Building between 21 + 22 Cut down 4 back through 20 + 25 feet middle wall at masts rise half way + rid walls back.
A great mound
B.C. low irregular mazes
D. Hardly visible altar platform
E. 6 to 9 feet high; wall at x shows 8 ft high. xx wall shows lift

F. Walls 7 turns show
Stone

12 inches thick

Great Storng 13 4 18 4 brick sawn

[22]

As a marvel. Very broad and wonderful

Sculptures in a compartment 11 ft. 6 in. wide

The figures project 20 inches + the

shay and shot + grotesque heads at ends

are very impressive finishing

Roof offset arch.

Back room in front Stair & Collar

Open through both 12 ft. in middle

Back room干事 through over slit + on east end

Front (5) rooms on east section 1st

Floor in west

All parts finished in whole 14 inch thick as much
How the stones were cut, fell & laid.
Both wall slopes 1/12 degrees on
both walls cut + plated remain
in places.

Rude
filling back
of walls

Northeast rounded
irregular stone

30 ft. broad
irregular, joint人力 drawn floor could 20 ft high 12 wide outside

levels

12 Union Avon at eft

2 1/4 inches white

structures + wood

from sea level

2 others here then for 100 feet compound in places for two feet deep saw waterlain.
from the quarry hill
C. Slipped entrance to room

A 60 wide
50 long NS
5 red high
C 30 high
D 40 x 60 wide
12 high

E 30 x 30 cop

F cop 20 x 60 with rooms
t cross rooms then dig
tile an inside, crumpled
and narrowing slowly
O by tree
large rooms in echo of sound?
Irregular masonry left clay earth heavy
irregular stones, well dressed stone.

2 ft wide at top
3 feet high
Cophan East front
Then the steps west, then quarry.
No 4

Centre of plaza
Roundish mound, steep
20 to 25 high, 40 to 50 diameters
Deep into north to middle
Mound filling middle reach
Square four hardly apparent
Several trees + bushes

Surrounding walls + platforms are only
Roundish bush covered mounds, hard to see
Mound at north hardly discernable

Mound 10, the first climb, is steep
+ high, 60? 70? high
Mound 9 is barely visible in the brush
Front, 20 to 30? high
East front

200 ft along both facing walls on both sides for 40 ft and
the other appears to be continued with a Corn + Cut + tull of cut
stone, neatly built & broken
some rounded stone & four
tones, about 600 long

wale towns

as south end a fine bed of
dressed stone wall, probably the only
20 high & 12 inside wall corner at
left
100 yards east of this station is a similar mound and a line of clump behind. Fields surround it.
X River
From mount 3
Copan: Nov. 6
Credits 40m
Room 7 x 16 m
Cape, looking East over main franchise
A week at Copan

Should the visitor to these lands of the archæologist in the field perceive of the work as a pleasurable passion let him apply himself with an exultation distinct to date the exploration of one of the Maya Cities; let us say Copan in Honduras. The path turns out into a working of the wonders of the old land. A deep impression of difficulties and disappointments of the work will place it field archæologist in the heart rather than the distant end of scientific research and achievement.

Owen

The fame of Owen now echoes louder than before. Of a noble life I cannot tell. The good phase surrounded by the children.
Stone Cutting and Sculpture

The quarrying of the ancient Egyptians, if the stone was obtained from the faces of the hills near at hand, was not an especially laborious and difficult task.

The soft material, called alabaster, has a central vertical cleavage into columns of irregular shape and size which could be fitted off and rolled down the cliff, split one fourth or more of the distance to the central groups and there carried ready to the desired site by means of sledges or rollers. The height was probably slightly raised in any case final position was reached. The ordinary building stones, greatly varied size but largely of a size to be carried by one or two men were obtained from the less desirable portions of the cliff masses.
They were shaped largely by fracture. The conchoids being in evidence on the faces excepting the front which has usually been finished by picking and pecking. The corners are like as the work generally so boldly done as to make it clear that the tools used were competent and effectively handled.

The search for the tools was decided disappointing and none were found that seemed capable of fracturing the stone over the broad surface which still display the conchoids. The stone is soft and easily fractured but it would seem that tools greatly inferior to our steel tools must have been employed.

My continued search about the bases of ancient structures where the soil has been
disturb by recent shattering lead to the discovery
of 14 sheeted building, a rough edge
such as would have resulted from striking and
fracturing, had been given by a few hammer
blows, were found but these showed little
evidence of the wear that usually result
from protracted use. These sharpened
boulders average perhaps 5 inches in
diameter and 2 to 3 in thickness. Five
similar boulders of somewhat cylindrical
shape, and of corresponding size, were found
the ends of which were chipped and
galled constantly from use as hammers.
However, effective these tools may have
been in the hands of sturdy workman, es-
pecially if hafted, their scarcity on the site
where thousands must have been used
seems at present to suggest that they were not the
shaping tools.
 Implements

The rarity of implements of every kind on the surface and in the soil is especially noteworthy. The rarity of objects of Clay and minor articles of all kinds considering the long occupation of the site and the vast work done is equally puzzling. San Juan Teotihuacan furnishes a thousand artifacts to one in Teotihuacan.

It is true that other Maya cities of the old times and in like measure barren of artifacts,

No mortar or spindle was found but two fragments of beams, which may belong to recent times we can see.

No chipped object save one 14 sharpened tomahawks as a few fragments of chitinous kernels were seen. No arrowhead, stone beads, tongue bones, or stone in drill point ever discovered are the total absence of implements of the usual hilted and fluted type was a source much stimulation.
Rover brook

Favor the left on long wall of square
square but not dressed stone is exposed
at the base. Total 40 ft. of
length at 60 ft. height songlet from
colors with smooth floors. Generally
heavy stone form well cut, exposed above.
overlays nude stone falling well
small freemasonry sand.
wall leaves in at 2 or 3 degrees.
an opening 10 inches square at base
5 ft. feet from right.
Poor facing (laid) appears in stone
at the wall with traces of thick floors.
570 ft. along this wall is broken down
and a second wall well dressed and
laid in cement 6 ft. in, vertical. Wall above
as nail chimney. As connected.
In all the marbles of Masons and fillings examined, and three times must often have been cut to fit on this side, no trace of a tool was found.

The facing of the stones and the trimming of the corners are done in a masterly manner but no mark of an edged tool is to be seen.

No mark of an edged tool no streak marks as of a steel pick.

Wonderful shaping of fine corners.
flint boulder, Colpan May 7

15 of these sharpened boulders were found by me in close association with the ruins. Few showed very decided traces of use.
Ceramic vessels

4 of these found on the site west of the structure.

Written comments:

- Markings
- Site notes
- Measurements
Quartzite chips
from deck in the dock
under sculptures or very
to Venus
Phyllite, rotten
rudef pitted on both face
near base of scree front

Two of these were seen
both soft stone
Quartzite hammerstone 5-9 cm in size were found.
Both ends are squared off and smoothed by long continued use and the flat face has been used as a rubbing stone. Several surface that of a water worn gravel.
Fifteen of these were found associated closely with ruined buildings.
North Stile west side

Owen's prime

tall, narrow

squeezes, badly wobbled

mud red,

Drange half exposed on back

11 minutes in chimney, low

Big socket for another back

man below, carved in basin

large glyphs

another ditch socket a foot

in chimney at right by

stump - carved in basin

Splendid Valley
+ plan slide front with low face relief

other face rotten
the Stela

The stela at the north base of the great pyramid is elaborately and elegantly carved in high relief. Complete on many points, the face is in full relief and the open work at the sides of the ears is cut free in the depth of a foot or more, then the intricate ornaments are undercut and clumsily recessed, having ornamental detail so profusely sprinkled that a narrow implement a foot or length could be required, and in parts this greater surfaces are beyond the reach of any small, driven tool, and must have been worked with a scraping tool held in the fingers.
North Still Exactly Side
Bald Seward Figure Badly Unbalanced
Toes 45 Dopes + less
Back Slight Forward in Circle
Start Cutting over but under much red
all
Western Middle Mound. Turkish cap, wonderful under caply as crown like head dress.

Cross (? or X) on back of sun and with a cross.

Duck and sheep.

Others fallen near by one excavated base shows heavy cut stone foundation.

Cursus built flanks other adjoin.

5' 1/2' high side same Turkey mound.
Stela - The Carving

The stela of rock was removed from the cliff and rolled, pushed and otherwise carried to the chosen site where it was roughed out into the particular form and set up on a base of blocks of limestone. The master sculptor prepared his designs for the four sides and these were transferred to the surface of the stone. Every detail was decided upon, since symmetry and balance had to be considered and even the details of the cutting was carefully arranged. The deep carving and the intricate work, cutting within the intricate details had to be considered and planned with such precision that openings through should meet symmetrical exactly without harming the least feature.
Style - The carving

Each workman had to be a master workman, well qualified to understand and work out every detail of the design and with skill equal to their execution of the intricate forms without injury to the soft and brittle material. A blow struck, a sudden hard pressure would wreck the whole work.

THE PROBLEM OF THE TOOLS

THE FINISH - PAINT - POLISH

DEDICATION

WONDERFUL ELABORATION OF COSTUME AND SYMBOLS
The entire stela of site 1, mound B, is covered with crudely carved glyphs and associated designs in low relief, though the stone is very soft, no deeper than palm-pit wall. The basic inscription is diagonally divided.
Stele

Beautiful stele & mithraic altar at n. base of great mound

Two figures on stele beautifully and
in high relief with much modelling

of freedom of form. Folds of robe ornamented

and ornamented much as Cnossus fully relieved

Faces in near full relief & details

of relief both yea ornate 8 & 10

inches in face

Figures strong, hands arms + lips in near

stipple 2 inches in relief

Details of formiptic

forms superb—elegant

All very soundful carving

Stone very soft + light
The finest pile, the vast work accomplished, tell a story of prolonged occupation and
the inscriptions, so skillfully deciphered by
on merely giving a clue to the history
of greatest cultural development, the
fixed dates extending from \( x \times x \times x \).
But the story of the early occupations
has not been told and further data has
been collected that serves to throw
light upon the subject.
Cubic feet
Surface feet

\[
\frac{100}{4} = 25
\]

\[
\frac{400}{60} = 6.666...
\]

24,000 old growth

\[
\frac{24,000}{6} = 4,000
\]

144,000

\[
\frac{144,000}{5} = 28,800
\]

720,000

\[
\frac{720,000}{2} = 360,000
\]

1,440,000

\[
\frac{1,440,000}{1000} = 1.44
\]

1,000,000

\[
\frac{1,000,000}{5} = 200,000
\]

1,500,000

\[
\frac{1,500,000}{1000} = 1500
\]

1,490,000
An unsolved problem of the Maya culture

The great cities, solidly built of cream stone, have been examined to and traced in part
been brought to light by laborious excavation.
The problems of construction, period, and culture
status have been carefully considered and much
progress has been made by 80 and 80.

The vast extent of their work is a never
ceasing wonder as the mystery how
drawn to execution remains as deep as
when Stephens and Catherwood ventured into the
trackless jungles 70 years ago.

In a single city - an entire - it is
estimated that ten millions of cubic feet of
stone have been obtained from the quarries and
transferred for considerable distances and that
many times and many millions of cubic feet of the stone have been faced and dressed for special forms for building and sculpture, that reminiscent examples of electroplate sculpture of wonderful design have been carved and colored and polished by workmen of exceeding skill. Yet, though the work, done a polished surface can be evidenced as clearly shown as when the work was done we have practically no clue to the manner of execution.

The question of the execution of the work occupied my close attention for a week yet with every advantage of cultivated fields, where the work must have been carried on.
Unrelated problem 3. Often now and the few discovered sharpened stones did not all together exhibit the amount of wear that would result from the carrying of a single block of the millions cut out elsewhere and carried to build into the wall.

There are not only no hammer stones
   Celts
   gorget flakes
   arrow heads
   •
   knives and obsidian blades
   •
   •
   •
   •
   •

12 cliffed boulders
1 boulder hammer
many obsidian knives
Dr. E. H.
Health
New well 26 27
on the way to Cobar
East Court