—STRUCTURE 5C1, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Much in ruin.

Size: Approx. 1 m. high.

Facing: Use of slabs and blocks. Roughness may be due to weathering. Quoins rectangular, battered.

Core of rough boulders with some mortar.

Stairway: Traces on west side.

Façade: Probably rose vertically. Triple entrance, columns 33 cm. diam., plain. Capitals 50 by 40 by 20 cm. Jambs are large horizontal blocks. No concavity at back.

Chambers: Two. No vault stones seen.

EXCAVATOR

G. C. Vaillant in 1926.

BUILDING

Condition: Very little exposed. Much fallen. Set back approx. 1.60 m. from west edge of platform.

REFERENCE

Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

STRUCTURE 5C2

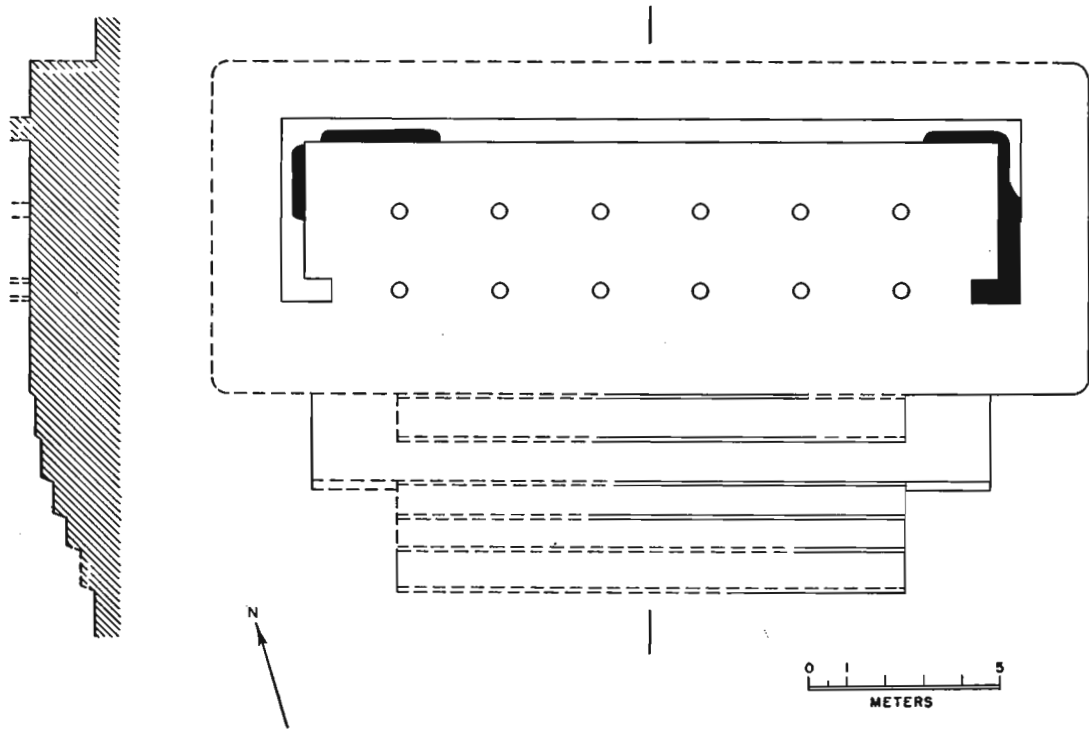


FIG. 83—STRUCTURE 5C2, PLAN AND SECTION

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing remaining to original height.

Size: 1.70 m. high.

Facing: Vertical. Stones large, relatively well worked.

Quoins rounded.

Stairway: Lower section 13.10 m. wide. Risers are long stones set on end and at a slight batter.

First landing 1.55 m. high, 17.50 m. long, 2.25 m. wide. Ends rise vertically, front has batter.

Upper section: Apparently two risers from landing to top of platform. These steps now much destroyed.

Top: 22.30 m. long, 8.65 m. wide.

BUILDING

Condition: Much destroyed. Only traces of low wall, not more than two courses in height. 25 column drums, 38 cm. diam., placed with no regard to order.

Capitals 54 by 38 by 18 cm., plain.

EXCAVATOR

G. C. Vaillant in 1926.

REFERENCE

Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

STRUCTURE 5C3
Temple of the Little Heads

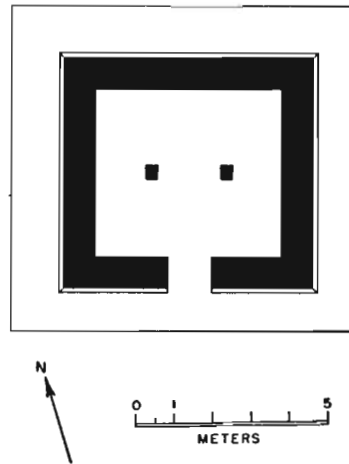


FIG. 84—STRUCTURE 5C3, PLAN

TERRACE

Condition: Traced on four sides of the structure. It is an independent terrace rising from that of the Initial Series Group.

Size: Varies in height from 11 cm. on south to 22 cm. on west. Width from wall of building is 1 m. on south and east and 1.25 m. on west and north.

BUILDING

Condition: Before excavation appeared as a mound with only an occasional bit of wall exposed.

Façade: On south basal batter rises 90 cm. to 18-cm. triangular molding. Masonry veneer-like. Second zone vertical, ornamented with band sculptured in low-relief figures of birds and bats. Doorway 1.13 m. wide. Jamb stones of fair size, plain.

Interior: Two columns in form of Atlantean figures

served as vault supports. Height of columns with capitals is 1.77 m. (fig. 145,a). Veneer-type vault stones.

Present contents of room not including the two large vault-supporting Atlantean figures: 2 Atlantean figures (height 63 and 82 cm.), 2 torsos, 2 pairs of feet, 1 pair of feet and legs, 2 heads of Atlantean figures, 1 portion of bird in round, 2 heads (fig. 145,b), 6 large stone slabs from tabletops (average 59 by 81 cm.).

EXCAVATOR

G. C. Vaillant in 1926.

REFERENCES

Morley, 1926; Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

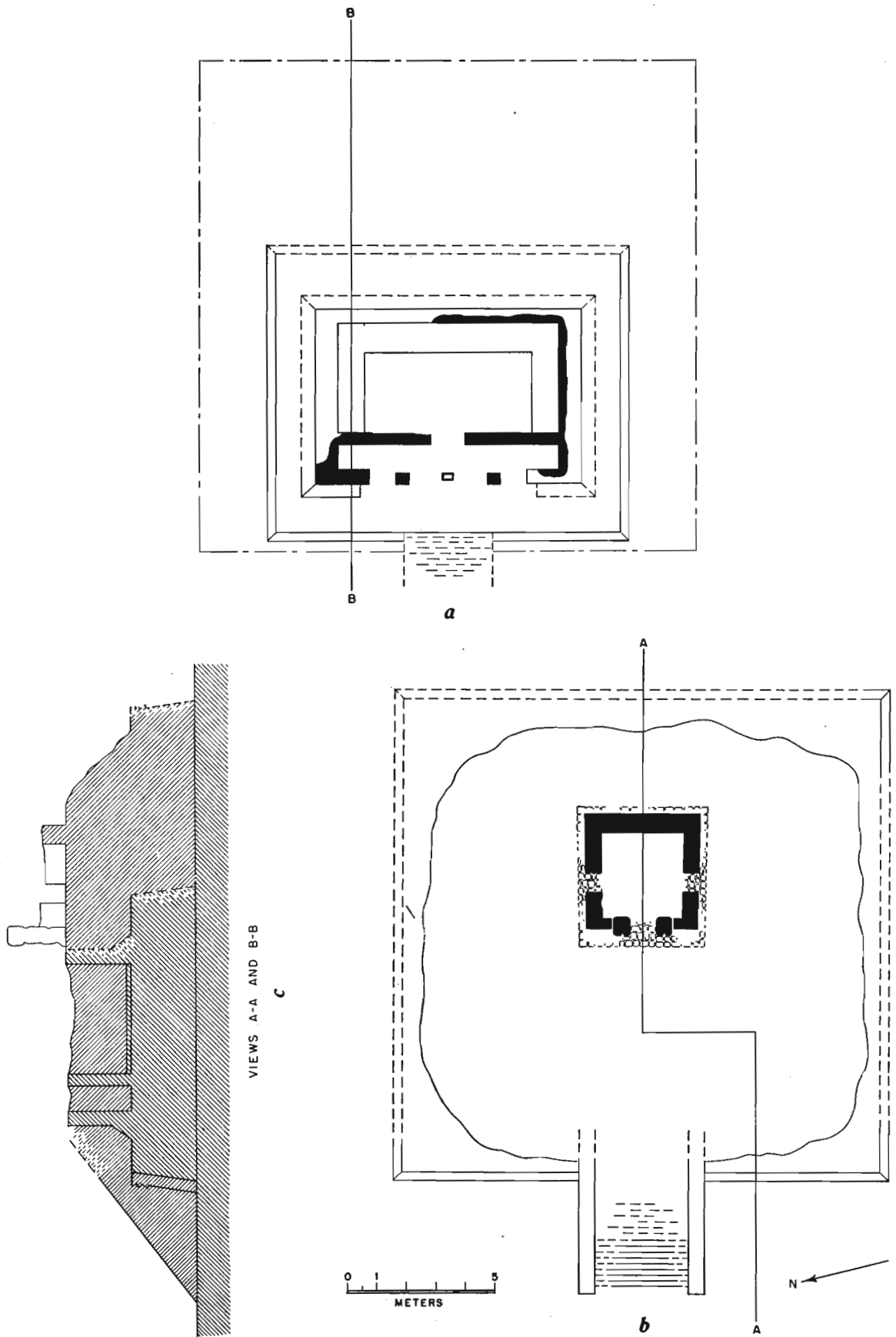


FIG. 85—STRUCTURE 5C4, PLANS AND SECTIONS
a: Plan of early structure. *b*: Plan of late structure. *c*: Sections A-A in *a* and B-B in *b*.

STRUCTURE 5C4
Temple of the Initial Series

EXCAVATOR

G. C. Vaillant in 1926.

REFERENCES

Beyer, 1937; Morley, 1920, fig. 87; 1927, p. 237n; 1931;
Palacios, 1935, p. 81, fig. 47; Seler, 1909; E. H. Thompson,
[18-?]; Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*); Willard, 1926, facing
p. 176, p. 184.

STRUCTURE 5C5
Temple of the Snails (fig. 86)

EXCAVATOR

G. C. Vaillant in 1926.

REFERENCE

Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

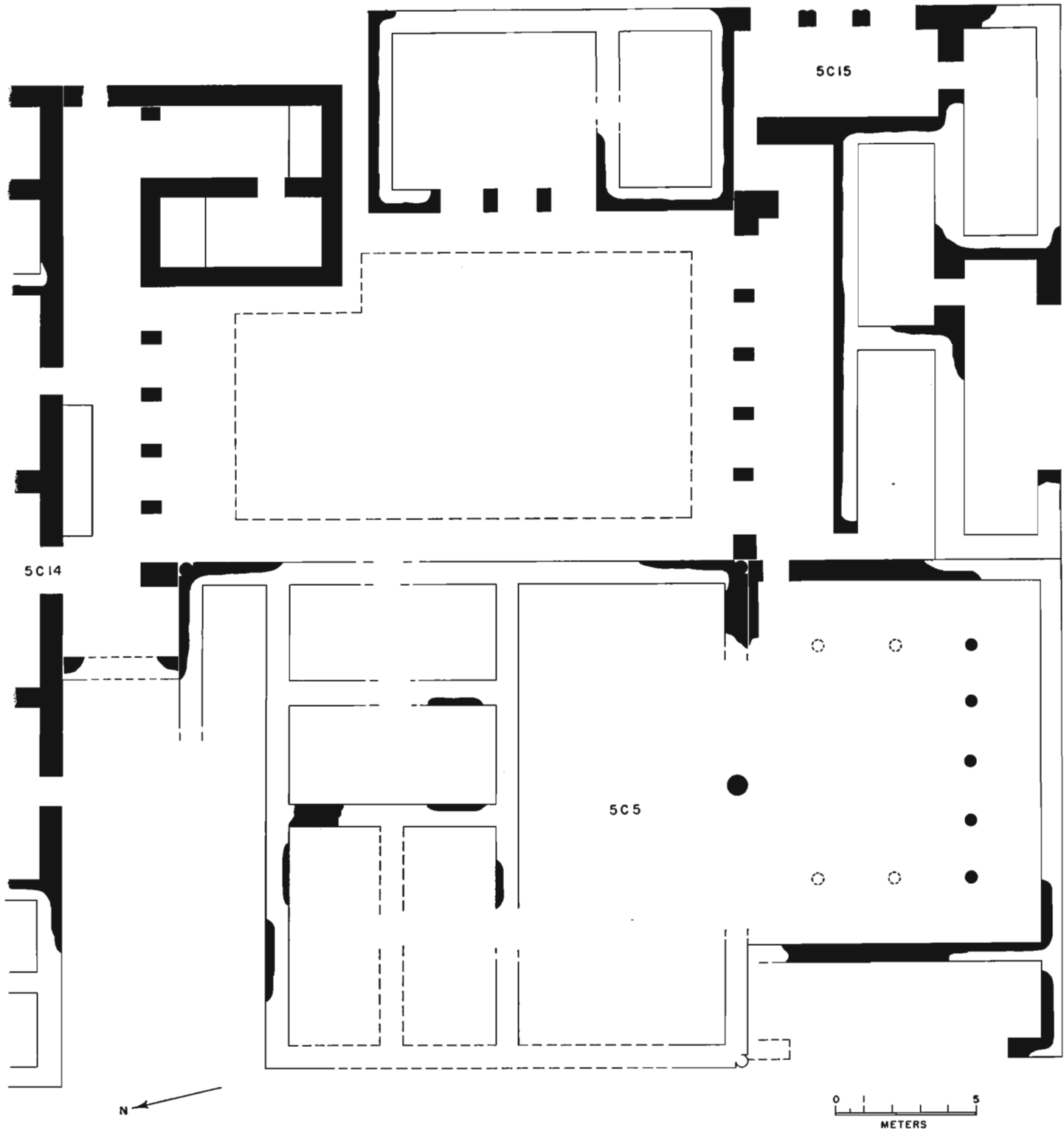


FIG. 86—STRUCTURES 5C5 AND 5C15, PLANS
 (See fig. 148,c.)

STRUCTURE 5C6

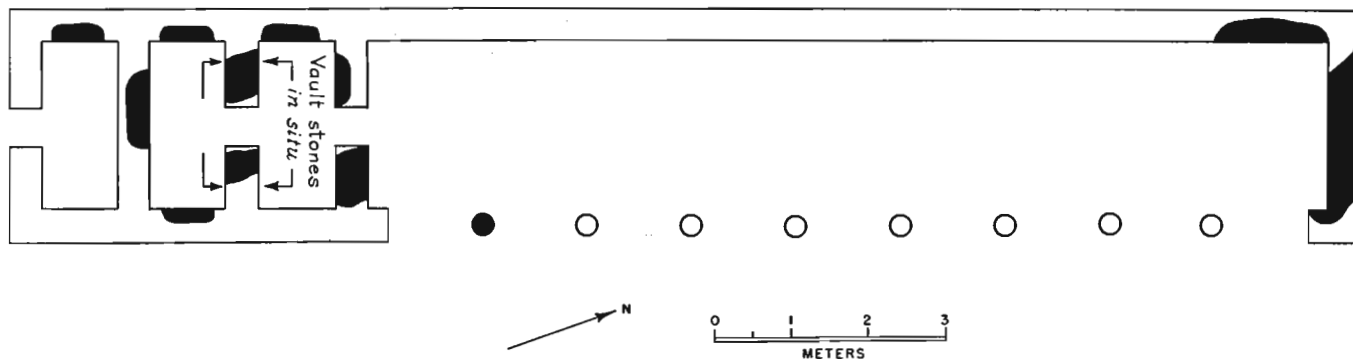


FIG. 87—STRUCTURE 5C6, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Not exposed. Building probably a step or two above the terrace.

BUILDING

Condition: Only a few wall surfaces exposed.
Façade: None exposed. North section had in east

façade a row of columns, 47 cm. diam., plain.
 Capitals 70 by 60 by 35 cm., plain.

Chambers: Apparently three at south end. Location of doorways cannot be determined. Some vault stones, which seem to be in position, are veneer type.

REFERENCE

Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

STRUCTURE 5C7

Temple of the Owls

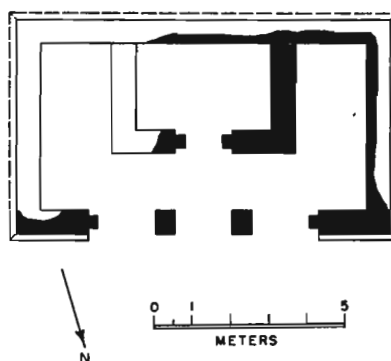


FIG. 88—STRUCTURE 5C7, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing exposed. Quoins rounded.

Size: Approx. 1 m. high.

BUILDING

Condition: Probably in no place do walls rise more than a course above molding of basal batter. Front and west half partially cleared.

Façade: Basal batter rose 92 cm. to triangular molding. Single stone formed corners of basal batter.

Triple entrance, two columns, 50 by 63 cm., sculptured with owls and laced medallions on sides and plant motif on front. Jambs plain. Pilasters, 26 by 35 cm., sculptured with owls and laced medallions on three faces, only owls on broad face.

At north base of both columns is a semicircular orifice.

Stone found tenoned in base of west column sculptured in form of torso and head (fig. 146, *a*).

Interior: Vault stones veneer type.

Shrine room: East and west walls built against south wall of building proper. Jambs plain. Pilasters (12 cm. by 28 cm.) sculptured with owls and laced medallions. Only owls on broad face of pilaster. Painted capstone from shrine room was taken to hacienda but destroyed when Casa Principal was burned in 1922 (Willard, 1926, facing p. 248).

SURFACE DEBRIS

Roof ornament, T-type (Ruppert, 1935, fig. 246, *a*), on north terrace. Only one noted.

EXCAVATOR

S. G. Morley in 1913.

REFERENCES

Beyer, 1937; Morley, 1927, p. 235n.; 1946; Willard, 1926, facing p. 248; Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

STRUCTURE 5C8

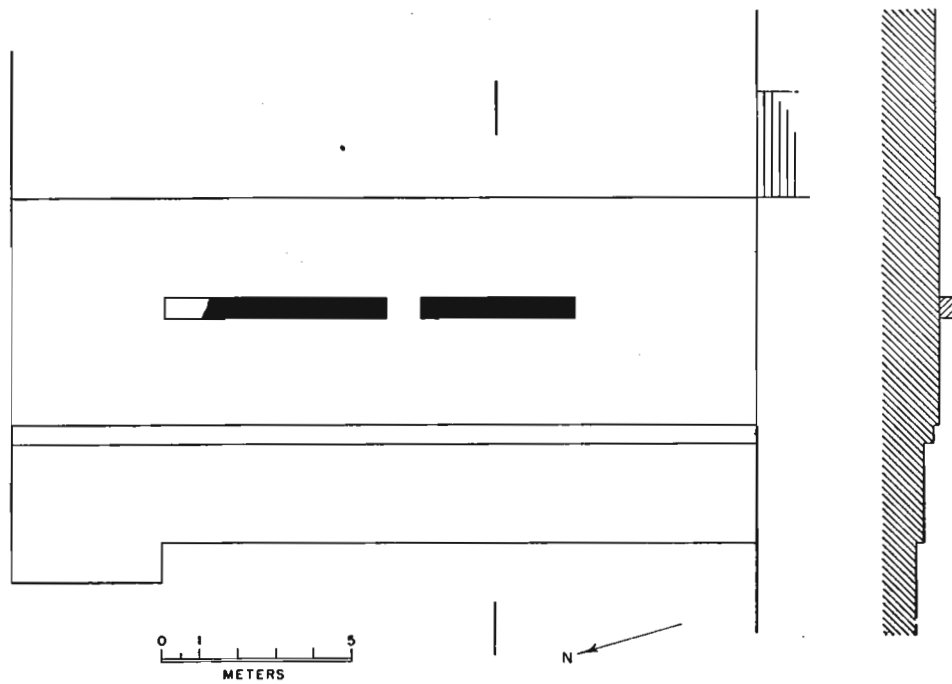


FIG. 89—STRUCTURE 5C8, PLAN AND SECTION

LOCATION

At southwest corner of terrace supporting the Initial Series Group.

STRUCTURE

Condition: Little standing. Apparently consists of a number of broad treads supporting a single wall now only 50 cm. high. At southeast is a stairway giving down off the terrace.

STRUCTURE 5C9

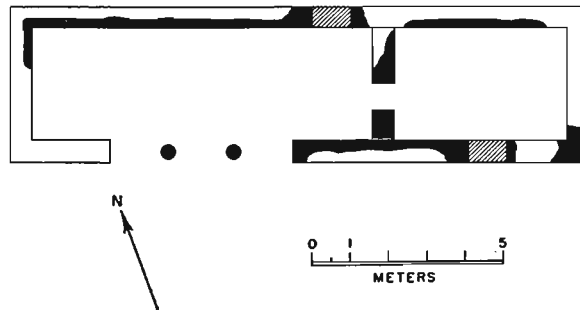


FIG. 90—STRUCTURE 5C9, PLAN

TERRACE

Building apparently rose directly from great terrace supporting a number of structures now represented only by mounds.

East doorway of south façade blocked. North doorway blocked.

Chambers: Doorway between east and west room had plain stone lintel, which now lies in debris to west of doorway. Veneer-type vault stones.

BUILDING

Condition: Little remains standing.

Façade: Rises vertically. On south side two columns, 37 cm. diam. Capitals 46 by 61 by 26 cm., plain.

ADDITIONS

A building at southwest corner now so covered with debris that little can be made out. Probably faced east with round columns in entrance.

STRUCTURE 5C10

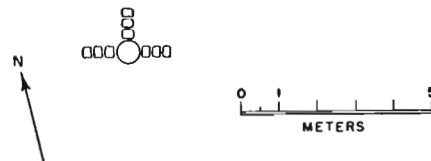
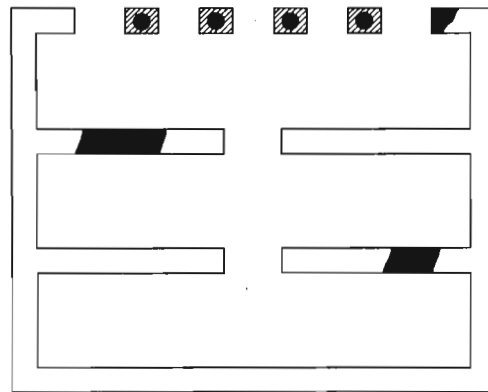


FIG. 91—STRUCTURE 5C10, PLAN

TERRACE

Irregular in shape and not clearly defined. No facing exposed.

Along west side north of Str. 5C10 are stones a single course in height outlining rectangular constructions. Chultun approx. 3 m. south of building. Opening 56 cm. diam. Depth from rim to debris inside is 3.50 m. Greatest diam. 4 m. In good condition, carefully faced with stones similar in shape to veneer-type vault stones. Traces of pavement at north, east and west of orifice (fig. 146,b).

PLATFORM

None definable.

BUILDING

Condition: Very little of wall surfaces seen. Plan problematic. Mound now about 2.50 m. high.

Façade: On north, portions of four columns exposed, 46 cm. diam. Each encased in masonry. East jamb stones are horizontal blocks with concavity at back.

Chambers: Apparently three. Interior doorways indicated only by contour of debris.

SURFACE DEBRIS

A number of column drums on east side at southwest corner.

STRUCTURE 5C11

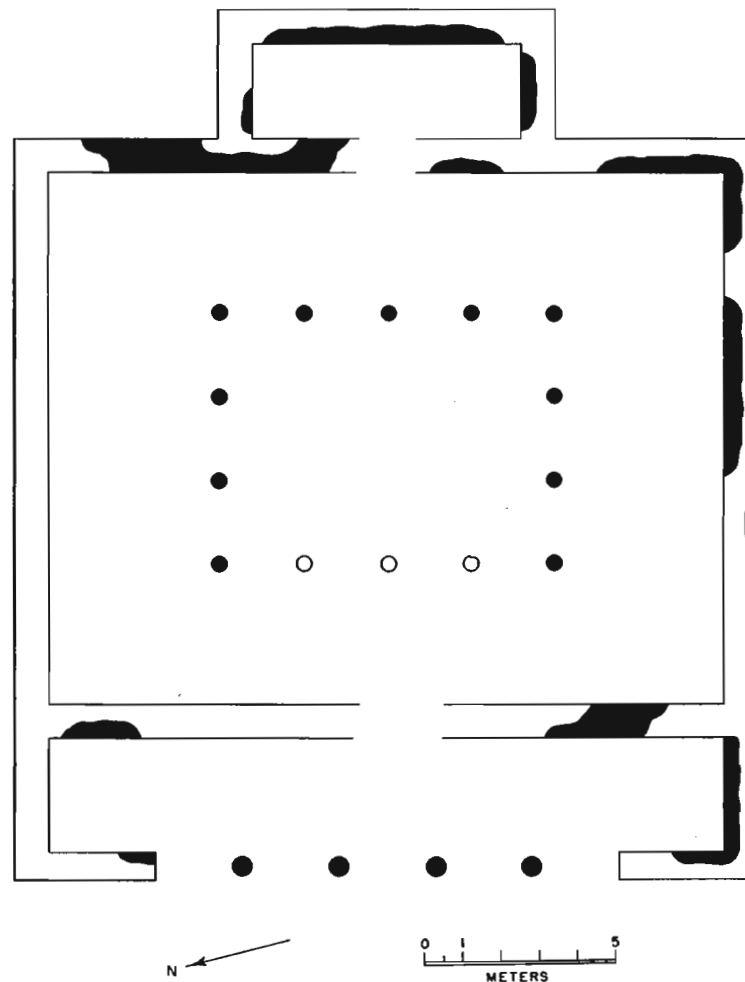


FIG. 92—STRUCTURE 5C11, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: No platform indicated. Structure seems to rise directly from great terrace of the Initial Series Group.

GALLERY

Condition: Walls do not rise more than 50–60 cm. above the floor.

Size: Interior 3 by 17.60 m.

Façades: No basal batter. Across west are four columns, 50 cm. diam. Capitals 72 by 57 by 34 cm. In space between either jamb and adjacent column is a row of capitals or column blocks.

Interior: Doorway into patio not clearly defined. On floor of doorway is a row of stone blocks serving as a step. No vault stones seen in shallow debris.

PATIO

Condition: Only traces of walls.

Size: Interior 14 by 17.60 m.

Façades: Small exposed sections show no basal batter.

Interior: Floor level 50 cm. higher than in gallery. In center is rectangular area, 6 by 8 m., outlined by columns. Column drums average 38 cm. diam. Location of columns somewhat conjectural except for one in southwest corner. Old Spanish wall made up of 70 column drums extends diagonally across patio from southeast to northwest.

SHRINE ROOM

Condition: No exterior walls exposed. In surface debris are veneer-type vault stones.

Size: Interior 2.50 by 7 m.

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1950.

STRUCTURE 5C12

STRUCTURE

Condition: May have been only a platform although there are some suggestions of a building. Mound about 6 m. square, 1.60 m. high.

Façade: No walls noted. Jambs of east entrance possibly indicated. May have been 1.20 m. apart with a depth of 46 cm.

Chamber: Single chamber at most. Vault stones found are veneer type.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Chac mool statue, badly broken, found on east side of mound (fig. 146,c).

REFERENCES

Morley, 1927, p. 238; Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

STRUCTURE 5C13

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing exposed.

Size: Approx. 1 m. high, 2-3 m. square.

REFERENCE

Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

STRUCTURE 5C14

House of the Phalli

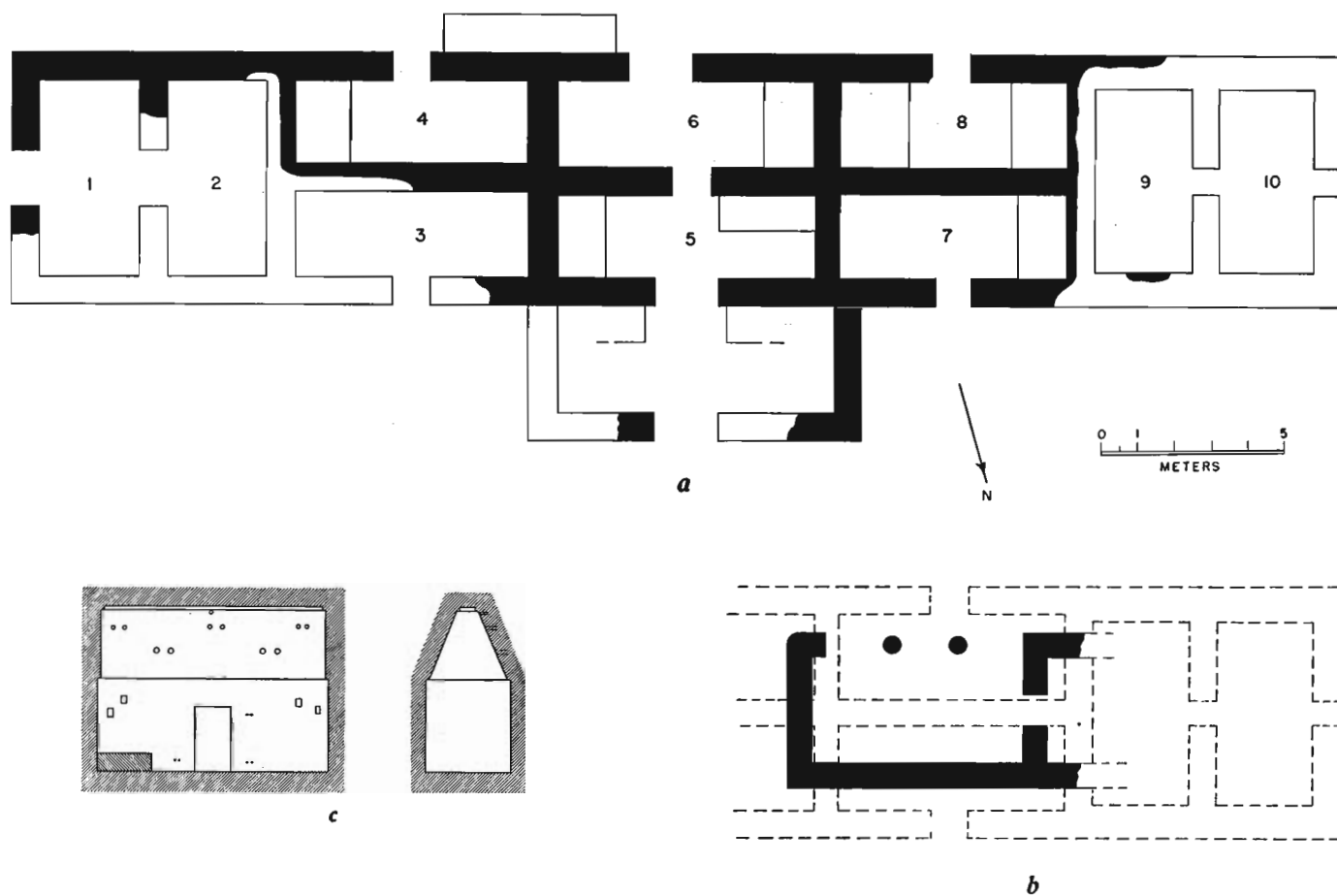


FIG. 93—STRUCTURE 5C14, PLANS AND SECTIONS (see figs. 146,d; 147)
a: Plan. *b*: Plan of second story at west end. *c*: Room 4 south and west elevations.

EXCAVATOR

G. C. Vaillant in 1926.

REFERENCES

Strömsvik, 1933, p. 86; Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

STRUCTURE 5C15

Temple of the Atlantean Columns (fig. 86)

EXCAVATOR

G. C. Vaillant in 1926.

REFERENCES

Morley, 1926; Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

STRUCTURE 5C16

Portal Vault

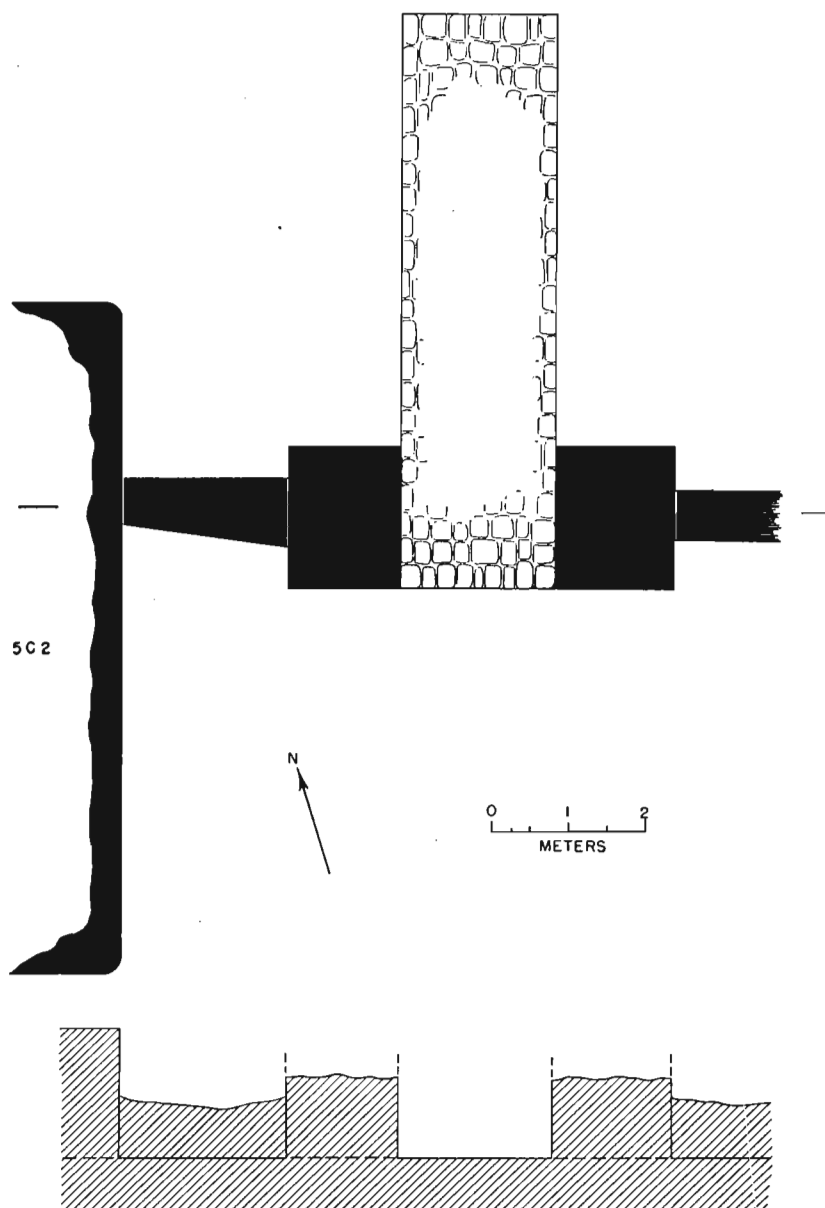


FIG. 94—STRUCTURE 5C16, PLAN AND SECTION

PORTAL VAULT

Condition: In considerable ruin.

Walls: Great blocks of masonry 2 m. apart. Average 1.52 m. wide, 1.85 m. long. Now rise 1.06 m. (fig. 148,a).

Vault: Completely collapsed. Stones veneer type.

Floor: Of stone flags. Extends 5.68 m. to north.

EXCAVATOR

J. E. S. Thompson in 1926.

REFERENCES

Morley, 1926, p. 270; Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

STRUCTURE 5C17

PLATFORM

Condition: Much destroyed.

Size: Approx. 4.50 m. square, 1.20 m. high.

Facing: Vaillant reports the sides as stepped.

LIZARD FIGURE

At east side of structure, broken, 2.50 m. long (fig. 148,d).

REFERENCE

Vaillant, [1926] (App. I, *infra*).

STRUCTURE 5D1

PLATFORM

Condition: In poor state of preservation.

Size: Approx. 4 m. high.

Facing: Fallen and covered with debris. Probably rose in zones. Quoins rectangular.

Stairway: 7.50 m. wide. Balustrades 1 m. wide, plain.

Serpent heads at base of balustrades measure 40 by 65 cm., tenons 80 cm. long. Calcined and broken.

Two serpent heads at top of stairway. Not *in situ*.

Have tenons (fig. 148,e).

or two courses of stone. Building apparently under construction rather than fallen. Set back approx 7 m. from north edge of top of platform.

Façade: Basal batter rises 1.40 m. Large stone at northeast exterior corner carefully worked. Triple entrance, columns 57 by 57 cm., plain. Jambs plain.

Chambers: All columns plain, same size as those of entrance. Only first block of each column in place. No vault stones noted within building.

BUILDING

Condition: Greatest standing height of wall is 1.40 m. at northeast corner. Most wall indicated only by one

SURFACE DEBRIS

On platform in front of building many column blocks. Many veneer-type vault stones at east base of platform.

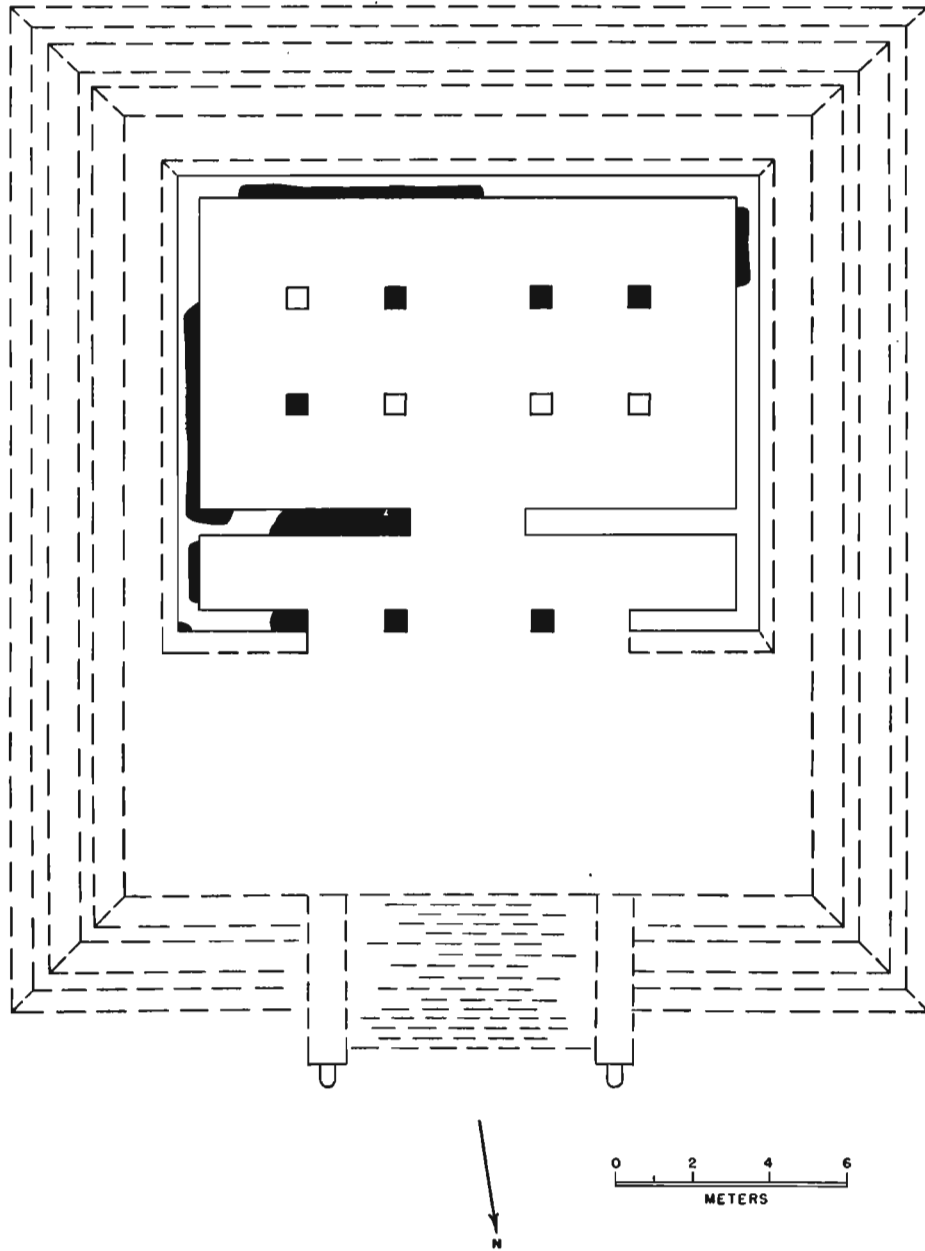


FIG. 95—STRUCTURE 5D1, PLAN

STRUCTURE 5D2

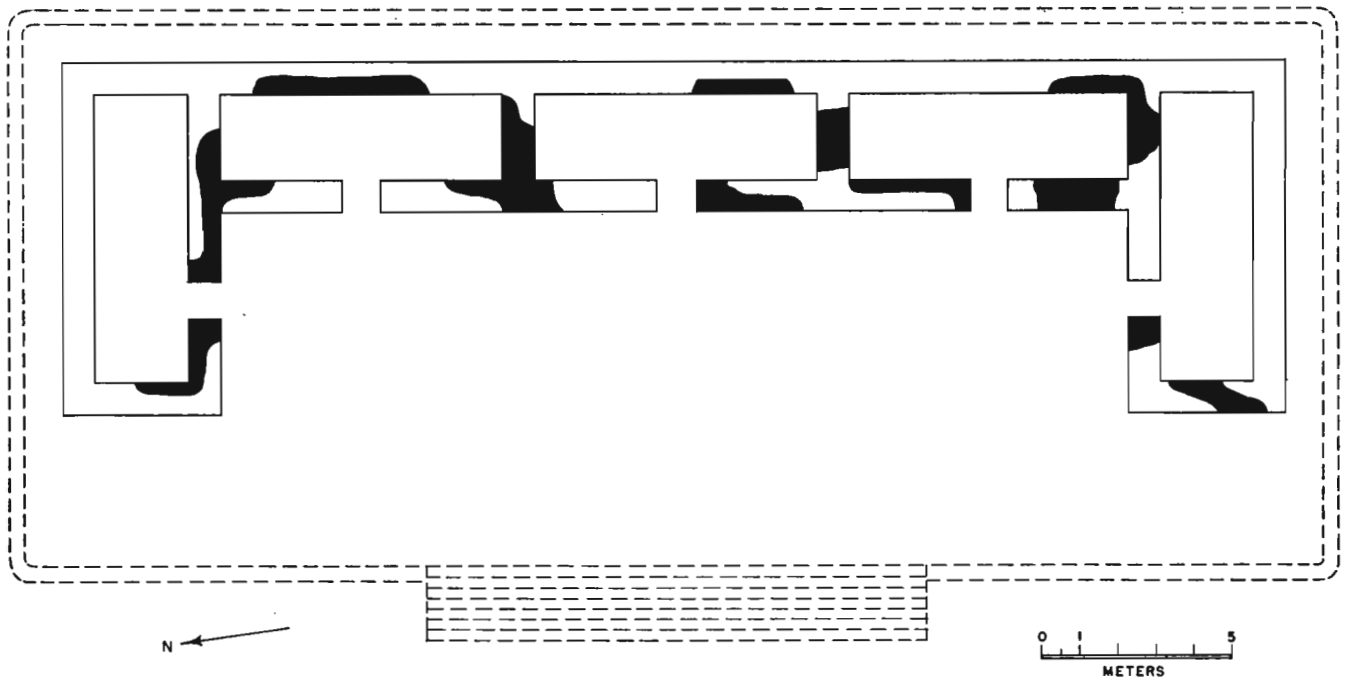


FIG. 96—STRUCTURE 5D2, PLAN

TERRACE

Supports Strs. 5D1, 5D2, and 5D3.

In northeast corner is a chultun in fair condition, lined with cut stones.

PLATFORM

Condition: Badly fallen.

Size: Approx. 2 m. high.

Facing: Quoins rounded. Rise with batter. No other facing seen in position.

Stairway: Not exposed. Must have been approx. 13 m. wide.

BUILDING

Condition: In considerable ruin. Has lateral wings.

Façade: Lower zone vertical. Masonry very good. Stones well cut, carefully faced. Blocks with long tenons. Very little chinking.

Chambers: Five. Jambs are large blocks, no concavity at back. Lintels of stone; none in position. Perhaps a lintel and some jamb stones in debris. Others said to have been used in Casa Principal at hacienda. Vault stones not veneer type. Face averages 20 by 24 cm. with 50-cm. tenon.

SURFACE DEBRIS

On terrace at west base of platform a number of wall stones with X-shaped sculpture.

STRUCTURE 5D3

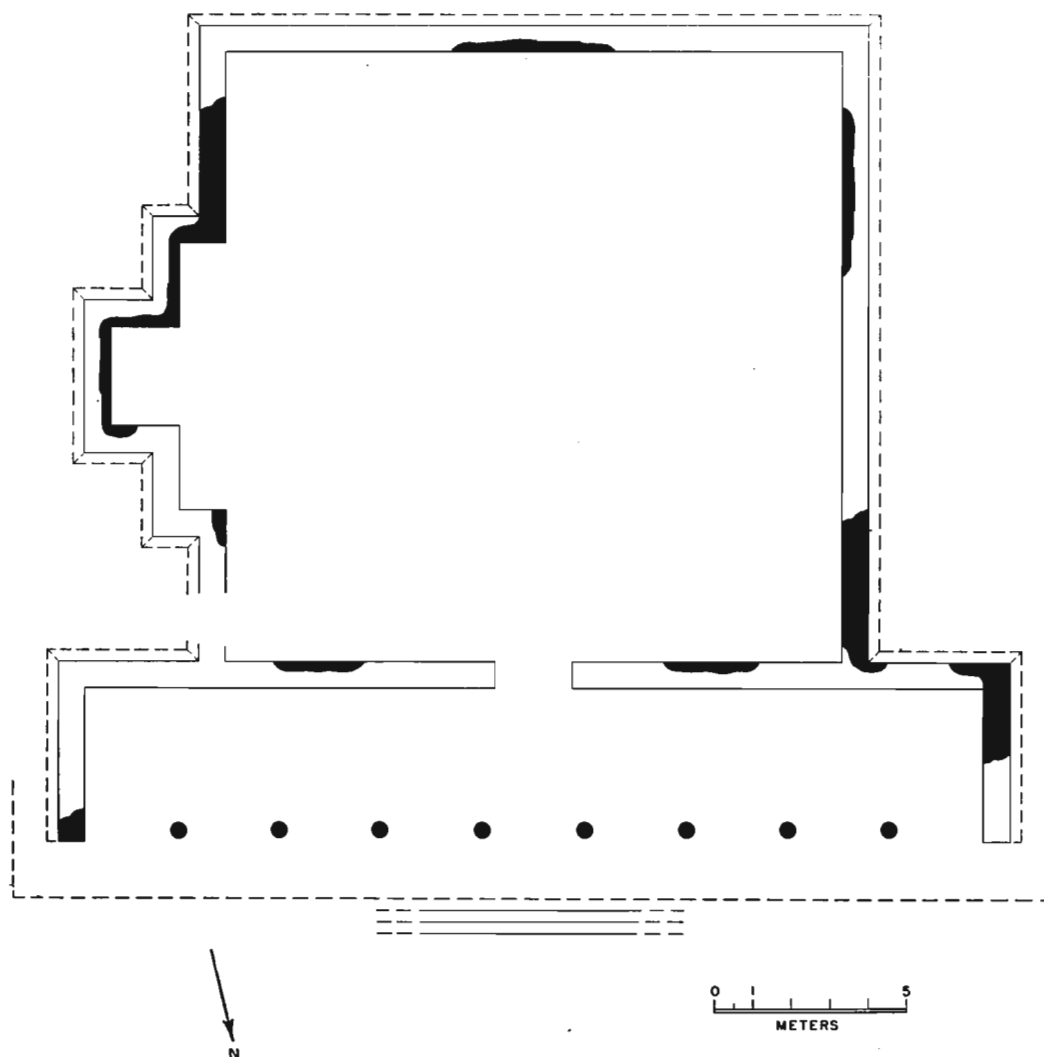


FIG. 97—STRUCTURE 5D3, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Fallen or covered with debris.

Size: Must have been at least 1 m. high on north and, owing to slope of terrace, approx. 2 m. high on south.

Stairway: Slope of debris suggests a single wide stairway on the north.

GALLERY

Condition: Filled with debris to top of columns.

Size: Interior 24 m. long, 4 m. wide.

Façades: Basal batter topped by beveled molding exposed on west where gallery joins the patio. On north a series of eight columns, 38 cm. diam. Capitals 60 by 40 by 20 cm.

Interior: Doorway from gallery to patio approx. 2 m.

wide as indicated by depression in the debris. Vault stones veneer type.

PATIO

Condition: Very little standing.

Size: Approx. 16 by 17 m.

Façades: Walls surrounding patio rise with basal batter.

Interior: No columns. Floor slopes downward toward middle. No vault stones seen.

SHRINE ROOM

Condition: Only traces of walls exposed. Room indicated by height and amount of debris. Lack of debris between this extension and the south wall of gallery suggests a passageway.

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1950.

STRUCTURE 5D4

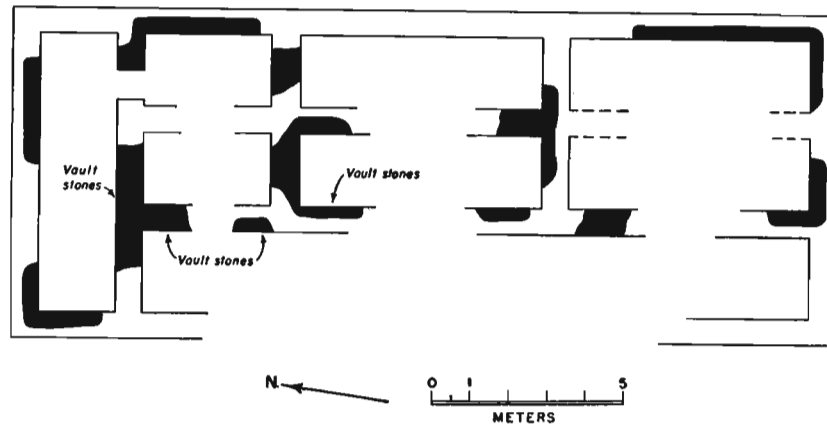


FIG. 98—STRUCTURE 5D4, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: None of platform facing exposed.

Size: Probably not over 1 m. high.

BUILDING

Condition: In most places fallen to a point below spring line of vault.

Façade: None exposed.

Chambers: Only small sections of interior wall surfaces exposed. All exposed stone much weathered so finish or workmanship not determinable. Vault stone not veneer type.

Late wall crossing structure at south end contains many column drums.

STRUCTURE 6B1

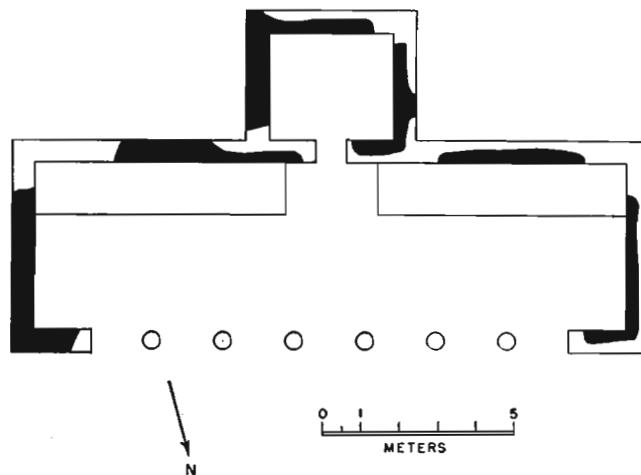


FIG. 99—STRUCTURE 6B1, PLAN

PLATFORM

None. Building seems to rise directly from large terrace or is at most one step above it.

BUILDING

Condition: In general walls rise only single course in height; in places may possibly be two courses. Small amount of debris. No vault stones.

Portico: No columns *in situ* and the only drums are five, irregularly located north of the structure. Wooden supports may have been used. Suggestion of a step across the north. To either side of the doorway to inner chamber is suggestion of low bench.

Inner chamber: Indicated by single course of stones.

STRUCTURE 6B2 NORTH AND SOUTH

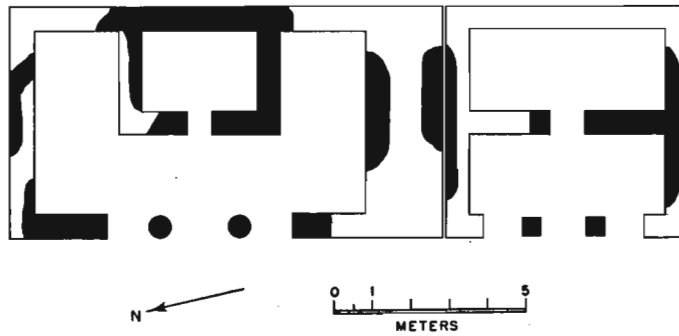


FIG. 100—STRUCTURE 6B2 NORTH AND SOUTH, PLANS

STRUCTURE 6B2 NORTH

PLATFORM

Condition: Much in ruin.

Size: 1.50 m. high, approx. 2 m. wide in front of building.

Facing: Small section of facing exposed on west side north of stairway. Block masonry. Face of stones average 12 by 20 cm. Roughly faced or much weathered.

Stairway: Traces on west side.

BUILDING

Condition: Much covered with debris.

Façade: Rose vertically. Triple entrance, columns 55 cm. diam., plain. Jambs formed of large blocks lacking pronounced concavity in back.

Chamber: Vault stones not veneer type. Tenons long.

Shrine room: Masonry of large blocks, some 77 cm. by 1.37 m. on face. Jambs plain. Lintel, plain, apparently formed of two stones.

STRUCTURE 6B2 SOUTH

PLATFORM

Condition: In poor state of repair.

Size: Slightly lower than Str. 6B2 North.

Stairway: Indicated on west.

BUILDING

Condition: Much covered with debris.

Façade: Lower zone not exposed. On north is separated from Str. 6B2 North by not more than 4 cm. Sculptured band on north, 10 cm. wide (fig. 148,f). Sculptured wall stone in debris. Triple entrance, columns 47 cm. square, plain.

Interior: Jambs to inner doorway plain. Single stone lintel plain.

STRUCTURE 6B3

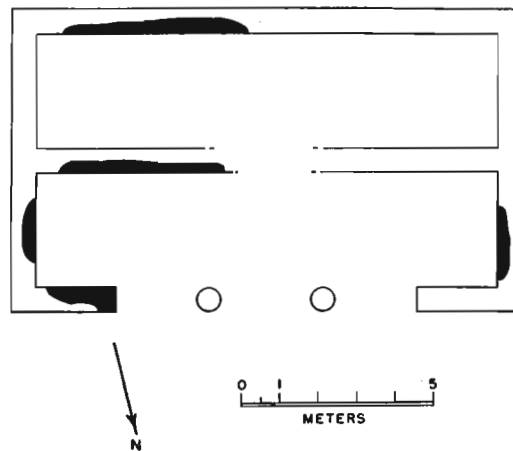


FIG. 101—STRUCTURE 6B3, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: May not have risen more than a step above terrace.

BUILDING

Condition: Badly fallen.

Façade: None exposed. If batter is present must be

very low. Probably had triple entrance. No columns noted, but 20 m. north in modern stone fence are many column drums. Jambs of outer doorway horizontal blocks with concavity in back.

Chambers: Two. Vault stones veneer type. Some vault *in situ* in outer chamber, medial wall, east half.

STRUCTURE 6C1

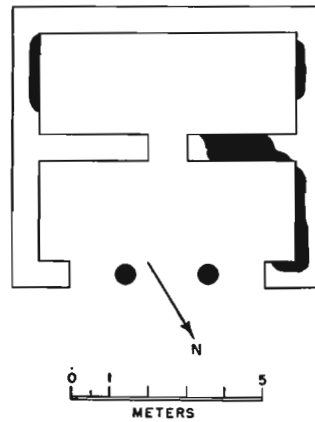


FIG. 102—STRUCTURE 6C1, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing exposed.

Size: Approx. 1.50 m. high on north. Owing to irregularities of terrain, it has greater height on south side.

BUILDING

Condition: Little now standing or exposed.

Façade: Not exposed. Triple entrance, columns 50 cm. diam.

Chambers: Two. Veneer-type vault stones.

STRUCTURE 6E1

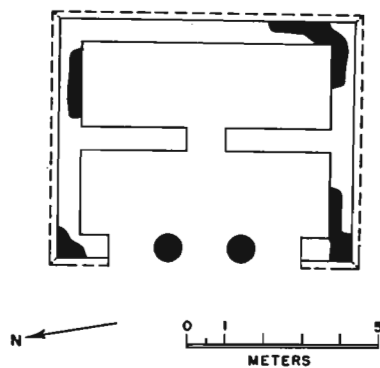


FIG. 103—STRUCTURE 6E1, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing exposed.

Size: Approx. 1 m. high.

Stairway: On west as indicated by debris.

ums, 70 cm. diam., now fallen. Sculptured with small human figures. One drum lies south of Str. 6E2.

BUILDING

Condition: Now little more than a mound.

Façade: Rises with batter. Triple entrance, two col-

SURFACE DEBRIS

On west talus a sagittate roof ornament (Ruppert, 1935, fig. 245).

STRUCTURE 6E2

PLATFORM

Condition: Facing fallen or covered with debris.

Size: Approx. 1 m. high, 5 m. square.

Stairway: Indicated on the east.

STRUCTURE 6E3

The Hieroglyphic Jambs

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1943.

STRUCTURE 6E4

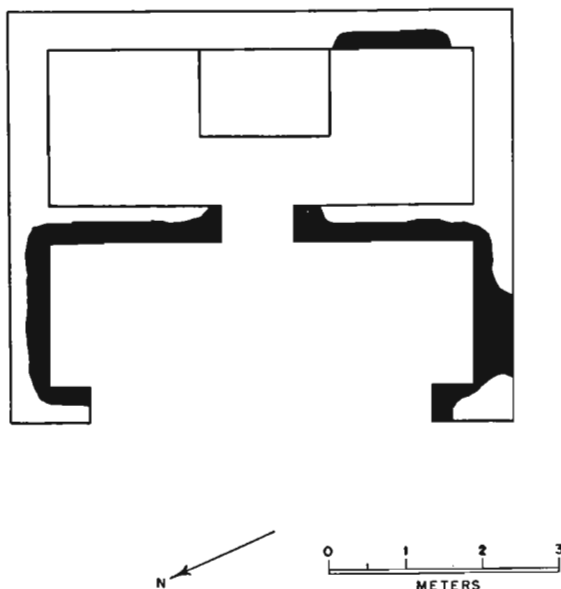


FIG. 104—STRUCTURE 6E4, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Not exposed and may have been only a step above the terrace.

Bench 1.67 m. long, 1.14 m. wide, 68 cm. high including a 13-cm. band. On west face of bench traces of red and blue painted design. Band shows traces of blue.

BUILDING

Condition: In poor repair.

Façade: Rises vertically, now not over 1 m. No columns in entrance although must have been at one time.

Chambers: Two. Inner door jambs formed of large blocks. No concavity at back. Vault stones veneer type.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Cornice stone, 39 cm. high, tenon 22 cm. long.

EXCAVATOR

K. Ruppert in 1928. Only entrance cleared and front of bench exposed.

STRUCTURE 6E5

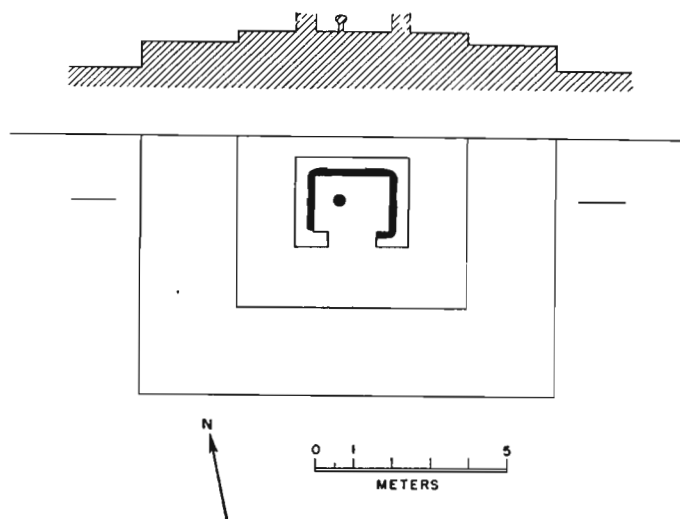


FIG. 105—STRUCTURE 6E5, PLAN AND SECTION

PLATFORM

Condition: In poor repair and not clearly defined.

Size: Seems to rise in two sections: lower 6.80 by 10.80 m., 70 cm. high; upper approx. 4.50 by 6 m., 30 cm. high.

BUILDING

Condition: Only traces of faced wall remain suggesting a small room.

Within walls and set in the floor is a calcined and much weathered stone phallus, 35 cm. high.

STRUCTURE 6E6

TERRACE

Irregular in shape. Height varies with configuration of terrain. No facing seen.

Stairway: Indicated on west.

PYRAMID

Condition: Much fallen. A single mound in approximate center of terrace.

Size: Approx. 5 m. square at base, 3.60 m. square on top, 3 m. high.

SURFACE DEBRIS

Sacrificial stone: Found to northwest of base of stairway. Base of stone 43 by 88 cm., 50 cm. high; top 28 by 76 cm., plain.

Column drums: Several noted at southwest base of pyramid.

STRUCTURE 7B1
Temple of the One Lintel

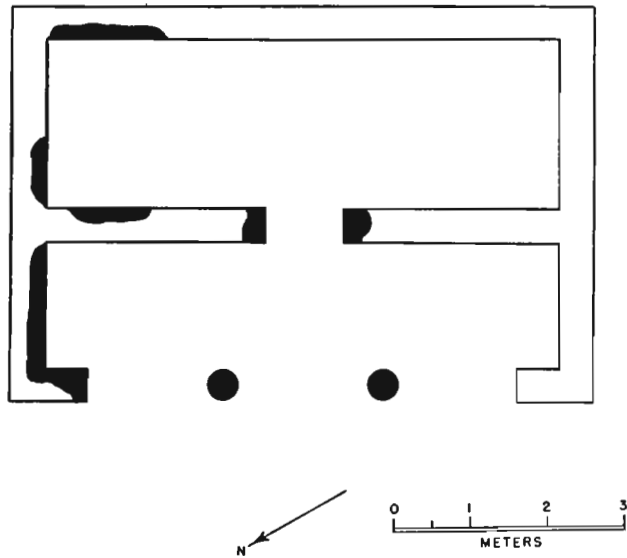


FIG. 106—STRUCTURE 7B1, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: No facing exposed. Stairway probably on west.

Size: 1 m. high, approx. 1.80 m. wide in front of building.

BUILDING

Condition: Little standing.

Façade: Lower zone may have been vertical. Triple entrance, column drums 40 cm. diam. Probably had rectangular capitals. Jambs fallen, plain.

Chambers: Wall stones average 20 by 20 by 16 cm. No stones could be identified as from vault. Inner doorway. Jambs of large blocks (fig. 149,*d*) Hieroglyphic lintel.

EXCAVATOR

S. G. Morley uncovered the lintel in 1927.

REFERENCES

Beyer, 1937, pl. 4,*a*; Morley, 1927, pp. 233-37.

STRUCTURE 7B2

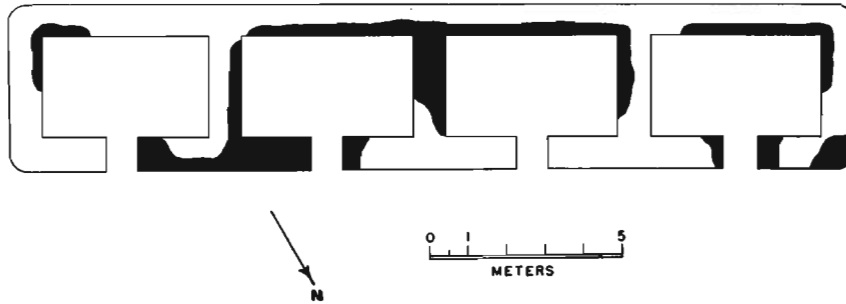


FIG. 107—STRUCTURE 7B2, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: Not exposed. Building may have risen from a podium.

BUILDING

Condition: In poor repair. Jambs and lintel of west doorway *in situ*.

Façade: Rose vertically. Corners formed of engaged columns. Drum in position 40 cm. diam., 66 cm.

long. Wall stones average 35 cm. square. Heavy, carefully worked, not veneer-like. No sculptured stones seen in debris.

Door jambs of second room from east are of large blocks. Exposed portions 1 m. long. Jambs of west room formed of smaller stones (fig. 149,c). Lintel plain. Vault stones similar to those in Str. 7B3 (fig. 148,b).

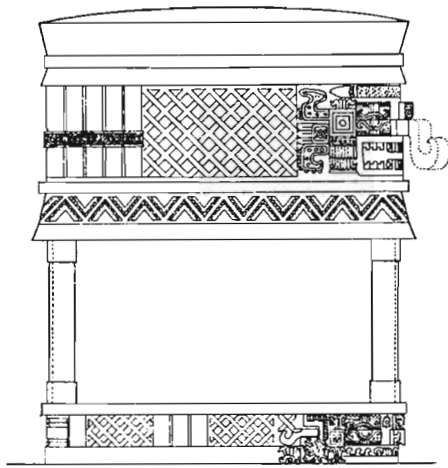
STRUCTURE 7B3
Temple of the Three Lintels

EXCAVATOR

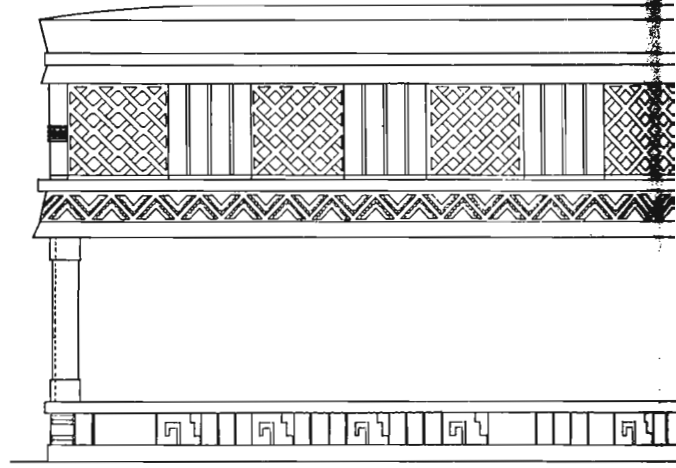
Excavated and repaired by P. S. Martin in 1927 and
1928.

REFERENCES

Beyer, 1937, pl. 3; Martin, 1927; 1928, pp. 302-305; Morley,
1926; 1927, pp. 232-39; Palacios, 1935, p. 85; Ricketson, 1925,
p. 268.



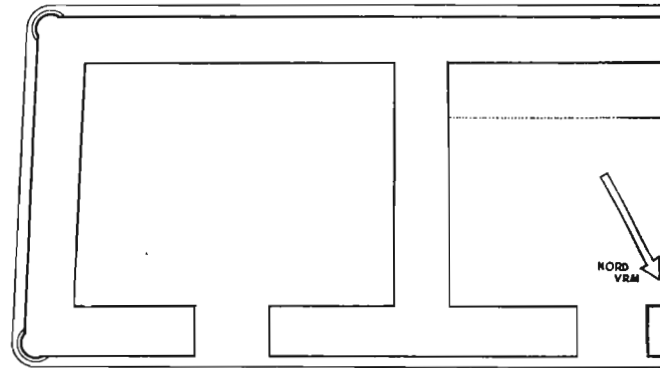
FAÇADE OVEST



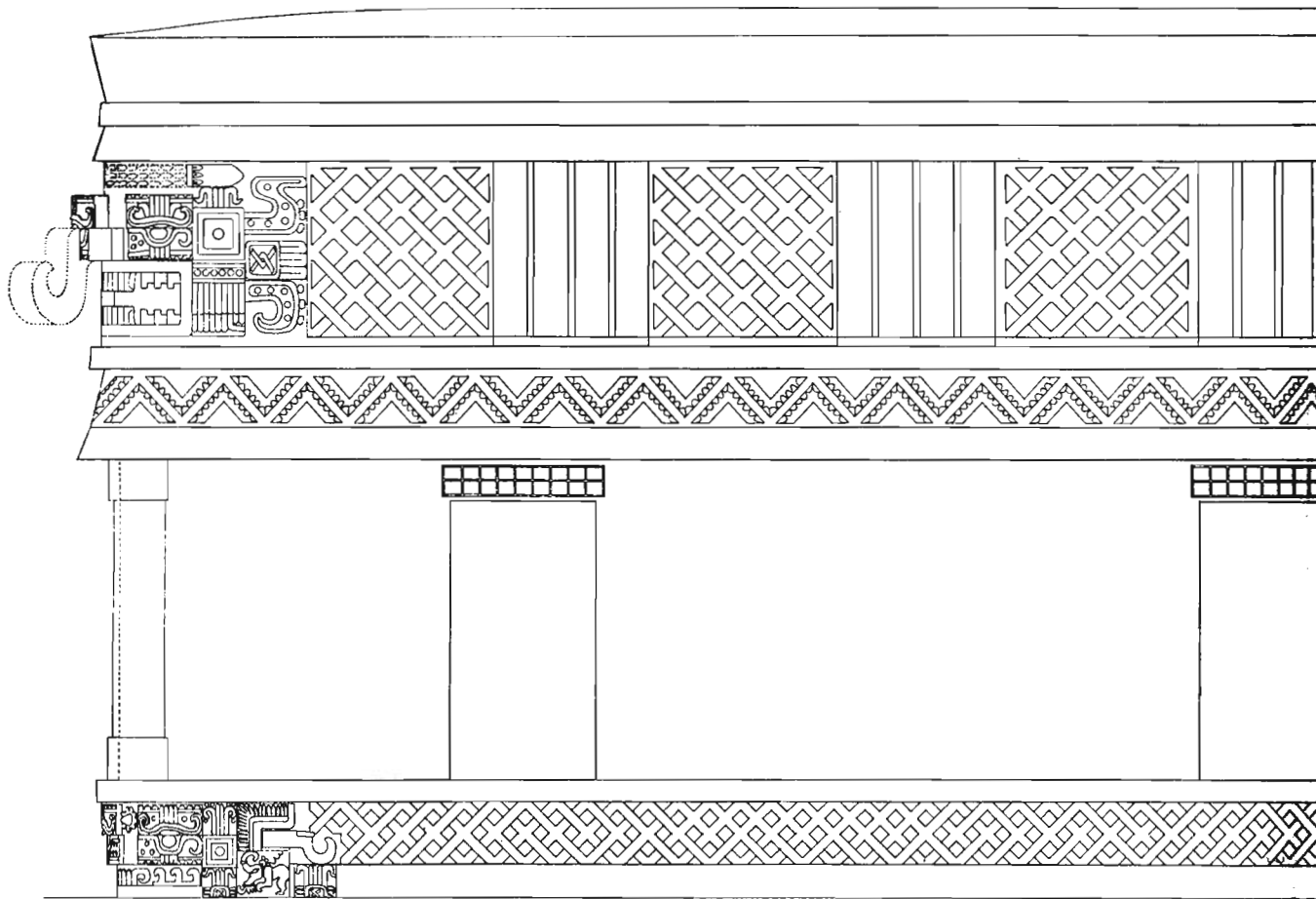
FAÇADE



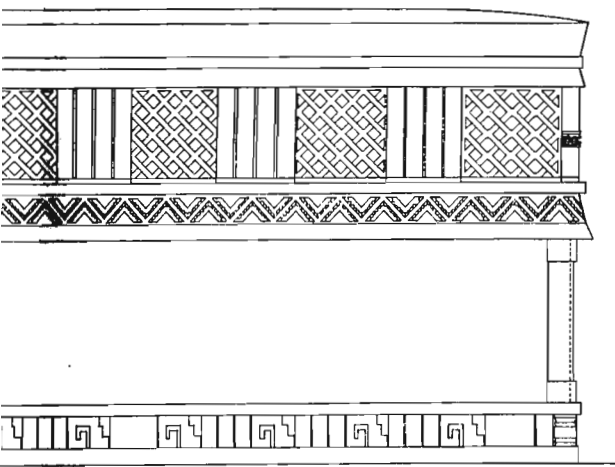
TEMPLE DES TROIS LINTEAVX



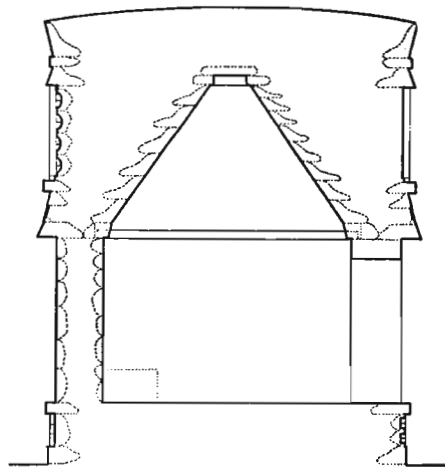
PLAN



FAÇADE

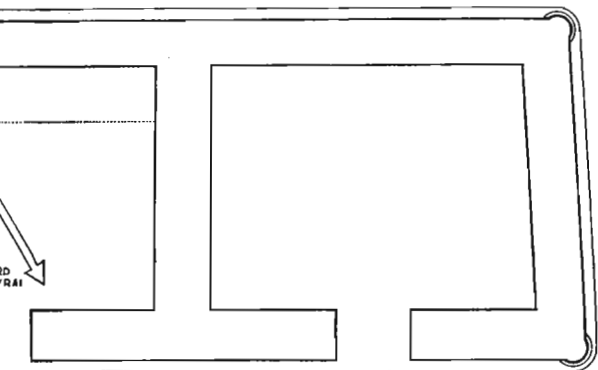


S V D



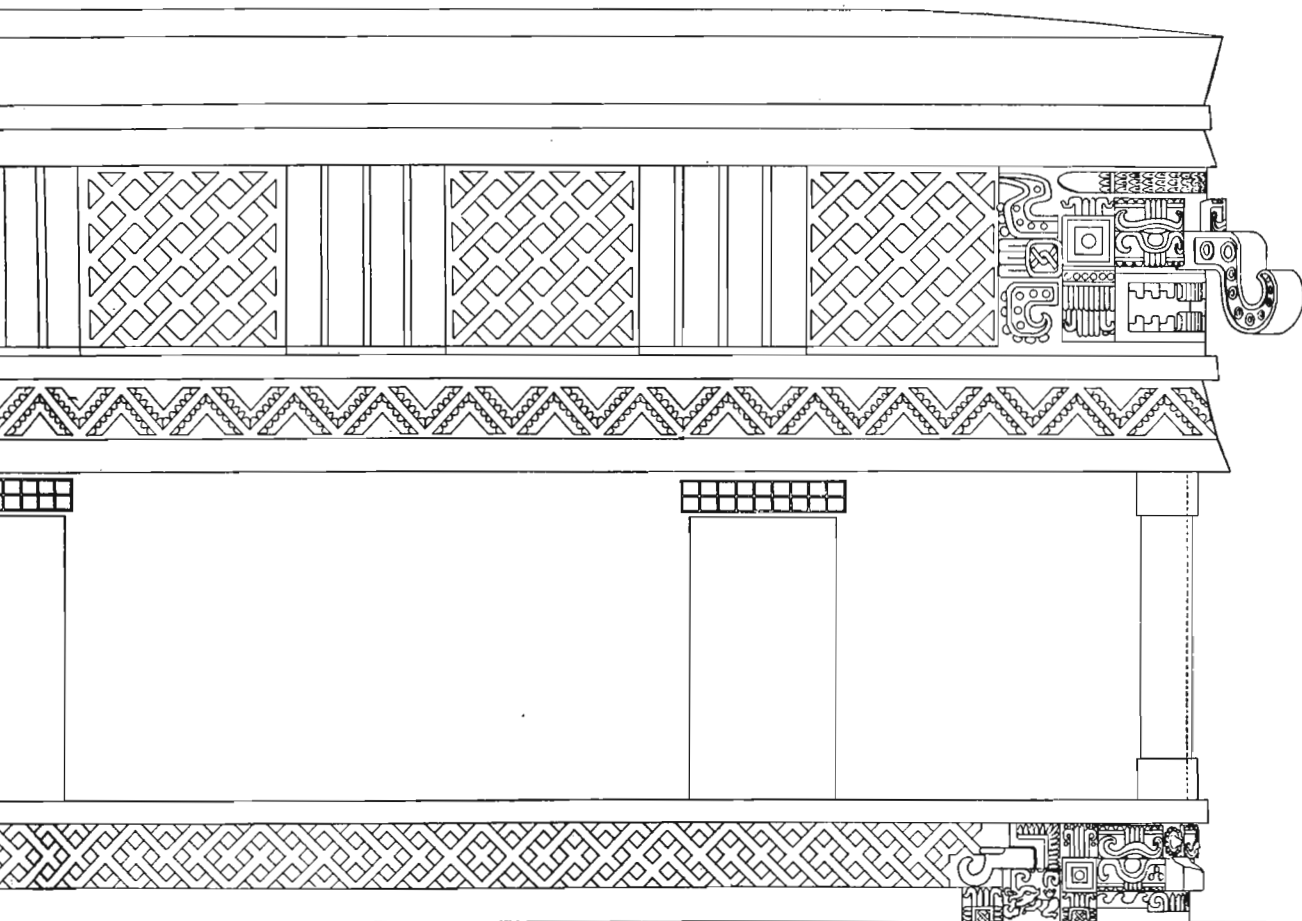
C O V P E

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A N

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YVCATAN · MEXIQUE



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STRUCTURE 7B4
Temple of the Four Lintels

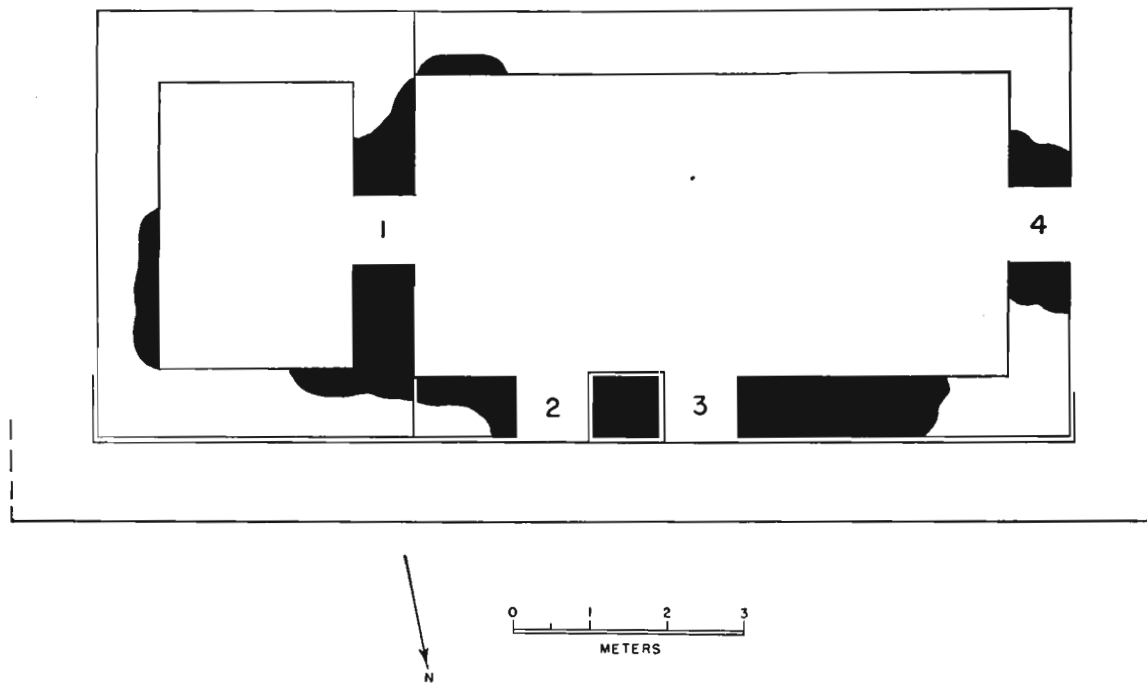


FIG. 109—STRUCTURE 7B4, PLAN
(See figs. 149,e; 150,a,b,d.)

EXCAVATORS

E. H. Thompson in 1911; Lintels 1 and 4 were found.
O. G. Ricketson in 1925. Lintels 2 and 3 were found.

REFERENCES

Beyer, 1937, pls. 7, 8, 9, 10; Morley, 1925, p. 250; 1926; 1927, pp. 233-39; Palacios, 1935, p. 86; Ricketson, 1925, pp. 267-69; E. H. Thompson, [18-?].

STRUCTURE 7B5

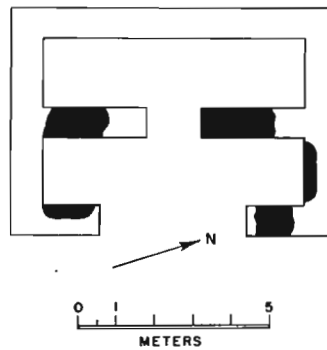


FIG. 110—STRUCTURE 7B5, PLAN

PLATFORM

Condition: In poor repair.

Size: Approx. 6 m. high on east side, somewhat less on west. Terrace in front of building approx. 4 m. wide.

Facing: No facing exposed. May be in position at base where covered with debris. Quoins rounded.

Stairway: Suggested by talus on east side.

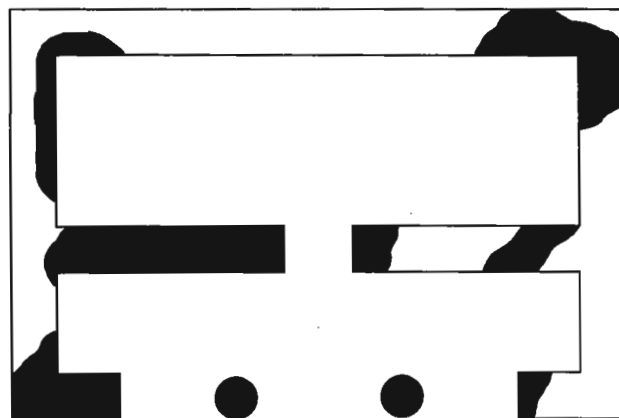
BUILDING

Condition: Very little wall surface exposed.

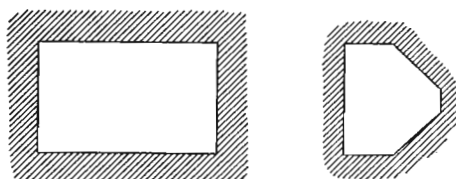
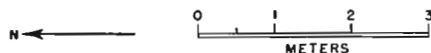
Podium: Building seems to rise from podium, 50 cm. high including 15-cm. band cornice.

Chambers: Apparently two. Jambs of inner doorway of large horizontal blocks. No concavity in back. Veneer-type vault stones. Some tenons 50 cm. long.

TEMPLE AND TOMB OF THE PAINTED CAPSTONE



a



b

FIG. 111—TEMPLE AND TOMB OF THE PAINTED CAPSTONE, PLANS AND SECTION

a: Temple, plan. *b*: Tomb, plan and section.

LOCATION

Between the Casa Redonda and the hacienda buildings.

At west edge of the terrace supporting the Casa Redonda are four steps (treads 2.75, 2.75, 2.60, and 2.90 m.; risers 30 cm.). Steps lead up to a causeway, 4.50 m. wide, extending westward to the terrace supporting the temple.

TERRACE

Condition: No facing seen.

Size: Shape irregular and height varies with configuration of the terrain.

TOMB (fig. 111, *b*)

In talus of west edge of the terrace are remains of a vaulted tomb, 1.45 by 2.35 m. Vertical walls rise 54 cm.; vault rises 71 cm. Capstones have span of 45

cm. and are below the floor of the terrace. Tomb had no opening. Now broken through on top and on the west.

TEMPLE (fig. 111, *a*)

Condition: In poor state of repair.

Façade: Apparently rose vertically. Triple entrance, two columns, 53 cm. diam. No sculptured stones seen in debris.

EXCAVATOR

E. H. Thompson prior to 1921. A painted capstone came from one of these two constructions, probably from the tomb on the west talus.

REFERENCES

Beyer, 1937, pl. 13, *a*; Pollock, 1936a; p. 133, fig. 1.

CASA REDONDA

Located about 1 km. east of the hacienda buildings. REFERENCES

Pollock, 1929, pp. 310-12; 1936a; 1936b.

EXCAVATOR

H. E. D. Pollock in 1929.

EAST GROUP

This group lies east of the Court of the Thousand Columns and is reached by following Sacbe No. 6 and bearing slightly north.

LONG CHAMBER

Location: At west base of large platform.

Condition: Central section fallen and covered with debris. Directly to west are traces of a second long chamber paralleling first.

Size: 24.18 m. long, 2.30 m. wide.

Walls: Rose 2.05 m. Just 20 cm. below spring line a plaster cap through the wall appears on both the east (inner) wall and the medial wall between the two chambers. Wall had been painted. No paint seen on the lower 60 cm. Above this an 8-cm. band of blue followed by a 1.2-m. zone of red. Topping this was a 15-cm. band of blue.

A secondary wall, 66 cm. wide, built across the room 3.70 m. from south end of room. From plaster marks it may only have risen to within 1 m. of the spring

line. This wall composed of small unfaced stones embedded in a mixture of red earth and *sascab* (Morris, Charlot and Morris, 1931, 1:223).

Vault: At south end of room 11 m. of vault in position. Some vault at north end. Veneer-type vault stones. At spring line a 5-7-cm. offset, which also appears in end wall. Vault rises 1.61 m. to a 10-cm. band which projects 5 cm.; span of the capstone 35 cm.

Beam holes appear in vault at the spring line. A pair of beam holes 25 cm. from south end of room; approx. 2 m. to the north a single hole and again 2 m. north a pair.

Vault recess appears in west vault soffit 3.40 m. from south end of room and 79 cm. above spring line. Recess 22 by 29 cm., depth unknown. Second recess, 4.70 m. north of first, has approximately same measurements.

Remarks: On the floor north of secondary wall many small stone chips suggest that this may have been a workshop at one time.

FAR EAST GROUP

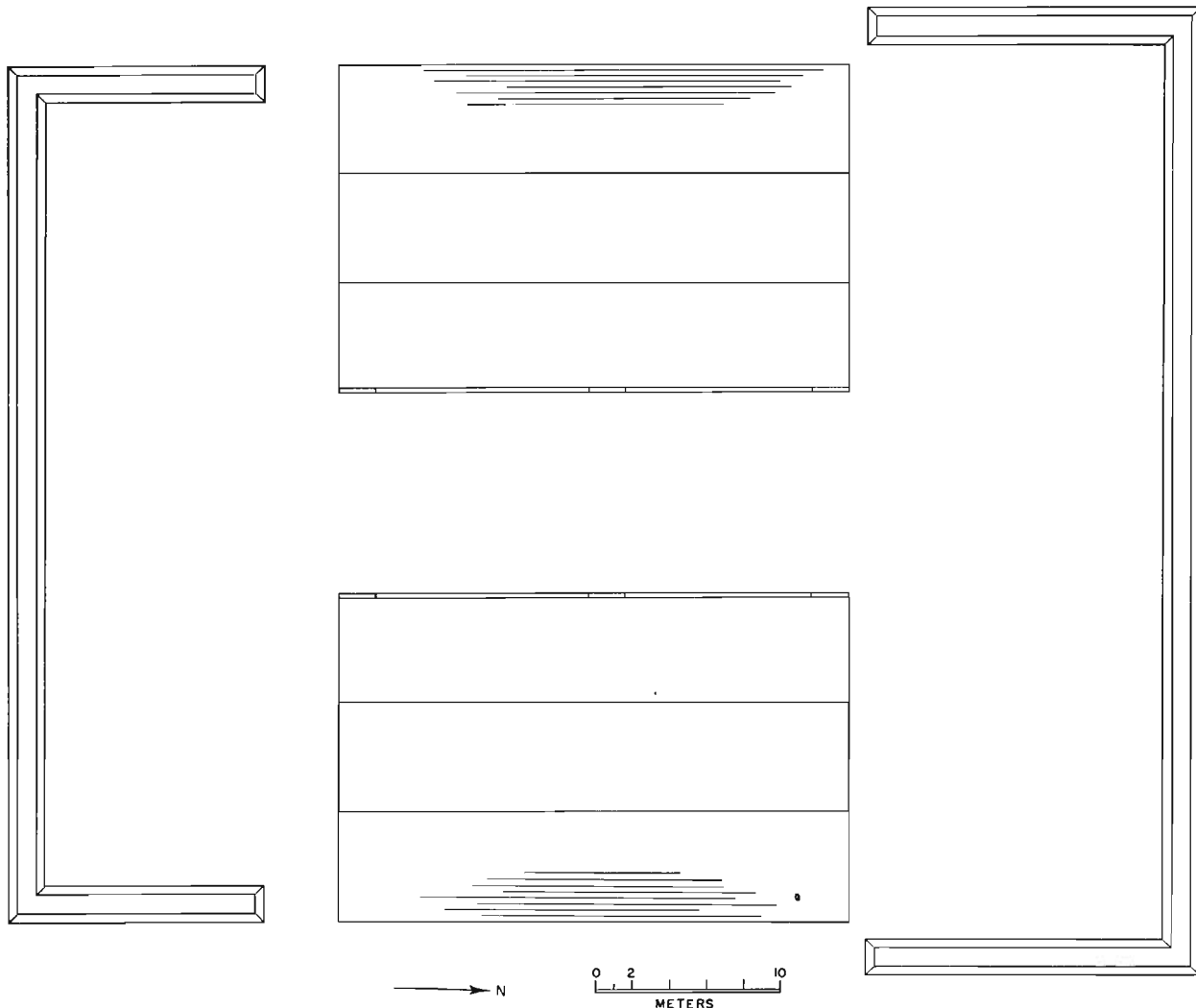


FIG. 112—FAR EAST GROUP: BALL COURT, PLAN

This group reached by following Sacbe No. 6, which leaves the east side of the Great Terrace in grid 3 E.

BALL COURT

CENTRAL FIELD

Condition: Floor not exposed.

Size: 11 by 26 m.

Markers: Interfield line defined by narrow stone band set in floor.

END FIELDS

North: Closed, approx. 17 by 49 m. Delimited by a very low U-shaped mound, probably remains of a wall.

South: Closed, approx. 16 by 43 m. Delimited by a very low U-shaped mound, probably remains of a wall.

RANGES

Condition: Both now represented by a mound rising 4 m.

Bench: Face rose with a batter to height of 75 cm. Sculptured panels at either end and in center. Top of bench sloped upward to playing wall.

Playing walls: Facing fallen or covered with debris.

Superstructures: None evident.

Stairways: Indicated at base of outer slope of both ranges.

CHULTUN GROUP

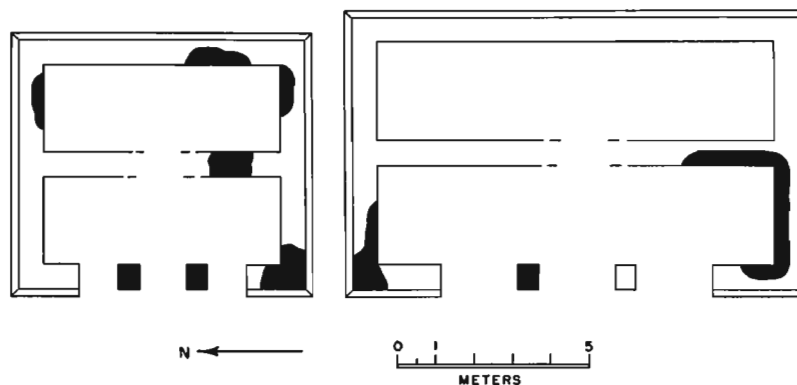


FIG. 113—CHULTUN GROUP: PLATFORM WITH TWO TEMPLES, PLAN

Lies short distance north of the Hoya de los Mameyes (Thompson's Cenote) east of the hacienda buildings (Roys, 1939).

PLATFORM WITH TWO TEMPLES

PLATFORM

Condition: In much ruin.

Size: Not over 2 m. high.

Stairway: Not seen. Must have been on west.

NORTH TEMPLE

Condition: Much fallen and covered with debris.

Façade: Rises with basal batter. At southwest corner just above the batter are a number of stones of a mask *in situ*. Triple entrance, columns 53 by 65 cm., sculptured only on west face in form of rosettes (fig. 150,c).

SOUTH TEMPLE

Condition: Much fallen and covered with debris.

Façade: Rises with basal batter. Vertical zone above batter now rises 70 cm. at northwest corner. Plain where exposed. Triple entrance, columns 52 by 65 cm., plain. Vault stones veneer type.

CHULTUN GROUP

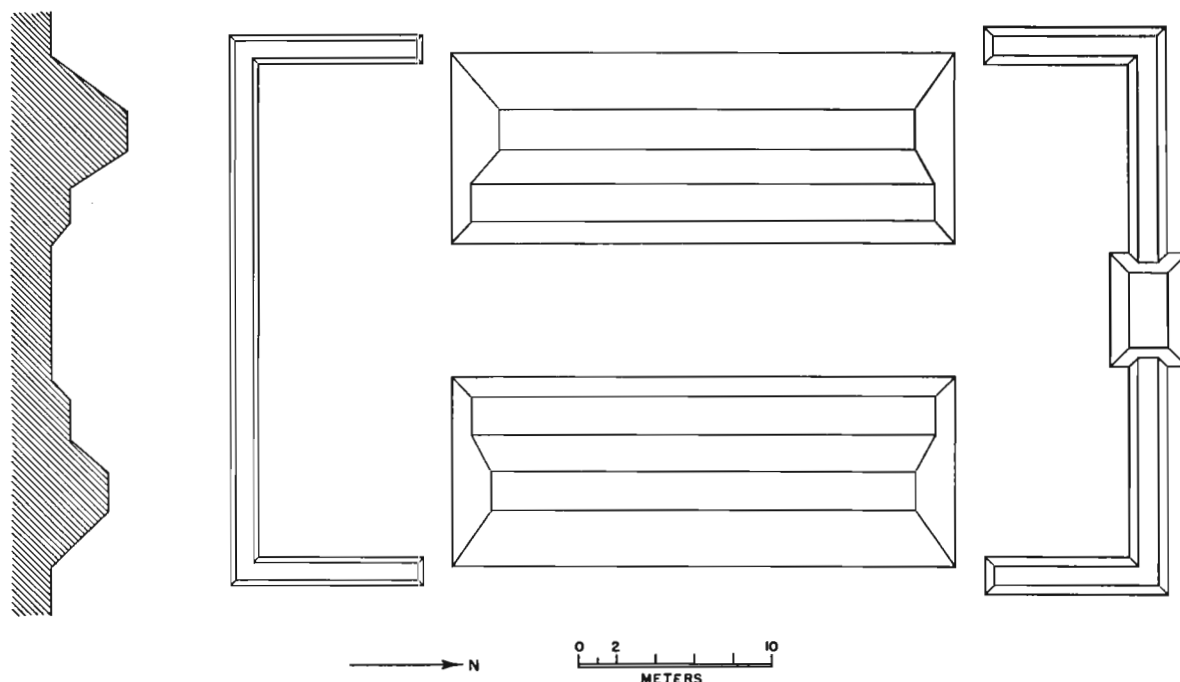


FIG. 114—CHULTUN GROUP: BALL COURT, PLAN AND SECTION

BALL COURT

CENTRAL FIELD

Condition: Floor not exposed.

Size: 7 by 26 m.

Markers: Not evident.

END FIELDS

North: Closed, approx. 11 by 26 m. Boundaries delimited by a very low U-shaped mound, apparently the remains of a wall.

In center of north section is a mound approx. 4 m. wide, 6 m. long, 2 m. high. Not enough debris for a building.

South: Closed, approx. 10 by 26 m. Boundaries delimited by a very low U-shaped mound apparently remains of a wall.

RANGES

Condition: Structure may have been under construction. Now only represented by mounds. No worked or faced stones seen.

West Range: 4–5 m. high.

East Range: 2–3 m. high.

GALLERY-PATIO TYPE STRUCTURE

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1943, p. 235, fig. 3c.

CHULTUN

Location: Northeast of the Platform with the Two Temples.

Condition: Almost filled with debris.

Orifice: Mouth 51 cm. diam. Six stones forming lip cut with concavity on inner face. One has groove or canal, worked on upper surface, 8–11 cm. wide, 9 cm. deep.

Neck: Faced with well-cut stones. Now only three courses in position.

Chamber: Face may have been of natural limestone.

REFERENCE

Ruppert, 1928, p. 306.

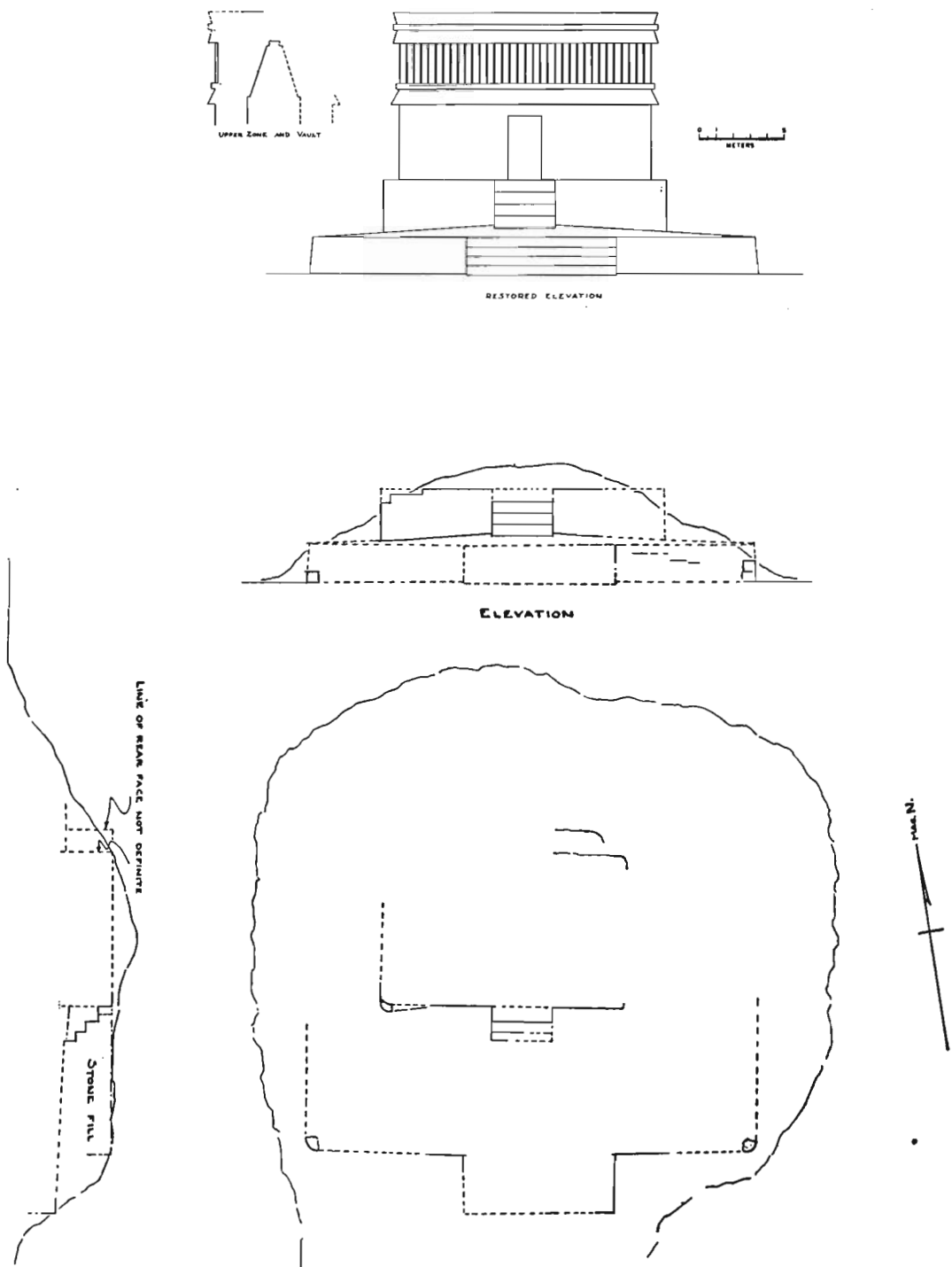


FIG. 115—HALAKAL, PLAN, SECTIONS, AND ELEVATION (BY JOHN S. BOLLES)

HALAKAL (JALACAL)

Location: Approx. 5 km. northeast of the hacienda buildings.

Condition: Little standing.

Platform: Quoins rounded. Face plain, slight batter.

Podium: Quoins rounded. Face plain, vertical.

Building: Façade: Lower zone plain. Section of upper zone, fallen en bloc, shows arrangement of moldings and colonnettes.

Single doorway: Hieroglyphic lintel (Beyer, 1937, pl. 2) found in water trough of plantation may have come from this building.

Plan: Made by J. S. Bolles in 1931.

REFERENCES

Beyer, 1937; Morley, 1927, p. 234; 1931, p. 107.

HOLTUN BALL COURT

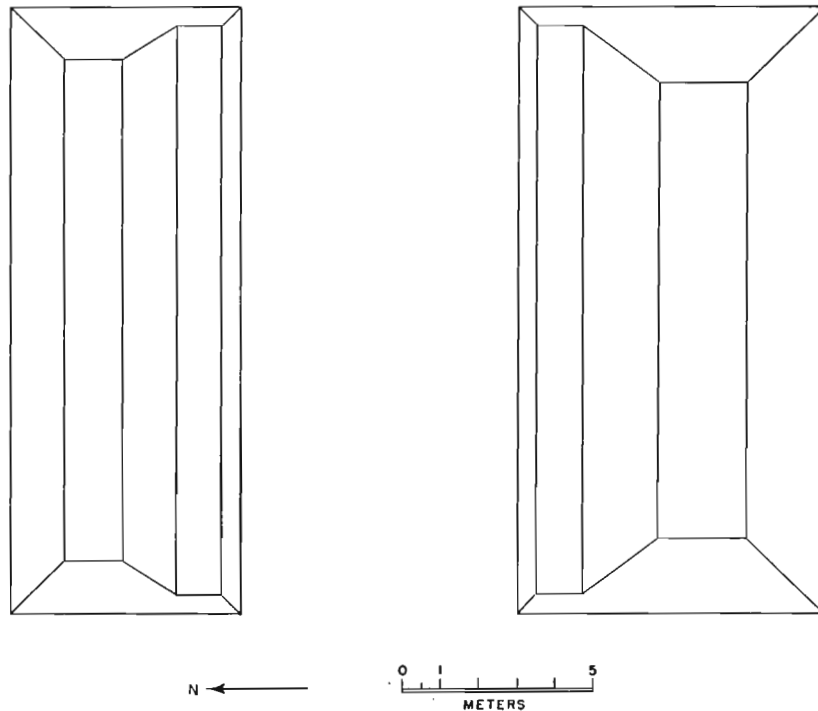


FIG. 116—HOLTUN BALL COURT, PLAN

Located 1 km. south of Pisté.

CENTRAL FIELD

Condition: Floor not exposed.

Size: Approx. 7 by 16 m.

Markers: Not evident.

END FIELDS

Both open.

RANGES

Condition: Not well defined.

Bench: Face rises 70 cm. with batter. Corners mono-

lithic. Top of bench rises with slope of 16 degrees from horizontal.

Playing walls: Facing fallen or covered with debris.

Superstructure: Traces on top of South Range. Portions of two steps lead to what may be floor level of temple. Two columns, 45 cm. diam., rise from this floor. No walls exposed.

At east end of South Range and below the top is a small section of three-member molding. Above the molding is a single course of vertical wall stones carved with lattice decoration. This section of molding and sculpture covered by late fill.

REPORT OF GEORGE C. VAILLANT ON THE EXCAVATIONS
AT STATION NO. 13 [1926]

Station No. 13 lies about a mile due south of the Monjas Group and comprises an assemblage of buildings situated on a terrace some three acres in extent. This substructure rests on a bedrock which slopes westward, dipping into a trough between the north and south extremities. In shape the terrace approximates an oblong extending north and south, with a rectangular projection at the northwest corner. The sides of the terrace are of finished stone. A low wall pierced at the north by an arched gate [5C16], paralleled the periphery of the precinct, save where the back wall of building abutted thereon. The greatest depth of the terrace is over seven feet. The lowest is an inch of broken stone covering the native limestone near Chultun 1. Thus it seems evident there was no military end in view, but solely an architectural one.

The shape of the precinct seems to indicate two divisions in a geographical sense. The first is composed of the large "oblong" and the second, the overlapping "square" at the northwest.

Entering the first zone by the arched gate in the north wall, one sees directly west, two platforms side by side with their long axes east and west. Platform [5C2], the easternmost, measures about 80 feet long by 35 feet wide and 6 feet high, with a stair leading up its south face. The surface is flat but at the east and west ends are lines of stones, which may hint at a parapet or even a house wall. The sides of the platform are straight with rounded corners. Platform B [5C1] lies immediately west of A [5C2], is about half the latter's size, has rectangular corners, but does not reveal more due to its extreme state of decay. Both Platform A and Platform B have a core of rough boulders layered in cement with a coating of dressed stone slabs. About 60 feet south of Platform B [5C1] we meet the small Platform C [5C17], 15 feet square and 4 feet high, having stepped sides, and on the debris of the east side reposed a large head like a lizard's, with a long tenon. South of Platform C [5C17] about 40 feet lies the Casa de Cabecitas [5C3], to be described below. Running along the west edge of the terrace south of the Cabecitas lies an obscure mass of refuse, Building I [5C6], which may be a long colonnade.

Just east of Building I [5C6], hugging the south edge of the terrace, lies El Templo de los Tecolotes [5C7], the Temple of the Owls, an edifice set on a substructure.

The actual temple has its exterior wall with a basal batter of cut stone in the Toltec manner. The door, a wide opening of the "stoa" type, gives to the north, with two carved piers supporting the lintel. Within the temple is a fane, over which and to the east and west outer walls sprang three corbel vaults.

Directly north of the Casa de Tecolotes [5C7] is a small construction, Platform D [5C13], hardly more than an altar, 6 feet square and 3 feet high. A few feet east of the Casa de Tecolotes lies part of the complicated block of buildings that fills most of the southeast corner of the precinct; specifically these buildings are the West Patio and the southern rooms of the House of the Shells [5C5]. Since later in some detail we shall describe the entire complex at the southeast of the precinct, it is enough here to observe that the House of the Shells and the House of the Phalli [5C14] form the west and north sides respectively of a patio, the East Patio, which is enclosed on the south and east by two blocks of rooms two deep. The West Patio is wedged in the angle between the south block of the East Patio and the House of the Shells. Being probably only one room thick on its south and west sides, the West Patio is overlapped, therefore, by the other two buildings. East of the Phalli and the northern rooms of the East Block of the East Patio, a colonnade runs east, but its dismantled condition makes its significance obscure. North and just east of the House of the Phalli we found the remains of another building of the "stoa" type, Building II [5C11], having round columns with square echini. North of Building II the Temple of the Initial Series [5C4] seems to terminate the structures along the east edge of the terrace.

The second area overlapping and projecting from the northwest of the first, carries cruder buildings than the latter. In the northwest corner of this zone we find the foundations of houses; the upper parts, walls and roofs, being of perishable material probably. Near the northwest corner rises a double-humped mound of stone, Building III, with column drums near it. Against the west wall of the precinct and 40 feet south, lies an indeterminable mound, Building IV [5C12]. In the center of this second zone the bedrock reaches to the surface and in this outcrop is the abandoned "cistern," Chultun 1.

At the commencement of the work on February 15, 1926, three of the structures at Station 13 were known,

to wit: The Temple of the Initial Series [5C4], which had been looted years ago; the House of the Phalli [5C14], which had been gnawed by treasure seekers over an indefinite period of time; and the Temple of the Owls [5C7], dug in 1913 by Mr. S. G. Morley. A thick growth of bush obscured the rest of the buildings which were already sealed in by the mounds of their own debris. Our original intention was to set permanently the Atlantean figures in the Temple of the Initial Series [5C4], and in the small mound of a ruined building southwest of it, to dig for a decorated capstone or dated lintel.

Through this small mound, later to be known as the Casa de Cabecitas [5C3], we ran a trench to the door, along the floor of the precinct terrace. In the debris we found fallen wall material and several pieces of small Atlantean figures. Pushing through the door to the north wall, we discovered several more bits of Atlantean figures, and, fallen in sequence, two Atlantean columns each of three drums and an echinus, both naturalistically modelled, even to the exhibition of genitalia. Against the back wall we found six slabs piled up, from an altar, and near, or wedged among them, one complete and several broken, small monolithic Atlantean supports. Having completely cleared the inside of the temple the exterior was exposed. Subsequently followed the re-erection of the Atlantean columns, and the capping of the walls above the lowest cornice element with cement, and resetting the wall-stones when necessary.

The Casa de Cabecitas [5C3] is a small temple with a narrow door in the south wall, and inner dimensions of 14 feet NS by 15 feet EW. The roof was a double vault springing north and south with two Atlantean figures, supporting wooden beams to carry the central springs. The height of the capstone from the floor is calculable at about 14 feet. The exterior of the wall presented a basal batter, with bevelled door-jambs. Belting the building ran a probable two-member cornice, surmounted, possibly, by a two-course frieze of birds or bats in front view, heads to left, save on the west face, where two creatures are in profile. The east and west walls had five figures, the north and south six. Each side was a panel, framed by dressed but unsculptured stone.

Within the temple a very curious condition prevailed. In a narrow section between the door-jambs and the Atlantean columns back to the Altar slabs occurred fragments of small monolithic Atlantean figures, of two Decorated Slate Ware vases, of incensarios, and a beautiful head of a deity cut from fine white limestone, with a strong Mexican flavor in its style. Outside of this channel there was nothing. While most of the fragments of figures on the floor did not fit each other, the legs of a

small Atlantean found in back of the piled altar slabs it was possible to join to a body found in the humus layer at the top of the mound. The facts, that the slabs from the altar were found piled at the back of the temple, the fitting of two pieces of an Atlantean figure, found so far apart, the presence of all objects scattered in a distinct area between the altar and the door, and further that of the 23 pieces of sculpture found, 15 of them in the round and self-supporting, only two fitted indicates a conscious destruction of the temple. In that no "late" incensario fragments came to light in the excavation, the pillage must have been thoroughly pre-Columbian.

The outlining at the Temple of the Initial Series [5C4] consisted of six phases, first the repair and preservation of what exists of the temple; second, digging a pit through the precinct terrace to rock bottom; third, developing the west face of the pyramid; fourth, entering after its discovery, the Sub-Temple of the Initial Series; fifth, developing the south side of the pyramid; sixth, exploration at the southwest corner of the substructure of the early temple.

Our work brought to light the fact that the terrace, the solid limestone that comprises Yucatan, was levelled off by laying a terrace of rough stone before the erection of any edifices. In that no horizontal layers were visible and that the long axes of stones were, as often as not, at an angle if not perpendicular to the ground, it appears that an arbitrary level was selected and off this edge the stone was dumped. Over the rough whole a thin layer of crushed stone was spread as an equalizer and bed for the plaster that composed the terrace floor.

During the trenching for the development of the west face and stairway of the Initial Series we discovered, forming a core, the remains of an earlier temple. This structure of two rooms rested on a sub-structure 6 feet high, composed of layers of rough boulders set in plaster faced with a veneer of uncoursed dressed slabs, laid with a batter of a foot in five. On this rested the temple which had thick outer walls, 30 inches thick, of core and veneer, of uncoursed dressed stone, with a basal batter of small stones, thickly plastered and with a plaster cornice, applied to the structure proper. The partition wall between the two rooms was only a foot thick, the thinnest known to the writer in the Maya area. The West Room gave west and was a vestibule of the "stoa" type, 3 feet wide. Two plain rectangular pillars supported the beams that bridged the 17 feet of gap. Between the pillars was an altar, a single stone, a truncated pyramid [Sacrificial Stone, plain]. The East Room, 12 feet EW by 24 feet NS, interior dimensions, was surrounded on all sides but the west by a bench 6 inches high and 3 feet wide. Re-used

stones obtained in the walls even to the use of a dismantled carved cornice. This carving had a Toltecoid look. The roof type is very problematic. The wall between the east and west rooms is too thin to carry two vault springs and 16 feet (the distance from the east to the west wall) is a wide space to bridge at Chichen Itza, 13 feet being the known maximum, let alone having a vault cross a partition wall. Further, the fill of the room consists of laid boulders that contain no re-used elements, like those in the fill of the Sub-Temple of the Warriors. Thus it would seem as though there must have been some other form of roof than the Maya corbel, possibly a flat covering of perishable material.

The builders of the later pyramid utilized this Sub-Temple of the Initial Series as a core. Removing the roof and leaving the walls at an 8 foot height, they filled the chambers with blocks of masonry. In the north half of the East Room, five blocks of boulders set in plaster, having ten horizontal layers each, were laid up. Then the door was blocked and the process repeated for the south of the room. It will be seen that for the building of the final block there must have existed a constricted pit and we found, indeed, such a one block, that filling the southwest corner of the room was of uncoursed raw stone. The surface of the sub-structure of the earlier temple supported larger blocks of masonry, some 6 feet in each dimension. As a guide for the new face of the pyramid the west front of the earlier edifice was chosen, but an extension or addition was made of thirty feet of masonry to the east face, 7 to the north and 9 to the south. The original stairway to the old temple must have been torn out, and in the center of the new pyramid we find the present flight. The height of the later pyramid is 14 feet; the face rose in two parallel planes of a one in five slope, the upper starting from a narrow ledge bordered by a three-member cornice. While decay has destroyed this upper zone, we find enough fallen decorative material to hint at a former carved cornice at the top. The surface was paved with stone blocks.

On this large surface was set, not over the firm foundations of the filled sub-temple, but just east on new foundation, a small temple some 12 feet square outer dimensions. Three doorways gave north, south, and west, while across the back of the single chamber just east of the north and south doorways we found one stone of a bench which had been destroyed in the early looting. In the debris within and without the temple we found no arch stones. The west, the main portal was flanked by two Atlantean columns carved in drums, on which rested the celebrated lintel that carries the Initial Series. Since the columns were carved completely in the round and were intended to

stand free, it seems conceivable that they came from another building or were intended for use in a temple more pretentious, i.e. perhaps as the central supports in a triple doorway. The wall stones of the temple and the north and south door-jambs were, especially so far as the larger blocks are concerned, carved stones re-used, such as drums of pillars and elements from decorated zones. Outside the temple were bits of "late" incensarios, and along the west and south faces as well. It is very odd that so large a platform supports a temple, so jejune, so jerry-built, unless there be an hiatus between the two epochs of construction.

With certainly two and probably three episodes of building, our next step was to go under the substructure of the early temple to seek out further traces of occupation. Below the southwest corner of the substructure of the sub-temple we found two floors, an upper six inches below the base of the surface level for the sub-temple with a foundation course running northwest as a western termination. A few inches below this was a floor that had been resurfaced once, and this, paralleling the other, had its western edge 2 or 3 feet east. We could not trace out those floors completely, for fear of damaging the substructure unnecessarily, but a pit sunk off the south face of the later pyramid, met no floor levels.

In the Temple of the Initial Series we have, then, several structural phases:

1. Floor A and A' of the house originally on the site.
2. Floor B of the second and seemingly similar structure but larger.
3. The Sub-Temple of the Initial Series.
- 4a. The substructure of the Temple of the Initial Series, probably built for a structure larger than
- 4b. The Temple of the Initial Series.

Two periods are indirectly represented, the Maya horizon by the Old Empire lintel, and two stone elements from a lattice façade, and secondly, the building or buildings of the Toltec period from which were taken the stones for the construction of the Temple of the Initial Series. A possible third might be the building from which were extracted the elements used in the sub-temple.

While these excavations were going on, Mr. J. Eric S. Thompson cleared out Chultun 1 in the northwest corner of Station 13, discovering therein a burial of an adult male, without funerary furniture, resting on a mass of scrapings and dumpage like potsherds and animal bones, in which was buried the cover of the cistern. Column drums and blocks, perhaps from Building III were rolled on top of the burial. Yet near the skeleton's head was a sherd of Decorated Slate Ware. The burial seems to have been made after the abandonment of

the precinct, but before Chichen Itza had ceased to be inhabited aboriginally.

Afterward, in making some clearing for a preliminary map of the group Mr. Thompson worked out the ground plan of Platforms A [5C2] and B [5C1]. Later he cleared the North Gate [5C16], which was arched, the springs resting on blocks of masonry. To this portal a paved ramp rose from bedrock.

The House of the Phalli [5C14], the largest building of all this group, has long been thought by some to have been Maya construction. If this were true, since the buildings north of the House of the Phalli were Toltecoid, the terrace on which they rested must have been an addition and would abut against the original face of the substructure of the House of the Phalli. Between the Temple of the Initial Series and the House of the Phalli, we dropped, therefore, a trench through 6 feet of raw masonry to rock bottom and met, almost immediately, the edge of the original terrace. Its surface still existed, and it seemed to be a subsidiary or construction level, when, continuing south, we encountered a curbing. This low facing bounded a floor which continued directly into the North Vestibule of the House of the Phalli.

Meanwhile to the southeast of the House of the Phalli at the southeastern corner of the general terrace, two shattered Atlantean figures [5C15] had come to light and we began to clear around them to set up the drums in their original positions. This digging developed into an exploratory excavation of the whole complex south of the House of the Phalli. From this trenching it was possible to erect the following tentative predication of the succession of buildings.

The original plan of the House of the Phalli was a block of two lines of three rooms each, with the long axes east and west; at either extremity two rooms with their long axes north and south adjoined. Possibly at a little later date north of the middle room of the north range was erected a vestibule. In size these rooms average 8 by 21 feet with a 15 foot height. A simple frieze, purely decorative, in the shape of feather fans made a girdle above the three-member cornice. The building was founded on a platform edged by a curb, which in turn rested on a floored terrace having Toltec sherds in the fill of rough boulders. The doors lay in the longer walls of the rooms. In the middle of the house, it was possible to walk from the vestibule through to the south room, and at a later date a doorway was cut straight through to the rear. In the other rooms entrance was gained from the outside only. The penultimate rooms, the long axis of which was north and south, must

have had internal ingress from the rooms beyond them.

The stone phalli from which this temple takes its name occurred at the ends of five of the east-west axis rooms. The east room of the south trio shows no evidence that such forms existed. This absence in one room coupled with the asymmetrical placement in the others may indicate that the insertion of the phalli was subsequent to the erection of the building. Not having excavated the north and south axis rooms of the house, no opinion may be broached as to the presence or absence of these elements.

The next step in the growth of the House of the Phalli was the addition of a wing, the South Ell, south of the west rooms of the Phalli, the east wall making its junction a wall thickness east of the west wall of the middle section. The west wall probably was a prolongation of the west wall of the House of the Phalli. The base of the walls of the South Ell seems higher than those of the House of the Phalli, and a second floor was laid south of the Phalli in connection with the rearing of this new enterprise. The South Ell carried a frieze of twined serpents. At its junction with the House of the Phalli ran a passage, roofed by a half arch, the capstone resting on the first element of the three-member cornice of the Phalli, the other two elements and the wall-facing being thrown away.

A third building phase saw a colonnade erected south of the House of the Phalli. The facing above the cornice of the latter, the top member of the same, and most of the facing of the South Ell above its cornice, were stripped away. Oblong pillars in drums, carved in the style of the colonnade along the west front of the Temple of the Warriors rested on the original floor of the platform, while a third floor covered up the signs of the digging. An altar was built from door to door of the middle and east rooms of east-west extension. The external portion of the colonnade carried a frieze of squat warriors, dressed and masked as birds. Through the colonnade we have for the first time a connection with Chichen Itza proper, and it is late. Since the floor of the colonnade rises well above that of the House of the Phalli, we find the difference taken up by raising the floor of the south room of the middle section and laying a stone step to the lower floor of the northern rooms.

Again a change, a fourth one, to the South Ell but projecting 10 feet to the east and extending all of 50 to the south the architects added a heavy block of rooms. Its corners were finished by engaged columns, and under its cornice ran a line of stones carved with shells in high relief, alternating with blank stones. Serpent masks with human heads in their open jaws decorated the corners

above the cornice. On some minor cornice were set interspersed by several blanks, stones carved in relief into little animals like armadillos or turtles. A complicated, though crude, frieze of pure design built up from a serpent motif adorned the wall above the cornice. From the top of the basal terrace, a platform rises in two steps to the base of the wall which is higher than the other structures in its foundation.

The fifth period of building embraces a series of pauses in a plan not achieved architectonically save as a whole. We find that two pillars were removed from the western end of the colonnade south of the House of the Phalli and a bench was inserted into the angle between the House of the Shells and the South Ell, the east side of the bench was built as a wall. An arch was sprung across to the South Ell and we have a corbelled corner like those in the chamber surrounding the sanctuary of the Castillo. At the east end of the colonnade, the east wall of the House of the Phalli was extended a room length to the south. For some reason the easternmost column was left in position, but the next three were removed to insert the north wall of the western room of a block two rooms wide, long axis north and south. The north end of the eastern room lay open. The arch of the partially dismantled colonnade was rebuilt but without its frieze in this sector, and the carved stones found re-employment in the walls of the new rooms. A fourth floor is laid at this epoch apparently to unify the level of the east block with the House of Shells and the bench between the latter and the South Ell.

Another block of rooms, two deep, runs an abnormal room length southward, stepped a room width to the east. It is separated from the northern block by a covered passage. We now have the East Patio coming into being, for opposite, across the patio, with its south wall in line with the south wall of this east block is the House of Shells and to the north stretches the four columns of the colonnade south of the House of the Phalli. Now while the west face of the East Block has not yet been outlined entirely, we have found one column, and have space for two or possibly three. The base of the one found is in the same style as those in the colonnade. In and around the passage were many small objects like shell beads, pottery pestles, and shattered bowls and ollas.

The third scene of the fifth architectural act saw the sealing in of the patio by a block of rooms three deep, abutting on the south wall of the East Block and with its west wall making a southward prolongation of the east wall of the House of the Shells. The eastern rooms were two, a temple [5C15] of the "stoa" type with two Atlantean columns helping to support the roof beams over a

wide doorway, and at the southeast corner another room with its long axis east and west, at right angles to the axis of the Atlantean temple. The north range of the South Block consisted of a small anteroom opening east on the Atlantean temple by an arched door and west into a long colonnade which, extending across the remainder of the block, completes this north range. The four segmented pillars were of the same style as the colonnade opposite, across the patio, but one pillar has its lower segments blank. It is curious to note that the total of columns on the south and east sides of the East Patio equals or lacks only one of those columns extracted from the north colonnade, south of the House of the Phalli. Thus, the difficulty of having the same artistic style in a building apparently much later is obviated, for it seems, that the robbed columns were conserved in these buildings east and south of the patio.

A multiple of objects like flint tools, potsherds, and other minor artifacts occurred in the debris of the colonnade. Pieces of pottery from this zone fitted with fragments found in the East Passage. This mass of material taken in conjunction with the relative lack of objects from other sites seems to indicate a very hasty abandonment, if not a definite plundering of these rooms.

The middle range of rooms in the South Block consists of two rooms, long axis east and west, the western room opening on the colonnade. The southern range is also of two rooms, overlapping the middle two, for the eastern room makes the southeast corner of the whole complex and opens into the Atlantean temple [5C15], and possibly into the east room of the middle range. The west room of the south range is of the "stoa" type, although the columns are gone, and it has a door into the east room of the middle range, and perhaps into the west room of the same alignment.

Connecting to this group by an arched door leading into the west end of the South Colonnade, and abutting on the eastern two-thirds of the south wall of the House of Shells, with its south wall an extension of the south wall of the South Block of the West Patio, is the group known as the West Patio. While it is unexcavated, one may see that a group of rooms one deep, having round columns with square echini, surround an open court.

Possibly contemporaneous, and certainly of the same architecture, are the two rooms of the "stoa" type erected over the western rooms of north-south axis of the House of the Phalli, which overlap the west rooms of east-west axis as well. The long building, Building 11 [5C11] that lies between the House of the Phalli and the Temple of the Initial Series, has also round columns with square capitals. Of some faint chronological significance, is the

employment of capitals of the same style as these in the Temple of the Initial Series, as some of the door-jamb elements.

Sometimes in these later days a colonnade of crude round columns was run east of the north rooms of the East Block, but it was torn down to the bottom drums before the east wall of the East Block disintegrated. Some of the drums were left on the floor of the North Colonnade (colonnade south of the House of the Phalli) and the northern rooms of the East Block by one of those lapses into unreasoned architecture which affected the builders of Station No. 13.

The final step was the levelling off of the thick-walled low-arched rooms on the east side of the East Patio into a terrace which ran on a north-south line three feet west of the projecting rooms of the East Block past the House of the Phalli. This grading extended west, just north of the East Passage of the House of Shells and south of the colonnade south of the House of the Phalli; for the latter must have been still standing in that its fall is higher than the terrace. Likewise the House of Shells must have fallen late.

Points needing especial elucidation in another season are the relation of the Northwest Section of the entire group to the rest of the precinct, definition and clarification of the connections between the House of the Phalli-East Patio complex to the precinct proper, how the South Ell is connected with the House of Shells in conjunction with a development of the House of Shells and the West Patio; how the second story of the House of the Phalli was reached; some excavation in the ultimate rooms of the House of the Phalli; and lastly, some exploration of the rooms from which emanated the East Patio artifacts, might yield some interesting illustrations of material culture.

A provisional arrangement of the sequence of buildings at Station No. 13, while of course without pretension to finality, will, at least, throw into a sharper relief, the results of the season's excavations through the latter half of February, March, and April.

PROVISIONAL SCHEME OF BUILDING SEQUENCE AT STATION NO. 13

House of the Phalli Complex	Other Buildings	Temple of Initial Series Complex
I. Period of Original Construction		
Phase		
1. House of Phalli		
2a. South Ell House of Phalli		Expansion of general precinct terrace and Floors A and A' un- der Sub-Temple of Initial Series.
2b.		Floor B.
3. Colonnade South of House of Phalli	Temple of the Owls, Temple of the Little Heads	Sub-Temple of the Initial Series.
(Compare this phase with the Northwest Colonnade in front of the Temple of the Warriors)		
4. House of Shells		
II. Period of Debased Construction		
5. East Patio		
6a. West Patio, Struc- ture on top of House of Phalli	Northwest section of precinct Platforms A and B, Buildings 1 and 11	Pyramid of Temple of Initial Series
6b. Colonnade east of East Block of East Patio		
7a. Looting of East Patio		Looting of Temple of Little Heads
7b. Collapse of service at precinct and temporary abandonment of construction		
III. Period of Degenerate Construction		
8. Establishment of final terrace level No. 1 in East Patio, in- volving destruc- tion of East Patio buildings	Burial in Chultun	Construction of Tem- ple of Initial Series
9. Final abandonment and gradual destruction through natural agencies.		

APPENDIX II

EXCERPT FROM "REPORTS ON EXCAVATIONS AT CHICHEN ITZA" (STR. 3C4) 1899-1900

By E. H. Thompson

(Manuscript in Peabody Museum, Harvard University)

About five hundred feet to the northwest of the Nunnery, lies one of the lesser mounds mentioned in the preceding portion of the report. Previous to excavation it was one of the ordinary elongated oval mounds that could be easily taken for a natural, rather high, hillock. Excavated, it proved to be a low terraced structure of several almost obliterated chambers of the ordinary type. The floors, while intact in places, were in large sections dented and even sunken inward by the impact of the great stones and weight of debris pressing upon them. From the material immediately covering the floors were taken a great quantity of potsherds, some of a very interesting character, a few flint points mostly broken, and several cylindrical polishing stones.

Beneath the floors of the northeastern chamber (see plan*) were found three vaulted tombs of a style very much resembling those found by me at Palenque and in no wise the graves found at Labna or Xkichmook. They were in fact chambers similar in everything except size to those still standing in the edifices of the group. The first two chambers or burial vaults were about six feet long by four deep and four high. The plans given will describe these chambers and their position much better than can be done by words.

The first tomb was partly filled with the usual deposit of fallen lime, dust, and bits of stone caused by the gradual decomposition of the stucco and mortar finish of the wall stone facings. Within this material was buried the much disturbed and decayed remains of two male skeletons, three tripod vessels so cracked as to fall apart when moved and a bowl-like vessel practically whole.

The second vault also held two skeletons that, like those of the first grave were much disturbed, hauled about probably by rodents. Within this grave was also encountered two vessels once intact but now crushed flat by the falling of a large stone upon them; probably when the falling structure crashed down it shook loose one of the roofstones. Two jade beads, one copper bell, a bead of rock crystal, and several shell ornaments were gradually brought to light from amid the debris. These shell ornaments were so distributed, probably by vermin, that their relative positions when in their places could not be ascer-

tained, but from the character of some of them it seems to me that a portion of them, at least, formed part of some emblem or regalia having a mask or some similar representation of a human head. It is possible that the rest of the emblem being made of some perishable material, has disappeared, leaving the imperishable shell portion to be uncovered in later ages. Several of these shell pieces are in the shape of a series of human teeth, and others, part of an eye. They seem to have been attached to the emblem, if emblem it was, by means of a hard black resin or bitumen-like substance, remains of which still cling in places to the shell. A red pigment was also used, possibly to represent the gums. I have, of course, no proof that this idea of the human mask is a fact, except the facts above stated, and also, that I have found among these ruins a human face, carved in stone, the eyes of which were in part, the whites, formed of shell, precisely of the class of shell from which these ornaments were fashioned.

The copper bell is very similar to those found by me in a grave some years ago. It is nearly double the size of those found some ten years ago by the workmen while excavating the roadbed of the Merida and Peto railroad. The two jade beads are of the usual small globular pattern while the rock crystal bead is as bright and clear-cut as if worn but yesterday by its owner. There have been but two recorded cases where similar crystal beads have been found in Yucatan, and this is one of the two cases. The formation of Yucatan is, geologically speaking, very recent and the exposed rock surface is essentially limestone. No quartz or rock crystal is known in Yucatan as being *in situ*, therefore these beads both jade and rock crystal, as well as the copper bell must have been obtained from distant regions, possibly by conquest, but probably by barter.

The third vault was crushed in and destroyed, so far as its identity as a chamber was concerned, by a wall section that had fallen bodily over it. This section I have not yet removed, but from the space left that was possible to be investigated, I extracted two small vases like the animal vases found in the Nunnery in size and general shape, except that they were without the effigies, and a broken tripod vase. Later I trust to be able to remove the fallen wall section and resume the investigation of this last vault.

[*Plans referred to in this paragraph are missing from Thompson's manuscript.]

APPENDIX III

SOME OF THE MORE COMMON NAMES APPEARING IN LITERATURE THAT HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO STRUCTURES AT CHICHEN ITZA

Akabdzib: 4D1	Mausoleum III: 2D4
Atlantean Columns, Temple of the: 5C15	Mercado: 3D11
Ball Court, Great: 2D1	Monjas: 4C1
Ball Court, Red House: 3C10	North Colonnade: 2D10
Ball Court, Thompson's: 3E2	North Temple of the Big Ball Court: 2D1
Ball Court, Warriors: 2D9	Northeast Colonnade: 3E1
Big Tables, Temple of the: 2D7	Northwest Colonnade: 2D8
Bird Cornice, Temple of the: 5A1	Nunnery: 4C1
Caracol: 3C15	Observatory: 3C15
Casa Colorada: 3C9	One Lintel, Temple of the: 7B1
Castillo: 2D5	Osario: 3C1
Castillo of Old Chichen: 5B18	Owls, Temple of the: 5C7
Chac Mool, Temple of the: 2D8	Palace: 4C1
Chac Mool, Tomb of the: 2D4	Phalli, House of the: 5C14
Chichanchob: 3C9	Portal Vault, Caracol South Annex: 3C15
Columnos Confundidos: 2C3	Portal Vault, Initial Series: 5C16
Cones, Terrace, Temple, or Platform of: 2D4	Quetzalcoatl, Temple of: 2D5
Dark Writing, House of the: 4D1	Red House: 3C9
Deer, House of the: 3C7	Round Tower: 3C15
Eagles, Terrace, Temple, or Platform of: 2D3	Sculptured Jambs, Temple of the: 4B1
Four Lintels, Temple of: 7B4	Shells, House of the: 5C5
Grinding Stones, House of: 3C5	Skulls, Temple, Terrace, or Platform of the: 2D2
Gymnasium: 2D1	Snail: 3C15
Hieroglyphic Jambs, Temple of: 6E3	South Temple of the Big Ball Court: 2D1
High Priest's Grave: 3C1	Southeast Annex of the Monjas: 4C1
Iglesia: 4C1	Southeast Colonnade: 3D10
Initial Series, Temple of: 5C4	Sweat House: 3E3
Interior Atlantean Columns, Temple of: 3C6	Sweat House, Caracol South Annex: 3C15
Jaguar Atlantean Columns, Temple of: 5B21	Tennis Court: 2D1
Jaguars, Lower Temple of the: 2D1	Thompson's Temple: 3D9
Jaguars, Upper Temple of the: 2D1	Three Lintels, Temple of the: 7B3
Jaguars and Shields, Temple of the: 2D1	Turtle, Temple of the: 5B2
Kukulcan, Temple of: 2D5	Tzompantli: 2D2
Little Heads, Temple of: 5C3	Tzumpelche: 3E3
Little Tables, Temple of the: 3D8	Wall Panels, Temple of the: 3C16
Maudslay's No. 6: 3C11	Warriors, Temple of the: 2D8
Mausoleum I: 2D3	West Colonnade: 3D1
Mausoleum II: 2D2	Xtoloc Cenote, Temple of the: 3D13

APPENDIX IV

STATION NUMBERS USED TO DESIGNATE EXCAVATED STRUCTURES

When Carnegie Institution began operations at Chichen Itza in 1924 a system of station numbers was initiated for the various excavations undertaken. The Casa Redonda, Station 15, was the last so designated. Station numbers were replaced by a grid system of identification for structures after the Kilmartin-O'Neil map was completed.

Station numbers, names of the structures, and the new designations in the grid system on the Kilmartin-O'Neil map are given below:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Station 1: Northeast Colonnade, 3E1. | Station 5: Caracol, 3C15. |
| Station 2: Temple adjoining Northeast Colonnade, 3D6. | Station 6: Ball Court East of Warriors, 2D9. |
| Station 3: Temple of the Xtoloc Cenote, 3D13. | Station 7: Temple of the Four Lintels, 7B4. |
| Station 4: Temple of the Warriors, 2D8. | Station 8: North Colonnade, 2D10. |
| | Station 9: West Colonnade, 3D1. |
| | Station 10: Northwest Colonnade, 2D8. |
| | Station 11: Temple of the Interior Atlantean Columns, 3C6, and Temple of the Grinding Stones, 3C5. |
| | Station 12: Temple of the Jaguar Atlantean Columns, 5B21. |
| | Station 13: Initial Series Complex, 5C1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16. |
| | Station 14: Temple of the Wall Panels, 3C16. |
| | Station 15: Casa Redonda (not on Chichen Itza map). |

APPENDIX V

LOCATION OF CHAC MOOL FIGURES AT CHICHEN ITZA

1. Found near the Big Ball Court. Now in the Merida Museum.
2. Platform of the Skulls, east side (Str. 2D2).
3. Platform of the Skulls (Str. 2D2). Had been buried in fill of platform.
4. From Platform of the Eagles (Str. 2D3). Excavated by Le Plongeon in 1875. Now in National Museum, Mexico City.
5. Platform of the Cones, east side (Str. 2D4).
6. Inner temple of the Castillo (Str. 2D5).
7. Temple of the Warriors (Str. 2D8).
8. Chac Mool Temple (beneath the Temple of the Warriors).
9. North Colonnade (Str. 2D10).
10. South end of Sacbe No. 1.
11. Temple of the Little Tables (Str. 3D8).
12. Temple of the Initial Series, west base (Str. 5C4).
13. West edge of Initial Series Group (Str. 5C12).
14. On edge of dry cenote west of Monjas (Str. 4C1).

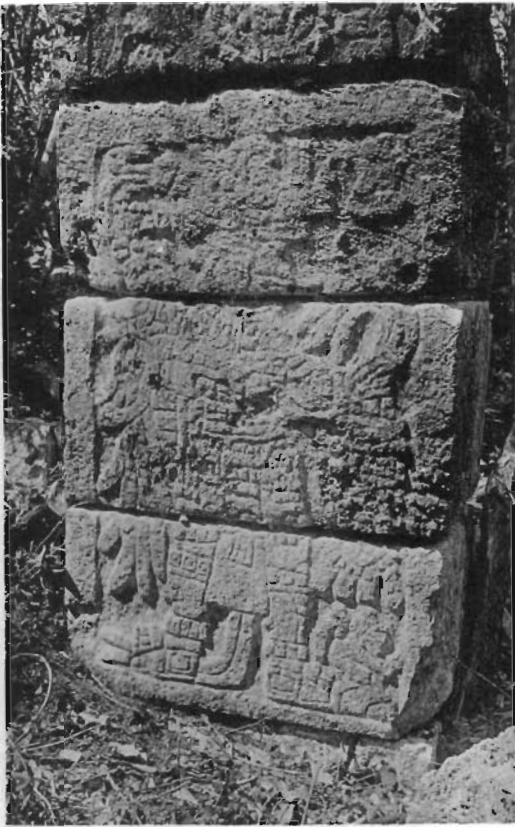
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a



b

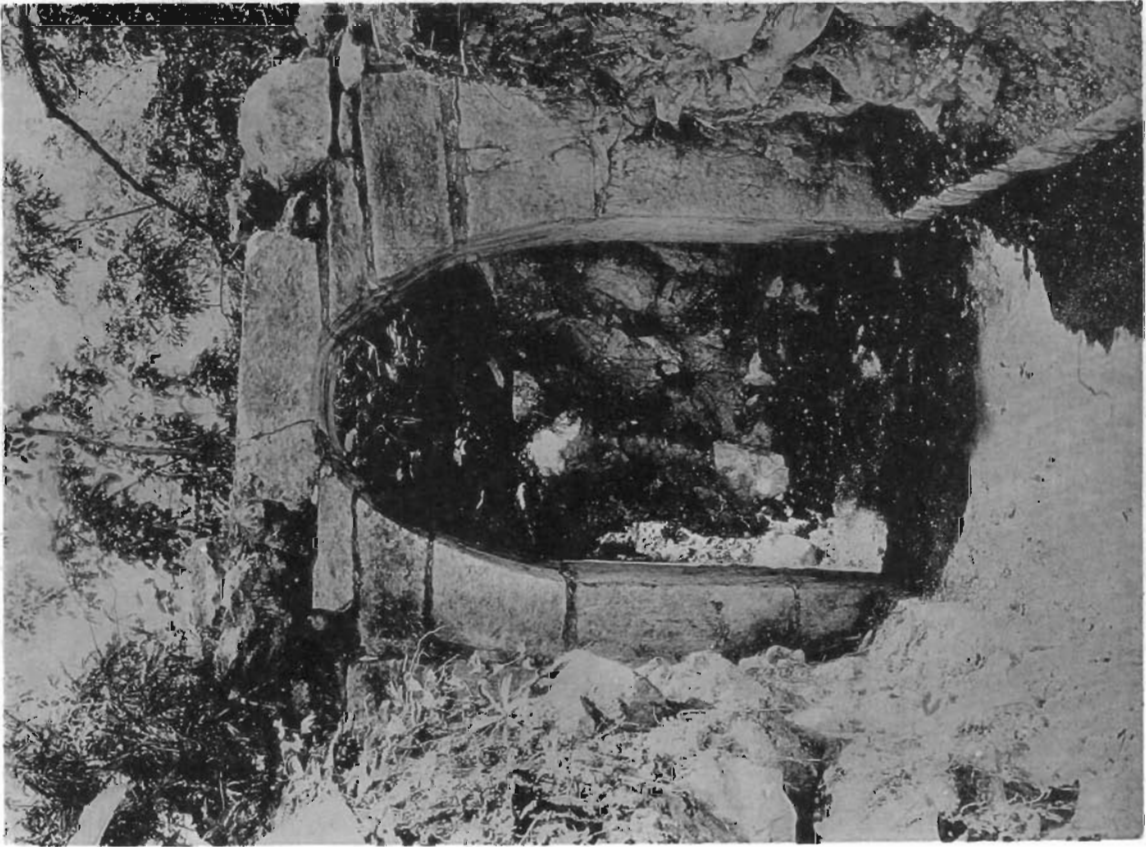


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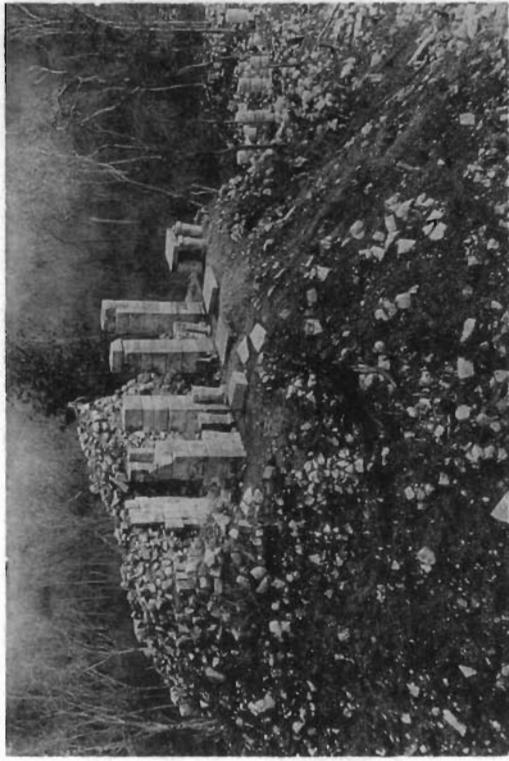


d

FIG. 117—STRUCTURES 2B2, 2C1, AND 2C3
a: Str. 2B2, north face of south column. *b*: Str. 2C3, south column. *c*: Str. 2C1, north column sculptured in low-relief serpent. Roof ornament in form of rattles. *d*: Str. 2C1, standard bearer.



a



b



c

FIG. 118—STRUCTURES 2C6 AND 2D7 (TEMPLE OF THE BIG TABLES)
a: Str. 2C6, round-topped arched doorway. b: Str. 2D7, view from south. Inner chamber. c: Str. 2D7, portions of Atlantean altar in inner chamber.



a



b



c



d

FIG. 119—STRUCTURES 2D7 (TEMPLE OF THE BIG TABLES), 3B4, AND 3C1 (HIGH PRIEST'S GRAVE)
a: Str. 2D7, head and drum of serpent column. *b*: Str. 2D7, south jamb of inner doorway. *c*: Str. 3B4, portion of kneeling figure.
d: Str. 3C1, base of east stairway.



a



b



c



d

FIG. 120—STRUCTURE 3C1 (HIGH PRIEST'S GRAVE)
a: Top of shaft. *b*: Sculptured stone and seated figure. *c*: Seated figure. *d*: Standing figure.



a



b



c



d



e



b



j



k



l



i

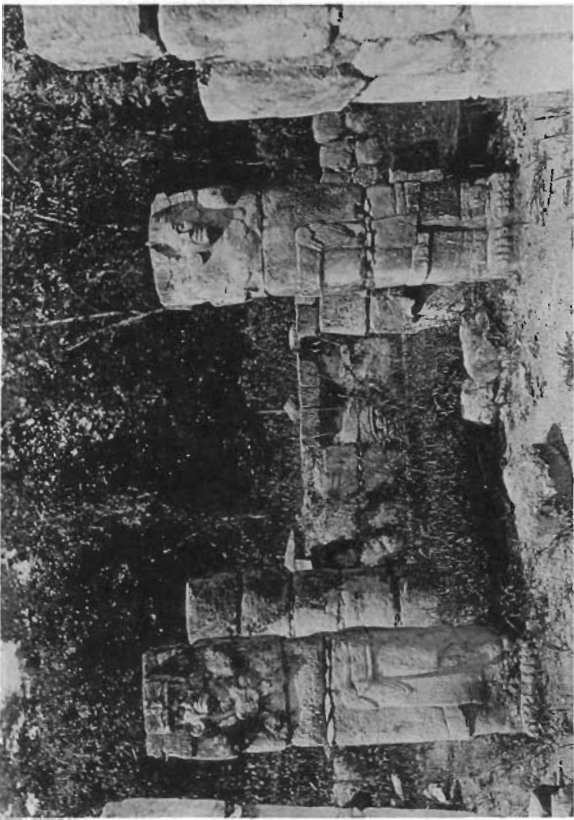


g



f

FIG. 121—STRUCTURE 3C1 (HIGH PRIEST'S GRAVE)
a: Serpent columns. *b-l*: Miscellaneous stones sculptured with hieroglyphs; found on top of pyramid.



a



b



c



d



e



f

FIG. 122.—STRUCTURES 3C6 (TEMPLE OF THE INTERIOR ATLANTEAN COLUMNS), 3C7 (HOUSE OF THE DEER), AND 3C8
 a: Str. 3C6, interior Atlantean columns. b: Str. 3C7, collapsed vault, east chamber. c: Str. 3C8, large stone on paved way leading north
 of Str. 3C8. d: Str. 3C8, stone drum and masonry foundation located in center of platform. e: Str. 3C8, stone ring found on platform.
 f: Str. 3C8, semicircular carved stone found on platform.

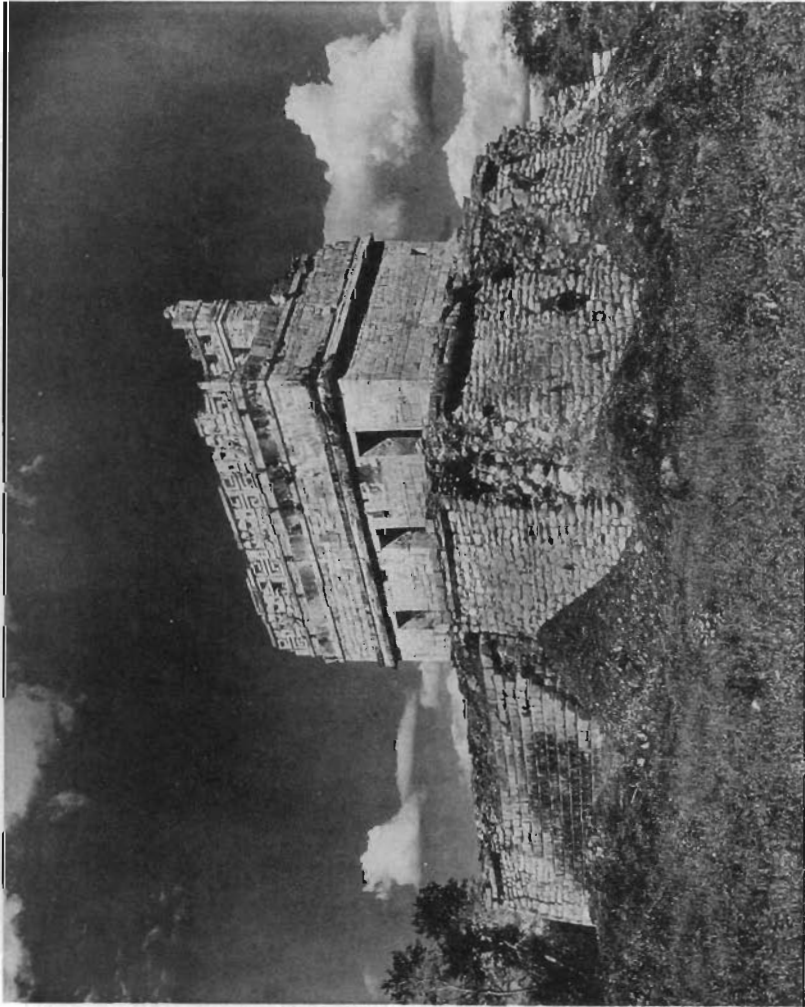
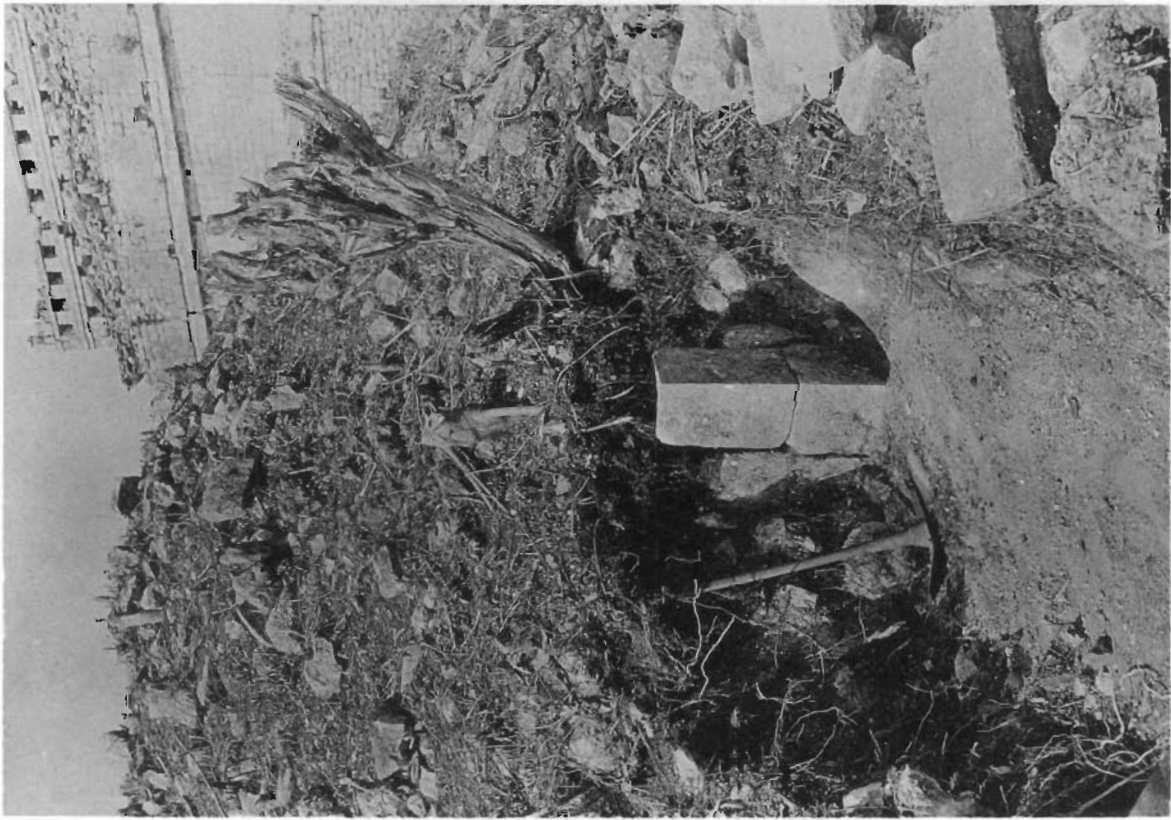


FIG. 123—STRUCTURE 3C9 (THE RED HOUSE)
a: View from southwest. b: Interior, north end of outer chamber.



a



b



c

FIG. 124—STRUCTURE 3C10 (RED HOUSE BALL COURT)
a: Northeast corner east range. *b*: East bench, center panel. *c*: West bench, center panel.



a

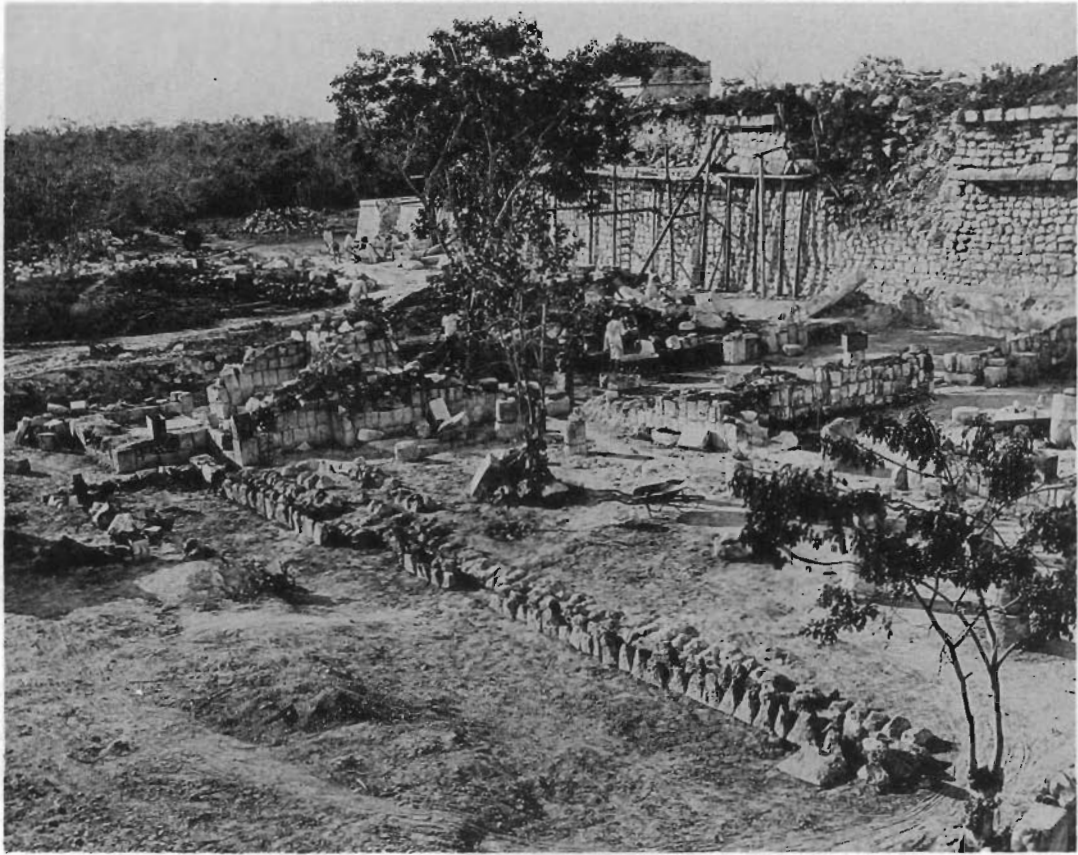


b



c

FIG. 125—STRUCTURE 3C11 (MAUDSLAY'S NO. 6)
a: General view of platform and building from northwest. *b*: The building, west side. *c*: Interior, northwest corner, showing vault stones and sculptured stone re-used in wall.



a

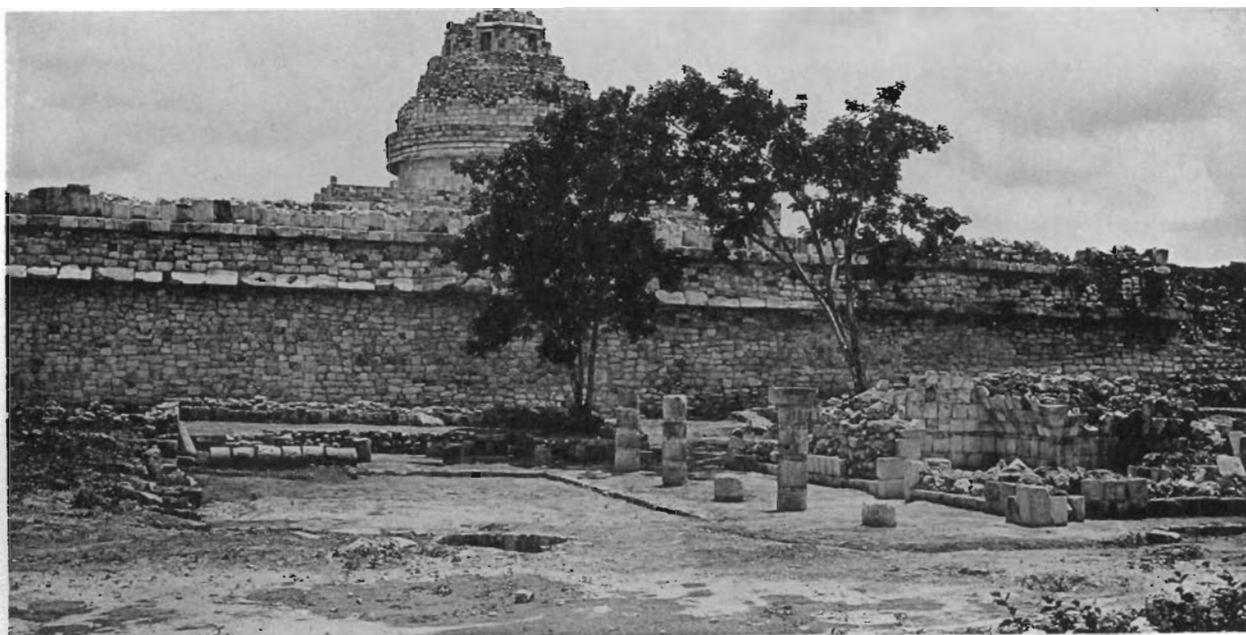


b



c

FIG. 126—STRUCTURE 3C15 (CARACOL SOUTH ANNEX, EAST BUILDING)
a: Section of molding lying face downward to south of building. *b*: Altar and column in southeast room. *c*: Sculptured jamb stones.



a

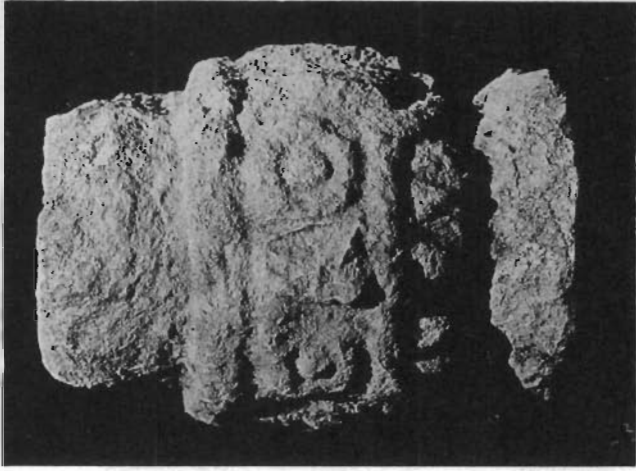


b



c

FIG. 127—STRUCTURE 3C15 (CARACOL SOUTH ANNEX, SWEAT HOUSE)
a: General view from southwest. b: Interior looking north. c: Exterior northeast corner, section of molding *in situ*.



b



d

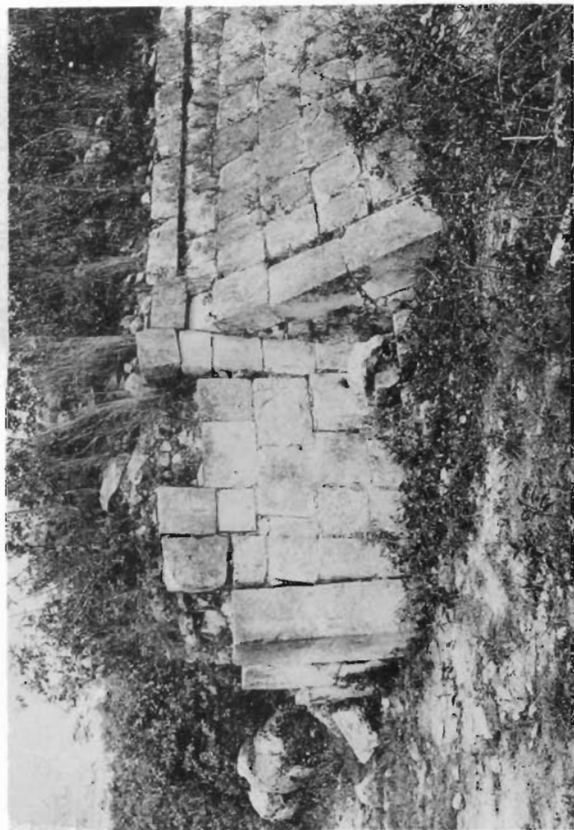


a

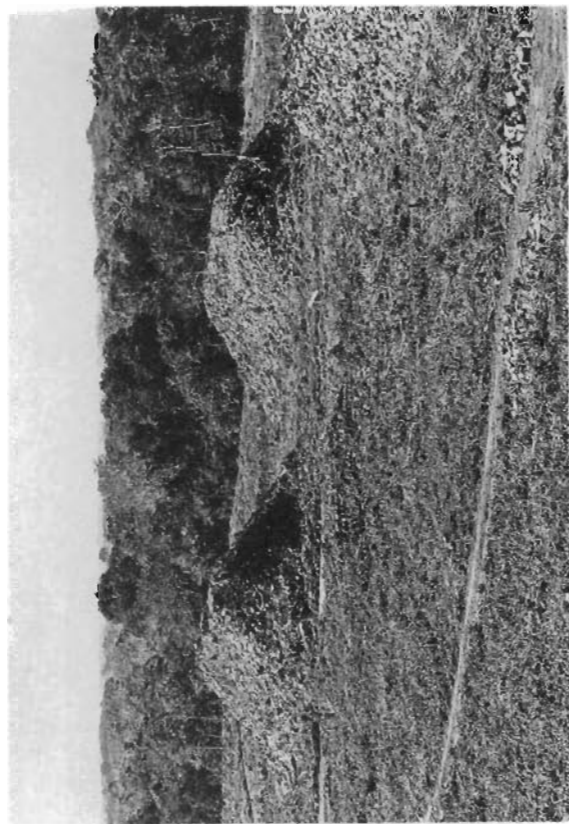


c

FIG. 128—STRUCTURE 3C15 (CARACOL SOUTH ANNEX, BENCH HOUSE AND WEST COURT)
a: Bench House, stone head found on floor northwest corner. b: Bench House, stone Tloloc head found on floor southwest corner.
c: West Court, circular paved area and drain. d: West Court, cistern.



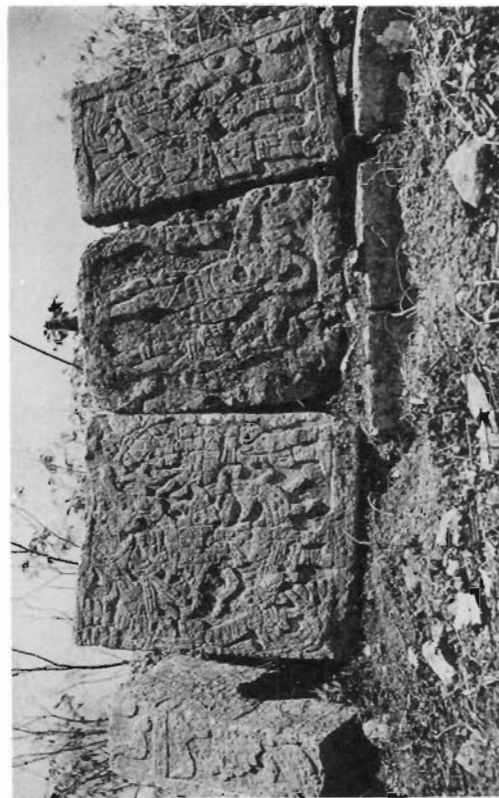
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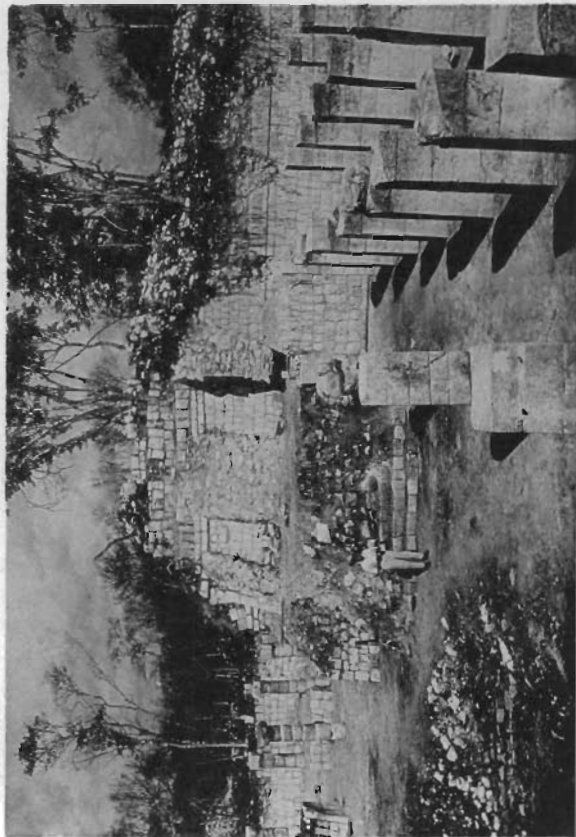


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FIG. 129—STRUCTURES 3D1 (WEST COLONNADE) AND 3D4
a: Str. 3D1, north side of east passage. b: Str. 3D4, two ranges of ball court. View from northeast. c: Str. 3D4, south face of bench in north room, top of east range. d: Str. 3D4, west face of bench in north room, top of east range.



b



c



a

FIG. 130—STRUCTURES 3D5, 3D6, AND 3E1 (NORTHEAST COLONNADE)
a: Corner where Sts. 3D5 and 3E1 join. b: Stairway at west end of Str. 3E1 and portion of Str. 3D6. c: West end of Str. 3E1 and portion of Str. 3D6, looking west.



b

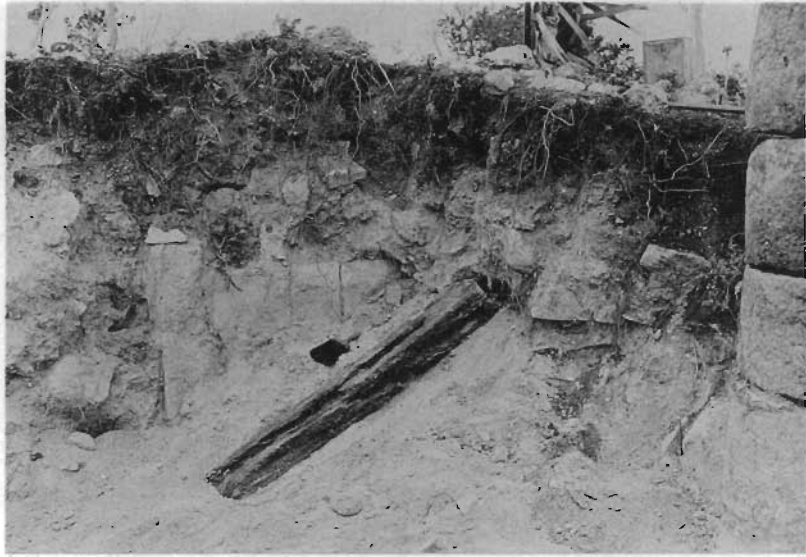


c



a

FIG. 131—STRUCTURE 3D8 (TEMPLE OF THE LITTLE TABLES)
a: North column of outer chamber. b: North serpent column. c: Chac mool figure.



a



b



c

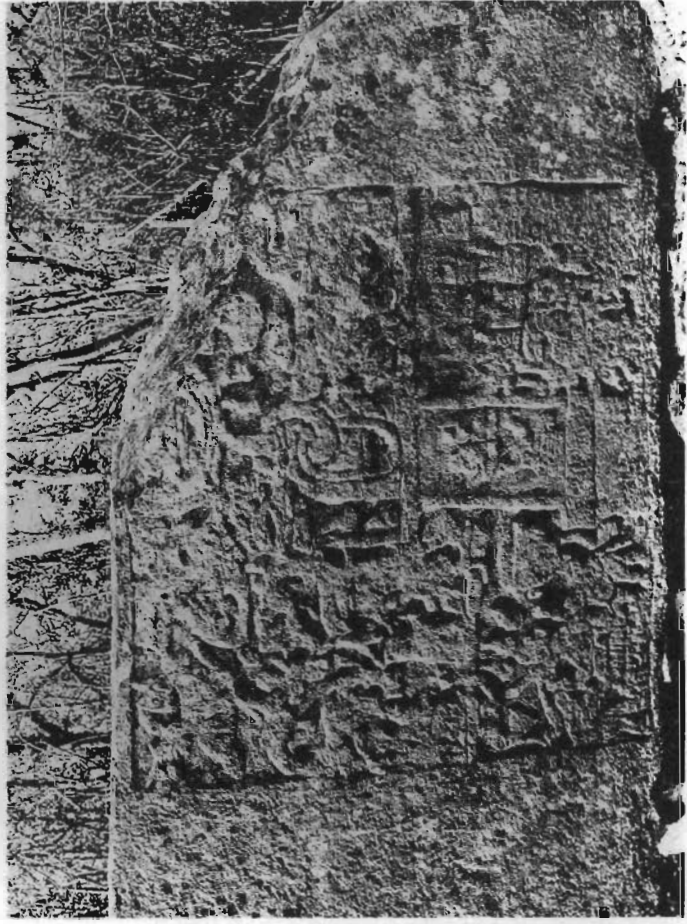
FIG. 132—STRUCTURE 3D10 (SOUTHEAST COLONNADE), ROOM C
a: Remains of wooden beam. b,c: Atlantean figures.



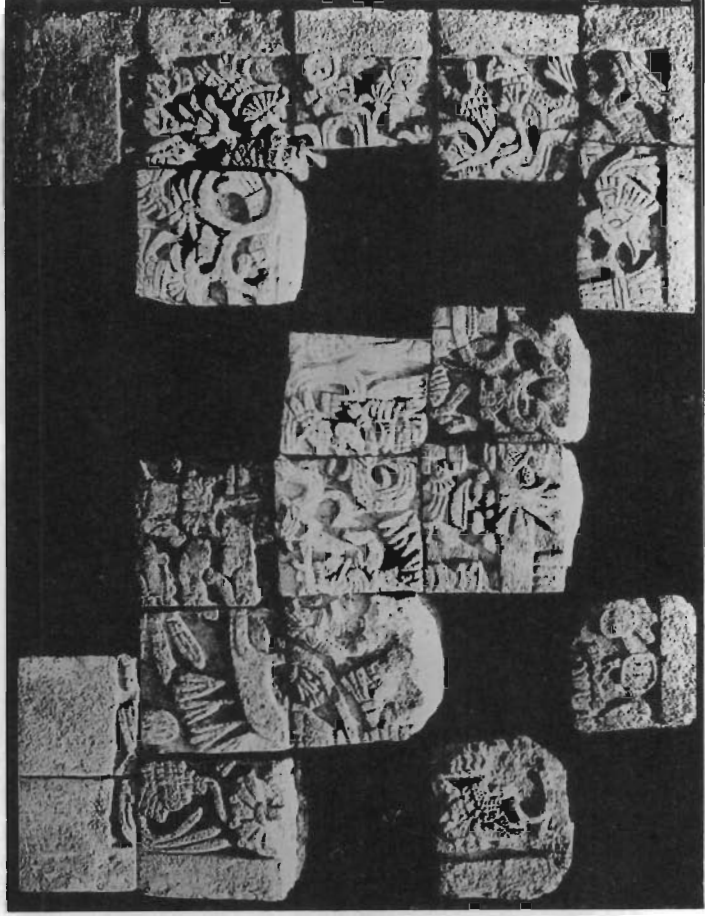
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d

FIG. 133—STRUCTURE 3D13 (XTOLOC TEMPLE)
a: West side. *b*: View from southeast after excavation. *c*: Sculptured lintel. *d*: Sculptured panel from vault of shrine room.

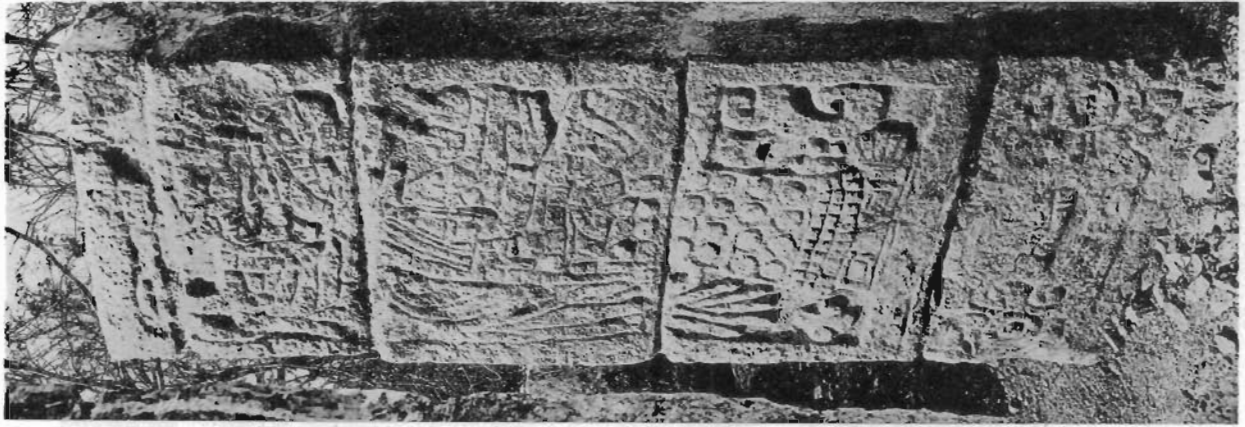
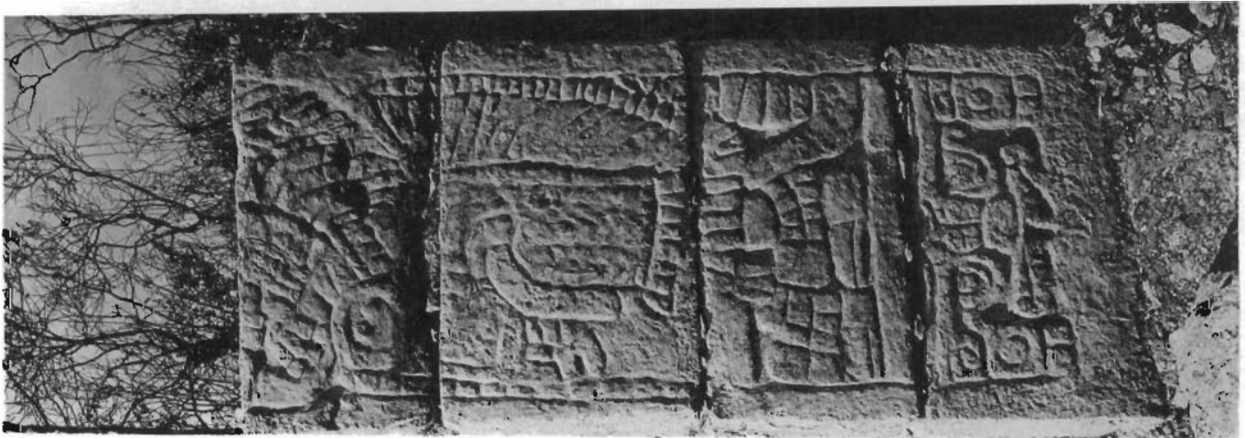


FIG. 134—STRUCTURE 3D13 (XTOLOC TEMPLE).
a: North jamb doorway of outer chamber. b: South jamb doorway of outer chamber. c: North jamb doorway of shrine room. d: South jamb doorway of shrine room.



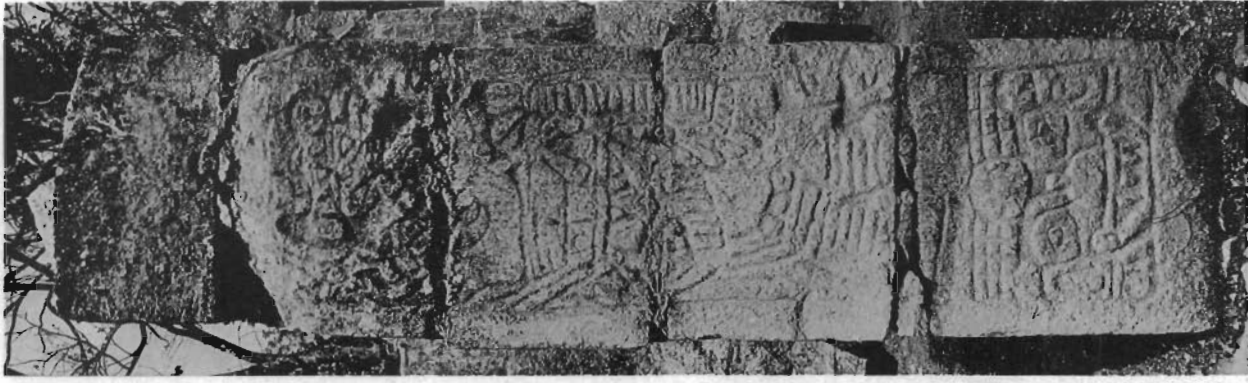
a



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d

FIG. 135—STRUCTURE 3D13 (XTOLOC TEMPLE), NORTH COLUMN
a: North face. *b*: East face. *c*: South face. *d*: West face.



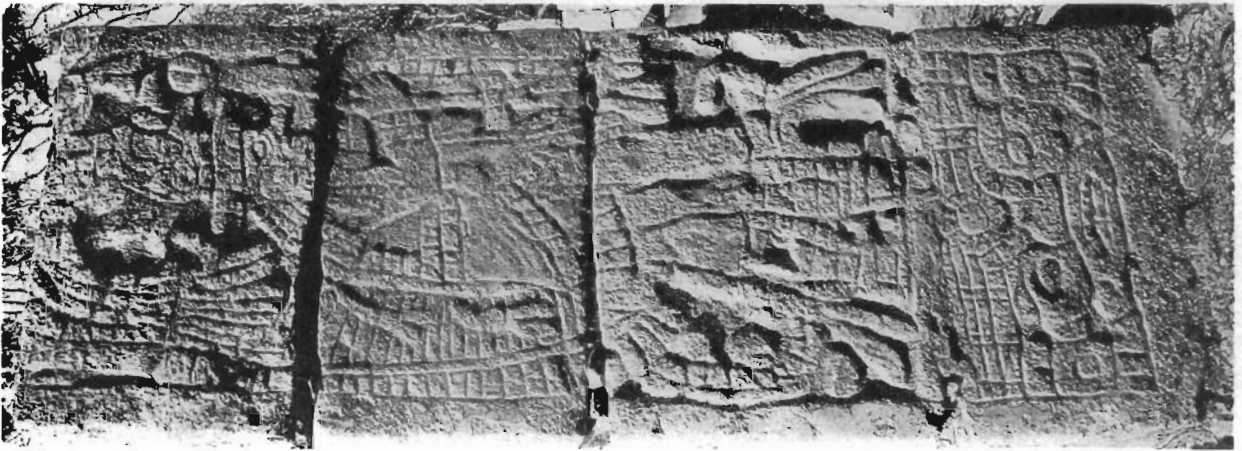
d



c

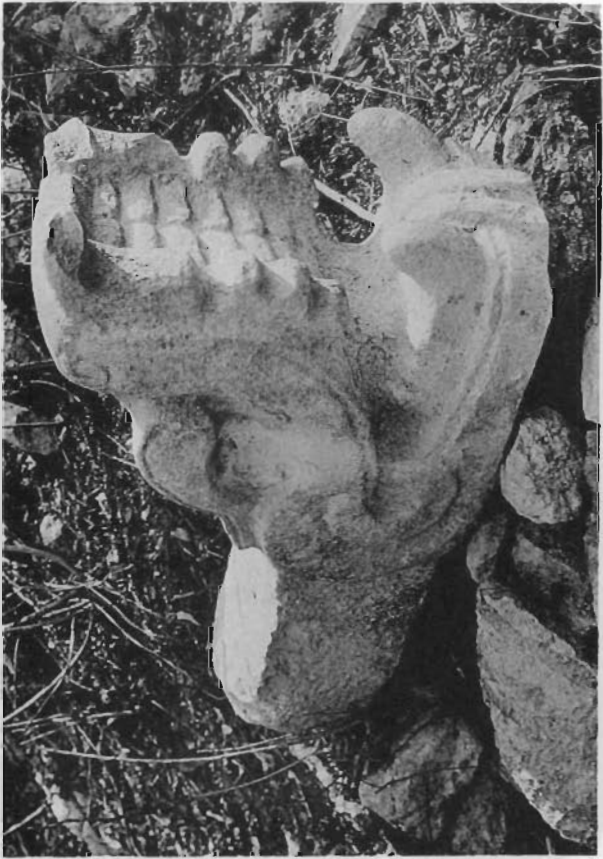


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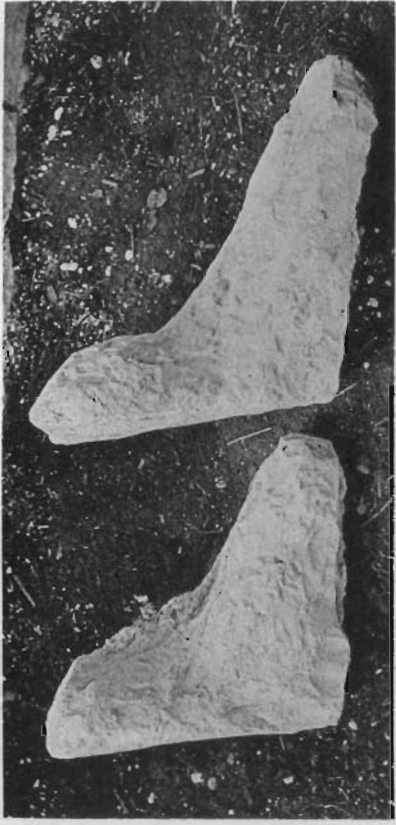


a

FIG. 136—STRUCTURE 3D13 (XTOLOC TEMPLE), SOUTH COLUMN
a: North face. b: East face. c: South face. d: West face.



a



c

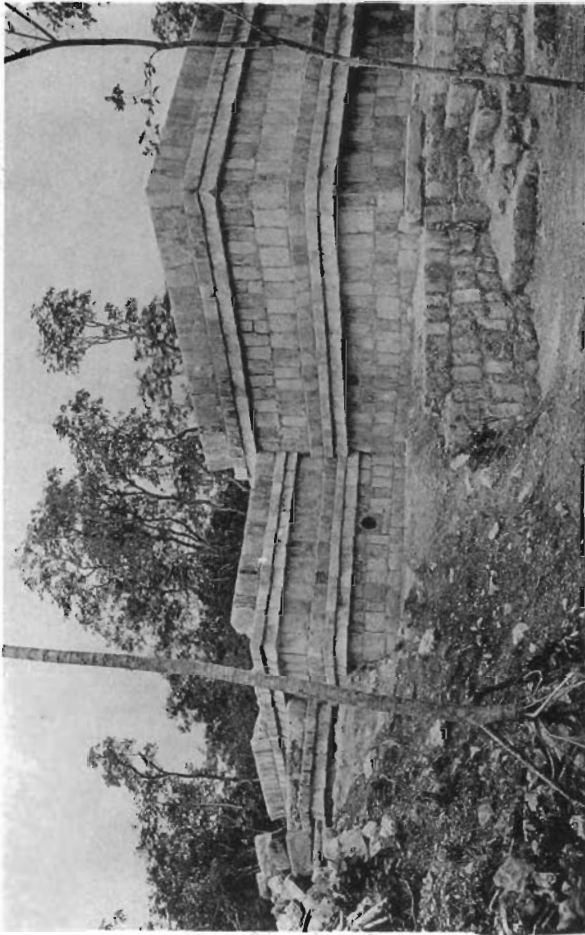


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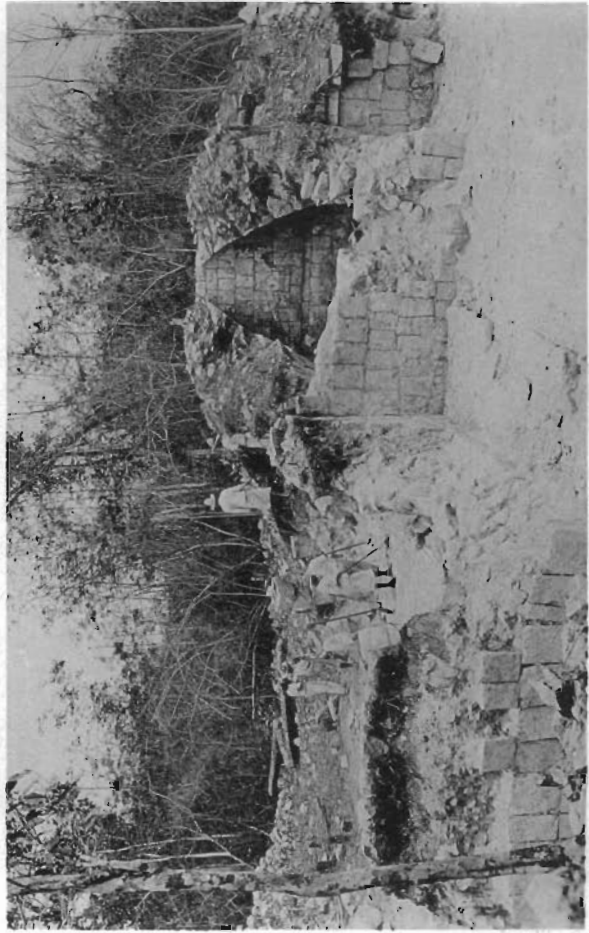
FIG. 137.—STRUCTURES 3E2 AND 3E3 (SWEAT HOUSE)
 a: Str. 3E2, serpent head reported as found near middle of playing area. b: Str. 3E3, steam chamber. Paving stones of central section had been removed, only impression of stones remains. Most of paving stones of south bench *in situ*.
 c: Str. 3E3, vault stones
 d: Str. 3E3, gallery, looking north.



a



c



b

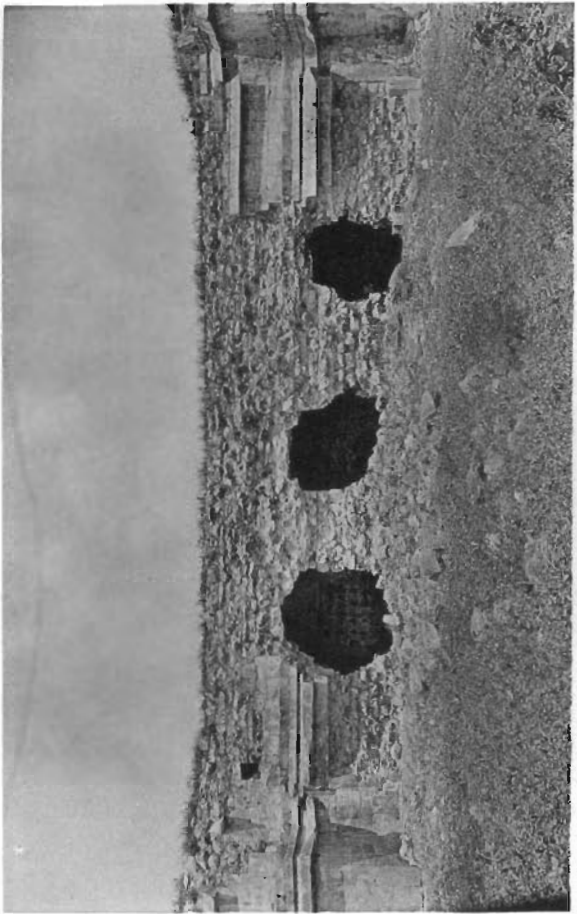


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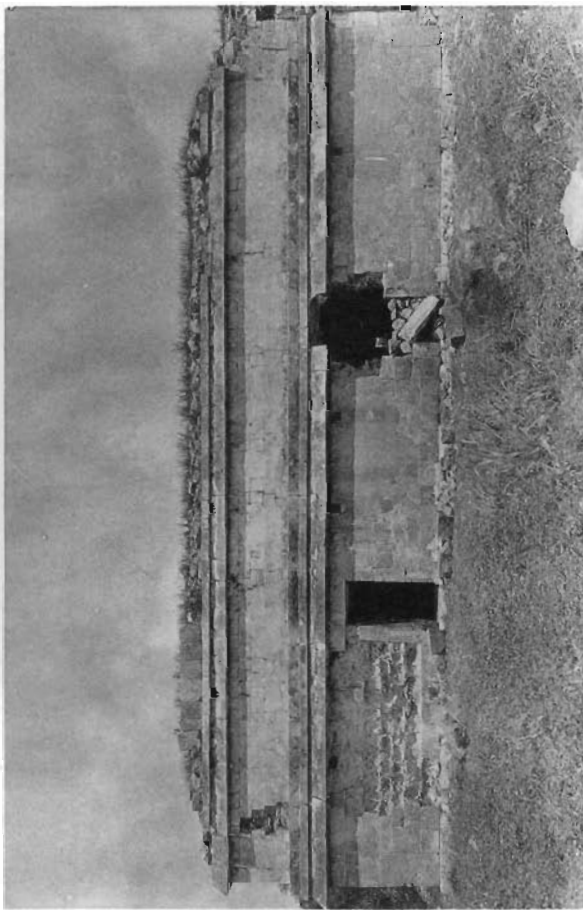
FIG. 138—STRUCTURES 3E3 (SWEAT HOUSE), 3E5, AND 4B1 (TEMPLE OF THE SCULPTURED JAMBS)
a: Str. 3E3, northeast exterior after repair. *b*: Str. 3E3, view from south looking into gallery and steam chamber. *c*: Str. 4B1, north jamb and north column. *d*: Str. 3E5, serpent columns. Horizontal portion of one capital recovered.



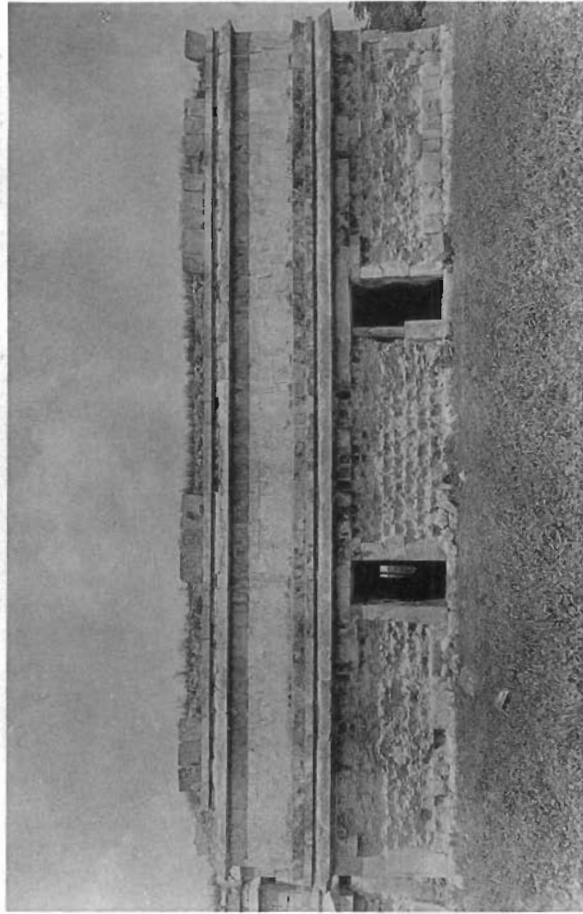
a



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d

FIG. 139—STRUCTURES 4B3 AND 4D1 (AKABDZIB)
a: Str. 4B3, sculptured lintel. *b*: Str. 4D1, Central Section, west side. *c*: Str. 4D1, North Wing, west side. *d*: Str. 4D1, South Wing, west side.

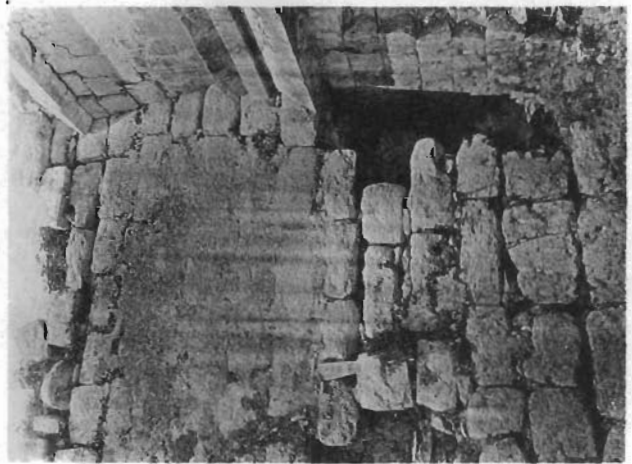
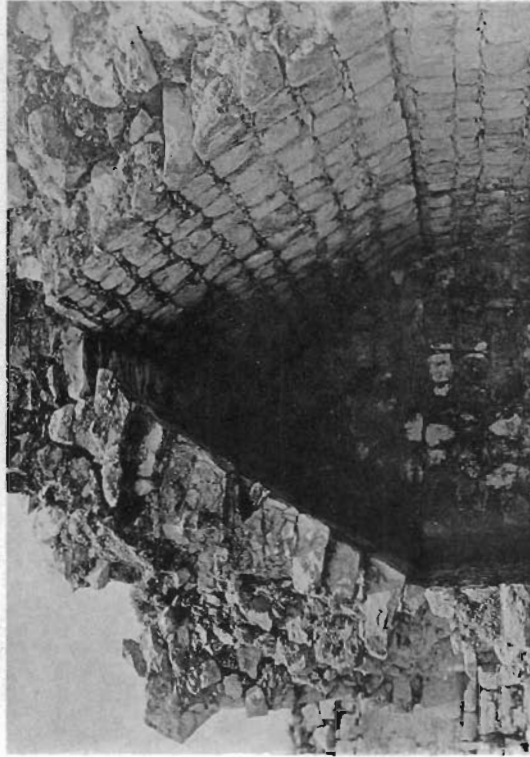
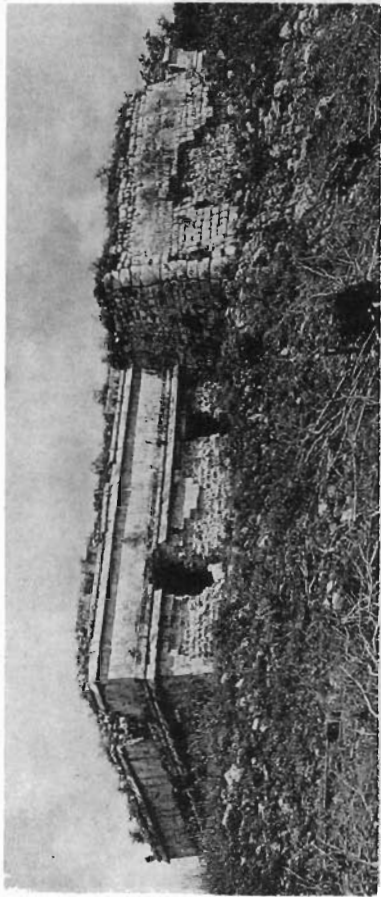
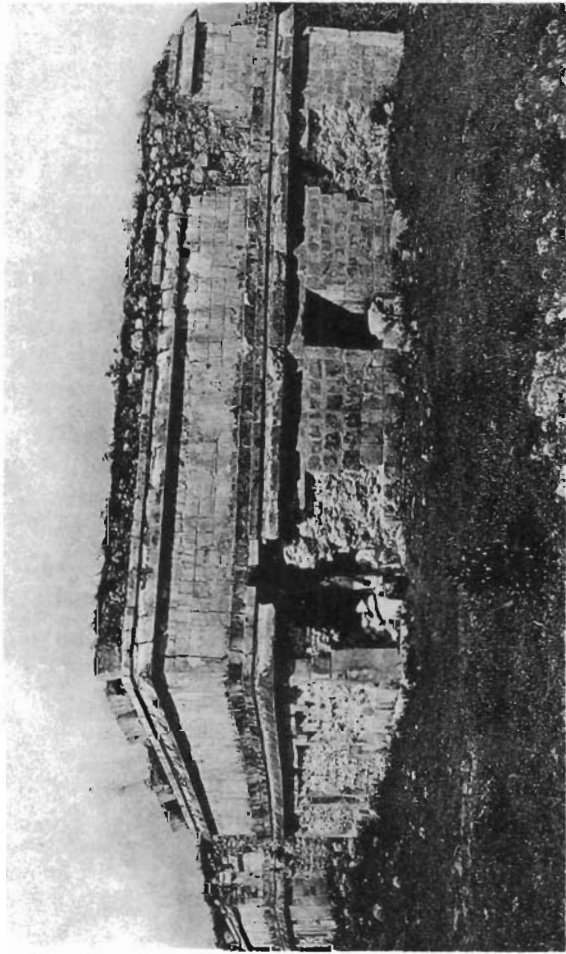


FIG. 140—STRUCTURE 4D1 (AKABDZIB)
a: South Wing, south façade. b: View at northeast where Central Section abuts North Wing. c: East side of South Wing and masonry of Central Section. d: South end of Room 16. e: Sculptured stones found on roof of Central Section.

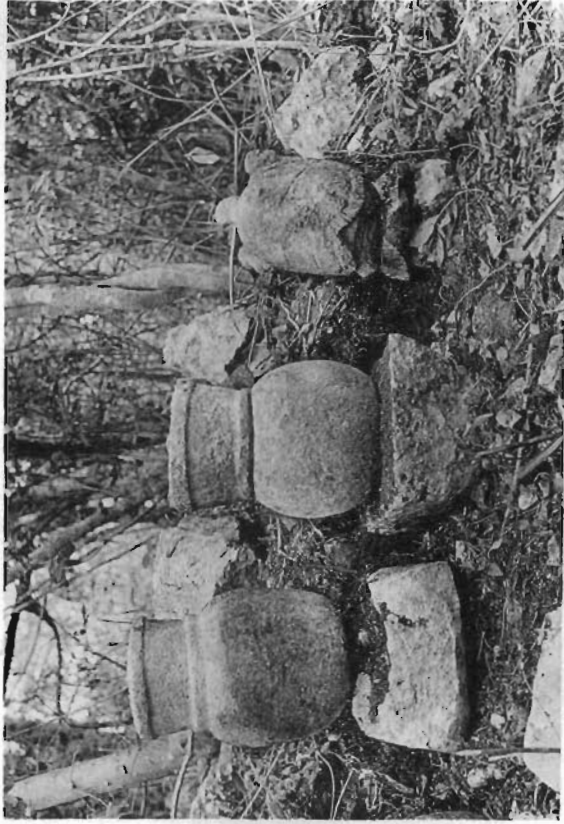
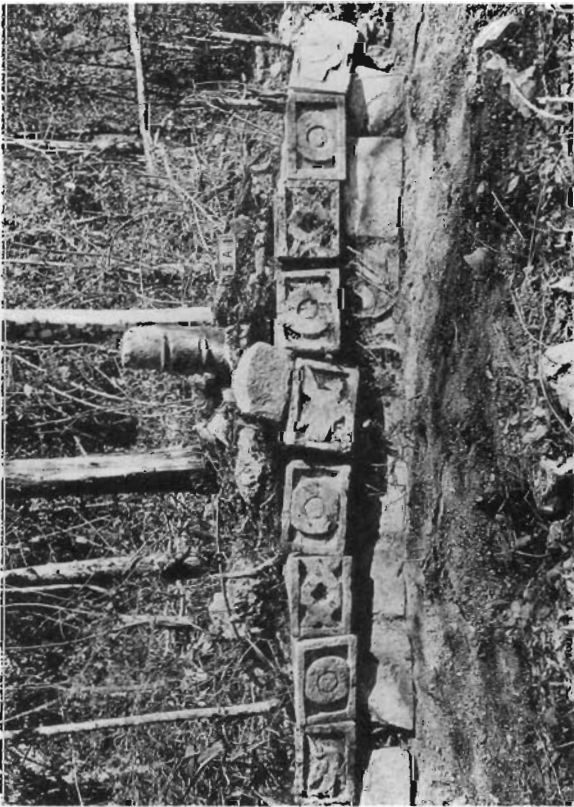
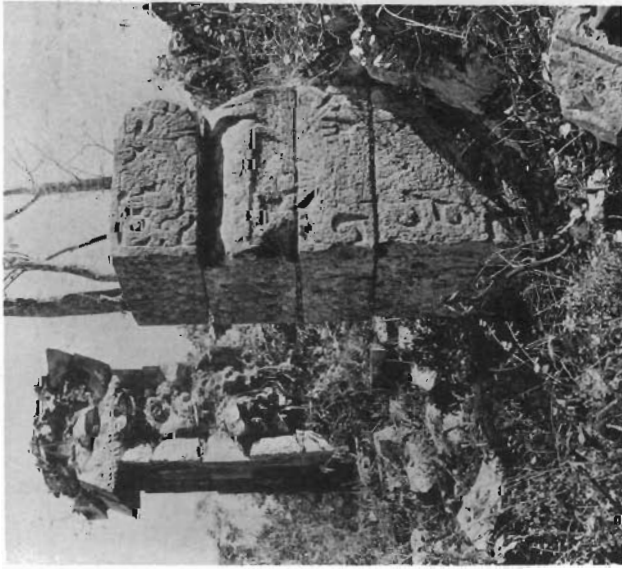


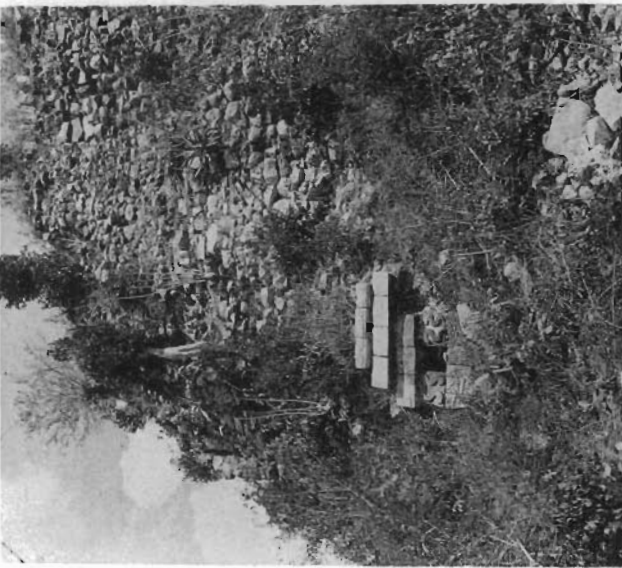
FIG. 141—STRUCTURES 5A1 (THE COLONNADE WITH THE BIRD CORNICE), 5A3, 5B2 (TEMPLE OF THE TURTLE), 5B4, AND 5B9
 a: Str. 5A1, south end. Sculptured band-molding with bird, disk, and chevron motifs. In background is sculptured colonnette from Str. 5A3. b: Str. 5B2, urn and turtle motifs from façade. c: Str. 5B4, north face of interior wall and vault soffit. d: Str. 5B9, façade of building, west side.



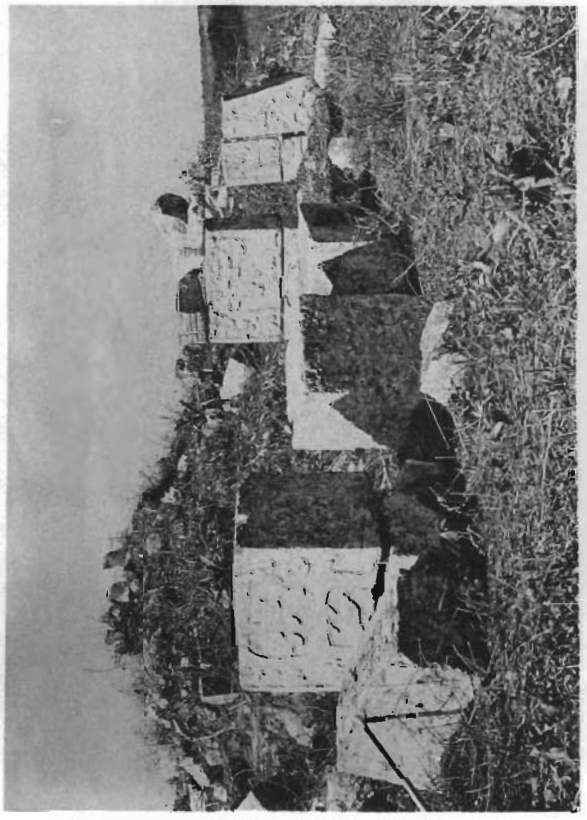
a



b



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d



e

FIG. 142.—STRUCTURES 5B16 AND 5B18 (CASTILLO OF OLD CHICHEN)
 a: Str. 5B16, sculptured column in entrance and standing section of west wall. b: Str. 5B18, south side. At top of pyramid is seen battered lower zone of temple. c: Str. 5B18, west side of pyramid. d: Str. 5B18, sculptured stones at entrance to temple. e: Str. 5B18, sculptured eagle panel on west side of pyramid.

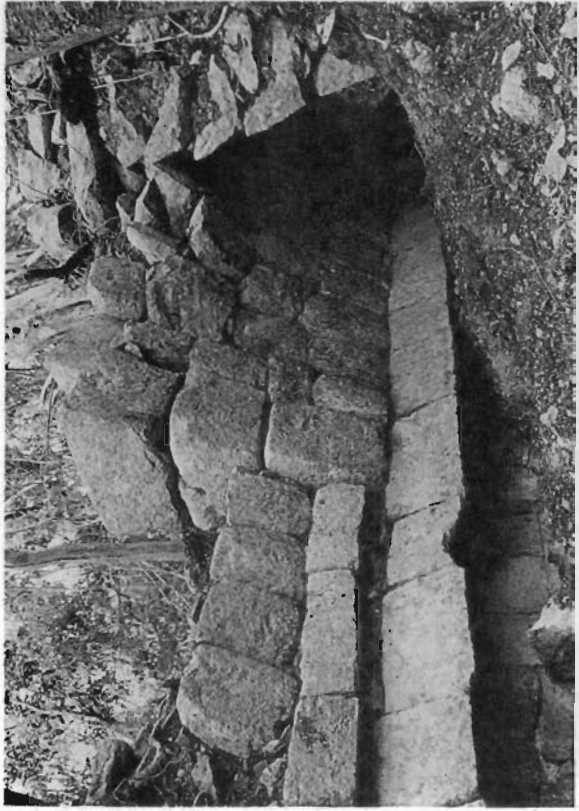


FIG. 143—STRUCTURE 5B21 (TEMPLE OF THE JAGUAR ATLANTEAN COLUMNS)

a: Serpent band as ornament on east side at top of pyramid facing. *b*: Temple entrance. East jamb. Portion of Atlantean figure which served as pilaster. *c*: Remains of chamber at east base of pyramid. *d*: Head of jaguar Atlantean figure.



a



b



c



d

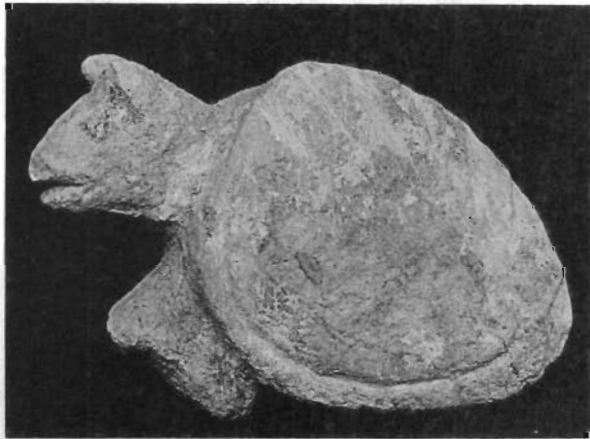
FIG. 144—STRUCTURES 5B21 (TEMPLE OF THE JAGUAR ATLANTIC COLUMNS) AND 5B22
a: Str. 5B21, north side. Portion of passageway seen at left. *b*: Str. 5B22, east end of passageway. *c*: Str. 5B22, west end of passageway.
d: Str. 5B22, west end of passageway and blocked doorway leading into gallery of Str. 5B17.



a



b



c



e

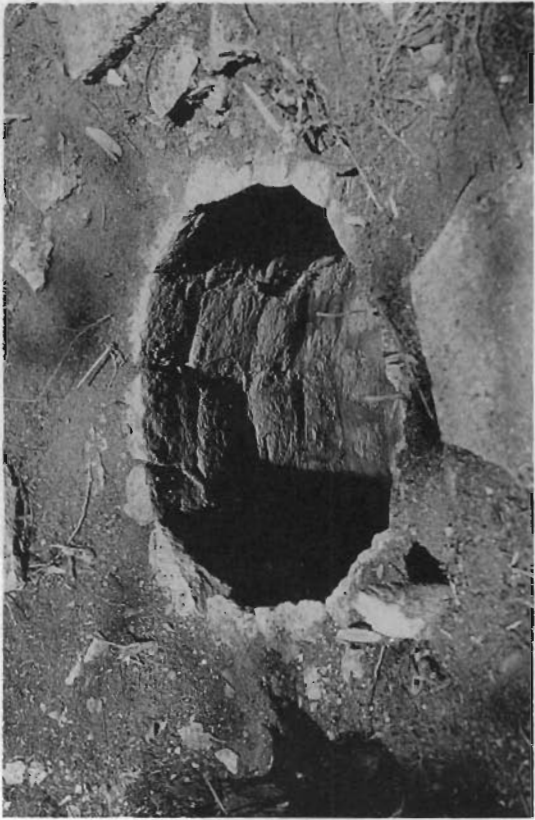


d

FIG. 145—STRUCTURES 5C3 (TEMPLE OF THE LITTLE HEADS) AND 5C5 (TEMPLE OF THE SNAILS)
a: Str. 5C3, interior. *b*: Str. 5C3, one of two heads found in chamber. *c*: Str. 5C5, snail figure from band molding. *d*: Str. 5C5, northeast exterior. *e*: Str. 5C5, southeast exterior.



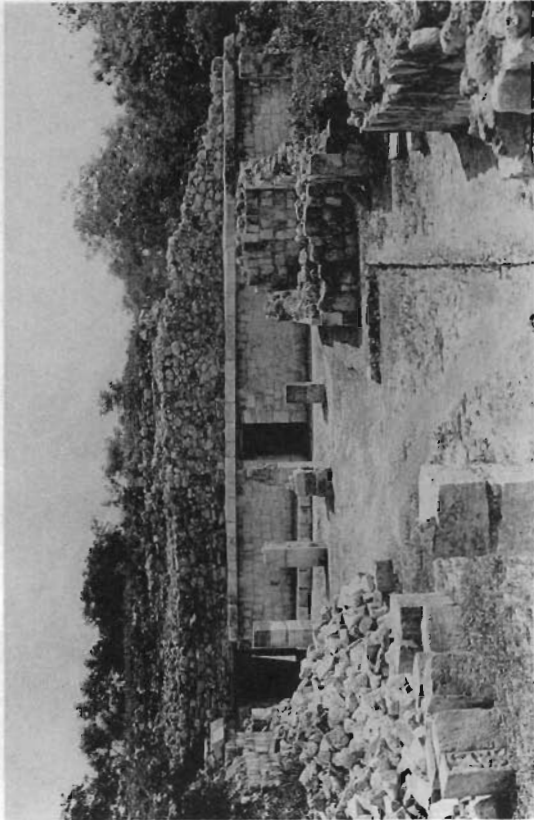
a



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FIG. 146—STRUCTURES 5C7 (TEMPLE OF THE OWLS), 5C10, 5C12, AND 5C14 (HOUSE OF THE PHALLI)
a: Str. 5C7, north entrance with figure tenoned in base of column. *b*: Str. 5C10, mouth of chultun. *c*: Str. 5C12, chac moai. *d*: Str. 5C14, south side.



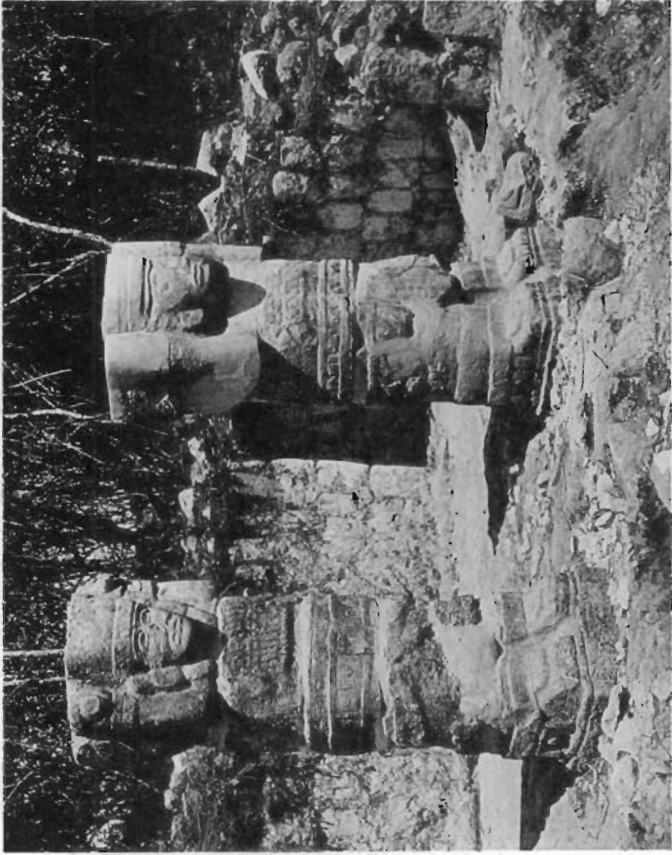
FIG. 147—STRUCTURE 5C14 (HOUSE OF PHALLI)
a: North side showing fill of terrace. *b*: West end of Room 6. *c*: Corner of south ell and south wall. *d*: North side, west end of vestibule. Molding above plain lower zone and plaster backing of second zone.



a



b



c



d

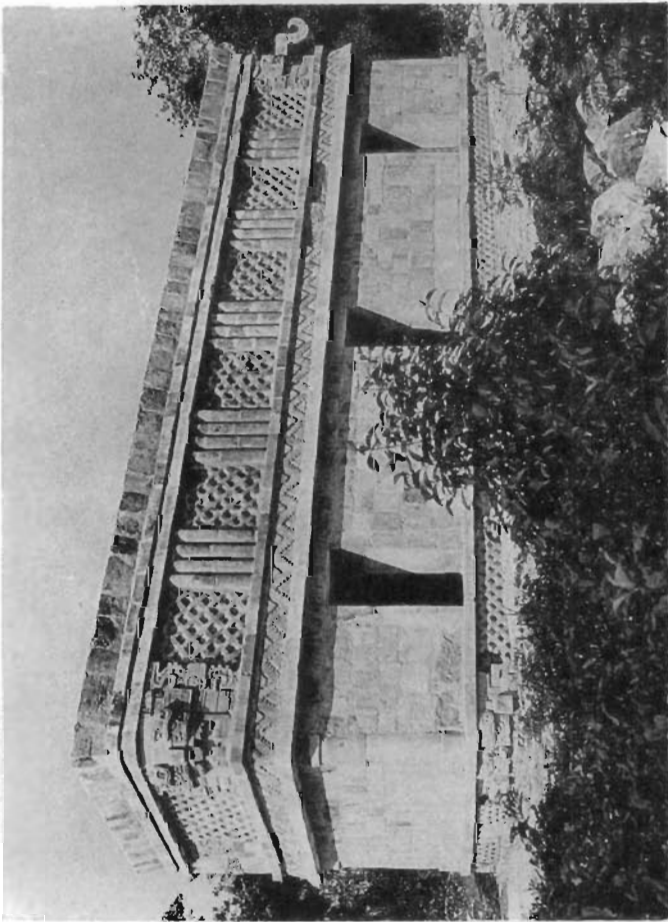


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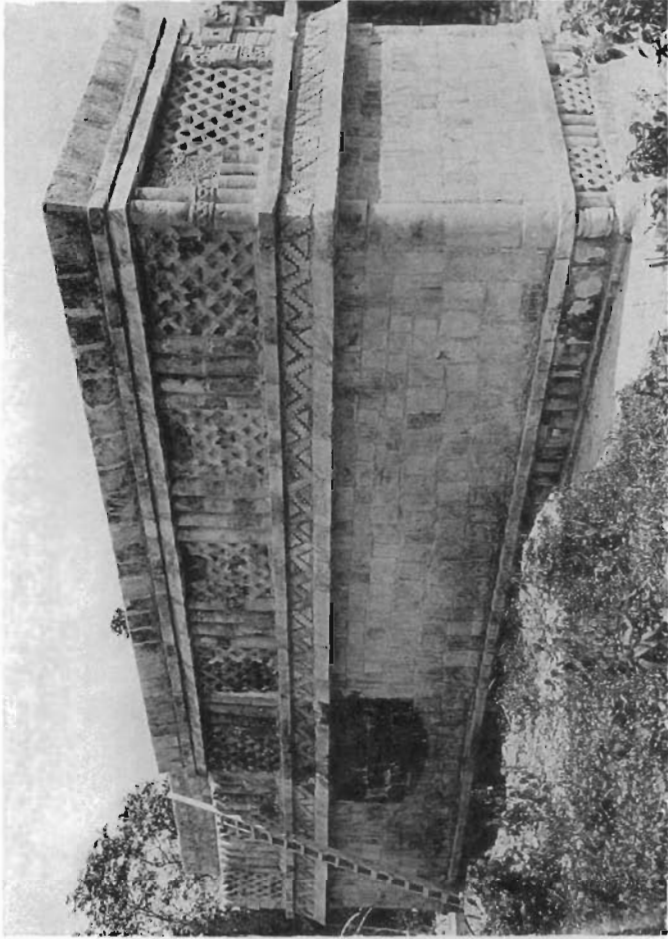


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FIG. 148—STRUCTURES 5C15 (TEMPLE OF THE ATLANTEAN COLUMNS), 5C16 (PORTAL VAULT), 5C17, 5D1, 6B2, AND 7B3 (TEMPLE OF THE THREE LINTELS)
a: Str. 5C16, north entrance to Initial Series Group. *b:* Str. 7B3, vault stone. *c:* Str. 5C15, Atlantean columns excavated in 1926.
d: Str. 5C17, iguana figure. *e:* Str. 5D1, serpent head at base of pyramid. *f:* Str. 6B2 North, miscellaneous sculptured stones found on surface.



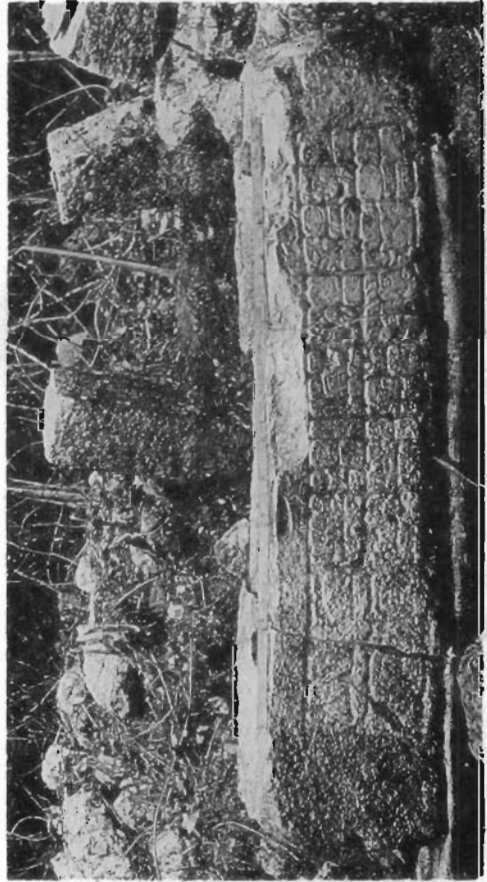
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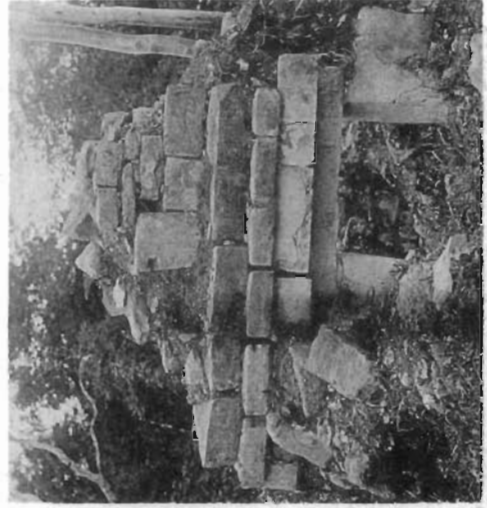
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e

FIG. 149—STRUCTURES 7B1 (TEMPLE OF THE ONE LINTEL), 7B2, 7B3 (TEMPLE OF THE THREE LINTELS), 7B4 (TEMPLE OF THE FOUR LINTELS)
 a: Str. 7B3, north side. b: Str. 7B3, south side. c: Str. 7B2, west doorway on north side. d: Str. 7B1, hieroglyphic lintel. Doorway
 jambs in background. e: Str. 7B4, west side of inner doorway.



b

a

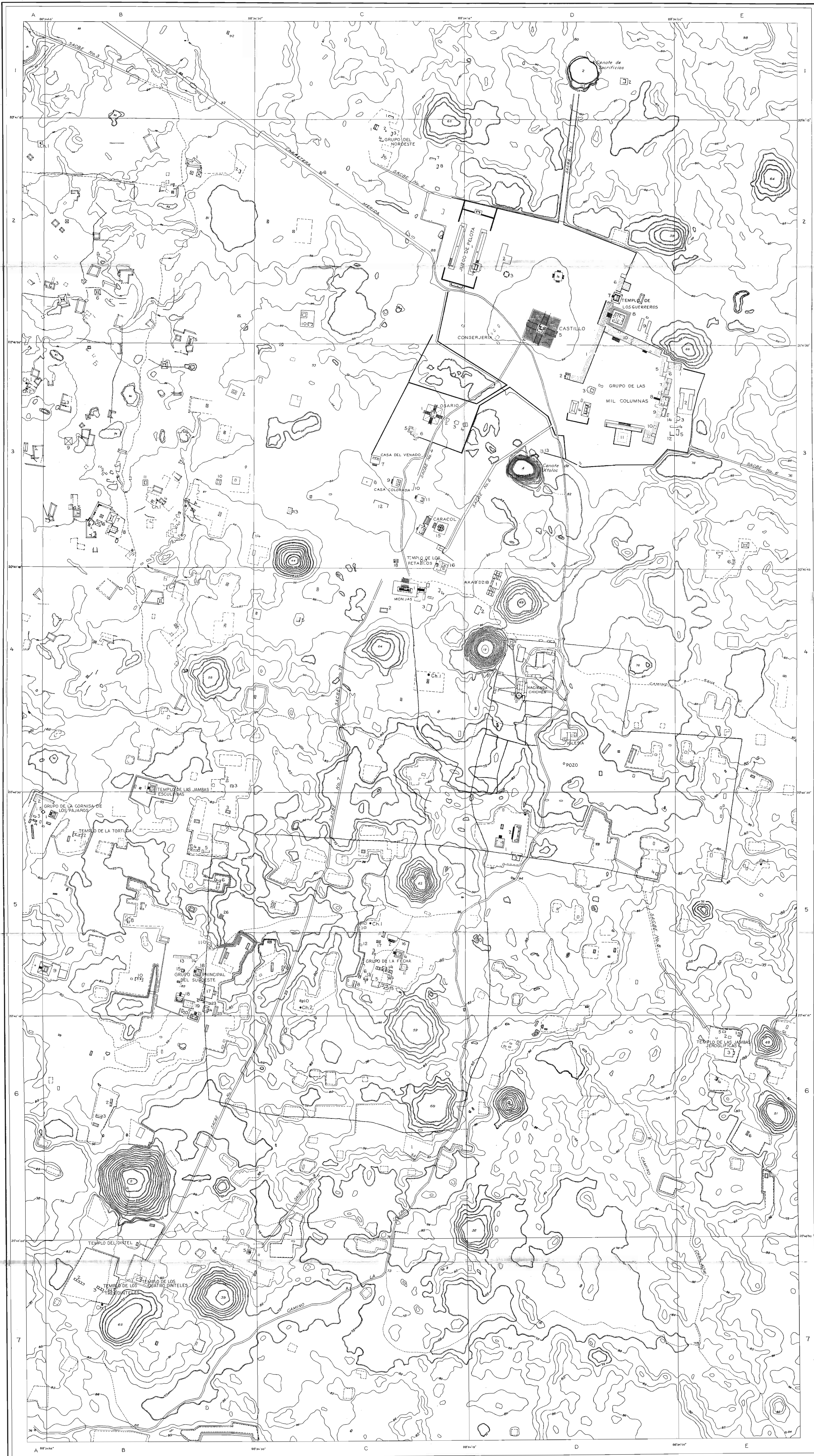


e

d

c

FIG. 150—STRUCTURE 7B4 (TEMPLE OF THE FOUR LINTELS) AND MISCELLANEOUS SCULPTURE
a: Str. 7B4, doorways on north side. *b*: Str. 7B4, east side of inner doorway. *c*: Chultun Group, sculptured column. *d*: Str. 7B4,
 incensarios. *e*: Two tails of serpent columns abandoned in bush.



Surveyed by J. O. Kilmerlin in 1924 and 1928 and by J. P. O'Neill in 1932.

Reprinted from RUPPERT, 1935, with REVISIONS.

Area by J. O. Kilmerlin

Scale 1:500

Contour interval 5 feet. Datum is assumed 50 feet on S.W. corner. To adjust to sea level add 2.2 feet.

Vertical scale bar