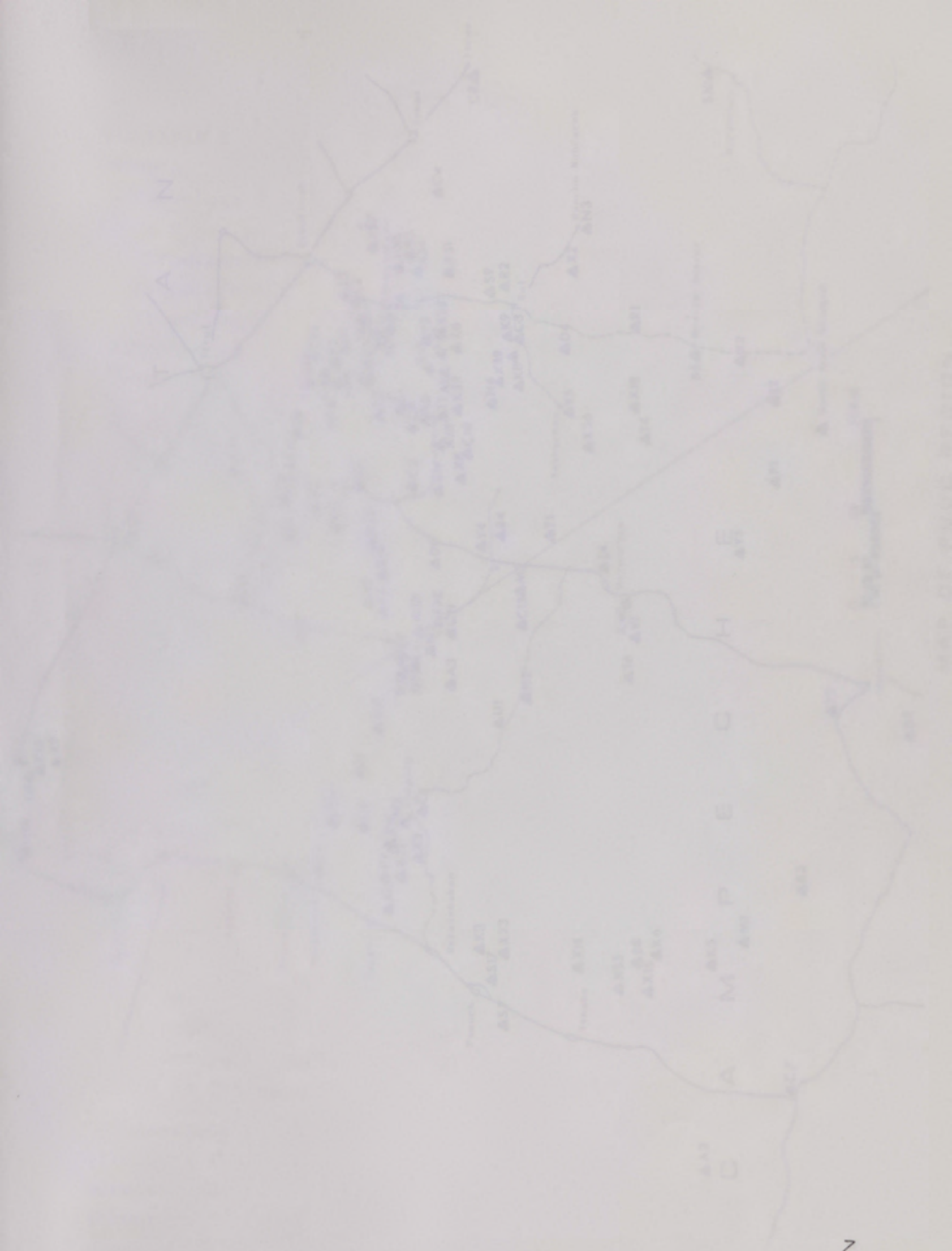


PUUC ARCHITECTURE

1985 FIELD SEASON

GEORGE F. ANDREWS
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



C O N T E N T S

1. ACAMBALAM I
 - GROUP A
 - Structure 1
 - GROUP B
 - Structure 1
 - Structure 2
 - Structure 3
2. ACAMBALAM II
 - Structure 1
3. ACAMBALAM III
 - Structure 1
4. KIUIC
 - GROUP 5 (HILLTOP GROUP)
 - Structure 1
5. MIRAMAR
 - Structures 1 and 2
6. NAKASKAT
 - GROUP I
 - Structure 1
 - Structure 6
7. NOHOCH CEP
8. NUCUCHTUNICH
 - Structure 1
9. SABACCHE
 - Structure 5
10. UXMAL
 - GROUP 22
 - Structure 3 (South Building)
 - Structure 1 (North Building)
 - TEMPLE OF THE COLUMNS
11. X'CANAHELEB
 - Structure 1
 - Structure 2
 - Structure 3

C O N T E N T S (CONT.)

12. X'KAMBUL

Structure 2

13. X'KUKICAN

GROUP A

Structure 1

Structure 2

GROUP B

Structure 1

Structure 2

GROUP C

Structure 1

14. YIBA

Structure 1

ACAMBALAM

There is some confusion about the extent and actual disposition of this site due to lack of systematic exploration. Maler visited the site in 1983 and his unpublished notes refer to it as a three-room building, which I am now identifying as Structure 1, Group A of Acambalam I. Pooleck (1985) included a brief description of the same building which suggests it to be some distance from the center of a larger site. This latter premise was supported by a brief description of the ruins by E.W. Andrews IV who indicated that the ruins had been a long stone pile situated long and included ten, or more, very large stone buildings, and many more large mounds. Pooleck also included a photo of what he thought of as an additional building identified as a temple (Pooleck, 1985, p. 10, 1986).

I visited the site in March of 1986 and again in March of 1988 and believe that the ruins of this site possibly represent three different sites which I am now calling Acambalam I, II, and III. Acambalam I consists of at least two groups which I have identified as Groups A and B. Group A includes Structure 1, the three-room building which Maler saw. Maler and Pooleck's Group B was not recorded by either of them. My data suggest that the main group of structures are concentrated about 2-3.5 kilometers north of Acambalam I where Group B then has to be considered as part of Acambalam I. I have named this group Acambalam II. About 1.5 kilometers beyond Acambalam II is a third group which includes the structure seen by Andrews IV and shown as Figure 10 in his report. Again, because of its distance from Acambalam II, I believe it should be considered as a separate site which I am identifying as Acambalam III. While my identification of Acambalam II was only a guess, Pedro D'Aguiar, one of the guardsmen living on the site, believes that Acambalam II is larger than either Acambalam I or III.

For the purpose of this report, I am treating these various groups as separate sites but have grouped them under Acambalam for all three in order to accommodate the Maler, Andrews IV, and Pooleck excavations. The following pages include the newly acquired excavations of Acambalam I, as well as individual treatments of Acambalam II and III.

March - August 1988

ACAMBALAM

There is some confusion about the extent and actual disposition of this site due to lack of adequate exploration. Maler visited the site in 1888 and his unpublished notes refer mostly to a three-room building which I am now identifying as Structure 1, Group A of Acambalam I. Pollock (1980) included a brief description of the same building which he believed to be some distance from the center of a larger site. This latter premise was based on an earlier description of the ruins by E.W. Andrews IV who indicated that the ruins ran along a line about one kilometer long and included ten, or more, partly standing buildings and many more large mounds. Pollock also included a photo made by Andrews IV of an additional building identified as a temple (Pollock, 1980, fig. 590).

I visited the site in March of 1984 and again in March of 1985 and believe that the various groups I saw actually represent three different sites which I am now calling Acambalam I, II, and III. Acambalam I consists of at least two groups which I have identified as Groups A and B. Group A includes Structure 1, the three-room building described by both Maler and Pollock; Group B was not recorded by either of them. My notes indicate that the next group of structures are encountered about 3-3.5 kilometers west of Acambalam I which places them too far to be considered as part of Acambalam I. I have called this group Acambalam II. About 1.5 kilometers beyond Acambalam II is a third group which includes the structure seen by Andrews IV and shown as figure 590 by Pollock. Again, because of its distance from Acambalam II, I believe it should be considered as a separate site which I am identifying as Acambalam III. While my exploration of Acambalam II was only cursory, Pedro G6ngora, one of the guardians employed by INAH, believes that Acambalam II is larger than either Acambalam I or III.

For the reasons noted above, I am treating these various groups as separate sites but have retained the name Acambalam for all three in order to accommodate the Maler, Andrews IV, and Pollock descriptions. The following pages include the newly acquired data on Group B of Acambalam I, as well as individual treatments of Acambalam II and III.

Mounds
Continue

Group A

Small mounds
continue

To Acambalam II,
Xkambul,
and Kiuc

Scattered
low mounds
and platforms

2

Sketch Map of Acambalam I
[Site 16Qd(10):98]

N.P. Dunning, 3/87

= Chultun

= Foundation Brace

0 50 M.

Group B

Mounds
Continue

BACKGROUND: Teobert Maler is the first person to report on this site but his notes have not yet been published (Hanns Prem, personal communication). In spite of this, Maler's photograph of the building now known as Structure 1 of Group A appears in both Case (1911) and Totten (1926). Pollock (1980) visited site in 1936 and included a brief description of the same building. Pollock also included a photo by E.W. Andrews IV, who visited the site in 1942, of a building now known as Structure 1 of Acambalam II. Nick Dunning investigated site in 1987 and prepared a sketch map of Groups A and B. I visited the site in 1984 and 1986 and recorded some architectural data from partly standing buildings in both Groups A and B.

SITUATION: The ruins are situated on the grounds of the old Rancho Acambalam which gives the site its name. Group A is about three kilometers south of the ranch buildings of the Rancho Santo Domingo and most of the structures are found west of the dirt road running south from the rancho. This places the site about seven to eight kilometers north northeast of Kiuic.

TOPOGRAPHY: The ground in the immediate vicinity of the site is flat to gently rolling, but there are higher hills on all sides. Buildings and other structures sited on higher elevations.

WATER SUPPLY: Dunning's map shows a number of chultuns and there are probably others which escaped our notice.

MAPS: Sketch map by Dunning (1987) is only known map. See copy included with this report.

SIZE: Dunning (1987) gives settlement area of about 0.8 sq. km and suggests size ranking of 5. Site limits not clearly established, however, and I believe site could better be placed in class 4.

CIVIC PLAN: No overall scheme discernable. Larger structures arranged around a series of courtyards, surrounded by somewhat more scattered platforms and mounds. Area between Groups A and B and peripheral areas

occupied by a sprawl of platforms crowning rock outcrops and low hills.

COMMENTS: This site is characteristic of numerous small Puuc sites which consist of a series of courtyard and platform groups spread rather thinly over the landscape. Vaulted masonry buildings are generally quite small (1 to 3 rooms) and there are few, if any, large pyramidal structures.

SITUATION: The ruins are situated on the grounds of the San Jacinto Agricultural Experiment Station, about 10 km. north of the town of Progreso, Yucatan. The ruins are located on a hill overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

TOPOGRAPHY: The terrain of the site is relatively flat, but there are numerous low hills in the immediate vicinity of the ruins.

WATER SUPPLY: We observed two cisterns in Group B and three more in Group C which we did not see. No natural water resources observed.

MAPS: None. The sketch map of Group B indicates with this report.

SKETCHES: Appears to be a small to medium sized site. No major group visible in Group A as well as the remains of several vaulted masonry buildings, one completely ruined. Groups A and B cover an area of about four hundred square meters and there may be other structures nearby which we did not see.

GROUP PLAN: Not really understood, due to lack of adequate maps. Groups A and B both form well organized, rectangular clusters but larger structures are not discernible without considerable clearing.

SITE: **ACAMBALAM I**

NUMBER: P/A1 (16Qd(10):98

DATE: 3/22/85

BACKGROUND: Maler visited the site in 1888 but his notes have not yet been published. A Maler photograph of Structure 1, Group A appears in Case (1911) and Totten (1926). Pollock visited the site in 1936 and included a brief description of Structure 1, Group A in his recent study of Puuc architecture (Pollock, 1980). Andrews IV spent a few minutes at the site in 1942 but unfortunately, his notes have been lost. I visited the site in March of 1984 and again in 1985 and my notes refer to two different groups of structures which I have called Groups A and B. Group A includes the building seen by both Maler and Pollock.

SITUATION: The ruins are situated on the grounds of the old Rancho Acambalam, about three kilometers south of the ranch buildings of the Rancho Santo Domingo. This places the site some seven to eight kilometers north-northeast of Kiuc.

TOPOGRAPHY: The portion of the site we examined was flat to gently rolling but there are numerous low hills in the immediate vicinity of the site.

WATER SUPPLY: We observed two chultunes in Group B and there must be many more which we did not see. No natural water resources observed.

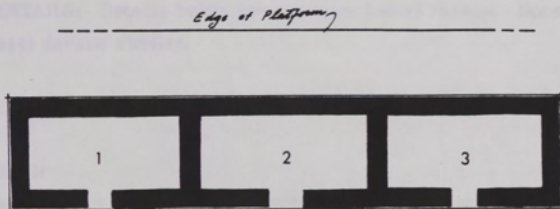
MAPS: None. See sketch map of Group B included with this report.

SIZE: Appears to be a small to medium sized site. We noted many mounds in Group A as well as the remains of several vaulted masonry buildings, now completely collapsed. Groups A and B cover an area at least four hundred meters square and there may be other structures nearby which we did not see.

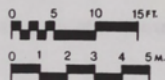
CIVIC PLAN: Not really understood, due to lack of adequate map. Groups A and B both form well organized, rectilinear clusters but larger scheme is not discernable without considerable clearing.

GROUP A

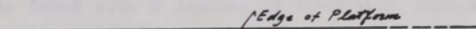
Group A is the first group of structures encountered when arriving at the site from the Rancho Santo Domingo. The only standing building in this group is the three-room, range-type building that I have called Structure 1. Structure 1 is the building reported by Maler (unpublished) and by Pollock (1980). This building stands on a low platform, about one meter high, and there are many other mounds and the remains of badly collapsed vaulted masonry buildings nearby. Unfortunately, we were unable to obtain any clear idea of the actual distribution of these additional structures, which do not include any large mounds.



Structure 1. Floor Plan



LOW PLATFORM



STRUCTURE I, GROUP A

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Small building with three rooms in line, situated on low platform. Main facade faces east.

EXTERIOR DETAILS: Details below are for main (east) facade. Upper wall zone of rear (west) facade similar.

ORIENTATION: 96 degrees (magnetic) perpendicular to east facade.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Three members - rectangular members top and bottom, continuous row of colonnettes in central member.

Size: Overall height .63 m. Upper member .14 m high, central member (colonnettes) .27 m high.

Projection: .10 m at top.

LOWER WALL ZONE:

Height: 2.26 m - top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Walls faced with 8 courses of moderately well-cut, square to rectangular blocks.

Thickness: Front wall .58 m thick at doorjamb of Room 2.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with large slabs, full thickness of wall.

Lintels: Stone lintels, about .25 m thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three members - apron-type lower member, with rectangular member at top. Central member filled with short colonnettes and small fret designs (see detail).

Size: Overall height .58 m. Lower member .24 m high, central member .25 m

high.

Projection: .20 m at bottom.

UPPER WALL ZONE:

Height: .94 m - top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Decoration: Upper wall filled with continuous row of plain colonnettes, about .20 m in diameter.

Stonework: Colonnettes fairly well cut-and-dressed.

Other: Upper wall shows slight inward slope.

CORNICE:

Form: Four members. Lower three members same as medial molding, with addition of outward sloping coping member above.

Size: Overall height about 1.11 m.

Projection: .18 m at bottom.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Colonnette style.

OBSERVATIONS: Very typical classic Puuc Colonnette style building, where colonnettes are found in base, medial and cornice moldings, as well as in upper wall zone.

SITE: ACAMBALAM I

DATE: 3/384

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP A - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Three room, range-type building on low platform or terrace. Doorways face east.

ORIENTATION: 96° magnetic, perpendicular to doorways.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Three members, with continuous row of colonnettes in central member.

Size: Total height about .64 m. Upper member .15 m high, central member .30 m high.

Upper member has very slight inward bevel.

Projection: .10 m at top of base.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: 2.25 m top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: 8 courses of facing stones; average classic Puuc quality.

Thickness: Front wall .58 m thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: None

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular

Jambs: Formed with large stones, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Stone, about .25 m thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three members, with stepped-frets, alternating with colonnettes, in central member. Apron-type lower member and rectangular upper member.

Size: Total height, .58 m. Lower member .23 m high, central member .25 m.

Projection: .20 m front wall.

UPPER WALL:

Height: .94 m top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Decoration: Continuous plain colonnettes in upper wall zone, about .20 m in diameter. Colonnettes have slight inward slope.

Stonework: Typical classic Puuc stonework.

CORNICE:

Form: Only lowest member now in place. Assume same as medial molding with addition of outward sloping coping member above.

Size: Lower member about .22 m high.

Projection: About .10 m beyond face of colonnettes below.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Classic Puuc Colonnette style.

Observations: Very good example of Puuc Colonnette style. Stepped frets in medial molding somewhat unusual but not unique as there are other examples elsewhere.

SITE: ACABALAM I

NUMBER: 16Qd(10):98

DATE: 3/3/1984

STRUCTURE I, GROUP A

INTERIOR DETAILS: Room 2

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6.17 m.

Width: 2.79 m at doorjamb.

WALLS:

Height: 2.55 m - floor to springline.

Thickness: Front wall .58 m thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Walls faced with 9 courses of medium sized blocks, moderately well-cut.

Doorways: Exterior doorway about 1.29 m wide. Lintel .25 m thick, .56 m bottom of lintel to springline.

Rod Sockets: Single rod socket near top of jamb, about .17 m below lintel and .26 m from exterior face of jamb. Row of four sockets below, 1.57 m to center starting at a point about .10 m from outside face of jamb.

Cordholders: Finger-type cordholders high and low, both sides of doorway. Upper cordholders about .27 m below bottom of lintel.

Rings: None.

Wall Openings: None.

Platforms: None.

Other: Looter's hole in floor near north end of room. One large stone .91 m long and .53 m high in south end wall near floor.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .10 m.

Height: 1.98 m - springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

Form: Vault faces have slight curvature.

Stonework: Vaults faced with 8 courses of wedge shaped stones. Courses relatively even.

Capstones: Capstone span varies from .30 to .40 m. Molding below capstone .15 m high.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room in first course of stones below springline. Six additional crossbeams at bottom of first course of stones below capstone molding.

OBSERVATIONS: All interior details typical for classic Puuc Colonnade style.

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP A

ROOM 2 - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6.16 m

Width: 2.79 m

WALLS:

Height: 2.54 m, floor to springline.

Thickness: Front wall .55 m thick at doorjamb. Dividing walls to adjacent rooms about .68 m thick.

Stonework: 9 courses of facing stones, moderately well cut and dressed.

Doorways: Lintel about .25 m thick. .56 m bottom of lintel to springline.

Rod Sockets: One high in jamb, .17 m to center below lintel. Four below, 1.57 m below upper socket.

Cordholders: Finger-type cordholder, .27 m to center from bottom of lintel.

Rings: None

Wall Openings: None noted

Platforms: None

Observations: Looter's hole in floor near right end of room. Jambs with four rod-sockets near floor is very unusual.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .10 m

Height: 1.97 m, springline to bottom of molding below capstone.

Form: Vault faces with slight curvature.

Stonework: 8 courses of vault facing stones, moderately well cut.

Capstones: Capstones span varies - .30 to .40 m.

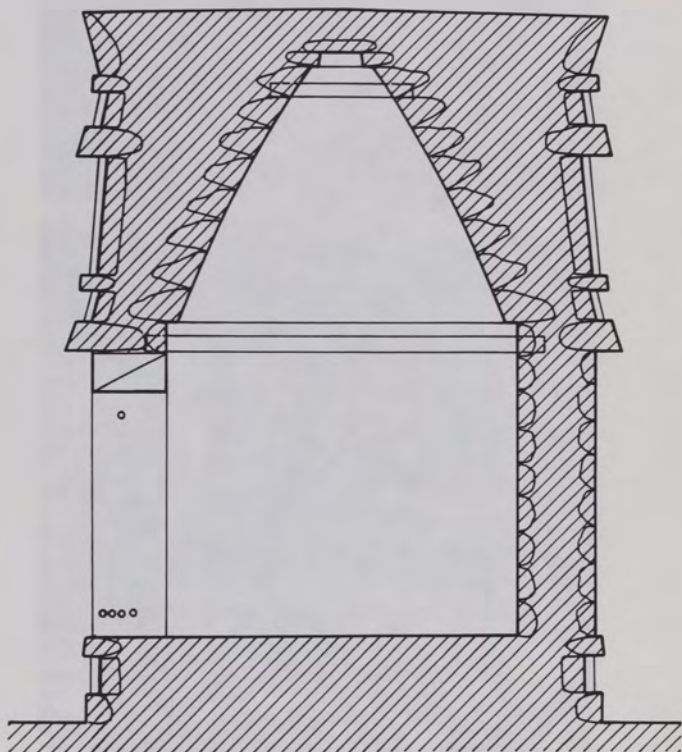
Crossbeams: Crossbeams near ends of room in first course of stones below springline. Six additional crossbeams at bottom of first course of stones below springline.

Observations: Typical classic Puuc vaulting.

NOTES: Rooms 1 and 3 now almost entirely collapsed. Room 3 about 5.77 m long.

SITE: ACAMBALAM I, GROUP A NUMBER: P/A1

DATE: 3/3/84

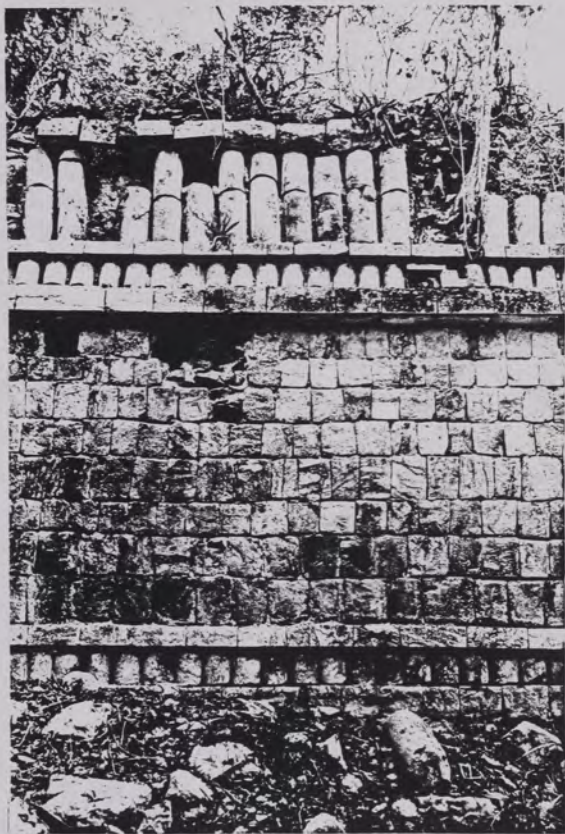


Section. Room 2

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 FT.
0 0.5 1.0 2.0 M.



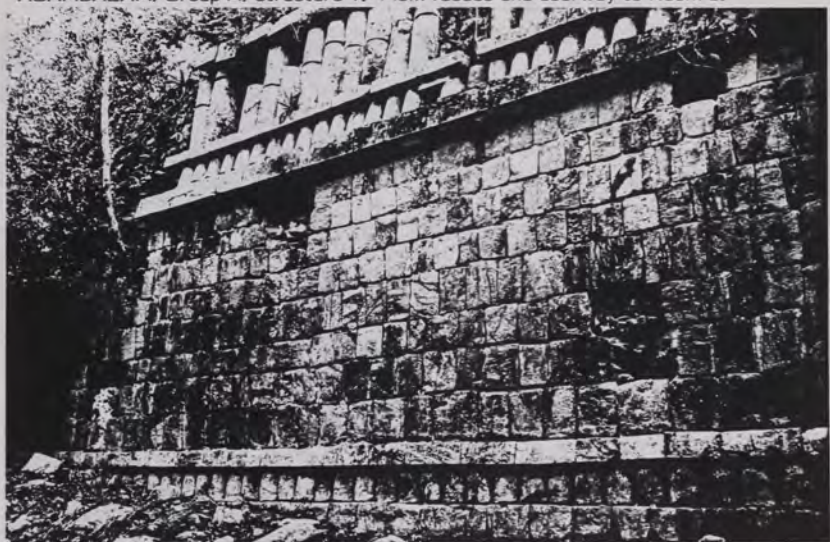
GROUP A, STRUCTURE 1. Doorway to Room 2



GROUP A, STRUCTURE 1. Portion of rear facade



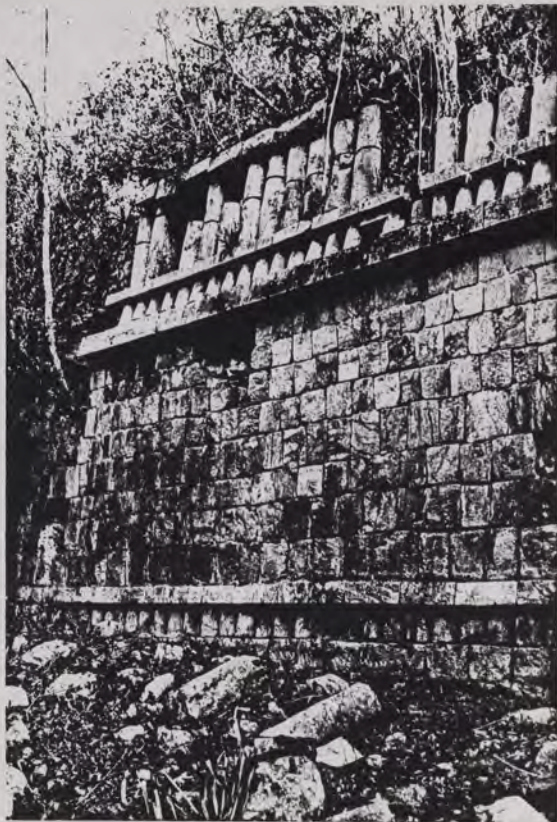
ACAMBALAM, Group A, Structure 1. Main facade and doorway to Room 2.



ACAMBALAM, Group A, Structure 1. Portion of rear wall, showing colonnettes.



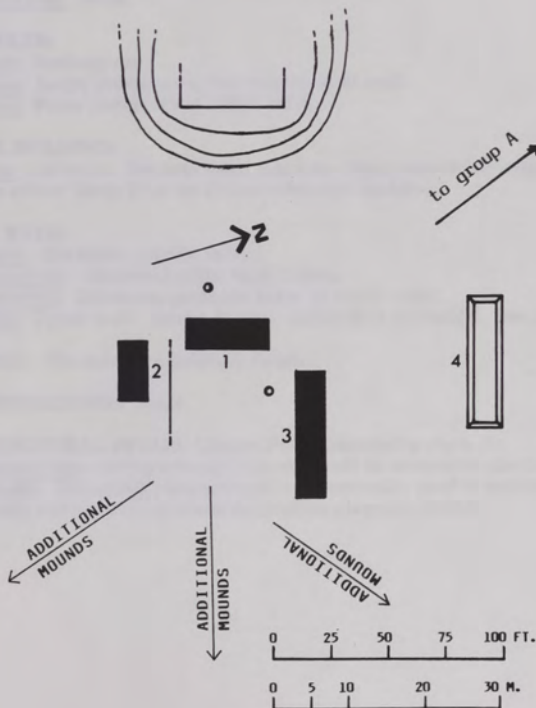
ACAMBALAM, Group A, Structure 1. Doorway to Rm. 2



ACAMBALAM, Group A, Structure 1. Detail of rear wall.

GROUP B

Group B is situated several hundred meters south-southeast of Group A. This group includes the partially standing remains of three small buildings (Structures 1, 2 and 3) arranged around three sides of a small plaza. We also noted a long, low platform northwest of Structure 3 and there are additional mounds and platforms east, southeast, and southwest of the main plaza. A short distance west of Structures 1, 2 and 3 is a low hill which has been artificially terraced on top but a local informant says there are no building remains on the upper terrace. While Structures 1-3 are mostly collapsed, enough remains to give some idea of their forms and architectural style. See sketch map below.



STRUCTURE 1, GROUP B - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Two room, vaulted masonry building which faces north toward small plaza.

ORIENTATION: 15° magnetic, perpendicular to doorway.

BASE MOLDING: No data; covered with debris.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown. Base molding covered with debris and medial molding fallen.

Stonework: Walls faced with small stones, .20 to .25 m wide, .25 to .30 m high, moderately well finished.

Thickness: Front wall .50 m thick at doorjambs.

Decoration: None

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular

Jambs: Large jambstones, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Stone lintel, about .26 m thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Unknown. Several large molding stones exposed in debris which could be from either Early Puuc or Colonnnette style molding.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; mostly fallen.

Decoration: Unknown; outer face fallen.

Stonework: Unknown; probably same as lower walls.

Other: Upper walls mostly fallen. Little data available. See photos.

CORNICE: No data. Completely fallen.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Colonnnette style (?)

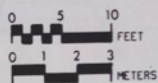
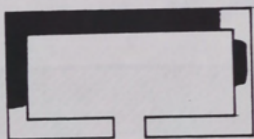
Observations: Architectural style difficult to determine due to advanced state of collapse. One small colonnette of type normally used in moldings found in debris.

No long colonnettes or other decorative elements noted.

SITE: ACAMBALAM I

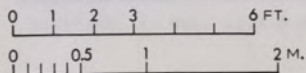
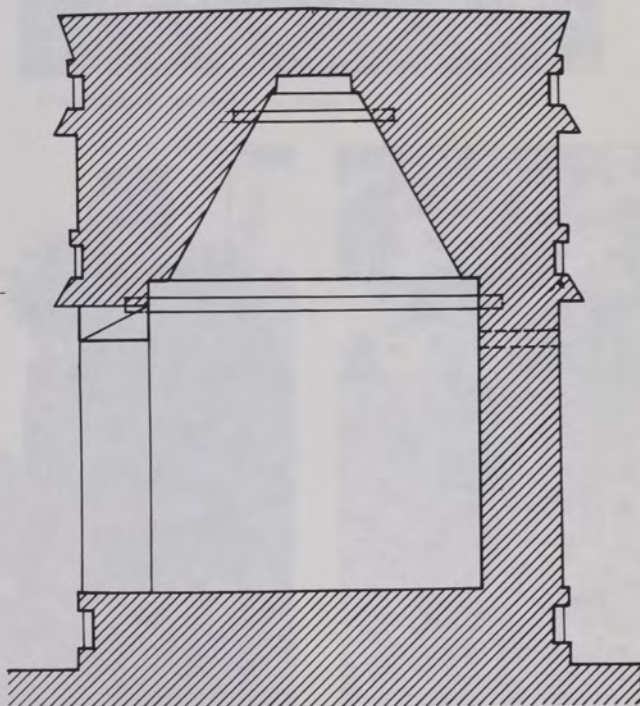
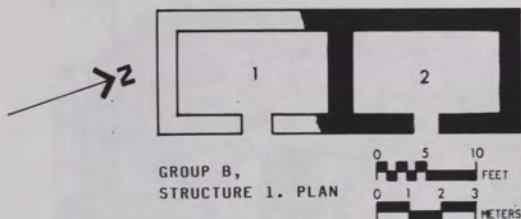
NUMBER: P/A1

DATE: 3/22/85



GROUP B, STRUCTURE 1. PLAN







STRUCTURE 1. Doorway to Room 2.



STRUCTURE 1. Portion of rear wall



STRUCTURE 2. Rear wall & medial mldg.

STRUCTURE 2, GROUP B - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: One room building on low platform which faces west.

ORIENTATION: 285° (±) magnetic, perpendicular to front wall.

BASE MOLDING: No data; covered with debris.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Total height unknown. 8 courses exposed = 2.10 m high.
Stonework: Wall facing stones .17 to .20 m wide, .20 to .25 m high.
Thickness: End wall is .58 m thick. Rear wall .63 m thick.
Decoration: None

DOORWAYS: Fallen. No data

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three member medial molding with apron-type members top and bottom.
Upper member now fallen.
Size: Lower member .21 m high, central member .14 m high.
Projection: Lower member projects .14 m beyond wall below.
Other: Central member decorated with "horseshoe" motifs. See photos.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown. Mostly fallen.
Decoration: Unknown
Other: Front and left end walls completely collapsed.

CORNICE: Fallen. No data.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Intermediate style (?)

Observations: Specific style difficult to determine due to advanced state of collapse of walls and vaults. No colonnettes noted in exposed debris. Stonework and medial molding indicate classic Puuc date.

STRUCTURE 3, GROUP B - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Two room building with doorways facing south.

ORIENTATION: 105° (±), perpendicular to doorways.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Three members with continuous colonnettes in central member.

Size: Upper member .14 m high. Projects .037 m beyond wall above.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown. Only 4 courses still in place.

Stonework: Facing stones well cut. Laid in even courses. Workmanship better than in Structures 1 and 2.

Decoration: None

DOORWAYS: No data. Fallen.

MEDIAL MOLDING: No data. Fallen.

UPPER WALL: No data. Fallen

CORNICE: No data. Fallen.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Colonnade style

Observations: Building mostly collapsed except for piece of back wall about 15 m long. Stylist determination based on colonnettes in base molding.

SITE: ACAMBALAM I

NUMBER: P/A1

DATE: 3/22/85

BACKGROUND: This is a detailed drawing of a structure that was described specifically by Major Antonio IV, of Palencia. Major Antonio IV, of Palencia I, I believe it should be treated as a separate site.

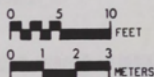
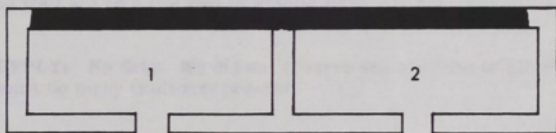
SITUATION: The ruins are situated about 2 m. (125 feet) from the beach and can be reached by trail from the latter site.

TOPOGRAPHY: The ground is rather flat with a slight rise of the ground to the south.

WAY TO SITE: No trail leads to the site. The site is located on the beach and can be reached by trail from the latter site.

MAP: This is a map of the site.

GROUP B, STRUCTURE 3. PLAN



NOTE: No trail leads to the site. The site is located on the beach and can be reached by trail from the latter site. The site is located on the beach and can be reached by trail from the latter site.

CIVIC PLAN: The ruins are located on a hill. The structure is well built and contains a well organized group but we were unable to find any fragments of the site in a well.

BACKGROUND: There are no published references on this site as it is not mentioned specifically by Maler, Andrews IV, or Pollock. Because of its distance from Acambalam I, I believe it should be treated as a separate site.

SITUATION: The ruins are situated about 3 to 3.5 kilometers west of Acambalam I and can be reached by trail from the latter site.

TOPOGRAPHY: The ground is rather flat in the vicinity of the site but the structures north of the trail are on a low rise of ground which has been extensively terraced.

WATER SUPPLY: No data. We did not observe any chultuns or other water resources but there must be many chultunes present.

MAPS: None. See sketch plan included with this report.

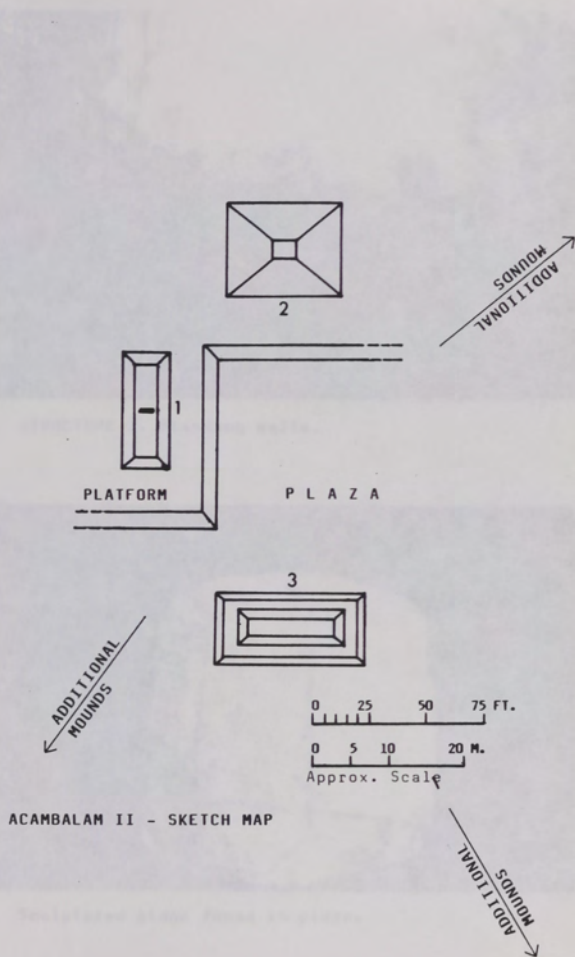
SIZE: No data. Local informant says that site is larger than Acambalam I or III but we saw only a few structures near the trail. Presence of pyramid suggests an important site, since most Puuc sites lack this form.

CIVIC PLAN: Unknown, due to lack of map. The structures we saw form a compact, well organized group but we were unable to form any impression of the site as a whole.

SITE: ACAMBALAM II

NUMBER: P/A1(II)

DATE: 3/22/85





STRUCTURE 1. Standing walls.



Sculptured stone found in plaza.

BACKGROUND: Acambalam III includes the building shown by Pollock (Fig. 590) which he called a temple. I doubt that this designation is correct since the building shown is actually a small, two-room range-type building which stands on a low platform.

SITUATION: This group is situated about 1.5 kilometer beyond (west) of Acambalam II and can be reached by trail from the latter site.

TOPOGRAPHY: The ground is generally flat to gently rolling in the vicinity of the site and Structure 1 stands on a low platform.

WATER SUPPLY: No data.

MAPS: None

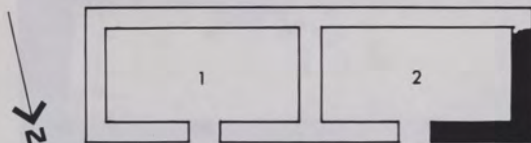
SIZE: Appears to be a small site since we saw only a few additional scattered small mounds in the vicinity of Structure 1.

CIVIC PLAN: Unknown. Site is much overgrown which made exploration very difficult.

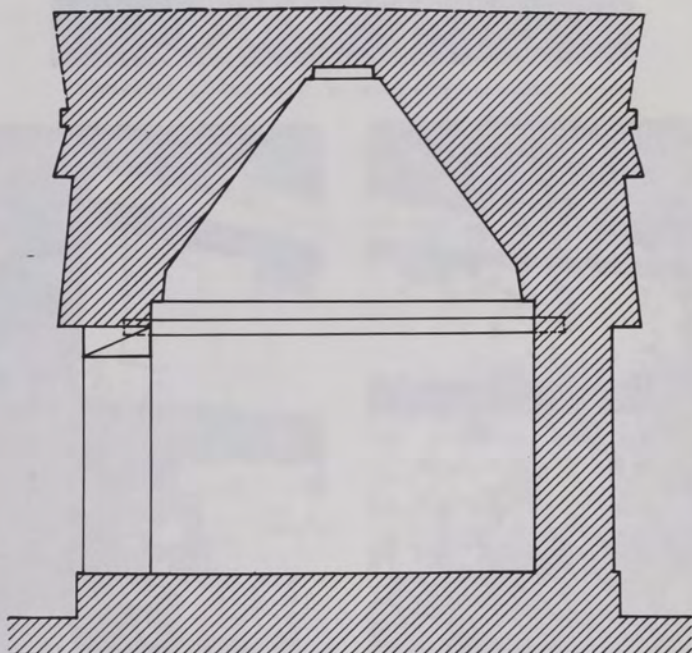
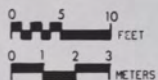
SITE: ACAMBALAM III

NUMBER: P/A1(III)

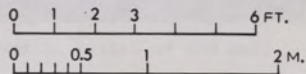
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STRUCTURE 1 - PLAN



STRUCTURE 1 - SECTION THRU ROOM 2





STRUCTURE 1. End wall, showing sloping upper facade.



STRUCTURE 1. Detail of corner.



STRUCTURE 1. Detail of end wall.

STRUCTURE 1 - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Two room building on low platform with doorways on north side. West end wall and small portion of main facade still standing.

ORIENTATION: 5° magnetic, perpendicular to front wall.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Unknown; covered with debris. Probably was of single-member, rectangular variety as is the case elsewhere where buildings show similar facade details.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: 1.87 m, top of base to bottom of projecting upper wall.

Stonework: 5 courses of facing stones in lower walls. Uppermost course only .15 m high. Facing stones well cut and set in even courses.

Thickness: Front wall .51 m thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: None

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular

Jambs: Framed with large stones, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Stone (fallen)

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: No real medial molding as sloping upper wall, which projects out beyond lower wall, forms a single unbroken surface.

Projection: Upper wall projects out .20 m beyond lower wall.

UPPER WALL: Slopes inward from bottom to top.

Height: 1.12 m, bottom to underside of cornice molding.

Decoration: None.

Stonework: 4 courses of well cut facing stones set in even courses.

Other: Buildings with similar sloping upper walls are found at eight other Puuc sites.

CORNICE:

Form: 3 members, with apron-type members top and bottom.

Size: Lower member .38 m high. Formed with two pieces of stone.

Projection: .15 m at bottom.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Classic Puuc Intermediate style, Type A

Observations: As noted above, there are at least eight buildings at other Puuc sites with similar facade treatments. (See style charts) Some of these show Early Puuc stonework and details while others show classic Puuc stonework and details. Intermediate style, Type A, might be considered as transitional style between Early and Late Puuc styles.

GROUP 5 (Hilltop Group)

Group 5 stands on a low hill in the southern portion of the site. It is, therefore, regarding its exact relationship to the other groups, not very exact, but it is one hundred to one hundred fifty meters south of Group 1. The site has been extensively terraced into two main levels and the lower level is occupied by Structure 1, a good sized L-shaped building with ten rooms, together with a low platform northeast of the eastern wing. See sketch plan. A broad terrace occupies and is lower at the northern wing, with an additional terrace to the west below. The upper terrace remains on the lower terrace but none of these placed on the upper terrace could remain.

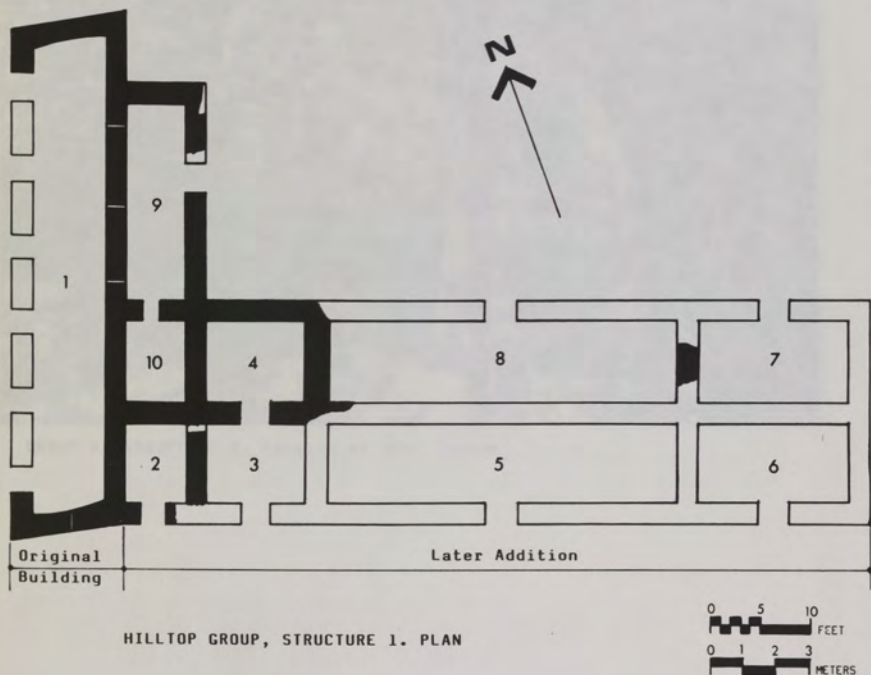


HILLTOP GROUP, sketch plan, 1/2/62

1/2/62
1/2/62

GROUP 5 (Hilltop Group)

Group 5 stands on a low hill in the southern portion of the site. I am uncertain regarding its exact relationship to the other groups but my notes indicate that it is one hundred to one hundred fifty meters south of Group 1. The hill has been extensively terraced into two main levels and the upper level is occupied by Structure 1, a good sized L-shaped building with ten rooms, together with a low mound northeast of the eastern wing. See sketch plan. A broad terrace extends out in front of the northern wing, with an additional terrace to the west below. We noted several mounds on the lower terrace but none of these showed any exposed architectural remains.



HILLTOP GROUP, STRUCTURE 1. PLAN



GROUP 5, STRUCTURE 1. Portion of West facade

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP 5 - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: L-shaped building with ten rooms. Now badly fallen but enough remains to give some idea of architectural style.

ORIENTATION: 283° (±) magnetic, perpendicular to main facade of Room 1.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: No data; covered with debris.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown. Lower portion covered with debris.

Stonework: Walls faced with small blocks which vary in size; set in irregular courses.

Thickness: Front wall of Room 1 is .67 m thick.

Decoration: None noted.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Uncertain; doorways mostly fallen.

Jams: Formed with large, roughly dressed stones, full thickness of wall. Six doorways in west facade of Room 1, now fallen.

Lintel: Stone

MEDIAL MOLDING: Varies. Moldings of Room 1 different from moldings of rooms to east.

Form: Room 1 - Single member, rectangular.

Rooms 2 & 3 - Two members, with slightly projecting narrow member above lower member.

Size: Room 1, about .21 m high.

Projection: Room 1, .10 m (±).

UPPER WALL:

Height: South facade of Rooms 2 and 3 about 1.22 m high, top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Decoration: None.

Stonework: Room 1 - Very roughly dressed blocks with face set back from face of lower wall.

Rooms 2 and 3 - Five courses of squarish facing stones, moderately well cut.

Other: Upper walls show very slight inward slope.

CORNICE: Small section of lower cornice member still in place on south facade of Room 3. None in place, Room 1.

Form: Rectangular.

Size: .11 m high.

Projection: About .10 m at bottom.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Early Puuc style.

Observations: Building appears to have been constructed in two (or more) phases with Room 1 built first. As can be seen in sketch plan, the south end of Room 1 runs at an angle to the facade in front of Rooms 2, 3, 5 and 6 and the details of the upper wall change at the point where Room 2 intersects the back wall of Room 1. I doubt that much time elapsed between the two construction phases since the architectural and construction features of Rooms 2-10 also seem Early Puuc in character although the stonework is a bit better.

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP 5 - Interior Details

ROOM 1

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14.39 m.Width: 2.15 m at south end

WALLS:

Height: Unknown. Room partly filled with debris.Thickness: Exterior wall at north end is .67 m thick.Stonework: Walls faced with small, squarish blocks only roughly dressed.Doorways: Six doorways (none fallen) in exterior wall, west side.Rod Sockets: No data.Cordholders: No data.Rings: No data.Wall Openings: Five small square holes in rear wall and one in south end wall just below springline.Platforms: None noted.Observations: Room exceptionally long by normal Early Puuc standards, and six exterior doorways to a single room is also very unusual. South and north end walls show considerable curvature.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: No data.Height: Unknown; mostly collapsed.Form: Vault faces with straight sides. Nine courses of vault stones.Stonework: Typical Early Puuc stonework.Capstones: No data.Crossbeams: No data.Observations: Vault is very long and narrow, mostly collapsed.

SITE: MIRAMAR DATE: 10/10/10

BACKGROUND: There are no previous references to this site. The site was visited in February of 1984 and April of 1985 during a survey of the area. The site is a pair of structures which appear to have been built in the 1940s.

SITUATION: The site is situated on the grounds of the Naval Air Station, about 10 kilometers north, and slightly west, of the station's main entrance. It is located in the area of the station's main entrance.

TOPOGRAPHY: The site is situated on a low rise of ground in a generally flat area.

WATER SUPPLY: Unknown. No water supply was observed. The site is located in an area of low water supply.

MAP: None.

SIZE: Unknown. In addition to the main group, we noted several other small structures in the area, including a small structure which appears to have been built in the 1940s.

CIVIL PLAN: Unknown, due to lack of maps. The site appears to be a low platform with a broad terrace in front and several small structures on the right side. The site appears to be a low platform with a broad terrace in front and several small structures on the right side.

COMMENTS: The site is worthy of further investigation. The site is located in an area of low water supply. The site is located in an area of low water supply.

SITE: **MIRAMAR**

NUMBER: P/M2

DATE: 4/1/85

BACKGROUND: There are no previous references to this site. My visits to the site were in February of 1984 and April of 1985 and my notes refer mostly to a badly fallen pair of structures which seem to mark the center of the site.

SITUATION: The site is situated on the grounds of the Rancho Miramar which places it about ten kilometers north, and slightly west, of the modern village of Bolonchen de Rejon.

TOPOGRAPHY: While the area surrounding the site is rather hilly, the site itself is on a low rise of ground in a generally level area.

WATER SUPPLY: Unknown. We did not observe any chultuns, which are undoubtedly present. Modern well at ranch.

MAPS: None.

SIZE: Unknown. In addition to the main group, we noted several other good sized mounds to the west, including a medium high pyramid with the remains of at least two rooms on top.

CIVIC PLAN: Unknown, due to lack of map. Main group stands on a low platform with a broad terrace in front and rear; level plazas adjacent to terraces. Additional structures to west and smaller mounds to south but no overall plan discernable without considerable bushing.

COMMENTS: Site seems worthy of further investigation since plan and form of Structures 1 and 2, which includes a long passageway and projecting corner masks, is unique with regard to other classic Puuc buildings.

STRUCTURES 1 AND 2 - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structures 1 and 2 are both large, multi-chambered buildings which should be considered as part of a larger complex. The most unusual feature of these adjacent structures are a pair of projecting, long-nosed corner masks near the center of the main facade which are separated by means of a long passageway running north-south. (See plan) In effect, the projecting masks form a three part facade of the kind found in numerous Chenes and Rio Bec buildings, and it is possible that the space between the corner masks was once a continuous wall (now fallen) with a complete zoomorphic mask surrounding a doorway leading to the passageway behind. There are numerous pieces of masks in the debris in front of this section of the building, some of which are different from those in the exposed corner masks. Unfortunately, there is no way of verifying this possibility short of complete excavation.

ORIENTATION: 9° magnetic, perpendicular to doorways in main facade.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Three members, with colonnettes in central member.

Size: Total height about .63 m.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; medial moldings fallen.

Stonework: Walls faced with well cut and dressed blocks.

Thickness: .60 m ±.

Decoration: Stacks of large, long-nosed masks in projecting sections north and south of central passageway. See details and photos included in this report. Details of masks here differ from similar masks elsewhere but basic arrangements of parts is the same.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular

Jambs: Formed with large stones, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Stone (now fallen).

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Unknown (fallen).

UPPER WALL:

Height: No data. Completely collapsed.

CORNICE:

Form: No data. Completely collapsed.

ROOF STRUCTURE: No data.

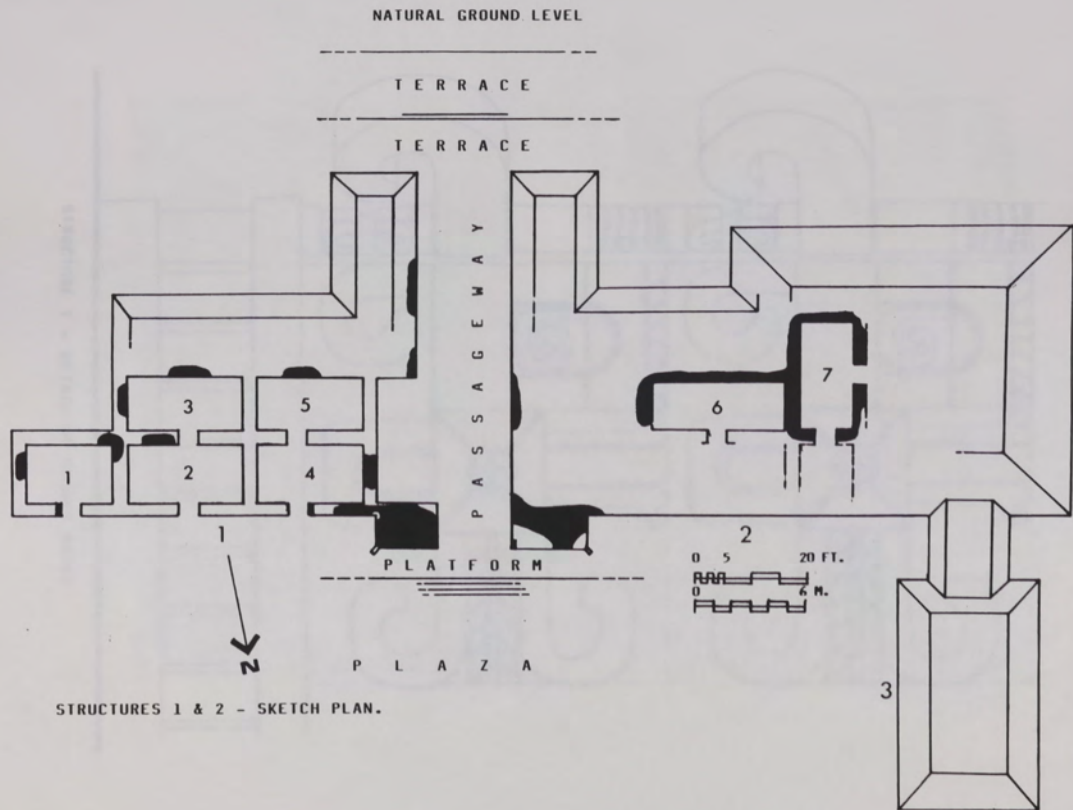
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Mosaic style.

Observations: Plan and arrangement of projecting masks here are unique for the Puuc region as a whole. While Structures 1 and 2 are near point of complete collapse, much useful knowledge could be gained through excavation and consolidation of this unusual structure.

SITE: MIRAMAR

NUMBER: P/M2

DATE: 4/1/85

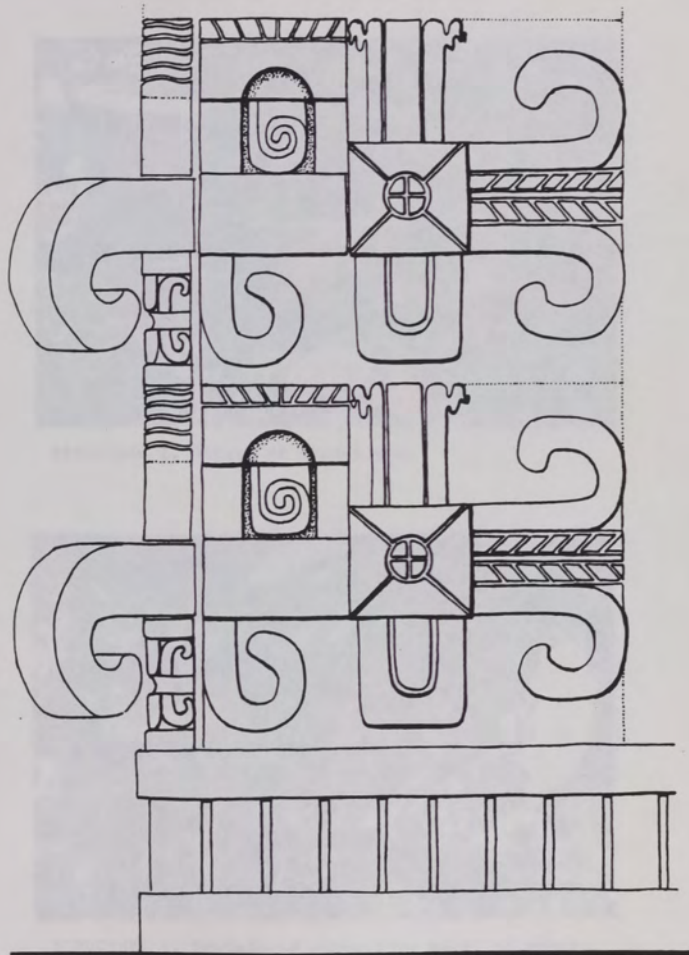


STRUCTURES 1 & 2 - SKETCH PLAN.

SITE: MIRAMAR

NUMBER: P/M2

DATE: 4/1/85



STRUCTURE 1 - DETAIL OF CORNER MASKS



STRUCTURE 1. Detail of corner mask.



STRUCTURE 1. Sculptured stone from mask, in debris.



STRUCTURE 1. Mask parts in debris



STRUCTURE 1. Broken nose in debris

BACKGROUND: Site is not included by name in the index to the *Journal of the Society of American Archaeologists*. C.R.S. visited the site in 1983 and his report is published in *Journal of the Society of American Archaeologists*. The site which includes three major groups of structures is a Late Classic site and is located in the region described by Bonavides.

SITUATION: The site is located about 1000 meters from the town of Nakasat and about three kilometers west of the town of Nakasat. The site is located in a valley and can easily be seen from the top of the highest mountain in the area.

TOMOGRAPHY: The ground is relatively flat in the vicinity of the site but there is a low plateau which extends to the west of the site.

WATER SUPPLY: According to Mario Higuera and Pedro Gargano, Curators of INAH for this region, the three groups of structures are situated about an equal distance from a water source in the area. In addition, Bonavides (1983) reports extensive channels dug in the major structures.

MAPS: None. See sketch plan of site, I included in this report.

WALLS: According to the sketch plan of site, the three groups have a rectangular wall area. Group II is situated about the hundred meters distance of Group I and Group III is about the same distance to the southwest. There are no wall structures between the various groups but their distribution is obvious.

CIVIC PLANS: Group I and Group II are connected to each other by a narrow, about 5.50 meters wide wall. Group I and II may also be connected to the smaller facilities, although this was not verified by Bonavides. Group I has a narrow, straight, wall with the same structure separated around two adjacent groups of houses.

COMMENTS: Little can be said about the architecture of Nakasat since all of the buildings are in an advanced state of collapse. Group I includes a burial vault with Early Post-Classic features but the adjacent structures have Late Classic features. As noted by Bonavides, Group II includes some unusual decorative features, such as a sculpture showing a figure with a perforated figure, similar to those found at Chichén and Xucuman.

BACKGROUND: Site is not included by name in the Atlas of Yucatan. Antonio Benavides, C.R.S., visited the site in 1982 and his report (1982) gives a good general description of the site which includes three major groups of structures centered around a good sized aguada. I visited Group I in March of 1985 but was unable to visit the other two groups described by Benavides.

SITUATION: The site is situated about seven kilometers northeast of the ruins of Kabah and about three kilometers west of the ruins of Xkokoh. The Great Pyramid at Kabah can easily be seen from the top of the highest mound (Structure 6).

TOPOGRAPHY: The ground is relatively flat in the vicinity of the site but Group I stands on a low platform raised above the surrounding terrain.

WATER SUPPLY: According to Mario Magana and Pedro Gongora, Custodians of INAH for this region, the three groups at Nakaskat are centered around an aguada about fifty by twenty meters in size. In addition, Benavides (1982) reports numerous chultuns adjacent to the major structures.

MAPS: None. See sketch plan of Group I included in this report.

SIZE: Appears to be a medium sized site (Class III) as the three groups cover a considerable area. Group II is situated about five hundred meters northeast of Group I and Group III is about the same distance to the northwest. Benavides observed numerous mounds between the various groups but their distribution is unknown.

CIVIC PLAN: Group I and Group III are connected to each other by a causeway about 5.50 meters wide and Groups I and II may also be connected in a similar fashion, although this was not verified by Benavides. Group I forms a compact complex with the major structures organized around two adjacent courts or plazas.

COMMENTS: Little can be said about the architecture at Nakaskat since all of the buildings are in an advanced state of collapse. Structure 1 in Group I includes a buried room with Early Puuc, or Proto-Puuc, features but the adjacent structures show Late Classic features. As noted by Benavides, Group III includes some unusual decorative features, such as a sculptured doorway column with a potbellied figure, similar to those found at Oxkintok and Xculoc.

Site: Nakaskat Number: 16 Qd (10): 83 (Group I)

Other included groups: #47 (Group II), #48 (Group III), #184

UTM Coordinates: BT310445 (Group I)

Location: 6.5 km. WNW of Hacienda Tabi, 8 km. NE of Kabah.

Topography and Soils: Largest architectural groups occupy broad ridges mantled with tzekele, kaccab, and pusluum soils; numerous scattered outcrops surrounding these groups, amidst kancab-tzekele soil, are occupied by small platform groups; a large, kancab-filled basin lies east of the site.

Water Supply: A medium-sized aguada lies in the low area between the three primary architectural groups; numerous chultuns observed in all groups except Group I, where they are conspicuously absent.

Size: Rank 4 (III); settlement area of about 1.7 sq. km. (note: Nakaskat is a large Rank 4 site, is relatively poorly explored, and may qualify as a Rank 3 site once it is more thoroughly investigated).

Civic Plan and General Description: Group I (fig. 28a) consists of a series of compact courtyards surrounded by significant architecture; entire group rests on a massive ridge-top platform; there is a notable lack of chultuns in this group. Group II lies about 600 meters NNW of Group I and the two groups are connected by a low sacbe about 5.5 meters wide; numerous quadrangles of small fallen structures and scattered platform groups were observed along the course of the sacbe [note: the group here designated Group II is the group called Group III by Benevides and Burgos, 1982; this change has been made because the group at the north end of the sacbe is known as Group II to the INAH personnel charged with caring for the site; G. Andrews, 1986 also follows the local designation used here]. Group II is a sprawling area of semicontiguous, irregular courtyards arranged on a series of platform terraces (fig. 27a). Group III was only hastily explored; it spreads across an undulating ridge east of the aguada. Group III contains numerous nodes of architecture, only one (located in a recent milpa) of which is shown in figure 28b. Two of the nodes contain multi-story buildings which are clearly visible from Groups I and II.

Inventory:

Group I:

Structure 1 - mostly fallen three-story range structure of indeterminant Classic Puuc style; intact room located on ground floor beneath the southern stairway; several vault and wall fragments on second floor; third floor apparently consisted of a single room; foto 4 in Benevides and Burgos shows the molding between the second and third stories on the south side.
Structure 2 - mostly fallen, long, single-room vaulted (?) building with a double column entry.

Structures 3-5 - fallen vaulted buildings.

Structure 6 - badly fallen mound.

Structure 7 - badly fallen terraced pyramid, 8-10 meters high.

Structure 8 - badly fallen range structure (or possibly two structures lying immediately adjacent to one another); one partially intact room in central section employs a rather crude vault (Early Puuc or Proto-Puuc in style).

Structure 9 - fallen vaulted building.

Group II:

Structure 1 - badly fallen, two-room vaulted building of Classic Colonnade style; outer face of lintels (both fallen) sculpted into colonnade form in order to blend with the colonnaded facade (also now fallen); see Benevides and Burgos, figure 3.

Structure 2 - badly fallen, long, narrow building on a pyramidal platform (figure 27b); superstructure was apparently unvaulted; three entries on the north side were supported by pairs of columns bearing half-round sculptures of pot-bellied figures in Atlantean poses (fig. 27c; photos 35 and 36); interior wall fragments employ small, square veneer stones indicating a probable Early Puuc stylistic date.

Structure 3 - large, two-tiered pyramid, bearing no visible evidence of a superstructure; many stones in the stairway are of over one meter in length.

Structures 4-7 - fallen vaulted buildings.

Structure 8 - fallen vaulted building, apparently with a collapsed passageway through its center.

Structures 9-12 - fallen vaulted buildings.

Structure 13 - mostly fallen, L-shaped vaulted building with some partially standing walls and vaults (Classic Puuc).

Structures 14-17 - fallen vaulted buildings.

Group III:

Structure 1 - large platform crowning hill; numerous housemounds on summit.

Structure 2 - mostly fallen, two-room vaulted building (Classic Puuc).

Structures 3-4 - fallen vaulted buildings.

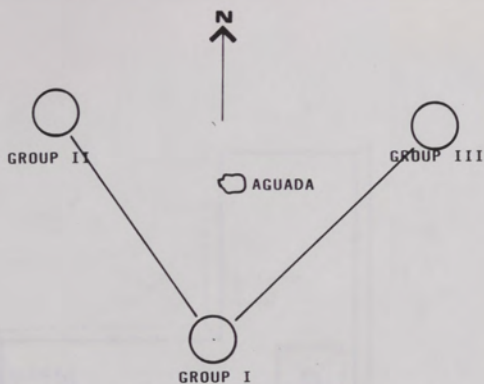
#184 Group:

Low, broad ridge covered with terrace and platform-based residential groups located SSE of Group I; originally thought to be a separate, small outlying site, but later survey work indicated it to be part of the larger site settlement area. One relatively small fallen range structure noted. A well-preserved ring structure was photographed.

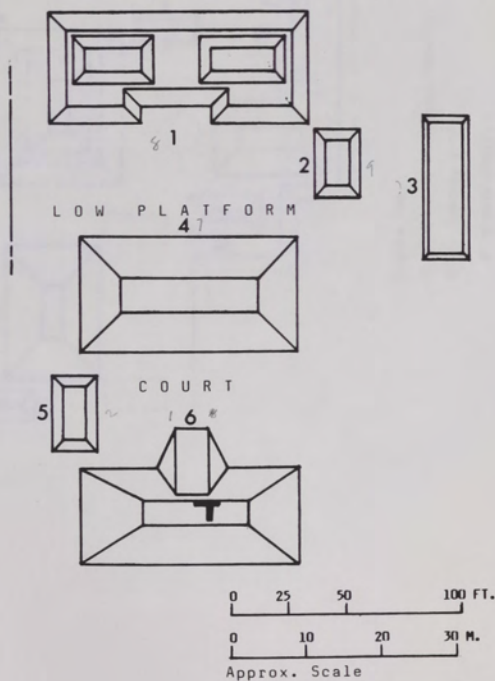
SITE: NAKASKAT

NUMBER: P/N1

DATE: 3/23/85



NAKASKAT - DIAGRAM SHOWING GROUPS I, II, AND III.



NAKASKAT, GROUP I - SKETCH MAP

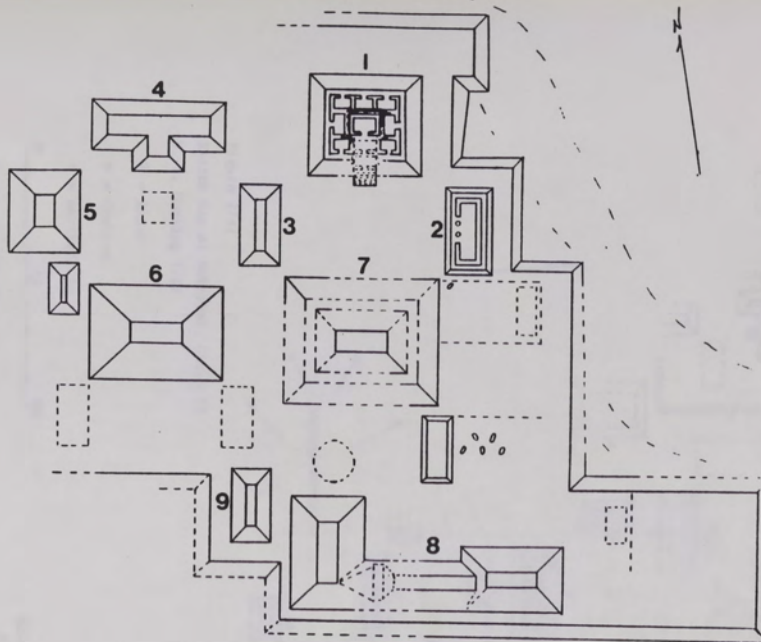


Figure 28a:
Sketch Map of Nakaskat, Group I
N. P. Dunning 1/87

O = metate/pila

0 10 20 30

Approximate Scale
in Meters

125 1/2

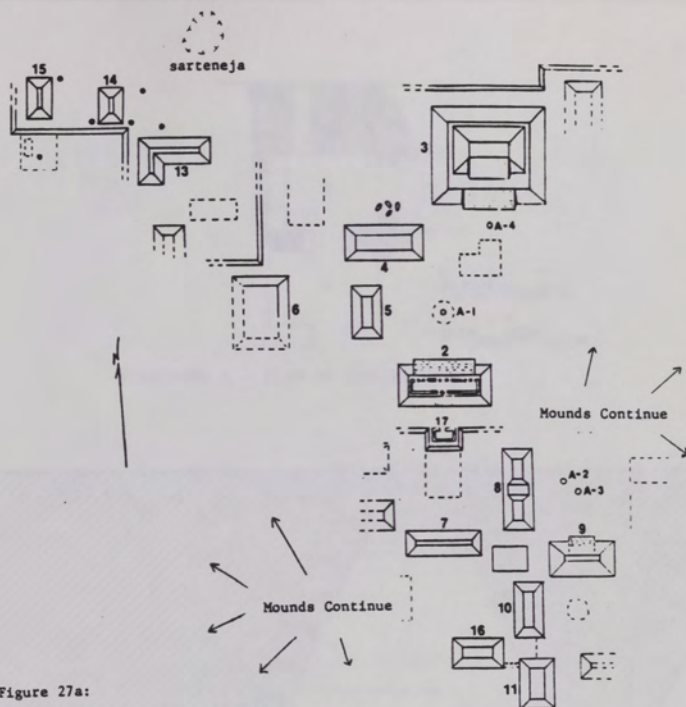


Figure 27a:

Sketch Map of Nakaskat, Group II

N. P. Dunning 1/87

- = Altar
- = Chultun
- ◊ = metate/pila

0 50 100

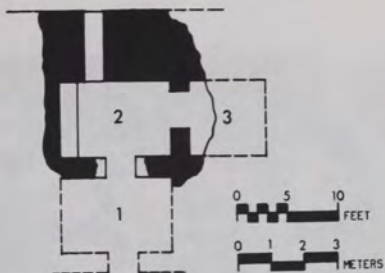
Approximate Scale in Meters

Mounds Continue
along Sacbe

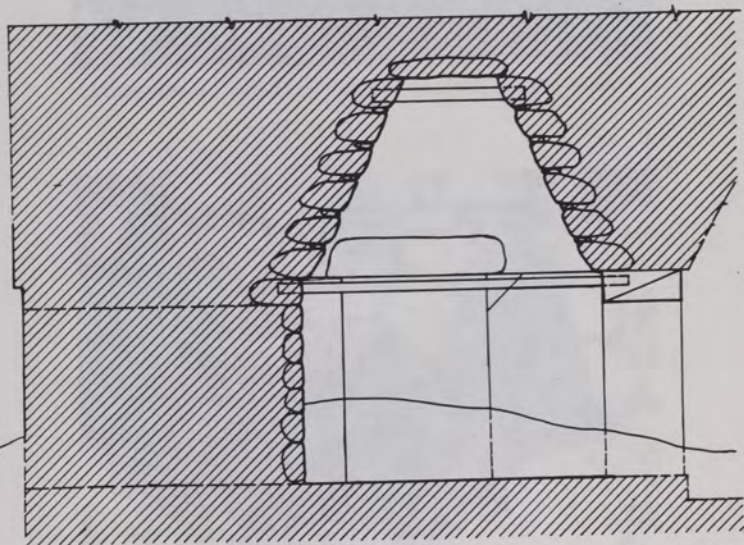
SITE: NAKASKAT, GROUP I

NUMBER: P/N1

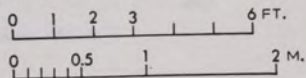
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STRUCTURE 1 - PLAN OF BURIED ROOMS



STRUCTURE 1 - SECTION, ROOM 2





STRUCTURE 1. Detail of vault, showing rough slabs



STRUCTURE 1. End wall with doorway, Room 2.

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP I

ROOM 2 - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3.37 m.Width: 2.26 m.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown. Room partly filled with debris.Thickness: Dividing wall to adjacent room .56 m thick.Stonework: Walls faced with very roughly dressed blocks with much spawl between blocks. Surfaces very irregular.Doorways: Doorway to adjacent room 1.23 m wide. Lintel .30 m thick. Bottom of lintel is at same height as vault springline. Jambs poorly cut-and-dressed. Wall above has two steps.Rod Sockets: None notedCordholders: None notedRings: None notedWall Openings: Low tunnel in rear wall about .60 m wide. Tunnel about 2.15 m long. Ends at exterior wall.Platforms: Platform in one end of room, .71 m high, .53 m deep. Full width of room.Observations: Stonework very crude and all surfaces irregular.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .06 m. Very irregular.Height: 1.52 m, springline to bottom of capstones.Form: Vault faces with slight curvature. Surface very irregular.Stonework: Vaults faced with roughly dressed slabs; much spawl between courses.Capstones: Capstone span about .60 m, irregular. No molding below capstones.Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room just below springline. Additional crossbeams about .46 m from ends of room in first course of stones below capstones.Observations: Construction technology employed in this room is about the crudest I have seen in Puuc region. Early Puuc, or Proto-Puuc, architectural style.

STRUCTURE 6, GROUP I - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Good sized pyramidal mound which appears to represent remains of building with two levels. Only small portion of base molding and wall above now exposed on upper level. Additional rooms below stairway on south (?) side.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Four members. Includes outward sloping, apron-type member at top with rectangular member immediately below. Next to lowest member with slight inward slope - rectangular member at bottom. See sketch.

Size: Total height = .77 m. Upper member .20 m high, rectangular member below .12 m high.

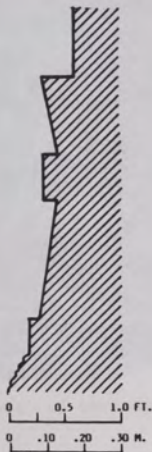
LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; only one course still in place.

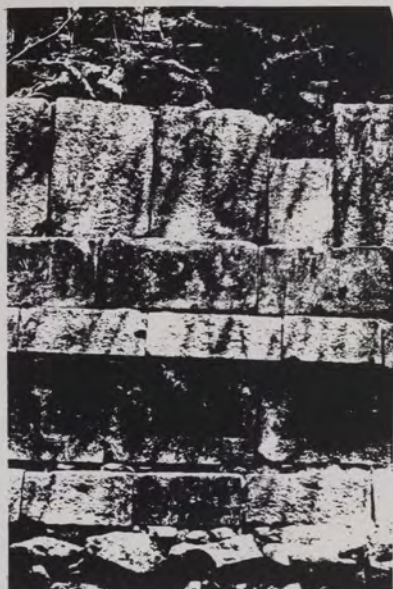
Stonework: Typical classic Puuc stonework.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc, but specific style unknown due to lack of architectural details.

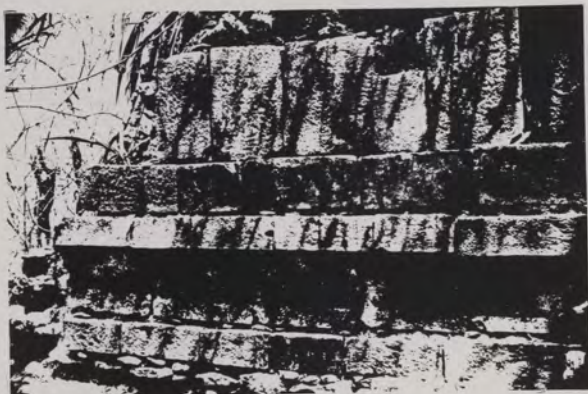
Observations: My notes say that small remnants of rooms on lower level show rather crude classic stonework, compared to good quality stonework on upper level. Remains of stairway in front of upper level rooms with partly intact room below. Inner wall of this room about 1.1 meter in front of a doorway to upper level room. This room about 1.75 meters wide and 1.82 meters long. Walls faced with roughly dressed stones. Long vault stones, somewhat better dressed.



STRUCTURE 6 - SECTION THRU
BASE MOLDING



STRUCTURE 6. Detail of molding.



STRUCTURE 6. Detail of base molding, upper level.

SITE: NOBOKCH CFF

REMARKS: 12-11-64

BACKGROUND: This site has numerous references in the archaeological literature and in published references. I have visited the site on several occasions, the last being in March of 1964.

SITUATION: Site is situated among low hills, and is located on a hillside which places it about 400m above sea level. It is about 100m from the river.

TOPOGRAPHY: Site is situated on a hillside, and is located on a hillside in the direction of the river of Kachibach.

WATER SUPPLY: None. No water supply is available in the area.

MAPS: None. No map of the area is available in the area.

AREA: Appears to be a small site, with a group of 10-15 small buildings, and a few larger ones. The area is about 100m across, and is located on a hillside. No large structures or other significant features are visible.

CIVIC PLAN: Not really understood due to lack of maps. The site is located on a hillside, and is situated in the direction of the river of Kachibach. The site is located in the direction of the river of Kachibach, and is situated in the direction of the river of Kachibach. The site is located in the direction of the river of Kachibach, and is situated in the direction of the river of Kachibach.

COMMENTS: The presence of these things, leading to a site, and the fact that the site is located on a hillside, and is situated in the direction of the river of Kachibach, and is situated in the direction of the river of Kachibach. The site is located in the direction of the river of Kachibach, and is situated in the direction of the river of Kachibach.

BACKGROUND: This site not mentioned by Pollock (1980) and there are no previously published references. I have visited the site on several occasions, most recently in March of 1985.

SITUATION: Site is situated about 3.5 kilometers west of the modern village of Cooperativa which places it about eleven kilometers south, and slightly west of Oxkutzcab.

TOPOGRAPHY: Site is relatively flat but ground rises appreciably to the south in the direction of the ruins of Nucuchitunich.

WATER SUPPLY: None noted by me. Modern wells nearby.

MAPS: None. See sketch map included in this report.

SIZE: Appears to be a small site, with a dozen or so mounds and platforms scattered over an area about three hundred meters north-south by one hundred fifty meters east-west. No large structures noted and all buildings are entirely collapsed.

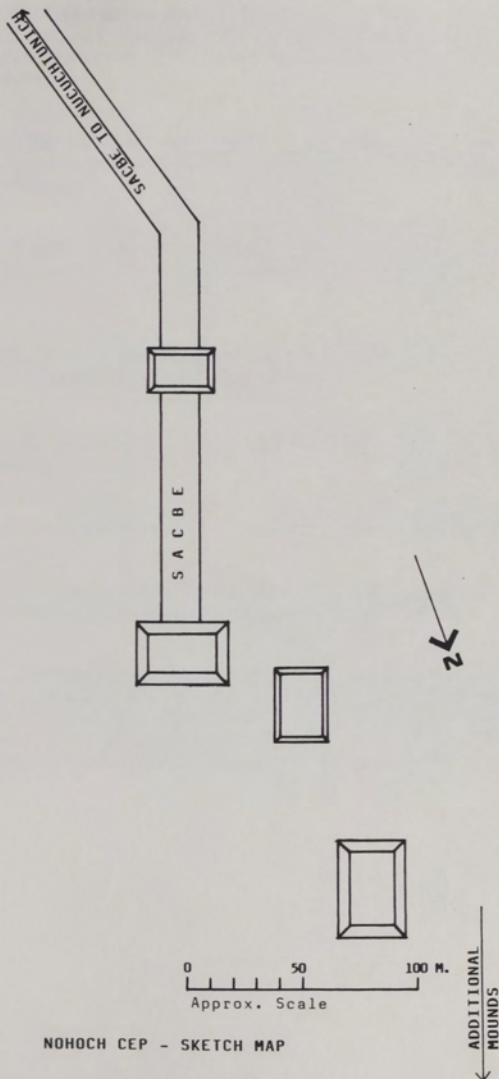
CIVIC PLAN: Not really understood due to lack of map. Antonio Benavides (personal communication) discovered three sacbes leading from the site and his diagram indicates that one of these runs in the direction of the ruins of Yaxhom, a second to the ruins of Cooperativa, and the third to the ruins of Nuchuctunich. The structures we saw do not show any clear formal organization.

COMMENTS: The presence of three sacbes leading to nearby sites suggest that Nohoch Cep played an important role in ancient community life. I would guess that the sacbes were built prior to Late Classic times, as appears to be the case elsewhere in the Puuc and Northern Plains regions, and this premise is supported by the presence of "megalithic" scaled architecture at Nucuchitunich.

SITE: NOHOCH CEP

NUMBER: P/N4

DATE: 3/23/85



NOHOCH CEP - SKETCH MAP

SITE: NUNUCHTUNICH PLANT: 1961

BACKGROUND: There are no previous records of this site. The site was first discovered in March of 1961 and March of 1962. It is a small site with structures centered around a central area. The site is a good example of construction technology.

ETHNOLOGY: The name of the site is Nunuchtunich, which means "the place of the large and small significance." The site is a good example of the standing architecture.

SITUATION: The site is situated on a hillside. The site is a good example of the village of Comptonville. The site is a good example of the village of Comptonville.

TOPOGRAPHY: The site is situated on a hillside. The site is a good example of the village of Comptonville. The site is a good example of the village of Comptonville.

WATER SUPPLY: Unknown. I saw many small streams and ponds in the area. I saw many small streams and ponds in the area. I saw many small streams and ponds in the area.

MAPS: None. See sketch map of site group in the appendix to this report.

SIZE: Unknown, due to lack of map. From what I saw, this is a small site. From what I saw, this is a small site. From what I saw, this is a small site.

CIVIL PLANS: Not clearly understood. Most of the site is a small site. Most of the site is a small site. Most of the site is a small site. Most of the site is a small site. Most of the site is a small site.

SITE: NUCUCHTUNICHNUMBER: P/N7DATE: 3/23/85

BACKGROUND: There are no previously published references to this site. I visited the site in March of 1983 and March of 1985 and my notes refer mostly to the main group of structures centered around a medium sized pyramid-temple which employs "megalithic" construction technology.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of the site was given to me by a local informant. Nucuch signifies large and tunch signifies stones, an appropriate name considering the character of the standing architecture.

SITUATION: The site is situated about 2.5 kilometers west and slightly south of the modern village of Cooperativa. This places it about 1.5 kilometers west of the ruins of Cooperativa.

TOPOGRAPHY: The major buildings all stand on a low platform but the natural ground slopes down to the north, as far as Nohoch Cep.

WATER SUPPLY: Unknown. I saw only one collapsed chultun adjacent to Structure 3 and there must be others present.

MAPS: None. See sketch plan of main group included with this report.

SIZE: Unknown, due to lack of map. From what I could see, this is a relatively small site but we were unable to explore the area outside the main group.

CIVIC PLAN: Not clearly understood. Most unusual feature of the site is a broad sacbe which starts at Structure 4 and runs south-southeast for a distance of about one kilometer. Northern terminus of sacbe is a low platform near the southern edge of the ruins of Nohoch Cep. I noted several mounds along the sacbe and there is obviously some question as to whether Nucuchtunich and Nohoch Cep should be considered as parts of the same site.

SITE: NUCUCHTUNICH

NUMBER: P/N7

DATE: 3/23/85

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Five low mounds, a low platform, and a low wall.

ORIENTATION: 1° magnetic north

BASE MOUNDING

Low mounds, low platform, and low wall.

LOW WALL

Low wall, low mounds, low platform, and low wall.

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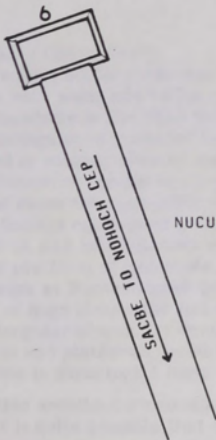
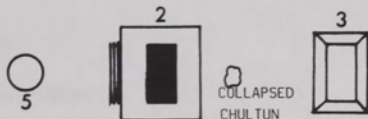
Low wall, low mounds, low platform, and low wall.



LOW PLATFORM

ADDITIONAL
MOUNDS

ADDITIONAL
MOUNDS



0 25 50 FT.
0 5 10 15 M.
Approx. Scale

NUCUCHTUNICH - SKETCH MAP

STRUCTURE 1, UPPER LEVEL TEMPLE - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Four (or possibly six) room building with two parallel rows of rooms. Main facade faces north.

ORIENTATION: 6° magnetic, perpendicular to stairway.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Unknown; covered with debris.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; mostly fallen.

Stonework: Walls constructed with huge, roughly dressed slabs, most of which are full thickness of wall. Size varies. .68 meters to .76 meters long, .63 meters to .78 meters deep, .23 meters to .28 meters high.

Thickness: Varies. Front wall .63 meters to .78 meters thick.

Decoration: None noted.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Made with large wall stones, with vertical edges forming jambs.

Lintel: Stone. One large lintel in place in end wall of Room 2. Roughly dressed slab, similar to wall stones.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Unknown; now fallen.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; completely fallen.

CORNICE: No data. Fallen.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Oxkintok (?)

Observations: The architecture and architectural style of Structure 1 is difficult to categorize since buildings with walls and vaults constructed with megalithic scaled stonework are unknown elsewhere in the Puuc region. While both Early Oxkintok and Proto-Puuc style buildings show corbeled vaulting with roughly dressed slabs and walls faced with undressed or roughly dressed stones, the stones employed are "normal in size. Megalithic stonework can be found at several other sites in Yucatan and Campeche but in most cases the megalithic stones are found in monumental stairways or in the outer facings on stepped pyramids, platforms, or retaining walls. The exceptions to this are at Ake and Ikil, both of which are in the Northern Plains region. At Ake, the great platform of Structure 1 shows megalithic stonework similar in scale to the stonework at Nucuchtunich but the walls of the upper temple at Ikil, which are also made of huge stones the full thickness of the wall, are actually well cut-and-dressed rectangular blocks. In Group A at X'kukican, which also features crude corbeled vaults and platforms faced with large slabs, the stones are considerably smaller than those in Structure 1 here.

I believe that the megalithic architecture found in Structure 1 must be considered as being very early, and it is quite possible that other buildings or structures of the same kind may yet be found elsewhere in the Puuc region, deeply buried under later construction.

STRUCTURE 1 -SUBSTRUCTURE

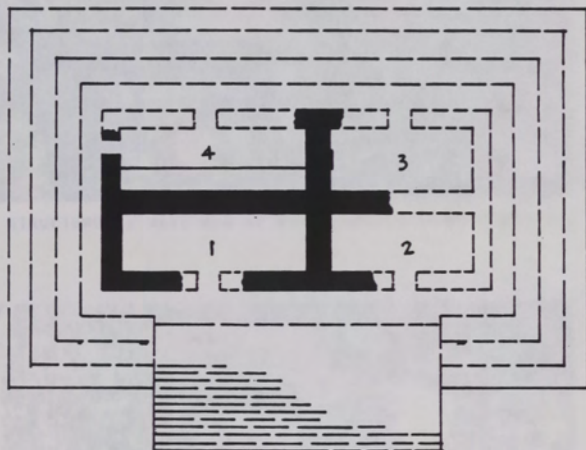
GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The substructure of Structure 1 is a medium sized, stepped pyramid with four levels. A broad, projecting stairway on the north side leads to a badly fallen vaulted building on the upper level. Like the temple building on top, the pyramidal substructure is faced with megalithic scaled slabs and the stairway employs stones of a similar size. While much of the outer facing has been displaced by tree roots, small sections are still in place on the west side. Here the lowest "step" of the pyramid shows a vertical wall, about 1.24 meters high, which is three stones high. Above this, is a projecting molding only .18 meters high. The wall continues upward for one more course where it is broken off. A molding stone in the debris measures 1.91 meters deep and .68 meters wide. Another molding stone in place measured .99 meters deep, .99 meters wide, and .20 meters thick. The slabs used in wall facings are equally large and average about .81 meters in width, .66 meters in depth, and .32 meters in height.

Stonework of this scale and character is almost unknown elsewhere in the Puuc region and except for occasional facings of retaining walls, the only structure I can recall with similar, or even larger facing stones, is the main pyramid at Nohpot, where some of the facing stones near the base of the pyramid are upwards of two meters long and nearly a meter high.

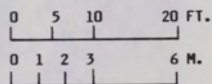
SITE: NUCUCHTUNICH

NUMBER: P/N7

DATE: 3/25/83



STRUCTURE 1 - Plan





STRUCTURE 1. West end of substructure showing molding



STRUCTURE 1. Detail of stonework, substructure.



STRUCTURE 1. Detail of exterior wall, upper level.



STRUCTURE 1. Detail of door jamb, upper level.



STRUCTURE 1. Doorway and lintel, Room 2, upper level.



STRUCTURE 1. Detail of large "ring", end wall of Room 4.

STRUCTURE 1, UPPER LEVEL TEMPLE

ROOM 2 - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6.69 m.

Width: Uncertain; outside wall fallen.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: Dividing wall between Rooms 1 and 2 is 1.65 m thick. This width achieved with two stacks of very large stones.

Stonework: Megalithic scaled stones in walls. Slabs forming exterior walls are full thickness of walls.

Doorways: Doorway, about .50 m wide, in east end of room. Long, roughly shaped lintel over the doorway.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: No data.

Wall Openings: No data.

Platforms: No data.

Observations: Stonework of kind found here is unknown at other Puuc sites.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .15 m.

Height: Unknown. Vault mostly collapsed.

Form: Stepped vault with each course projecting about .17 m beyond course below. Only four courses now in place.

Stonework: Vaults formed with large slabs, only roughly dressed. Much chinking between each course.

Capstones: No data.

Crossbeams: No data.

Observations: Corbelled vaulting employing megalithic scaled slabs as found here is unknown at other sites in the Puuc region. Early Oxkintok style buildings elsewhere in Puuc region with corbeled vaults employ rather small, thin slabs.

STRUCTURE 1, UPPER LEVEL TEMPLE

ROOM 4 - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5.19 m.

Width: Uncertain; south wall fallen.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; mostly fallen.

Thickness: Dividing wall to Room 3, .78 m thick. Dividing wall to Room 2, .81 m thick.

Stonework: Walls constructed with large slabs, or blocks, full thickness of wall.

Doorways: No data; fallen.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: See Wall Openings, below.

Wall Openings: Mask-like stone sculpture in east end wall. See sketch. Hole in vertical member also suggests elaborate ring-type cordholder.

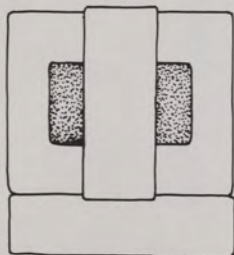
Platforms: None

Observations: Room mostly fallen; minimum data.

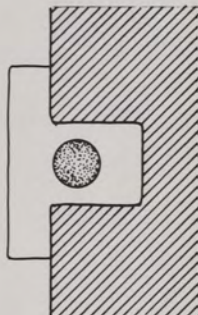
VAULTS: Completely fallen. No data.

Observations: Assume corbeled vault, same as Room 2.

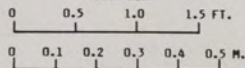
NOTES: No real data from Rooms 1 and 3 which are now mostly fallen. Room 1 is about 2.13 m wide.



ELEVATION



SECTION

STRUCTURE 1. Details of
inset "ring" - Room 4

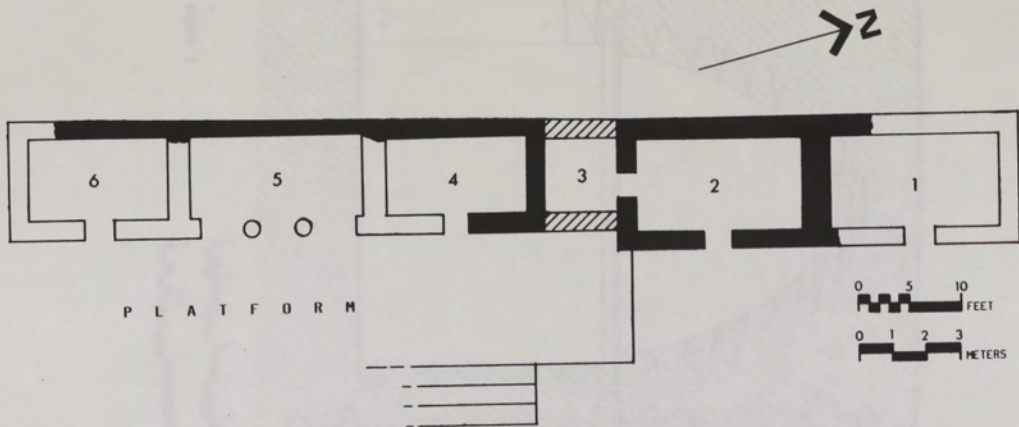
22



SITE: SABACCHE

NUMBER: P/S1

DATE: 3/20/85



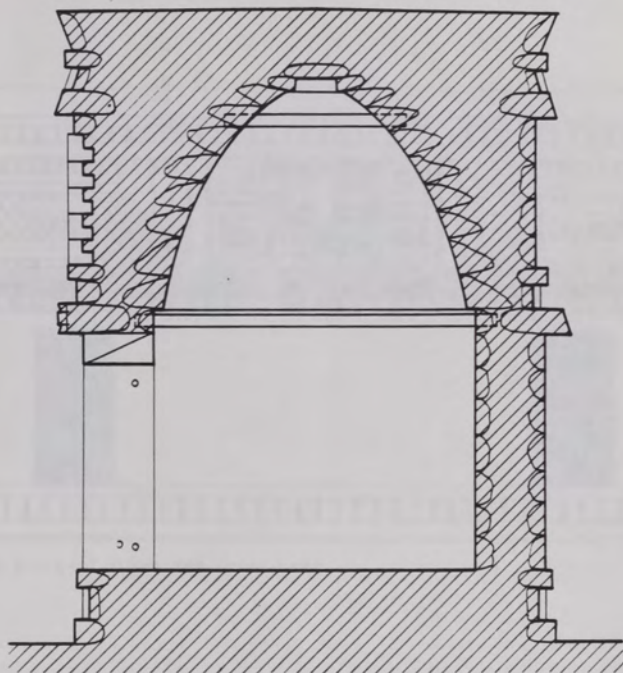
STRUCTURE 5 - PLAN

T E R R A C E

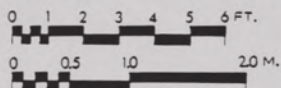
SITE: SABACCHE

NUMBER: P/S1

DATE: 2/23/83



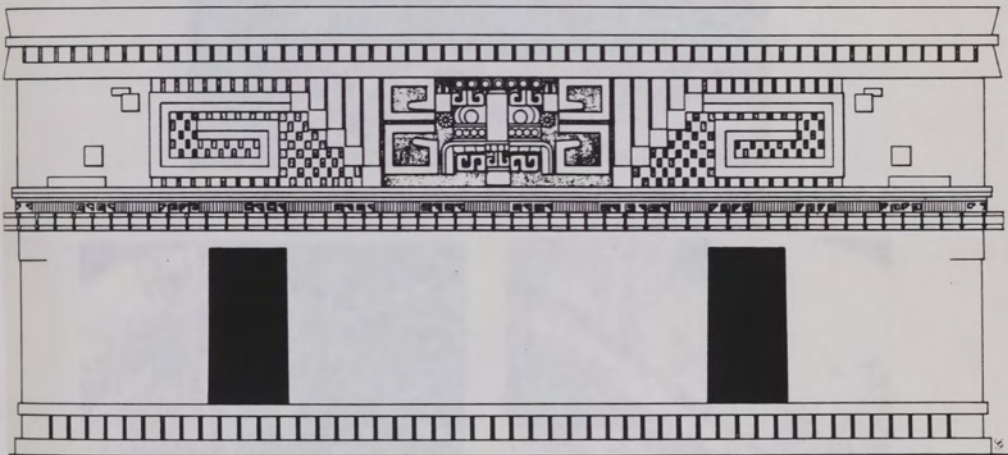
STRUCTURE 5
SECTION - ROOM 2



SITE: SABACCHE

NUMBER: P/S1

DATE: 2/23/83



STRUCTURE 5 - EAST ELEVATION (Restored)



STRUCTURE 5. Main facade, after recent consolidation.



STRUCTURE 5. Rear wall, Rooms 2 & 3



STRUCTURE 5. Portion fo rear wall



STRUCTURE 5. Portion of east facade before recent consolidation

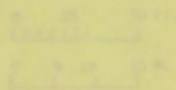
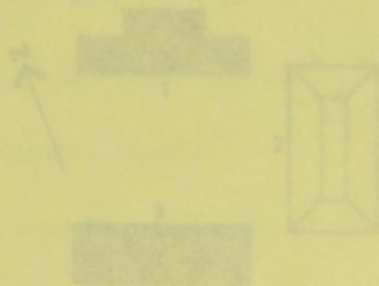


STRUCTURE 5. Detail of long-nosed mask.

GROUP 22 (Northwest Group)

Group 22 is situated about one hundred meters to the west of the Main Platform. The group consists of three structures arranged around a central courtyard. The building on the north side, which has four rooms, was described in some detail by Palmer (1930) but he did not include any data on the other structures. The middle one of the group is occupied by a six room building, now almost totally ruined. To the east side of the group is a large structure which appears to represent the entrance of a large stone building with rooms on two levels. (See sketch plan included with this report.)

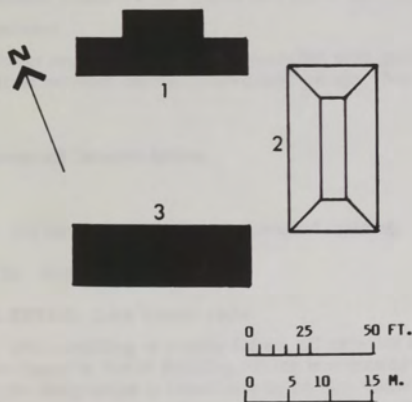
My notes deal mostly with the North and North-Western, but we noted a number of colonettes in the corners of the East structure, including a column in the corner, Puc Colonnate style.



GROUP 22 (Northwest Group)

Group 22 is situated about one hundred meters northwest of the Stela Platform. The group consists of three structures arranged around a small court. The building on the north side, which has four rooms, was described in some detail by Pollock (1980) but he did not include any data on the other structures. The south side of the court is occupied by a six room building, now much fallen, while there is a high mound on the east side which appears to represent the remains of a good sized building with rooms on two levels. (See sketch plan included with this report).

My notes deal mostly with the North and South buildings, but we noted a number of colonnettes in the debris of the East structure, indicating a building in the classic Puuc Colonnade style.



SOUTH BUILDING, GROUP 22 - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Six room, range-type building with two rows of parallel rooms. Now badly fallen and little data available.

ORIENTATION: 20° magnetic, perpendicular to main facade.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: No data; covered with debris.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: No data; mostly fallen.

Stonework: Excellent stonework as found in other Late Uxmal style buildings at this site.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Unknown; all doorways fallen.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three members, with outward sloping apron-type members top and bottom.

Size: Overall height about .80 m. Lower and upper members .25 m high.

Projection: Unknown.

Decoration: Lower and upper members decorated with guilloch and "stripe" motifs and central member carries "horseshoe" design. See sketches.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; all facades fallen.

CORNICE:

Form: Fallen. No data. Assume same as medial molding.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Late Uxmal style

Observations: While building is mostly fallen, all exterior details appear to be similar to those found in North Building, which is somewhat better preserved. Late Uxmal style designation is based mostly on high quality of stonework which is as good, or better, than stonework in major structures in this style.

SITE: UXMAL - GROUP 22

NUMBER: P/U4

DATE: 4/13/85

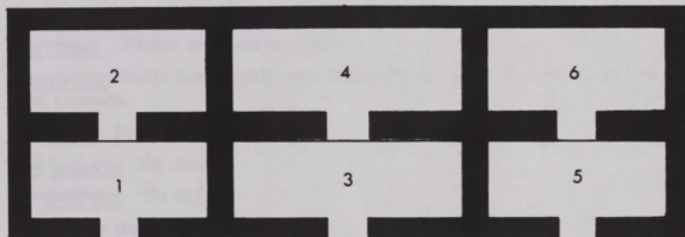
ROOM 3 - Interior Detail

DIMENSIONS:

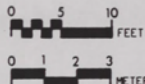
Length 6.4 m.

Width 2.4 m.

WALLS:



STRUCTURE 3 (SOUTH BUILDING). PLAN



SOUTH BUILDING, GROUP 22

ROOM 3 - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6.94 m.

Width: 2.40 m.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: Medial wall .84 m thick

Stonework: Walls faced with very precisely cut-and-dressed blocks, laid in very even courses.

Doorways: Fallen; no data.

Rod Sockets: No data.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: No data.

Platforms: None visible

Observations: Very fine layer of plaster on top of lower walls at height where medial molding begins.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .14 m - long walls.

Height: 2.18 m, springline to bottom of molding below capstones.

Form: Vault faces with straight sides.

Stonework: 8 courses of stones in vaults. Lowest course .20 m high. Courses above .33 m high. Courses are very regular and faces of vault stones very well cut-and-dressed.

Capstones: Capstone span .40 m. Molding below capstone .12 m high. All edges very precise.

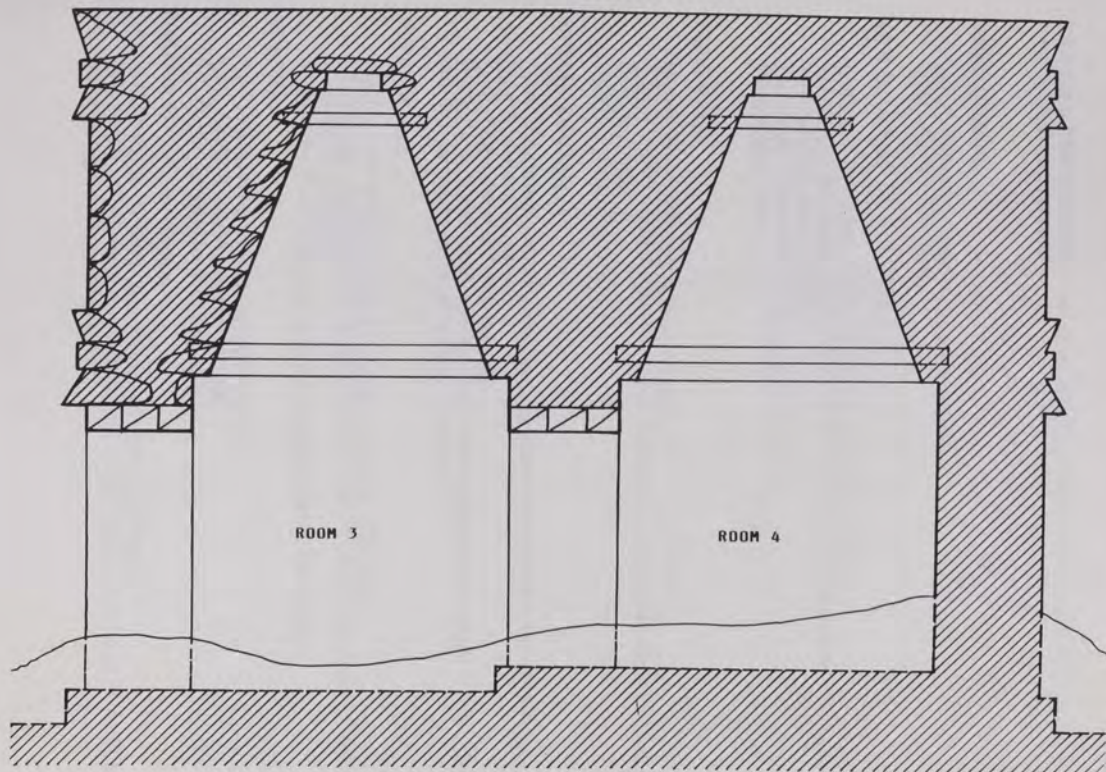
Crossbeams: Crossbeams near ends of room just above springline. Round hole extends into second course of vault stones. See sketch. Additional crossbeams at bottom of first course of stones below capstone molding; about .80 m from end walls.

Observations: High, straight-sided vaults as found in other Late Uxmal style buildings.

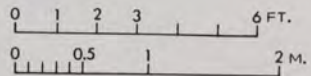
SITE: UXMAL, GROUP 22

NUMBER: P/U4

DATE: 4/13/85



GROUP 22, STRUCTURE 3 (SOUTH BUILDING). SECTION THRU ROOMS 3 & 4



NORTH BUILDING, GROUP 22 - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Four room building; three rooms in line with projecting room behind central room.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single member rectangular molding

Size: About .45 m high.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: 2.28 m, top of base to bottom of medial molding.

Stonework: Excellent stonework as in South Building. Walls faced with squarish blocks, laid in even courses.

Thickness: Front wall .81 m thick at doorjamb.

Decoration: None

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Jambs with slight inward slope.

Jambs: Formed with large stones, full thickness of wall. Jamb stone in front wall is .81 m thick.

Lintel: Fallen. No data.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: 3 members, with outward sloping apron-type members top and bottom.

Size: Total height .66 m.

Projection: About .22 m at bottom.

Decoration: Upper and lower members with guillosh and "stripe" motifs. Central member carries "horseshoe" design. See sketches.

UPPER WALL:

Height: 1.47 m top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Decoration: None in place. Mask elements noted in debris but original location of mask(s) unknown.

Stonework: Four courses of well cut facing stones in upper wall.

CORNICE:

Form: 3 members, same as medial molding.

Size: Unknown; upper member fallen.

Projection: About .15 m at bottom.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None.**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Late Uxmal architectural style.

Observations: Details of this building are almost identical to those found in South Building; high quality workmanship.

SITE: UXMAL - GROUP 22

NUMBER: P/U4

DATE: 4/13/85

NORTH BUILDING, GROUP 22

ROOM 2 - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7.40 m.

Width: 5.40 m.

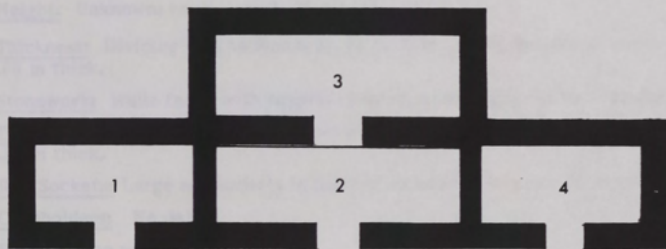
WALLS:

Room: Common

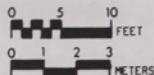
Thickness: 0.40 m.

to a wall.

Support: Wall



STRUCTURE 1 (NORTH BUILDING)
PLAN



NORTH BUILDING, GROUP 22

ROOM 2 - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7.45 m.

Width: 2.40 m.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; room partly filled with debris.

Thickness: Dividing wall to Room 3, .81 m thick. Dividing wall to end room, .60 m thick.

Stonework: Walls faced with squarish blocks, beautifully cut-and-dressed.

Doorways: Mostly fallen. One jambstone in place in outside wall, .81 m deep, .30 m thick.

Rod Sockets: Large rod sockets in jamb of exterior doorway, .25 m center to center.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: None noted.

Wall Openings: Square holes in front wall just below medial molding.

Platforms: Fragment of bench in west end of room.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .13 m, long walls.

Height: 2.18 m, springline to bottom of molding below capstone.

Form: Vault faces with straight sides.

Stonework: Excellent. Vaults faced with very well cut boot-shaped stones. Springline course .50 m deep.

Capstones: Fallen. No data.

Crossbeams: No data. See Pollock (1980, p. 218)

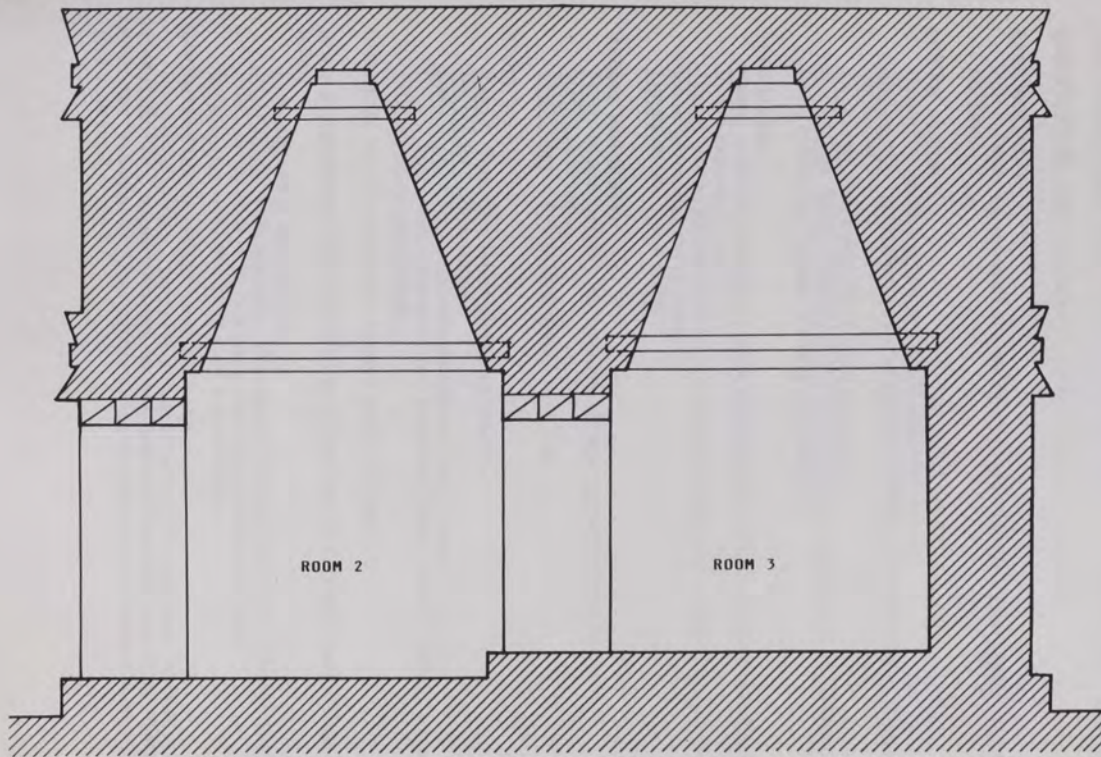
Other: Large, boot-shaped stones in debris with guillosh and "stripe" design. See sketch. Must be from upper member of cornice molding.

Observations: Details and shape of vaults same as in South Building, and vaults are identical in height.

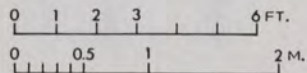
SITE: UXMAL, GROUP 22

NUMBER: P/U4

DATE: 4/13/85



STRUCTURE 1 (NORTH BUILDING). SECTION THRU ROOMS 2 & 3



TEMPLE OF THE COLUMNS - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Three room range-type building with one, or more, rooms (now fallen) on upper level. Stairway to upper level (now fallen) on east (rear) side.

ORIENTATION: 248° (±) magnetic, perpendicular to doorways.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Unknown; covered with debris. Assume typical single member rectangular molding.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; lower portion covered with debris.

Stonework: Typical Early Puuc stonework: walls faced with roughly dressed squarish blocks.

Thickness: Front wall .44 m thick at jambs.

Decoration: Rows of diamonds and trapezoids over doorway to central room in space created by "broken" molding over doorway.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Central doorway has three openings formed by two round columns with square capitals.

Jambs: Jambs formed with large stones, full thickness of wall. Corbels at top of jambs to match column capitals.

Lintel: Stone, .24 m thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Single member, rectangular. Breaks up over central doorway.

Size: .24 m high.

Projection: .04 m at bottom, .22 m at top.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; upper portion collapsed.

Decoration: None visible.

Stonework: Faced with undressed blocks: four courses = 1.11 m.

Other: Upper wall steps back from lower wall above medial molding, a typical detail in Early Puuc buildings.

CORNICE: None in place and I believe there was none.

ROOF STRUCTURE: One or more rooms added later on roof over central room. Now fallen.

Location: Over central room.

Description: Plan unknown. Two square doorway columns in debris with apron-type moldings near one end. May have come from interior doorway.

Dimensions: Columns .32 m x .38 m in section.

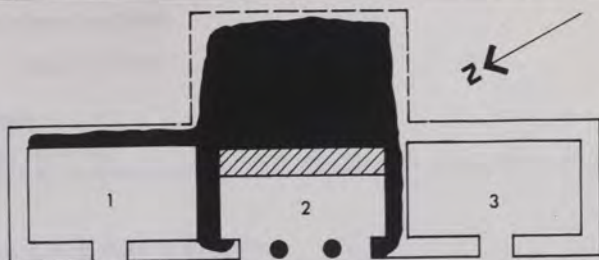
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Puuc style

Observations: Very typical Early Puuc style building with long "broken" molding over central doorway. Space formed by broken molding filled with rows of diamonds and trapezoids (see restored elevation). This building almost identical in size and details to Structure 2, Group 3 at Kiuc.

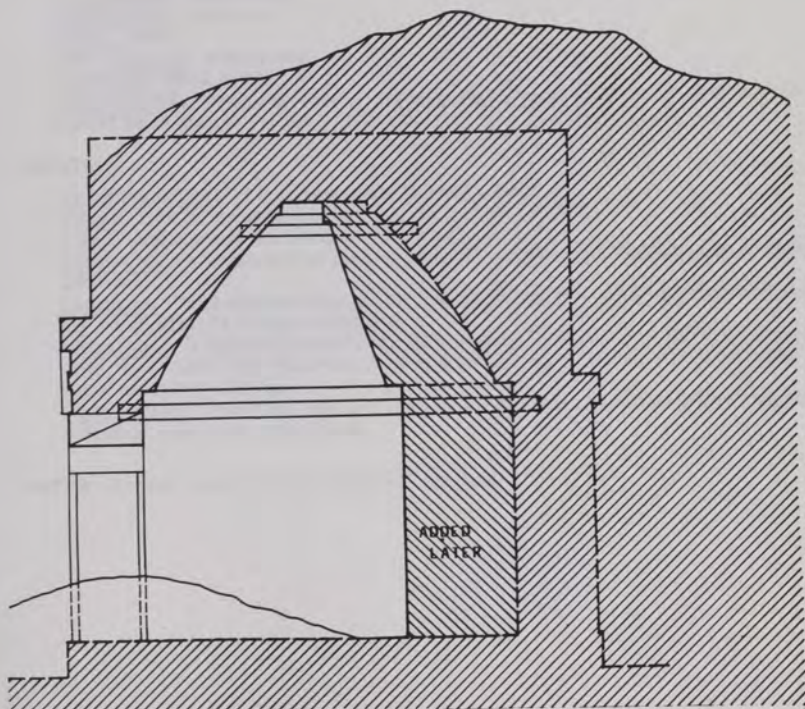
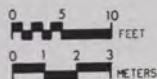
SITE: UXMAL

NUMBER: P/U4

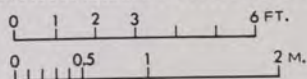
DATE: 4/13/85



TEMPLE OF THE COLUMNS - PLAN



TEMPLE OF THE COLUMNS
SECTION THRU ROOM 2.



TEMPLE OF THE COLUMNS

ROOM 2 - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5.04 m.

Width: 1.97 m. Room originally 2.80 m wide before addition of new rear wall.

WALLS:

Height: 1.90 m, floor to springline.

Thickness: Front wall .48 m thick at doorjamb.

Stonework: Seven courses of squarish, roughly dressed facing stones in lower walls.

Doorways: Doorway divided into three openings by means of two round columns with square capitals. Columns .46 m in diameter, capitals .21 m high, .46 m deep, .69 m wide. Corbels at top of jambs to match column capitals.

Rod Sockets: None noted.

Cordholders: No data.

Rings: None

Wall Openings: None noted.

Platforms: None noted.

Observations: Projecting stone "foot" in right end wall: .76 m to bottom from bottom of capstones, .60 m from back wall.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .10 m, long walls and end walls.

Height: 1.32 m, springline to bottom of capstone molding.

Form: Vault faces with moderate curvature.

Stonework: Seven courses of facing stones in original vault: four courses in vault addition.

Capstones: Original capstone span varied; .63 m to .71 m. Original capstone molding .08 m high, .12 m high in addition.

Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room in first course of stones below springline. Additional crossbeams .22 m from end walls in first course of stones below capstone molding.

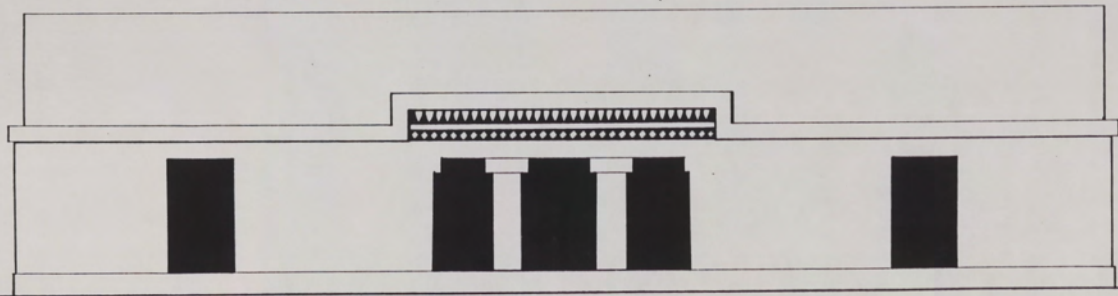
Observations: Additional wall and vault at rear of room probably added to support weight of room(s) on upper level.

NOTES: Rooms 1 and 3 mostly collapsed. No data.

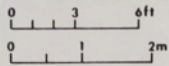
SITE : UXMAL

NUMBER : P/U4

DATE : 4/13/85



TEMPLE OF THE COLUMNS - WEST ELEVATION (Restored)



SITE: X'CANAHELEB NUMBER: P/X6 (16Qd(10):97) DATE: 3/20/85

BACKGROUND: There appears to be no previous references to this site. My visits were in 1983 and 1985 and my notes cover ten different structures, only four of which show any exposed architectural remains.

SITUATION: The site is situated on the ground of the old Rancho Xcanaheleb, which places it about nine kilometers south-southwest of the modern village of Cooperativa.

TOPOGRAPHY: The surrounding terrain is hilly, as is characteristic of this part of the Puuc region, but there are good sized valleys between. Structures 1, 3 and 4 stand on low hills which have been extensively terraced but the balance of the site is relatively level.

WATER SUPPLY: One chultun noted near Structure 8 and there must be others that we did not see.

MAPS: None. See sketch map included in this report.

SIZE: Appears to be a small to medium sized site (Class III or IV). Sketch map covers an area of two hundred and fifty meters east-west by one hundred and thirty meters north-south but we noted additional mounds north of the area shown on map. I suspect there are other structures outside of the area we explored but I have no data on this.

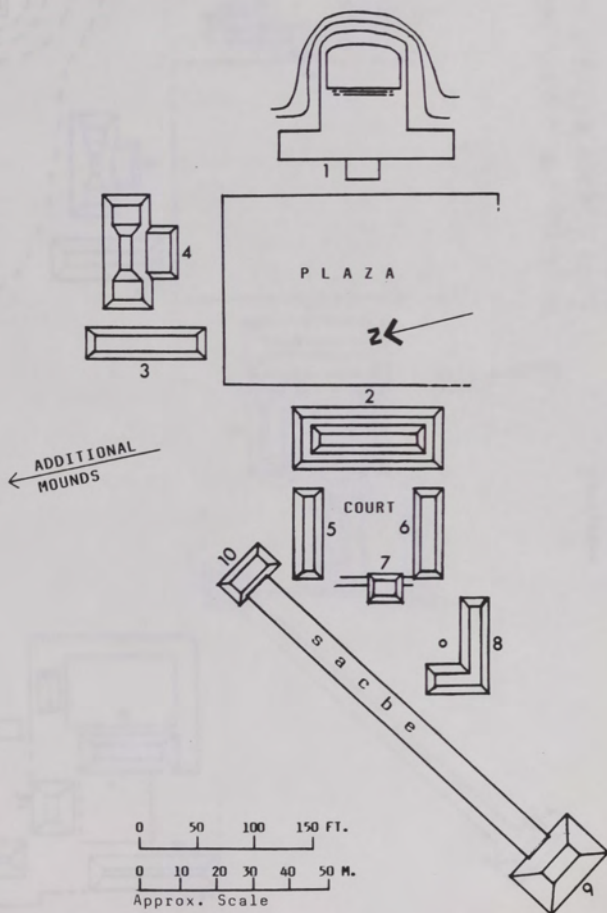
CIVIC PLAN: Not really understood, due to lack of adequate map. As shown in sketch map, the largest structures are arranged on three sides of a good sized plaza with a secondary court just to the west. Most unusual feature is a low sacbe which runs for a distance of about one hundred meters between Structures 9 and 10. Structure 9 is a medium high pyramidal mound while Structure 10 appears to be a low platform. Sacbe runs at a sharp angle to Structures 1 to 8, suggesting a difference in construction date from the latter structures.

COMMENTS: Further exploration of X'canaheleb seems warranted, partly because of the presence of the sacbe, and partly because of some unusual decorative features on the west side of Structure 2. In addition, there are strong indications that both Structures 3 and 4 carried large zoomorphic masks of the Chenes or Rio Bec type around their principal doorways.

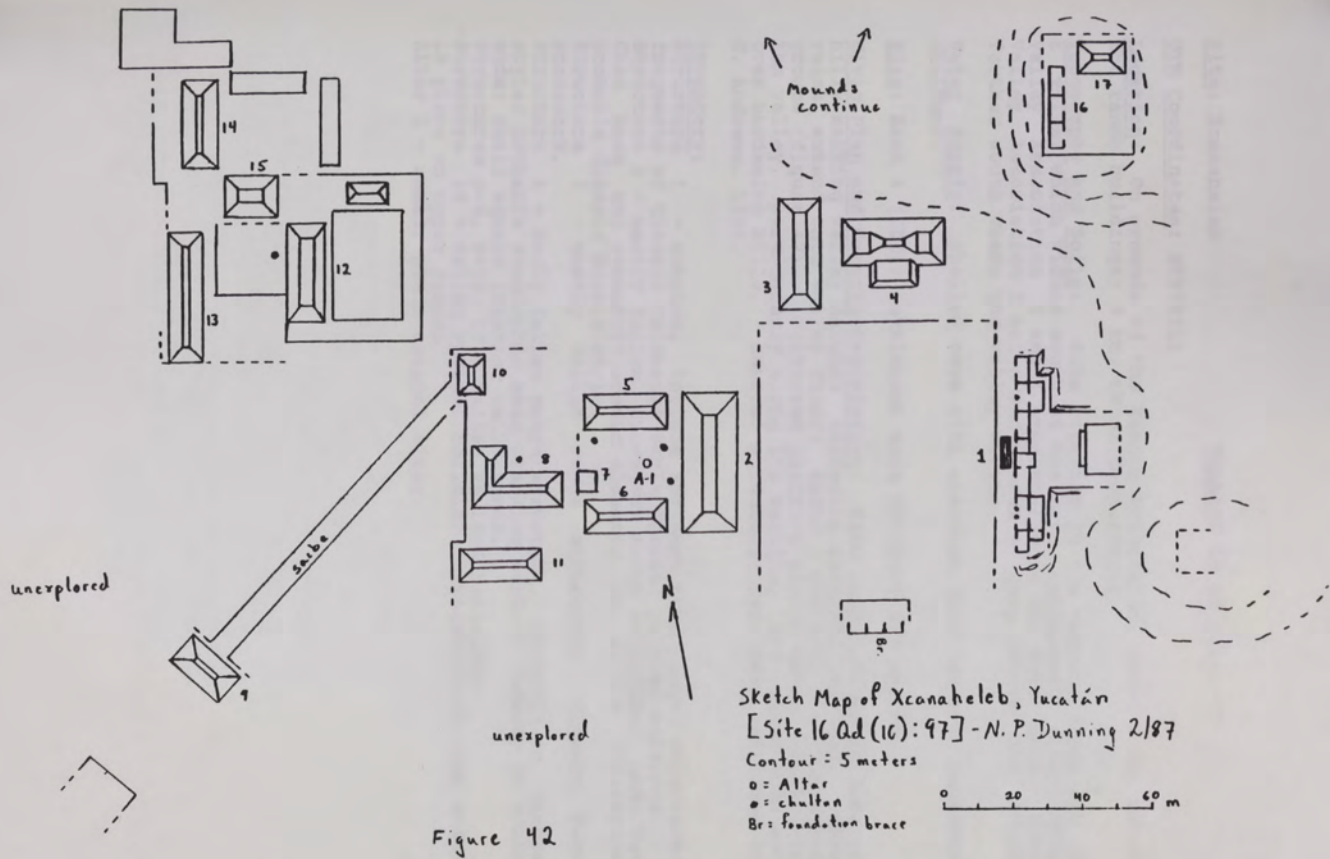
SITE: X'CANAELEB

NUMBER: P/X6

DATE: 3/20/85



X'CANAELEB - SKETCH MAP



Site: Xcanaheleb

Number: 16 Qd (10): 97

UTM Coordinates: BT378311

Location: On grounds of the Rancho Xcanaheleb, about 1 km. SW of the ranch buildings; 9 km. SW of Cooperativa.

Topography and Soils: Site situated in the narrow, north end of a valley which widens south of the main settlement area; Uitz Valley Association 2 and 1 predominate in the site area; Uitz Valley Association 3 soils and tracts of deep kancab are found further south where the valley widens.

Water Supply: Shallow cave with abundant drip water; numerous chultuns.

Size: Rank 4 (III); settlement area of about 0.9 sq. km..

Civic Plan and General Description: Site core located at foot of hills marking valley margin; terracing used for leveling. Core ruins extend onto valley floor; Sacbe 1 connects two courtyard groups (figure 42). Scattered platform groups extend south into the valley, particularly along its margins, and extend onto and over bordering hills. Several structures have been described by G. Andrews, 1986.

Inventory:

- Structure 1 - complex, terrace set-back type range structure; fragments of Classic Colonette style facade; painted capstone.
- Structure 2 - mostly fallen, two-story range structure; numerous Chac Mask and geometric mosaic elements in rubble indicating probable Classic Mosaic style.
- Structure 3 - mostly fallen range structure; Classic Puuc stonework.
- Structure 4 - badly fallen range structure, possibly in Chenes style; probable zoomorphic mask flanking central doorway on south side; small square interior wall stones.
- Structures 5-6, 9-15, 17 - fallen vaulted buildings.
- Structure 16 - fallen vaulted building; fragments of chac masks in place on upper facade.
- Altar 1 - small, plain conical altar.

STRUCTURE 1 - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Building consists of long row of twelve, or more, rooms at western edge of high terrace. Broad stairway, with passageway below, in front of Rooms 5 and 6 leads to upper terrace.

ORIENTATION: 284° magnetic, perpendicular to main facade.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Unknown; covered with debris.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; lower portion covered with debris.

Stonework: Walls faced with small, squarish blocks, only moderately well cut-and-dressed.

Thickness: Front walls mostly fallen. No data.

Decoration: None noted.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular. Doorways to Rooms 2 and 8 divided into three openings by pairs of round columns, now fallen.

Jambs: Faced with small stones, similar to wall stones.

Lintel: Stone (fallen).

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three members with apron-type lower member and rectangular upper member. Central member has slight inward slope.

Size: Total height .62 m. Upper member .15 m high, central member .25 m high.

Projection: .30 m at bottom.

Decoration: Groups of three short colonnettes in central member, alternating with plain areas.

UPPER WALL:

Height: 1.02 m, top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Decoration: Inset panel over doorways to Rooms 4 and 7 with one colonnette at each end. Projecting stone in center of panel.

Stonework: Same as in lower walls.

Other: Main facade mostly fallen.

CORNICE:

Form: Four members. Same as medial molding, with addition of outward sloping coping member above.

Size: Total height about .87 m.

Projection: About .16 m at bottom.

ROOF STRUCTURE: Low platform, with broad stairway, on west side of upper level. Base of stair 17.33 m to east of face of rooms on west edge of main terrace. See plan.

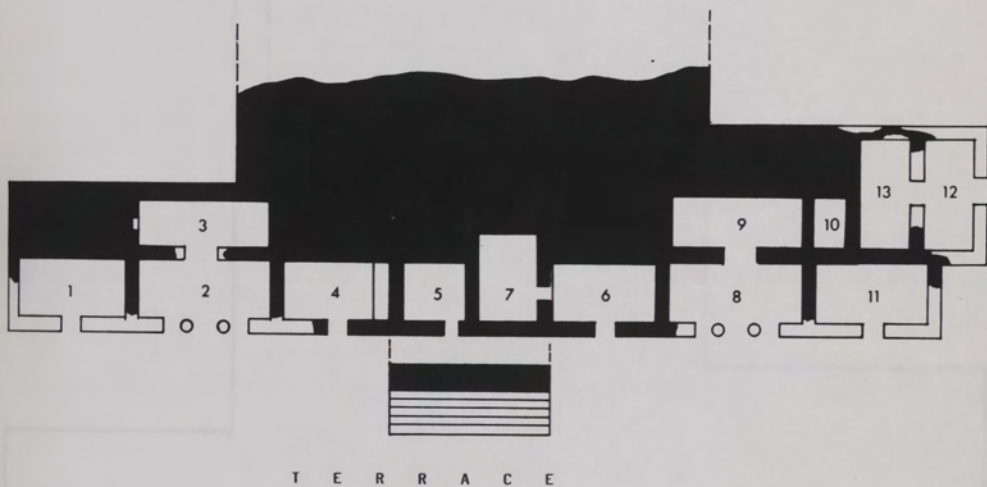
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Colonnette style.

Observations: Recessed panel with projecting stone over doorways is unusual feature but other features are typical for Colonnette style.

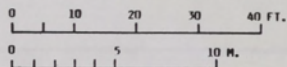
SITE: X' CANAHELEB

NUMBER: P/X6

DATE: 3/20/85



STRUCTURE 1 - PLAN



SITE: X'CANACHELEB

NUMBER: P/X6

DATE: 3/20/85

P L A T F O R M

T E R R A C E

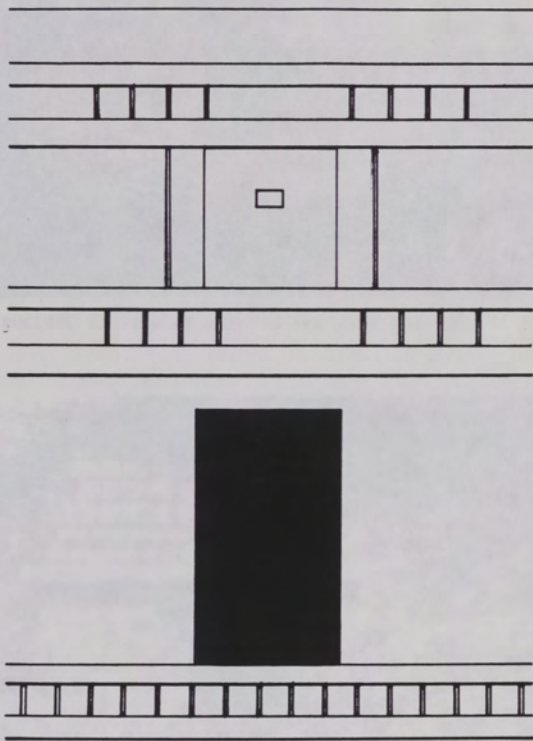
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STRUCTURE 1 - PLAN, UPPER LEVEL

SITE: X'CANACHELEB

NUMBER: P/X6

DATE: 3/20/85



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 FT.

0 0.5 1.0 2.0 M.

X'CANACHELEB, STRUCTURE 1. PORTION OF WEST ELEVATION



STRUCTURE 1. View of main facade from plaza.



STRUCTURE 1. Doorway to room 4 - recessed panel above.



STRUCTURE 1. Dividing wall, Room 8.



STRUCTURE 1. Niche in end wall, Room 3.

STRUCTURE 1**ROOM 8 - Interior Details****DIMENSIONS:**Length: 6.63 m.Width: About 2.94 m.**WALLS:**Height: Unknown; room partly filled with debris.Thickness: Dividing wall to Room 9 is .72 m thick.Stonework: Average classic Puuc stonework: 8 courses of facing stones, floor to springline.Doorways: Exterior doorway divided into three openings by two round columns, now fallen. Columns .50 m in diameter.Rod Sockets: No data.Cordholders: No data.Rings: No data.Wall Openings: None visible.Platforms: No data.Observations: Front wall entirely collapsed. Doorway columns found in debris.**VAULTS:**Springline Offset: About .06 m.Height: 1.65 m., springline to bottom of molding below capstone.Form: Vault faces with straight sides.Stonework: Vaults faced with six courses; moderately well cut, semi-boot shaped stones.Capstones: Fallen. No data.Crossbeams: Single crossbeams ends of room in first course of stones below springline. Three additional crossbeams in capstone molding, and two at third points of room, in second course of stones below capstone molding.Other: Looter's hole in floor.Observations: Front wall and outer half of vault now fallen.

STRUCTURE 1

ROOM 9 - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6.49 m.Width: 2.52 m.

WALLS:

Height: 2.25 m, floor to springline.Thickness: Dividing wall to Room 8 = .72 m thick. Dividing wall to Room 10 only .55 m thick.Stonework: 8 courses of facing stones in lower wall. Moderately well cut-and-dressed.Doorways: Doorway to Room 8, 1.67 m wide. Jambs faced with small stones, similar to wall stones. Stone lintel.Rod Sockets: No data.Cordholders: Small, finger-type cordholders on both sides of doorway, high and low.Rings: None.Wall Openings: None noted.Platforms: None.

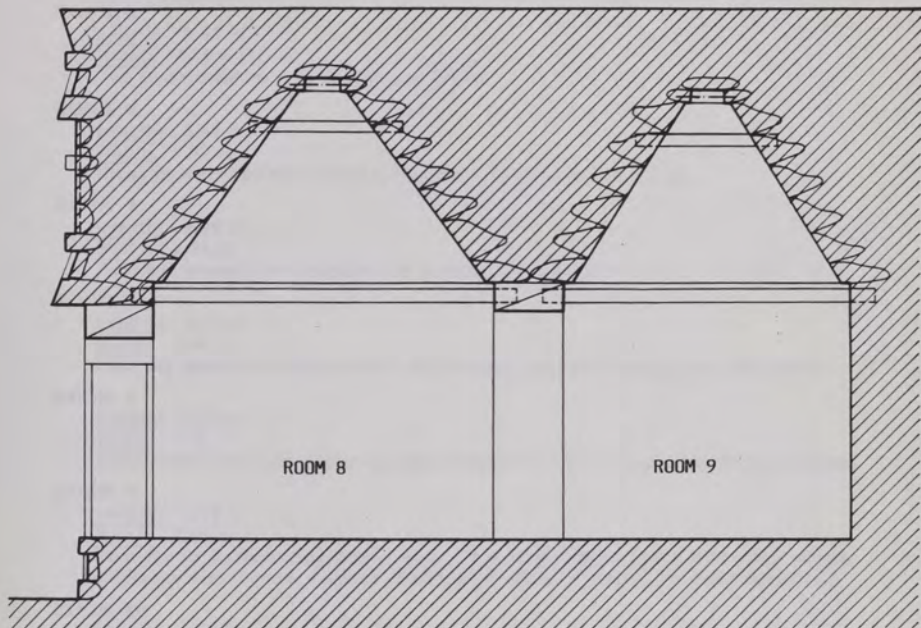
VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .06 m.Height: 1.57 m, springline to bottom of molding below capstone.Form: Vault faces with straight sides.Stonework: Six courses of vault facing stones; semi-boot shaped, moderately well cut.Capstones: Capstone span = .27 m.Crossbeams: Large, single crossbeams near ends of rooms just below springline. Additional crossbeams in capstone molding and in second course of stones below springline.Observations: Vault over this room same as in Room 8.

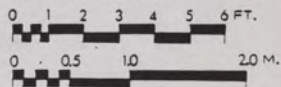
SITE: X'CANACHELEB

NUMBER: P/X6

DATE: 3/25/83



STRUCTURE 1 - SECTION THRU ROOMS 8 & 9



NOTES ON ROOMS 1-17 AND 10-13

ROOM 1

Length: 5.47 mWidth: 2.94 m (\pm)

ROOM 2

Length: 6.52 mWidth: 2.94 m (\pm)

Two round columns in doorway, now fallen.

ROOM 3

Length: 6.45 mWidth: 2.33 m

Niche in north end wall above springline, .48 m wide, .40 m high.

ROOM 4

Length: 5.24 mWidth: 2.94 m

Platform in south end of room, .76 m wide, .60 m high.

ROOM 5

Length: 3.02 mWidth: 2.94 m

Doorway near south end of room, .63 m wide. Leads to passageway below stair.

ROOM 6

Length: 4.33 mWidth: 2.90 m

Floor raised about .30 m above floor of Room 7. Vault at right angles other rooms.

ROOM 7

Length: 5.19 mWidth: 2.96 m

Doorway to Room 7 in north end wall, .73 m wide. Jambs faced with small stones, similar to wall stones. Painted capstone at center of room, now much destroyed.

ROOM 10

Length: 1.57 mWidth: 2.51 m

No doorway to this room and no trace of "blocked" entrance.

ROOM 11

Length: 5.5 m (\pm)Width: ? (fallen)

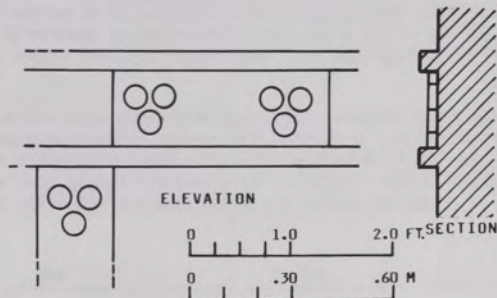
ROOMS 12 and 13

These rooms are now mostly fallen and I have no data. Sizes shown on plan are approximate.

STRUCTURE 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structure 2 is now little more than a large mound of debris, with nothing in the way of exposed architectural remains other than fragments of an upper facade on the west side. Judging from the shape of the mound, Structure 2 consisted of a good sized building with rooms on two levels, with the main facade facing east toward the large plaza in front of Structure 1. The remaining fragments of the west facade of the upper level rooms include a very unusual decorative motif which consists of groups of three raised circular elements set in a recessed panel (See sketch below). As shown in the sketch, two sets of circular forms are set in a slightly recessed panel with narrow horizontal molding above and below. Another set of circular forms can be seen below, and to the left of the recessed panel and there is an additional set of the same forms about 1.67m above.

The design here is unique as far as the Puuc and adjacent regions are concerned although there are many examples of other simple geometric forms (triangles, trapezoids, diamonds, etc.) which are used as decorative elements in the Early Puuc architectural style. From what can be seen of the remaining stonework in Structure 2, however, the building remains here seem purely Classic Puuc in character.



STRUCTURE 2. Details of decorative motifs, west facade

STRUCTURE 3

GENERAL NOTES:

Structure 3 is a vaulted masonry building, now almost entirely collapsed. Building stands on a platform on north side of main plaza and platform seems to be in part a natural hill. On the east side of mound, are remnants of a large zoomorphic mask of which only three large teeth are now in place. See sketch. Other mask parts can be seen in the debris in front of the teeth. Remaining mask parts clearly indicate a large zoomorphic mask of the kind found on Chenes and Rio Bec buildings which seems curiously out of place on a building in the heart of the Puuc region.

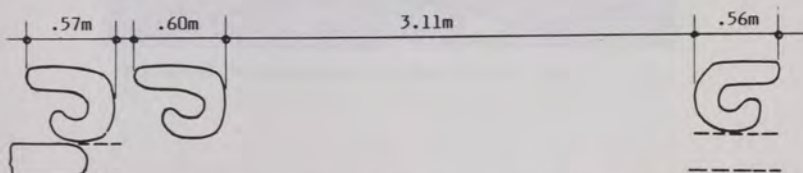
A small section of the rear (west) wall is still standing to the height of the medial molding. Medial molding has three members, with short colonnettes in the central member. Total height is .60 meters. Wall below medial molding shows typical classic Puuc stonework, with facing stones set in somewhat uneven courses.

STRUCTURE 4

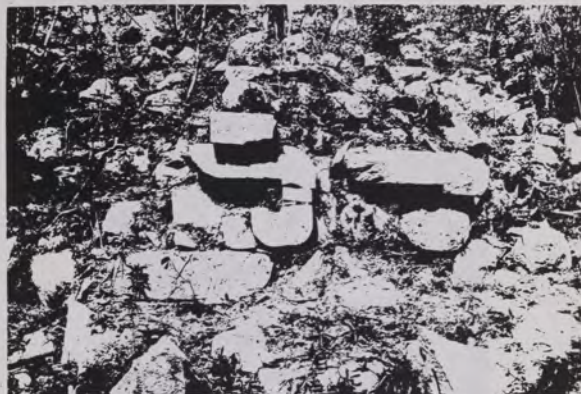
GENERAL NOTES:

Structure 4 is now little more than an amorphous mound with the main axis running east-west. Height of mound suggests remains of building with two levels but this is not certain. A small section of the east end wall is still standing and this wall shows typical Chenes style stonework, as wall is faced with small, square blocks, deeply tailed into wall hearting. Below wall is a rectangular base molding, formed with two courses of stones.

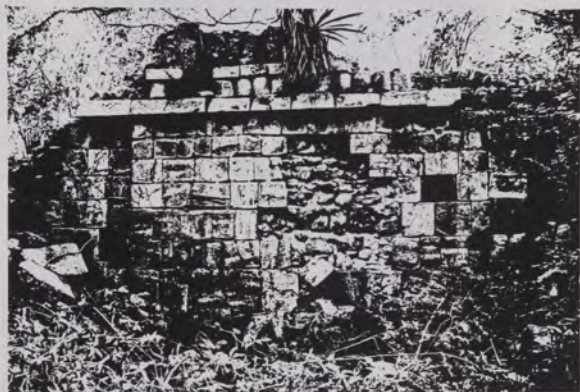
In the debris on the south side of the mound are numerous mask parts, which are similar to those found in debris of Structure 3, indicating that Structure 4 also carried one, or more, large zoomorphic masks of the Chenes and Rio Bec type. My notes also say that there are large jambstones scattered through the debris, but there are no exposed walls or vaults other than the wall at the east end noted above.



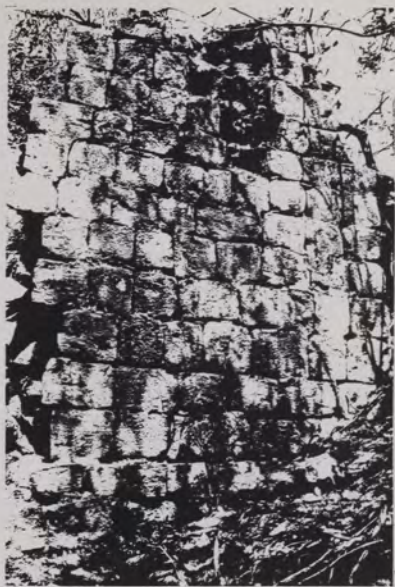
X'CANAHELEB, STRUCTURE 3. TEETH FROM ZOOMORPHIC MASK, IN SITU



STRUCTURE 3. Remaining teeth from zoomorphic mask.



STRUCTURE 3. Remaining portion of rear wall.



STRUCTURE 4. Detail of end wall



STRUCTURE 4. Mask parts in debris.

SITE: K'YAMFUL

REMARKS: 10/1/58

10/1/58

BACKGROUND: There are no previous published reports of this site, which is not identified by name in the Atlas of Swaziland. The only previous reports in my notes refer to two partly standing buildings which were seen on the site.

SITUATION: The ruins are situated about 1/2 mile from the main road, which runs here in a northerly direction, although the ruins are located on a hill.

TOPOGRAPHY: The ruins are situated on top of a low hill, which is a natural rock on top. The surrounding terrain is generally level, with a few scattered boulders of this sort at the base of the hill.

WATER SUPPLY: One small spring is located about 1/2 mile from the ruins.

NAME: None. The name of this site is unknown.

NOTE: Apparently the ruins were built by the same people who built the other ruins on the hill, as evidenced by the style of the ruins.

CIVIC PLAN: No traces of any other ruins or buildings were found on the hill, although there is a higher hill to the north, which might be the site of a larger ruin.

COMMENTS: It would be interesting to know what the purpose of this site might be considered as the "purpose" of the ruins, which is a small ruin and ruins on the hill.

BACKGROUND: There are no previously published references to this site and it is not identified by name in the Atlas of Yucatan. I visited the site in April of 1985 and my notes refer to two partly standing buildings which seem to mark the center of the site.

SITUATION: The ruins are situated about four kilometers beyond Kiuic, in what I believe is a northerly direction, although my notes are not clear about this.

TOPOGRAPHY: The ruins are sited on top of a low hill which has been artificially terraced on top. The surrounding terrain is marked by numerous low hills which is characteristic of this part of the Puuc region.

WATER SUPPLY: One chultun noted on upper terrace behind Structures 1 and 2.

MAPS: None. See sketch plan of Main Group included in this report.

SIZE: Appears to be a small site (Class V) as I noted only a few small platforms on the lower slopes of the hill, in addition to the Main Group.

CIVIC PLAN: Structures 1 and 2 form an L-shape with a low terrace in front of both buildings with a higher terrace behind. This basic arrangement can be seen at a number of Puuc sites.

COMMENTS: X'Kambul is one of several small sites in the peripheries of Kiuic and might be considered as an "outpost" of the latter, which is a much larger and more important site.

SITE: X'KAMBUL

NUMBER: P/X39

DATE: 4/5/85

STRUCTURE 2 - Upper Terrace

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Two rectangular structures, one on the upper terrace and one on the lower terrace.

ORIENTATION: 102° bearing - true north

BASE MATERIAL: Earth

Foundation: Single column

Wall: 1/2 m high

Roof: 1/2 m high

LOWER WALL: 1/2 m high

Foundation: Single column

Wall: 1/2 m high

Roof: 1/2 m high

DOORWAY: 1/2 m high

Foundation: Single column

Wall: 1/2 m high

Roof: 1/2 m high

UPPER WALL: 1/2 m high

Foundation: Single column

Wall: 1/2 m high

Roof: 1/2 m high

NEEDLE WALL: 1/2 m high

Foundation: Single column

Wall: 1/2 m high

Roof: 1/2 m high

UPPER TERRACE

UPPER WALL: 1/2 m high

Foundation: Single column

Wall: 1/2 m high

Roof: 1/2 m high

DOORWAY: 1/2 m high

Foundation: Single column

Wall: 1/2 m high

Roof: 1/2 m high

NEEDLE WALL: 1/2 m high

Foundation: Single column

Wall: 1/2 m high

Roof: 1/2 m high

UPPER WALL: 1/2 m high

Foundation: Single column

Wall: 1/2 m high

Roof: 1/2 m high

DOORWAY: 1/2 m high

Foundation: Single column

Wall: 1/2 m high

Roof: 1/2 m high

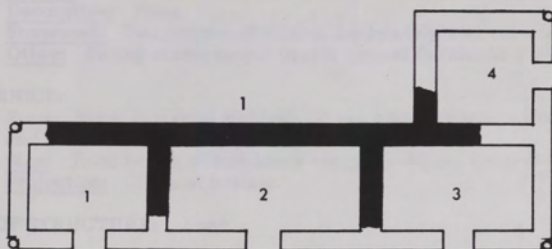
NEEDLE WALL: 1/2 m high

Foundation: Single column

Wall: 1/2 m high

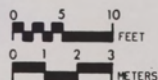
Roof: 1/2 m high

○ Chultun



LOWER TERRACE

X'KAMBUL - STRUCTURES 1 & 2. PLAN



STRUCTURE 2 - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Two room building with doorways facing east.

ORIENTATION: 105° magnetic, perpendicular to doorways.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single member rectangular base molding (east side)

Size: .38 m high.

Projection: .037 m beyond wall above.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: 1.68 m top of base to bottom of medial molding, east side. Top of terrace on west side about .92 m below medial molding.

Stonework: 5 courses of facing stones (east side), only moderately well cut-and-dressed.

Thickness: East wall, Room 1, .61 m thick.

Decoration: Large three-quarter round columns at northeast and southeast corners.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Faced with large stones, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Stone; .24 m thick.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: 3 members, with outward sloping apron-type members top and bottom.

Size: .56 m high overall. Central member .14 m high.

Projection: .27 m east side, .11 m west side.

UPPER WALL:

Height: .78 m, top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Decoration: None.

Stonework: Two courses of stones, moderately well cut-and-dressed.

Other: Facing stones larger than is typical for classic Puuc buildings.

CORNICE:

Form: Same as medial molding. Three members with apron-type members top and bottom. Upper member fallen.

Size: Total height of two lower members .53 m. Central member .14 m high.

Projection: .15 m at bottom.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Colonnnette style

Observations: Large three-quarter round corner columns indicate Colonnnette style even though there were no colonnettes in place in moldings or upper facades.



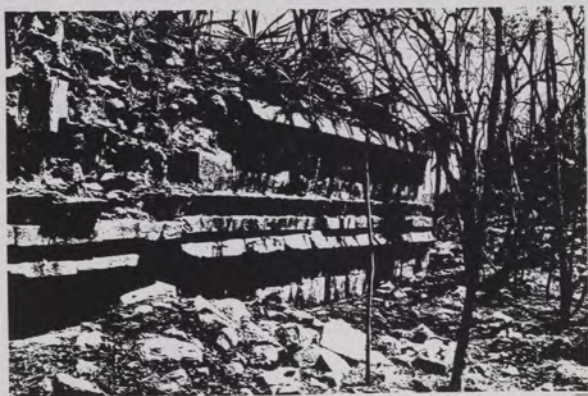
STRUCTURE 2. Doorway to Room 1.



STRUCTURE 1. Detail of dividing wall.



STRUCTURE 2. Detail of rear facade



STRUCTURE 2. Rear facade, showing raised terrace.

STRUCTURE 2

ROOM 1 (Room 2 similar: now fallen) - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5.47 m.Width: 3.62 m.

WALLS:

Height: 2.16 m, floor to springline.Thickness: Front wall, .60 m at doorjamb.Stonework: Walls faced with squarish blocks, medium well cut. Seven courses.Doorways: Jambes formed with large stones, full thickness of wall. .49 m bottom of lintel to springline. Lintel .24 m thick.Rod Sockets: One high, one low in both jambs.Cordholders: Small, finger-type cordholders high and low, both sides of doorway.Rings: NoneWall Openings: NonePlatforms: NoneObservations: Average classic Puuc stonework and details. Large sections of three-quarter round corner columns and spools in debris. Spools are .34 m high, .27 m in diameter.

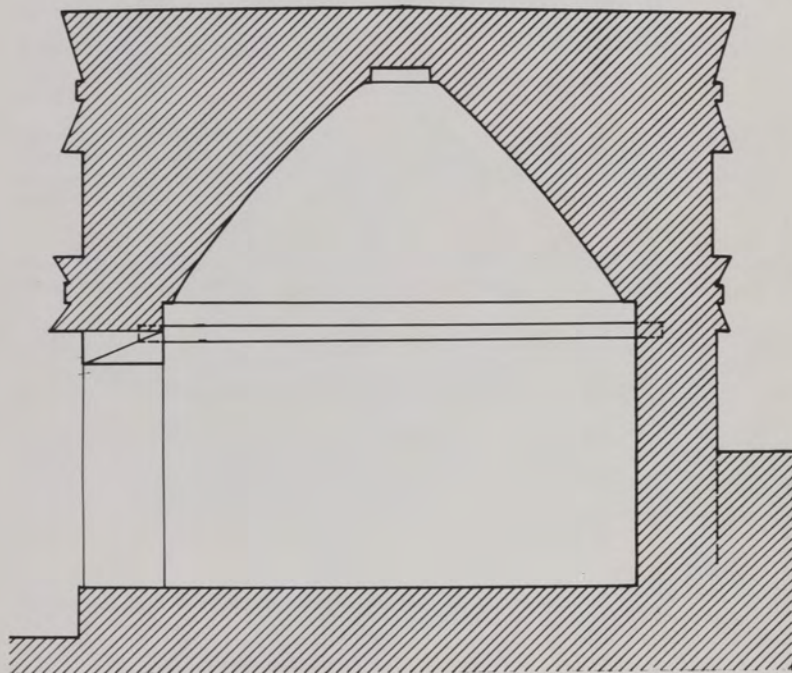
VAULTS:

Springline Offset: .06 m.Height: 1.67 m, springline to bottom of molding below capstones.Form: Vault faces with medium curvature.Stonework: Seven courses of vault facing stones, set in even courses. Medium well cut.Capstones: Capstone span .46 m. Capstone molding .10 m high, eleven capstones total.Crossbeams: Single crossbeams near ends of room at bottom of first course of stones below springline. Additional crossbeams in molding below capstones.Other: No special features.Observations: Room is exceptionally wide by normal Puuc standards and vault span is over three and one-half meters.

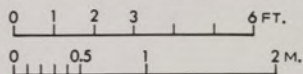
SITE: X'KAMBUL

NUMBER: P/X39

DATE: 4/5/85



STRUCTURE 2 - SECTION THRU
ROOM 1.



BACKGROUND: Earliest reference to site comes from Mercer (1896) who briefly explored a cave in the ruins known to the natives at that time as Skokikan (Place of Serpents). Valentine (1965) published a somewhat "romantic" description of the same cave which is situated beneath the fallen structures of Group A. The site was more fully explored in the late 1960's by the University of Alabama and the Southeast Regional Center, INAH, who also carried out excavation and consolidation projects in Groups B and C. I have not seen the map and manuscript prepared by John Cottier of the University of Alabama and have had to use my own designations for structures shown on his map. I visited the site in 1985 and my notes refer to three discrete groups of structures, which I have called Groups A, B and C.

SITUATION: The site is situated about eight to nine kilometers south of Oxkutzcab and can be reached by means of a good dirt road leading directly from the town.

TOPOGRAPHY: The area surrounding the site is hilly but the site itself is relatively flat, although Group A is sited on a low hill which has been extensively terraced on top.

WATER SUPPLY: No chultuns noted by me but there must be several of these associated with the various groups. Valentine mentions water in the cave below Group A but does not specifically mention pools of water, which might have been a valuable water resource for the ancient inhabitants.

MAPS: According to Pollock (1980), the preliminary map prepared by Cottier covers an area about one kilometer north-south and .40 kilometers east-west, with at least three major groups shown. I suspect these are the same groups I have called A, B, and C.

SIZE: Should probably be considered as a medium sized site (Class III) as the major groups cover a considerable area. Largest structures are found in Group A but all of these are in an advanced state of collapse and the building forms are not known.

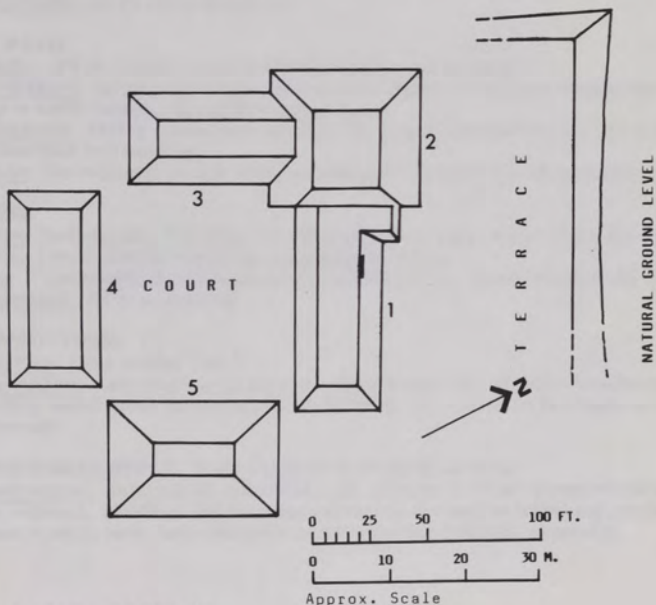
CIVIC PLAN: Pollock (1980) says that Cottier's map shows a plan reminiscent of Oxkintok, where major groups are connected to one another by sacbes. I noted only one sacbe, which leads to Group A, but others may be shown on Cottier's map. Major groups are spread over a considerable area but I have no data on the number or distribution of structures between major groups. My general impression is that the site can be called "dispersed" which is characteristic of many Puuc sites.

COMMENTS: From what little architecture is now exposed, the buildings in Group A show Early Oxkintok, or Proto-Puuc, features while Groups B and C show Late Classic features. Group A includes some of the earliest architecture I have seen in this part of the Puuc region.

GROUP A

Group A is situated on a low hill near the southern edge of the site. The hill has been extensively terraced and the major structures are arranged around all four sides of a small court on the upper level. Both Mercer (1895) and Valentine (1965) explored the caves below this group and Valentine also included some architectural notes on Structures 1 and 2.

As can be seen in my sketch plan, Structures 1, 2 and 3 form an L-shaped structure at the northwest corner of the court and Structure 2 is much higher than Structures 1 and 3. The south side of the court is occupied by a medium high mound while the east side is marked by a higher mound. Both of these latter structures appear to represent the remains of vaulted masonry buildings but the buildings have completely collapsed. A sacbe (not shown) runs in a northerly direction from the base of Structures 1 and 2.



GROUP A - SKETCH MAP

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP A - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Long, range-type building which is now little more than a high mound. Small section of upper facade exposed on north side.

ORIENTATION: 13° magnetic, perpendicular to facade.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: No data; buried in debris.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: No data; buried in debris.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: No data; buried in debris.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Single member rectangular molding formed with two pieces of stone.

Size: Total height, .26 m.

Projection: .22 to .25 m at bottom.

UPPER WALL:

Height: .89 m, top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Decoration: Large cross-shaped recess with projecting stone in center above doorway in north facade. See sketch and photos.

Stonework: Facing stones and moldings are roughly dressed blocks, and slabs, deeply tenoned into hearting.

Other: Considerable plaster still remaining on vertical face of recessed cross.

CORNICE:

Form: Rectangular. Probably had three members, only two of which are still in place. Lower member made of two pieces of stone.

Size: Total height of two remaining members .37 m. Lower member .25 m high.

Projection: .06 m at bottom.

ROOF STRUCTURE: ?

Location: Over medial wall ?

Description: Very short stubs of what might be remains of slotted roofcomb (or dividing walls) noted at roof level. Question as to what these remnants actually represent.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Oxkintok or Proto-Puuc style

Observations: Difficult to determine style since so little architectural detail is now exposed. Moldings and recessed geometric decorative forms are similar to those found in both Early Oxkintok and Proto-Puuc buildings elsewhere.



STRUCTURE 1. Detail of recessed "cross".



STRUCTURE 1. Detail of recessed "cross".



STRUCTURE 2. Portion of exterior wall



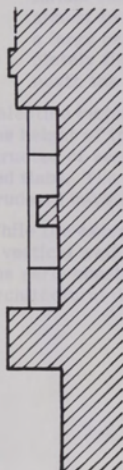
STRUCTURE 2. Detail of exterior stonework

SITE: X'KUKICAN, GROUP A

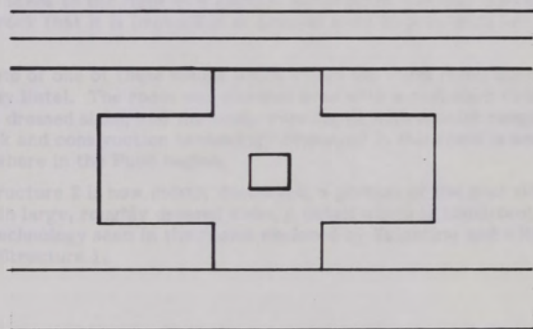
NUMBER: P/X27

DATE: 4/6/85

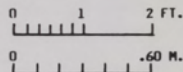
GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structure 1 is a small, rectangular building, approximately 10 feet long and 5 feet wide, situated at the northeast corner of the archaeological site. It is constructed of adobe and has a flat roof. The building is oriented with its long side parallel to the north-south axis. The structure is located on a slight rise and is surrounded by a low wall. The building is in good condition and is the only structure of its type in the area.



STRUCTURE 1
SECTION THRU
UPPER WALL.



STRUCTURE 1. DETAILS OF
RECESSED PANEL, BORTH FACADE



STRUCTURE 2, GROUP A

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structure 2 is a pyramidal mound with a flat top which is situated at the northwest corner of the upper court of Group A. It appears to have been joined to both Structures 1 and 3 but the relationships among these three buildings is not clear. Valentine (1965) believed that Structure 2 had five to seven levels and his description of two "buried" rooms on a lower level of Structure 2 is worth repeating since I was unable to explore these rooms myself.

"At other locations along the talus edge, two rooms of the temple were entered, with the assistance of our Maya helpers, by squeezing through under stone lintels close to the ground level. Both chambers were found to be filled, one almost to the ceiling, with purposely placed stones. From the latter corridor, a large passageway leads to the right at a slightly lower level; but this is so completely filled with rock that it is impossible at present even to penetrate beneath the lintel."

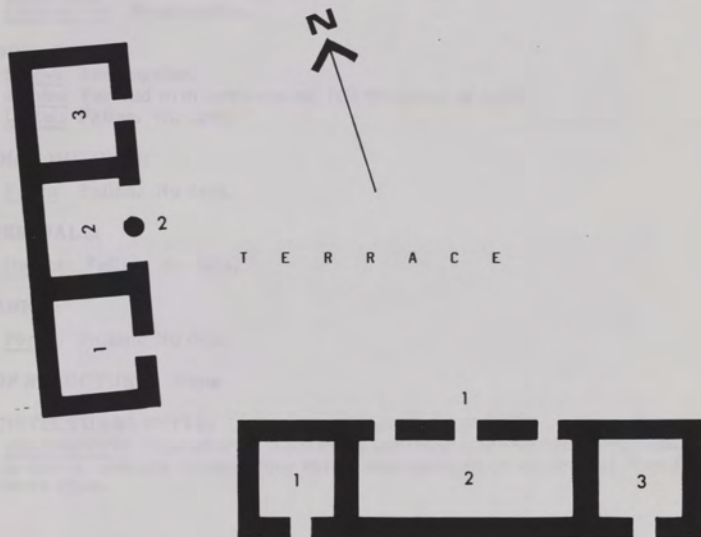
Valentine included a photo of one of these rooms which shows the room filled almost to the height of the doorway lintel. The room was covered over with a corbelled vault, constructed of very crudely dressed slabs, and the walls were faced with similar roughly dressed slabs. The stonework and construction technology employed in this room is among the crudest I have seen anywhere in the Puuc region.

While the exterior of Structure 2 is now mostly destroyed, a portion of the east side shows a vertical wall faced with large, roughly dressed slabs, a detail which is consistent with the early construction technology seen in the rooms explored by Valentine and with the architectural details of Structure 1.

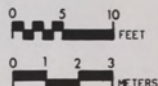
GROUP B

Group B, which is situated some distance north-northeast of Group A, consists of two three-room range type buildings overlooking a small court. The group stands on a low platform, or terrace, and the two buildings form an L-shape near the southwest corner of the court. Both structures were excavated and consolidated by the University of Alabama and INAH during the late 1960's but Cottier's report on this work has not yet been published.

In contrast to Group A, where the standing architecture shows very early features, Group B shows late classic Puuc features and at least one of the buildings carried colonnettes. See detailed descriptions of Structures 1 and 2 included in this report.



GROUP B, STRUCTURES 1 & 2. PLAN



STRUCTURE 1, GROUP B - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Three room building with doorways on both north and south sides. All vaults completely collapsed.

ORIENTATION: 14° magnetic, perpendicular to doorways.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single member, rectangular molding.

Size: .31 m high.

Projection: Projects .05 m beyond wall above.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; medial molding fallen.

Stonework: Very large wall facing stones, extremely well cut-and-dressed.

Thickness: Varies - .50 to .55 m thick at jambs.

Decoration: None visible.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: Formed with large stones, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Fallen. No data.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Fallen. No data.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Fallen. No data.

CORNICE:

Form: Fallen. No data.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Classic Puuc (Colonnade style ?)

Observations: Character of stonework, including large wedge-shaped vault stones in debris, indicate classic Puuc dating and spools in debris suggest Puuc Colonnade style.



STRUCTURE 1. View of rear wall and doorway to Room 1



STRUCTURE 1. Interior of end room

STRUCTURE 2, GROUP B - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Three room building with doorways on east side. Round column centered in doorway of central room.

ORIENTATION: 99°, perpendicular to doorways.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Single member, rectangular molding.

Size: .31 m high.

Projection: .025 m beyond wall above.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; medial molding fallen.

Stonework: Walls faced with very large well dressed stones. Lowest course .83 m high, course above .60 m high.

Thickness: Front wall .49 m thick at jambs.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Rectangular. Round column, .52 m in diameter, centered in doorway to central room.

Jambs: Jambs faced with large stones, full thickness of wall.

Lintel: Fallen. No data.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Uncertain; large rectangular molding stone in debris, .21 m high.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; completely collapsed.

CORNICE:

Form: Fallen. No data.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Classic Puuc. Specific style uncertain (Colonnade style ?)

Observations: Stonework including vault facing stones noted in debris indicate classic Puuc architecture. In addition, we found several spools in debris of two different designs (see sketches). Spools are of size normally found in moldings of Colonnade style buildings.



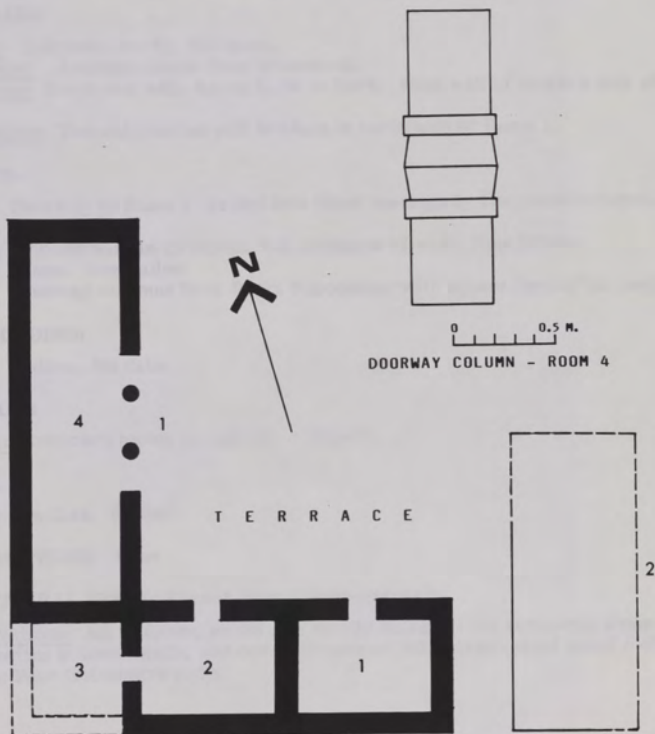
STRUCTURE 2. Main facade, showing column in doorway



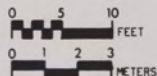
STRUCTURE 2. Detail of corner

GROUP C

Group C is situated north of Group B but my notes are not clear regarding the exact location. This group appears to consist of only two structures; Structure 1 is an L-shaped building with three or four rooms while Structure 2 is a low platform with remnants of low walls on top of the kind that are generally associated with pole-and-thatch huts. The two structures form a U-shape near the southern edge of a low platform which is raised slightly above the surrounding terrain. The most outstanding feature of this group are two unusual doorway columns from Structure 1 (See sketch).



GROUP C - STRUCTURES 1 & 2. Plan



SITE: X'KUKICAN

NUMBER: P/X37

DATE: 4/6/85

STRUCTURE 1, GROUP C - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Three (or possibly four) room L-shaped building, now mostly fallen.

ORIENTATION: 108° magnetic, perpendicular to doorways to Room 3.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Unknown; covered with debris.

LOWER WALLS:

Height: Unknown; mostly collapsed.

Stonework: Average classic Puuc stonework.

Thickness: North end wall, Room 3, .66 m thick. West wall of Room 3 only .48 m thick.

Decoration: Two colonnettes still in place in south wall of Room 1.

DOORWAYS:

Shape: Doorway to Room 3 divided into three openings by two round columns, now fallen.

Jambs: Formed with large stones, full thickness of wall. Now fallen.

Lintel: Stone. Now fallen.

Other: Doorway columns from Room 3 decorated with square "spools" at center.

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Fallen. No data.

UPPER WALL:

Height: Unknown; rooms completely collapsed.

CORNICE:

Form: No data. Fallen.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Puuc Colonnnette style

Observations: All walls and vaults now mostly collapsed but remaining stonework, colonnettes in lower walls, and doorway columns with classic spool motif indicate classic Puuc Colonnnette style.



STRUCTURE 1. Doorway columns, now fallen



STRUCTURE 1. Detail of doorway column

BACKGROUND: Site was mentioned briefly by Blom (1934) but he did not include a description or any architectural data. Pollock (1980) also mentioned site but had not actually seen it. Site incorrectly located by Pollock and shown in wrong location on Pollock, Tulane, and Atlas of Yucatan maps. Alfredo Barrera Rubio (pers. Communication) investigated the site but his report has not yet been published. I visited the site in March of 1985 and my notes refer mostly to a small group of structures on a medium high platform which seem to mark the center of the site.

SITUATION: Site is situated about 2.5 kilometers south-southwest of Uxmal and the major structures at Uxmal can easily be seen from the top of main platform.

TOPOGRAPHY: Area surrounding site is gently rolling with low hills in the background. Main group is on a low rise of ground which has been terraced and raised in height above the surrounding terrain.

WATER SUPPLY: No water resources noted. Pollock (1980) says ruins are named after nearby Yiba pond, which we did not see.

MAPS: None. See sketch plan of Main Group included in this report.

SIZE: Appears to be a very small site (Class V) and building remains we saw do not include any large structures.

CIVIC PLAN: Main platform supports four small structures arranged around a small court with two additional structures near the northern edge. Scattered small mounds and platforms at natural ground level to northwest. The "quadrangle" here might be considered as a miniature version of the larger, and better organized, quadrangles at Uxmal.

COMMENTS: Most of the structures at Yiba are in an advanced state of collapse and only Structure 1 is sufficiently well preserved to show any real architectural details. Site has been used for milpas by local inhabitants for many years, which has contributed to the destruction of the vaulted buildings.

SITE: YIBA

NUMBER: P/Y7

DATE: 3/16/85

STRUCTURE 1: External Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The main structure is a rectangular platform with a medium high platform.

ORIENTATION: 18° bearing: 18° from the north towards the east.

BASE MATERIAL:

Type: Unfinished concrete with gravel.

LOWER WALLS: 10' high

The lower walls are made of concrete and are 10' high. They are decorated with a series of rectangular panels, each containing a different design. The panels are numbered 1 through 6.

DOORWAY: 10' high

The doorway is located in the center of the lower wall. It is 10' high and is decorated with a series of rectangular panels, each containing a different design. The panels are numbered 1 through 6.

MIDDLE COURSE:

The middle course is made of concrete and is 10' high. It is decorated with a series of rectangular panels, each containing a different design. The panels are numbered 1 through 6.

UPPER WALLS:

The upper walls are made of concrete and are 10' high. They are decorated with a series of rectangular panels, each containing a different design. The panels are numbered 1 through 6.

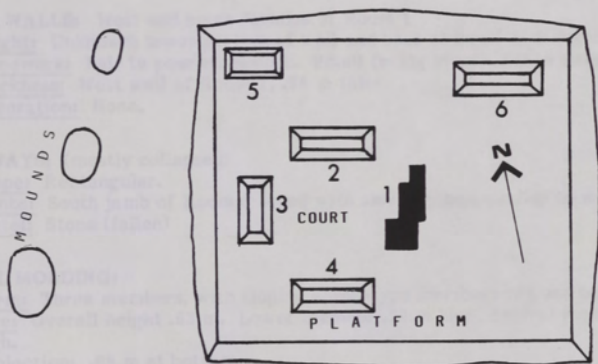
CORNER:

The corner is made of concrete and is 10' high. It is decorated with a series of rectangular panels, each containing a different design. The panels are numbered 1 through 6.

ROOF STRUCTURE: None

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classic Maya (Cholul)

The architectural style is Classic Maya (Cholul). The structure is made of concrete and is decorated with a series of rectangular panels, each containing a different design. The panels are numbered 1 through 6.



YIBA - SKETCH MAP

0 50 100 150 FT.

0 25 50 M.

Approx. Scale

STRUCTURE 1 - Exterior Details

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Six room building now much destroyed, which stands on a medium high platform.

ORIENTATION: 10° magnetic, parallel to long dimension of building.

BASE MOLDING:

Form: Unknown; covered with debris.

LOWER WALLS: West and north facades of Room 1

Height: Unknown; lower portion of wall and base covered with debris.

Stonework: Fair to poor stonework. Small facing stones, set in irregular courses.

Thickness: West wall of Room 1, .76 m thick.

Decoration: None.

DOORWAYS: (mostly collapsed)

Shape: Rectangular.

Jambs: South jamb of Room 5 faced with small stones, similar to wall stones.

Lintel: Stone (fallen)

MEDIAL MOLDING:

Form: Three members, with sloping apron-type members top and bottom.

Size: Overall height .63 m. Lower member .22 m high, central member .15 m high.

Projection: .08 m at bottom.

Decoration: Central member decorated with "horseshoe" or "egg-and-dart" motif.

UPPER WALL:

Height: .69 m top of medial molding to bottom of cornice.

Decoration: None.

Stonework: Same as lower walls.

CORNICE:

Form: Three members, similar to medial molding.

Size: Lowest member .21 m high. Upper members fallen.

Projection: Lower member projects .08 m beyond wall below.

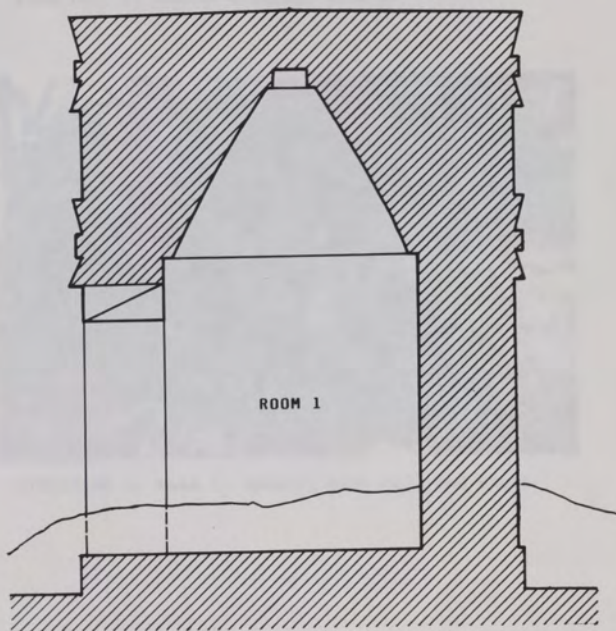
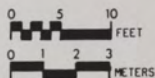
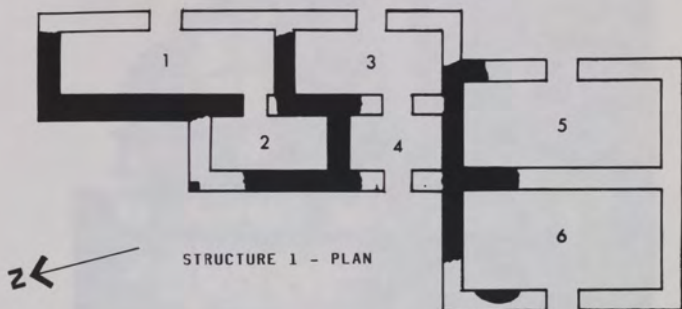
ROOF STRUCTURE: None**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Classic Puuc Colonnade style (?)

Observations: Facades mostly fallen and details above refer to north and west facades of Room 1. Might also be classified as Intermediate style, Type B, since we did not observe any colonnettes in place.

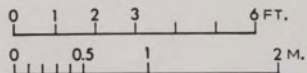
SITE: YIBA

NUMBER: P/Y7

DATE: 3/16/85

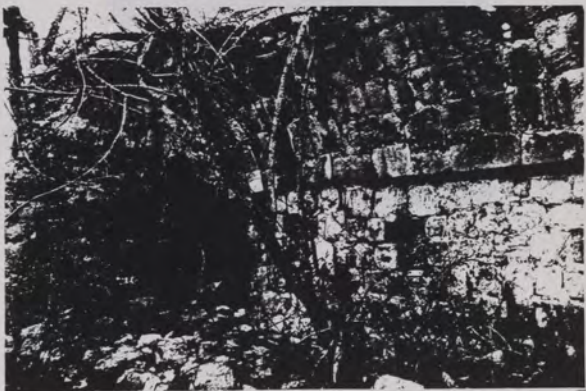


STRUCTURE 1 - SECTION THRU ROOM 1





STRUCTURE 1. Medial molding, Room 1.



STRUCTURE 1. Room 1, showing back wall and vault.



STRUCTURE 1. Remaining vault, Room 4

STRUCTURE 1

ROOM 1 - Interior Details

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6.53 m.Width: 1.95 m.

WALLS:

Height: Unknown; room partly filled with debris.Thickness: Rear (west) wall .76 m thick.Stonework: Fair to poor. Facing stones set in irregular courses.Doorways: Fallen. No data.Rod Sockets: No data.Cordholders: No data.Rings: No data.Wall Openings: Small, squarish holes in west (rear) wall and north end wall just below medial molding.Platforms: None noted.Observations: None noted.

VAULTS:

Springline Offset: About .08 m.Height: 1.42 m, springline to bottom of capstone.Form: Vault faces with moderate curvature.Stonework: 5 to 6 courses of vault facing stones. Coursing is irregular.Capstones: Molding below capstone varies in height; .11 m to .15 m high.Crossbeams: No data.Observations: Vault mostly collapsed.

STRUCTURE 1**ROOM 2 - Interior Details****DIMENSIONS:**Length: 3.49 m.Width: 1.70 m.**WALLS:**Height: Unknown; room partly filled with debris.Thickness: Outside wall about .60 m thick.Stonework: Fair to poor stonework. Facing stones only roughly dressed.Doorways: Fallen. No data.Rod Sockets: No data.Cordholders: No data.Rings: None noted.Wall Openings: None noted.Platforms: None noted.Observations: None noted.**VAULTS:**Springline Offset: .07 m long walls.Height: 1.49 m, springline to bottom of molding below capstones.Form: Vault faces with moderate curvature.Stonework: Six courses of vault facing stones, set in irregular courses. Facing stones wedge-shaped.Capstones: Capstone span .20 m to .22 m. Molding below capstone .17 m high.Crossbeams: No data.Other: North end of vault collapsed.Observations: Construction and stonework rather poor compared to average classic Puuc stonework.

NOTES: Rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6 now mostly fallen. No real data available. Room sizes are as follows:

Room 3 - Length: 4.26m. Width: 1.95 m.

Room 4 - Length: 3.19m (±). Width: 1.70 m.

Room 5 - Length: 6.08m (±). Width: 2.64 m.

Room 6 - Length: 6.08m (±). Width: 2.74 m (±).

