

**Notes on "ROOM-#5-SUITE"
of the South-East Quadrangle
of the ruins at
"SANTA ROSA XTAMPAK,"
Campeche, Mexico**

Jack Sulak

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With references to drawings and photographs by Jack Sulak, based on cross-section drawings and other measurements by Susanna Reisinger and Jack Sulak in August, 1989. No excavation was involved.

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Most scanning software can't read Spanish accents and makes constant other mistakes. We have tried to correct as many of the errors as we noticed but surely a few remain.

We are trying to find the report by Eldon Leiter on Santa Rosa Xtampak so we can scan this also. If you have a copy, a scan from you would be super appreciated; send to FrontDesk symbol FLAAR.org. (remove the word symbol and replace with the actual symbol and remote the empty space to make the actual e-mail).

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 Key for Locations: (Fig. 4a, 5a)	
PASSAGEWAY-#1 - entry/exit of "South East Quadrangle" plaza, and East/west arm of first right-angle-vault.	
PASSAGEWAY-#2 - north/south arm of first right-angle-vault.	
ROOM-#5 - largest room of suite, located between Pass-#2 and Pass-#3.	
PASSAGEWAY-#3 - runs short distance eastward from Rm-#5 then turns Southward, forming second right-angle-vault - terminates in collapse.	
ROOM-#A ¹ - eastern-most room (of the north-half) of the South-Range.	
DOORWAY-#1 - between Pass-#2 and Rm-#5.	
DOORWAY-#2 - between Pass-#2 and Rm-#A.	
ROOM-#B1 - parallel and immediately south of Rm-#A (part of South-Range)- no data except direction of vault (Fig.4a,b).	
ROOM-#C1 - predicted "Temple/Tower"(lower room) at extreme outer corner of South-East Quadrangle - very little data (Fig.4a,b)	

¹ I've been unable to find "numeral" designations for these room so I've used "letters."

The cardinal directions on any drawings or photographs are general, for convenience, and not meant to be accurate. All computer "wire-frame" drawings were done on a Macintosh SE/30 with a "Comp graph" modeling program. All drawings and photos are by the author, except as noted.

"Santa Rosa Xtampak" is in the north-eastern part of the Mexican State of Campeche, at the northern edge of the "Chenes" architectural zone (G. Andrews, 1985, 1990) (Fig. 1, 2).

The "Room-#5-Suite" is located in the south-east corner of the South East Quadrangle, at Santa Rosa Xtampak (Fig. 3, 4a-d, 5a,b). It's very unusual because of its **TWO Right-Angle-Vaults**, which were part of a system that provided ingress and egress, between the plaza of the quadrangle and outside, or the plaza and some other location. Possibly it communicated somehow with a Temple/Tower, predicted to be at this south-east corner, south of Rm-#5 (N. Hellmuth, personal communication). The "suite" also shows unusual construction changes and a mixture of interior architectural style-elements.

Arbitrary Floor Levels

Rubble covers the entire floor area in the "Room-#5-Suite," except for the south-west corner of Room-#5. **So all floor levels are arbitrarily drawn to this Rm-#5 level²**. This makes all floors 72cm (28") above data-level of the South-East Quadrangle plaza.

² See "Room-#A" for other possible floor levels

R00M-#5 (Fig. 5a,b, 6)

All walls (except the west-wall) tilt inward at least slightly. The dimensions are from just above the debris, approximately 80cm above actual floor level.³

LENGTH:

North-Wall: 375cm (12' 4") - South-Wall: 369cm (12' 1")⁴

WIDTH - **West-End: 248cm (8' 2") - East-End: 228cm (7' 6")**

HEIGHT: **West-End:** to vault-springs: **234cm (7' 8")**

to capstones: **386cm (12' 8")**

East-End: to vault-springs: **242cm (7' 11")**

to capstones: **396cm (13' 0")**

Both side-walls tilt inward slightly but the south-wall more than the north, and more-so at its west-end. Since both are still tilted (after the collapse of the Drwy-#1 lintel) it's likely they were constructed with an inward tilt.

Although the lower wall at the west-end does not tip inward, the wall above (vault end) does. Most of this upper wall is gone, because of the collapse of the Drwy-#1 lintel but there are enough veneer stones at the top to show a strong slant, which if continued would come down within the wall (Fig. 5a-1). It's possible that after the collapse of the lintel, the wall shifted west, but the north-west corner has a noticeable curve built in (Fig. 9), so it may have been built that way or have settled

^{3.} Because the walls tilt inward, the actual dimensions of the floor would be slightly larger.

^{4.} This length is to the estimated intersecting point with the east end-wall – it continues 33cm (1'1") farther, as the short south-wall of Pass-3. (Fig. 6a-1)

that way shortly after construction. The opposite side of this wall, in Pass-#2 (above Drwy-#1) is also extended west (pushed-out [?] see Fig-21).

Some of the wall and vault-stones of the north-wall, seem to go behind the west-wall (see "Cross-Beams," below).

Alteration of the East-End of Room-#5

On the **north-wall** of Rm-#5, the veneer stones run in parallel courses till about 48cm (19") from the east-end, where there is a rough vertical line in the masonry.(Fig. 7a,b) Beyond this line there's a different set of parallel-coursed-stones, which continue to the corner and around, on to the east end-wall.

The top-most wall-course looks original, continuing around to the end-wall, and so also does the first course of the vault (the offset-course) (Fig. 7a). The **south-wall** extends about 33cm beyond where the endwall would have intersected with it. But at just about that point also, a roughly vertical line, breaks the parallel courses (Fig. 7c).

On the upper part of the end-wall, on the extreme left-side, the veneer looks original (Fig. 8). On the right (south) side, at the top, the stones are orderly, but larger. Lower down, nearer to the opening of the vault of Pass-#3, it becomes disorganized, with mortar filling-in large gaps. The vaults themselves, at the east end, show no unusual signs of disturbance on either side.

So, it seems that Pass-#3 was attached to Rm-#5 by removing and altering most of the masonry of the east-end. But the room length itself wasn't changed.

Offset-Vault-Springs & Decorative-Stone-Inset at Capstones

Rm-#5 has decorative-inset stone-moldings at the capstones. There are offset-vault-springs on both side-walls and on the east end-wall but definitely not on the west end-wall (Fig. 9). Offset-vault-springs on side-walls only, is considered a "Chenes" stylistic trait, and Offset-vault-springs on all sides is considered a "Puuc" trait (G. Andrews, 1985,1990). Offset-vault-springs on three sides is very unusual (see "Cross-Beams,"below).

The Offset-vault-spring height of Pass-#3 was probably determined by its own structural needs and the builders did not match them to the height of the offset-vault-springs of Rm-#5.

The convex corner where the east end-wall of Rm-#5 and the north wall of Pass-#3 would have joined is collapsed, but the drawings (Fig. 10a) show both vault-springs continuing to their natural ending, which makes for an odd, unaesthetic "join" (Pass-#3 offset-vault-spring is 14cm (6") lower than that of Rm-#5). The Maya may have had a more clever masonry or plaster solution.

The other, south side of the Pass-#3 opening, where its vault meets the "common" wall, also has an unusual, but more comfortable, "join" (Fig. 10b).

N. Hellmuth reports (personal communication) a poorly preserved, painted capstone in this room, which was not noticed by the author.

TWO DOORWAYS, DIFFERENT SIZES

Doorway-#1 (Fig. 5a,b)

Drwy-#1 communicates between Pass-#2 and Rm-#5

HEIGHT: 196cm (6' 5") - WIDTH; 132cm (4' 4")

JAMB-WIDTH (wall thickness): cm (24")

Drwy-#1 is 10cm (4") to the south of center - a little over half the width of the wall (132cm to 248cm). This off-centeredness is easily visible (Fig. 21).

Right now, even with Drwy-#1 being off-center, it's possible to see from the plaza, through Drwy-#1 and Rm-#5, all the way into Pass-#3, so the off-centeredness doesn't seem to have been a serious attempt to block visibility.

Drwy-#1 Lintel (Fig. 11a,b)

Impressions in the mortar at the north end of Drwy-#1 show that the lintel was made of poles (or tree limbs). There are five definite molds with diameters of 6 to 8 cm (2-1/2" to 3") but there probably were seven or eight of them. The "mold" shapes are very round, suggesting that they were not "Log Wood," which has a distinctive, sinuous "muscle-like" form.⁵ If this is true, it would be my first awareness of the use of simple "poles" as lintels, but it may have been common for interior doorways of lesser buildings.⁶

Doorway-#2 (Fig. 5a,b)

Drwy-#2 is diagonally across from Drwy-#1, communicating between Pass-#2 and Rm-#A. It is shorter, narrower and has thicker jambs than Drwy-#1.

^{5.} "*Haematoxylon campechianum*," the trunk is also described as "deeply fluted."

^{6.} The Santa Rosa "Palace" used excellent wood planks for its interior doorways.

HEIGHT: 172cm (5' 8"), WIDTH: 72cm (28")

JAMB-WIDTH (wall-thickness): **74cm (29")**, (see Rm-#A)

Drwy-#2 is also off-center to the south, by 6-1/2cm (2-1/2") but it's only one-third the width of the end-wall (72cm to 213cm) so its offcenteredness isn't so obvious (more on Drwy-#2 below in "Rm-#A, Altered East End Wall").

PASSAGEWAY-#1 And PASSAGEWAY-#2

PASSAGEWAY-#1 (Fig. 5a,b,)

This is the east/west arm of the first right-angle-vault. It has decorative-stone-insets at the capstones (same as Rm-#5) but only one course of vault-stones, which are "boot-shaped" (Fig. 12, 13).

LENGTH, just below the medial-molding:

North Wall: 266cm (8' 9"), South-Wall: 162cm (5' 4")

WIDTH just below the medial-molding:

at entry/exit: **63cm (25")** » at the corner: **72cm (28")**⁷

HEIGHT: to medial-molding: **208cm (6' 10")**

to capstones: **358cm (11'9")**

^{7.} The north-wall is square to Pass-2 but the south-wall is angled

Three-Quarter-Round End-(Corner)-Column⁸

At the plaza-end of the north-wall of Pass-#1 (which is also the south end of Rm-#3 of the East-Range) are the remains of a three-quarter round end-column (Fig. 13). There is an end-column at the opposite (north) end of Rm-#3 (Fig. 14) which is complete with "collar" and three-part medial-molding. The medial-molding is composed of a reverse battered upper member, a rounded mid member and a battered lower member. The lower member is angled outward much more sharply than the upper. These end-columns are similar to ones in the "Cuartel,"⁹ on the North and West-Ranges (Fig. 15) although the "Cuartel" end columns are smaller in diameter and the medial-moldings are different.

Turned-up plaster on the remains of the Pass-#1 column, shows where the decorative "collar" at the top of the column, would have begun (Fig. 13).

Being as the column at the end of Pass-#1 is almost entirely buried, its diameter was measured by geometry (locating three points) so that the actual figures weren't available till later. A very rough measurement was made of the column at the north-end of Rm-#3 and there turned out to be a considerable difference - the column at the end of Pass-#1 is much smaller, 58cm (23") to 81cm (32").¹⁰ This makes the Pass-#1 column seem more like the narrower (but unmeasured) end-columns of the North-Range of the "Cuartel."

^{8.} "End" or "corner" - since either term seems to be applicable I've chosen to refer to these as "end" columns rather than "corner" columns, because in some cases they seem to be more decorative and in one case (north-west corner of the "Cuartel") they're actually (though not technically) mark and an interior (concave) corner - also "embedded" is already implied by "three-quarters."

^{9.} The "Cuartel" is another quadrangle at Santa Rosa Xtampak near its center (Fig. 3).

^{10.} Both measurements could have allowed error but it seems unlikely that it would account for such a great difference

But it's unusual to have two end-columns, so different in size, in the same building, unless the one at the end of Pass-#1 was not considered to be an end-(corner)-column. The molding above may have continued across to the South-Range, over the Pass-#1 opening, with a lintel lower down.

The large Rm-#3 column is similar in size to the door-jamb columns (originally free-standing) of Str. I, at "Channa." The drawings (Ruppert & Denison, 1943) show their size to be approximately 90cm (35-1/2") and they also have a similar battered and reverse-battered medial-molding but with square mid part and without sharply angled lower member.

This structure also has a three-quarter-round "decorative" endcolumn (not actually a corner of building) similar in diameter to the Pass-#1 column - according to the same drawings, 60cm¹¹ (24").

The Pass-#1 column may have been used as a decorative device to set-back the actual doorway entrance of the passageway, and not an actual "corner-of-the-building" end-column. The north wall of Pass-#1, tangent to the column, is farther north than the north-wall of Rm-#5, by about 22cm (8-1/2"). Why the north-wall of Rm-#5 would be thicker isn't clear (perhaps because it supports a wider vault).

"Exterior" Veneer-Stones In Wall Between "Pass-1 & Rm-A"

N. Hellmuth pointed out two contiguous, apparent veneer-stones in the "cross-section," resulting from the collapse of the common wall between Pass-#1 and Rm-#A. Intact plaster covers the angled "front"

^{11.} All Rupert & Denison drawings of columns seem to be in 10cm increments.

surfaces of both pieces (Fig. 16). At their lowest point they are a few centimeters lower than the ceiling of Pass-#1 and tip back toward Rm-#A, as they rise, at an angle of approximately 10 degrees¹² (Fig. 17).

They seem to be part of the exterior sloping upper-wall-zone of an earlier building, of the South-Range. The angle is such that if continued downward, it would end (roughly) near the present battered medial-molding of the west-wall of Pass-#1. The wall is thicker here than inside at the corner and nearly the same thickness as the end-wall of Rm-#A. It may have been thinned from here to the corner (where it joins Pass-#2) to make the passageway wider.

PASSAGEWAY-#2 (Fig. 5a, b, 12a, 18)

Pass-#2 is the north/south arm of the first right-angle-vault. It has decorative-stone-insets at the capstones (same as Rm-#5) but no offset vault-springs.

LENGTH just below the medial. molding:

East-Wall: 384cm (12' 7")

West-Wall: 306cm (10' 0")¹³

WIDTH just below the medial-molding:

North-End at corner: **104cm** (3' 5")

South-End: 96cm (3' 2")

HEIGHT: **North-End** to medial.molding: **208cm** (6' 10") -

to capstones: **358cm** (11' 9")

at the **South-End** the capstone height is **9cm** (3-1/2") lower.

12. The angle was determined from cross-section drawings, not measured in the field.

13. The south end-wall (below its own medial-molding) is 8cm (3") farther.

South End-Wall of Pass-#2: Early Construction (Fig.18, 19)

The medial-molding of the end-wall and all the veneer below it are part of the earliest construction in the "Rm-#5-Suite" - they extend behind both side walls. The medial-molding itself extends for at least 101cm (3' 4") beyond the west-wall (Fig. 20) (visually confirmed with measuring rod) and at least slightly behind the east-wall.

Above the medial-molding, the veneer does not continue behind either wall - the outer stones are placed to match the shape of the sidewalls (Fig. 20). Apparently the upper part of the original wall was resurfaced, to tip inward, to become an interior end-wall.¹⁴

Behind this original "exterior" wall is part of the eastern-most room (of the south-half) of the South-Range, Rm-#B (Fig. 4b), which extends farther east than Rm-#A (of the north-half).

Medial-Moldings of Pass-#1 and Pass-#2 (Fig. 12a,18)

The north and east sides of Pass-#1 and #2 have no medial-moldings. The south end-wall has a medial molding but it doesn't match the molding of the west-wall (too low by about 38cm (15") - not a near miss) (Fig. 19). This molding tilts downward visibly, toward Rm-#A (west) about 4cm (1-1/2").

The molding of the west-wall runs the length of Pass-#2 (interrupted by a collapsed area above Drwy-#2) (Fig. 21), goes around the corner (the leading edge is rounded) and into Pass-#1 and continues to the plaza entry/exit. As mentioned above, this may have been part of the

^{14.} A guard informed us that one of the local farmers used this end of Pass-#2 as a corn-crib, which is why there was a floor of branches and Drwy-#2 was carefully blocked-up with loose stones.

medial-molding of an exterior wall, although a one-member medial-molding would be very unusual.

The molding at the south end of the west-wall (of Pass-#2) is slightly larger than the rest of this molding - more like the size of an exterior-molding and may be original (preceding the construction of Pass-#1 & #2). From the collapse of Drwy-#2 and around the corner, the molding is at its smallest.

Outset Upper-Wall

On all three walls with medial-molding, the walls above the molding are outset, averaging about 6 - 8cm (2-1/2 - 3"). (Fig. 21,22) The only exception is at the entry/exit of Pass-#1, where the upper wall starts out almost directly above the lower wall, and is tipped inward at an angle to match the opposite wall. As it moves inward, it straightens slowly till it's vertical, and "outset," at the corner (Fig. 23).

The medial molding is a strong feature of the interior. However, at one place (Pass-#2, opposite Drwy-#1) the molding is still covered with plaster. It's thick and tends to soften the boldness of the molding (Fig. 21,24).

The medial molding without debris on the floor would be well above the height of one's head, and the effect probably emphasized the "outset-ness" of the upper wall rather than the molding itself.

VAULTING OF PASSAGEWAY-#1 and -#2 (Fig. 5a,12a,13)

The vaulting was accomplished in a clever and economical (and somewhat casual) manner. Rather than actual corbeling, the walls are

tipped inward at a slight but varying angle (on the sides without medial-molding), till just below the capstones, where there's a single course of vault-stones which angle more sharply to the decorative-stone-inset at the capstones (Fig. 12,13). This varies along the length of the vault - at the north-east (concave) corner, where they meet, the vault-stones on the east-wall are noticeably longer than on the north-wall (Fig.22,25). The vault courses of Pass-#2, on both sides, are longer (vertically) than on Pass-#1.

The capstones are angled progressively around the "right-angle" turn of the vault, which is actually a little obtuse (about 105 degrees) (Fig. 25,29). The builders also curved the decorative-inset-stones around the corner, but the "curve" of the bare stones does not center on the corner and looks generally awkward. The line at the capstones tend to wander rather than run straight. However, the Maya were expert in covering "masonry sins" with plaster and it probably was acceptable when finished.

This off-center curve was probably necessary because of the switch from Pass-#1 where both walls tilt inward, to Pass-#2 where only the east wall tilts in. So the curve was a clever solution because the line of capstones which starts centered in Pass-#1, becomes off-center at the corner and is off-center (to the west) all the way, in Pass-#2 (Fig. 5a).

The capstones of Pass-#1 and #2 are coarse and uneven (Fig. 25), more so than Pass-#3, and would have required a heavy coat of plaster to look smooth.¹⁵

^{15.} Because of the coarseness of capstones and remains of mortar, it's hard to be sure (from the photos) exactly where each stone ends, or if what appears to be two stones are actually the uneven projections of the same stone.

PASSAGEWAY-#3 (Fig. 5a, b, 26)

Pass-#3 is the second right-angle-vault and communicates between Rm-#5 and the area outside the "South-East Quadrangle."

LENGTH at the vault-spring level:

East / West arm:

South-Wall: 33cm (1' 1")¹⁶, North-Wall: 195cm (6' 5")

North / South arm:

West-Wall: 239cm (7' 10")¹⁷, East-Wall: 122cm (4' 0")

WIDTH - **East / West arm:**

at vault-spring level: **130cm (4' 3")**

at capstones: **31 to 38cm (12" to 15")**

North / South arm:

at vault-spring level: **162cm (5' 4")**

at capstones: **56cm (22")**

HEIGHT: to the vault-spring: **228cm (7' 6")**

to the capstones: **292cm (9' 7")**

What's left of Pass-#3 seems well designed and well executed (but not very square)¹⁸. The short east/west section is narrower than the north/south section and the capstones vary 7cm (3") in the short distance. The vault has only three courses and is very simple (Fig. 27, 28). There's no decorative-inset at the capstones, a "Chenes" trait, but it has "boot-

¹⁶ This is the continuation of the "common" south-wall of Rm-#5.

¹⁷ Probably longer but after these lengths the walls disappear in debris.

¹⁸ The angle goes slightly obtuse but some of this may be due to the collapsed condition of what remains of the north/south arm.

shaped" vault-stones and offset-vault-springs on all walls,¹⁹ both "Puuc" traits (G. Andrews, 1985, 1990). The capstones are much smoother (flatter) in this right-angle-vault than in Pass-#1 and #2.

The "jamb" at the convex corner of Pass-#3 (the end of the extended south-wall of Rm-#5) is built with a large stone at the base (Fig. 7c) more like a "Puuc" jamb than "Chenes" (G. Andrews, 1990)²⁰.

Because the capstones of the north/south vault are so much longer, they complete the turn almost with one stone. The next one is almost square (Fig. 27, 29). They get just far enough around the corner to determine the capstone width of the north-south arm. The west-vault is extant almost as far as its vertical wall but the mostly collapsed east-vault just manages to make the turn.

ROOM-#A (Fig. 5a, b, 30, 31a, b)

Rm-#A is the east end-room (of the north half) of the South-Range- an east/west oriented range of parallel, double rooms.

LENGTH - East / West (along vault axis): **231cm (7' 7")**

WIDTH - North / South: **214cm (7' 0")**

HEIGHT - to vault-spring: **214cm (7' 0")**

to capstones: **331cm (10' 10")**

Only a small part of this room can be seen. Much of the south-vault remains but only at the east-end does the south-vault and a little of the

^{19.} Although technically, these four walls are "side" walls

^{20.} Some door jambs in the "Cuartel" (considered to be "Chenes") use at least one large stone at the base of their jambs.

north-vault reach a single capstone (no decorative-inset-molding). The vault-stones are deep and wedge-shaped (Fig. 31a,b), "Chenes" style (G. Andrews, 1990). The few veneer stones at the comers of the east end-wall, and the south-west comer, at the opposite end, show no sign of offset vault-springs (on the end-walls).

Other Possible Floor Levels of Rm-#A

The vault-spring of Rm-#A is about 20cm (8") lower than the vault-spring in Rm-#5. So the floor of Rm-#A (and/or Pass-#1 & #2) may have been lower. This 20cm, would make the height of Drwy-#2: **192cm** (6' 4") - also the height of Rm-#A, to vault-spring: **234cm** (7' 8") and to capstones: **351cm** (IT 6").

Altered East End-Wall of Rm-#A

Drwy-#2 (described earlier) provides access to this room from Pass-#2. This doorway seems to have been inserted into an original, exterior wall.

This end-wall is 18cm thicker (92cm - 36") where it meets the side walls than at the jamb of Drwy-#2 (Fig.5a, 20,31,32). Also, the stonework of the end-wall, where it meets the south side-wall, is very coarse. The end-wall also angles inward as it goes upward - it increases in thickness (at the comer) by approximately 7cm (3") in the 48cm (19") from the surface of the collapse debris to the top of the door-jamb. The door-jambs themselves look vertical.

Drwy-#2 was probably cut through an exterior end-wall which may have been thinned to make the work easier. No evidence of another doorway can be seen in this smallish-size room. Although, if this is a

"secondary" doorway, there must be a sealed one in the west or north wall (no evidence for one in south wall).²¹

Space for Buried Medial-Molding in the South-Wall of Rm-#A

Given, that the medial-molding in the end-wall of Pass-#2, extends 101cm (3' 4") westward (toward Rm-#A) (Fig.20) and the thickest part of the east end-wall (of Rm-#A) is 92cm (36"), there must be at least 9cm (3- 1/2") of the complete molding behind (within) the south-wall of Rm-#A.

In Pass-#2, the distance from Drwy-#2 to the tip of the medial-molding (on the end-wall), is 80cm (31") (Fig. 20). Inside Rm-#A, the distance from Drwy-#2 to the south-wall is 62cm (24"). This difference of 18cm (7") is the thickness of the veneer, covering the buried medial-molding.

OTHER INFORMATION

Floor Levels

As mentioned above, all floor levels were arbitrarily set to the level of the south/west corner of Rm-#5 (the only place where any floor was visible)²² and this level is 72cm (28") above data level of the plaza. So, it's possible that there were many "step-downs" between Rm-#5 and the plaza. Also the East and/or South-Range may sit on a platform(s),

^{21.} Being that Rm-#A is only 231cm (77") x 214cm (7'0"), it seems unlikely that this room would (originally) have had two doorways. But if there is an original, unsealed, doorway at the west-end, then Drwy-#2 would have turned Rm-#A into a passageway feeding the Rm-#5 suite.

^{22.} No excavation was involved.

accounting for the whole 72cm (or any combination) between the two Ranges.

Cross-Beams

Rm-#5 has an unusual arrangement of cross-beams. Within the decorative-inset, at the capstones, there are four sets of socket-holes, spaced evenly (except a noticeably larger bay between the west-most and the next). In the first course of the vault-spring, there are a pair at the east-end (Fig. 7b), about 20cm (8") from the end-wall but there are none at the west-end. There is a single socket-hole about 110cm (43") in from the west-end (closer to the center than to the end-wall).

Pass-#1 and #2 have three sets of cross-beam sockets within each arm, within the decorative-insets at the capstones (Fig. 29), but none across the right-angle-turn itself and none lower down (no offset vault springs) .

Pass-#3, no cross-beam sockets are evident in this passageway.

Rm-"A" The south-wall has single cross-beam sockets, about 26cm (10") from either end. Not enough of the vaults remain to know if there were any above.

Cordholders

Nowhere in the "Rm-#5-Suite" is there any evidence of cordholders. They are common, next door, in the East-Range," and in the "Palace" and "Cuartel."

"Reused-Sculpted-Stones" As Interior Veneer

There are many "reused-sculpted-stones," used as veneer, in the interiors of the East-Range (especially in Rm-#4) and all are parts of decorative architectural devices.

There are only two reused-sculpted-stones in all of the "Rm-#5- Suite" but they are unusual. They're at the south-end of Pass-#2 (Fig. 33) just above the debris level. Rather than architectural, they are illustrative in nature and look as though they may have come from a stela or wall panel.²³ One is of "dancing" feet and the other may be part of a king's ceremonial-bar or ceremonial spear (staff).

Tatiana Proskuriakoff (1950) shows Stelae from Santa Rosa Xtampak, including four (1, 2, 7 and 8), each of which have a figure that could be considered to be in a "dancing" posture and all seem to have bare feet,²⁴ but they seem more crudely done (from reproductions) than this reused sculpture. Of the four, the nearest is Stela 2 - the figure's feet are bare, its left foot is similar to the reused sculpture and has a similar beaded ankle bracelet but Stela 2's weight is on its opposite, right, foot.

There is presently at the site a Stela fragment whose foot and ankle bracelet are even more similar to the veneer piece. Also, all four stela figures, and the fragment, stand on top a major glyph block, rather than these unusual shapes (Fig. 33), circles, curves, clumps (unlikely glyphs).²⁵ Perhaps the nearest thing would be the wall panel in Temple

^{23.} H. Pollock (1970) mentions "...reused sculptured stones in wall of passage and poorly preserved painted capstone in vault" but he doesn't describe or locate either. Room-4 (of the East-Range) has many reused-sculpted-stones and apparently had a painted capstone, now removed, leaving a hole in the roof.

^{24.} At least, from the reproductions, they don't seem to have sandals.

^{25.} The glyphs on the stela are themselves strange and quite curvilinear.

14, at Palenque, where the bare-foot figure, with anklet is "dancing" on symbols of the "water world" (Scheie & Miller, 1986).

The other piece may have been inserted in the wall upside-down and if it is a ceremonial bar or scepter, it would probably be too large to have been a part of the "dancing feet" piece. Tikal has many examples of this sort of bar - Stela 19 is a good example (C. Jones, 1977), although this is almost horizontal. If it is upside-down (the left side looks like a costume part, hanging "up") then, being vertical it may be a ceremonial spear or staff, as on a figure in the Lower Temple of the Jaguars, Chichen Itza (K. A. Taube, 1992, fig.5d) and also on an unprovenanced stela in the Rietberg Museum, Zurich (K. H. Mayer, 1978, Pl. #52). None of the reproductions of stela from Santa Rosa show this kind of ceremonial bar (staff).

Exterior Architectural Design

A three-quarter-round end-column is the only visible evidence of exterior architecture and although this is attached to the end of Pass-#1, it is actually part of Rm-#3, which is an end-room of the "East-Range."

On the outside east facade of Rm-#5 (Fig. 34) is the same threemember medial-molding as above the extant three-quarter-round endcolumn of Rm-#3 (Fig. 14). At least part of the medial-molding (on back of Rm-#5) had been covered when Pass-#3 was added. Probably the medial-molding had been extended from Rm-#4 to Rm-#5 (when Rm-#5 was constructed) to tie the new room into the East-Range.²⁶

^{26.} The East-Range interiors have "Puuc" style-features: offset-vault-springs on all walls, decorative-stone-insets at capstones.

Angle of Rm-#5 Vault

The direction of the vault at the capstones is not quite parallel with the center-line of the (projected) floor, or the vault-springs (Fig. 35).

The differences aren't great and could be accounted for by slight variations in the walls or measurement points or it could be just plain Maya casualness. The center-line of the capstones runs across the center-lines of the floor and the vault-springs.²⁷ It runs from north of both at the east-end (near the jamb, of Pass-#3) to south of both at the west-wall (almost the center) and not quite centered over Drwy#1 which was itself placed offcenter to the south by 10cm (4").

It's possible that the Maya "eye-balled" these things into the best structural position: nearly over the jamb of Pass-3 (for support²⁸) and almost the center of the west end-wall.

DISCUSSION

Both Right-Angle-Vaults Are Unique

The nearest passageway to Pass-#3 is in the "Rio Bec" area, at the main structure of "Manos Rojas," Group C, to the left of the main stairway (Fig. 36). It has very clean angle-cut vault-stones (but two courses instead of three) and offset-vault-springs, but for only a short distance. Then the ceiling is raised up and the vaults are changed to "Rio Bec" style rounded-vault-stones, without "offset." It's roughly the same

^{27.} The floor measurements are projected from the slanted side walls. See "Rm-5"

^{28.} If that was the purpose, they would have had to know, that they were going to add Pass-#3.

size and shape but a little narrower than the "narrow" arm of Pass-#3 and it doesn't make a right-angle turn.

Other passageways that have right-angle turns and are in the "Rio Bec" area but they're much narrower, with vertical walls and one course of vault-stones at the top and no offset-vault-springs eg "Peor es Nada" and Str. I at "Manos Rojas" which is a slowly rising and then a fast raising, stairway.

Passageway-#1 & #2 Right-Angle-Vault is also unique, although it seems to be more of a clever, "ad hoc," solution to a unique situation.

Reason for Adding Pass-#3

The simplest way to get inside or outside of the Quadrangle from Rm-#5 would have been to cut a doorway through its east end-wall and exit in this easterly direction. There is no evidence of anything to hamper an entry/exit eastward (although there is a drop in level).

This right-angle-vault (Pass-#3) was an expensive way to redirect traffic southward.

Construction Sequence (Fig. 37)

There would seem to have been at least three rooms extant before any "Rm-#5-Suite" construction began:

Rm-#3 and **Rm-#4** (the end-rooms of the East-Range) and **Rm-"B,"** the room behind the south end-wall of Pass-#2 (the end-room of the south-half, of the South-Range).

Also extant (probably) was the predicted "Temple/Tower"

"**Rm-"C**," south of Rm-#5 (Fig. 4, 38). Its "lowest" room²⁹ is visible from outside the Quadrangle and shows a vault running north/south, which is the opposite of the rest of the South-Range and of Rm-#5. It has no decorative-stone-inset at the capstones, wedge-shaped vault-stones and no offset-vault-spring on its end-wall.

A slight difference in angles between the walls of this "Temple/Tower" structure and the end-wall of Rm-#3 and #4 may be the reason for the odd angles of the side-walls of Rm-#5 - it may have been "fitted" into this empty space.

Then **Rm-"A"** was built - because later a door was cut through the end-wall, to provide access to the new passageway. Also, the bold medial-molding at the south end of Pass-#2 and the thickness of the end-wall of Rm-"A" suggest they were originally exterior walls.

It's odd that the (formally exterior) medial-molding of the end-wall of Pass-#2 is so much lower, 40cm, than the (formally exterior) medial-molding of the wall next to it, Rm-"A." This may be due to a style change between the two constructions, or the south-half of the South-Range may be, or have been, lower than the north-half.

Next **Rm-#5** was built, and at the same time they roofed over **Pass-#1** and **Pass-#2**, because the steeply angled east-side of Pass-#2 looks "built-in," and the other side is adjusted to it. Also the decorative-stone-insets at the capstones are the same style as in Rm-#5.

Finally the building of **Pass-#3**, by altering the east-end of Rm-#5.- as a solution to an access problem (destination uncertain).

²⁹ The masonry above the vault seems unusually thick (no data).

Complications with "Construction Sequence"

But there are some problems with this scenario. In Rm-#5, the cross-beam sockets at the vault-spring level are not symmetrical - a pair at the east-end and one off-center to the west yet none at the west end. And at the west end (of the north-wall), some wall-stones and vault-stones go behind the west-wall (Fig. 9). Also, this wall is wavy in construction and lacks the matching offset vault-spring of the east-end.

This suggests that Rm-#5 may have been longer to the west, originally. The present west-wall and Drwy-#1 could have been added to their present position and the rest taken down to allow for Pass-#2.

Considering the Rm-#5 cross-beam sockets to have been symmetrical (not always certain with the Maya) and using the "single socket" as the possible center of an earlier, longer Rm-#5, we can extrapolate westward (85cm - 33") (Fig. 39). Rm-#5 would then have a total interior length of about 460cm (15' 1") instead of 375cm (12' 4") and the interior of the west-wall would end within Pass-#2, about 65cm (26") from the outside wall of Rm-"A," and of course the wall itself, interior or exterior, would have taken most or all the space of Pass-#2.

So it would seem unlikely that the longer Rm-#5 and Rm-"A" would have existed simultaneously, and Rm-#A is too far south to have been part of an earlier Rm-#5. So Rm-#5 may have been shortened, some time earlier, at its west-end. This could put a longer Rm-#5, earlier than Rm-#A, with possible doorways at either or both ends.

However, Pass-#1 and #2 do seem to have been constructed along with Rm-#5, or at least its west-wall, suggesting the previous existence of Rm-#A. And Drwy-#2 of Rm-#A does seem to be secondary.

Use of "Room-#5-Suite"

The narrow, almost crevice-like opening of Pass-#1 in a far corner of the quadrangle (Fig. 4a) and lack of benches³⁰ and cordholders, suggest a private but non-residential area. Later the addition of Pass-#3 (purposefully turned southward) caused the "Rm-#5-Suite" to function mostly as a passageway for restricted use. Pass-#3 could have had access to the predicted "Temple/Tower" at this south-east corner.

The limited view into this mostly collapsed "lower" room (Fig. 38), shows no sign of a doorway. And for as far as is visible, there's nothing in the roofing of Pass-#3, to indicate a possible raising to an upper level room.

There is a large, amorphous construction behind the East-Range (it doesn't seem to be a stairway and it's almost as high as the East-Range). It's possible that Pass-#3 is turning away from whatever this is, or making the entry/exit more private.

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I'd like to thank I.N.A.H., Centro Regional de Campeche, Arq. Sergio Palacios Castro for his confidence and support; The I.N.A.H. Inspection Team, courteous and professional; Dr. William Folan, Universidad Autonoma del Sudeste, Centro de Investigaciones Históricas y Sociales, Director, for his hospitality, sharing of experience,

^{30.} Since there was no excavation, it's possible a bench(s) might still be found. The most likely place would have been the east end of Rm-5 (before the addition of Pass-3) or along its north side. But the level of debris there doesn't seem high enough to hide it. The other possibility is at the west end of Rm-"A" (which is very deep in debris), added after Drwy-2 was opened, and if an "original" doorway in the west end (if there had been one) was sealed.

infrastructure, office use, storage space and not least of all, a refrigerator for film storage and cool morale building "Coca-Cola;" Daniel Hellmuth, visiting Architect; Foundation for Latin American Anthropological Research (F.L.A.A.R.) for funding, infrastructure and invaluable suggestions, advise and encouragement from Director Dr. Nicholas Hellmuth; and especially Susanna Reisinger, an indispensable colleague whose final effort was a plunge through a darkened jungle (sans flashlight), in a violent rainstorm, carrying and protecting our precious measurements.

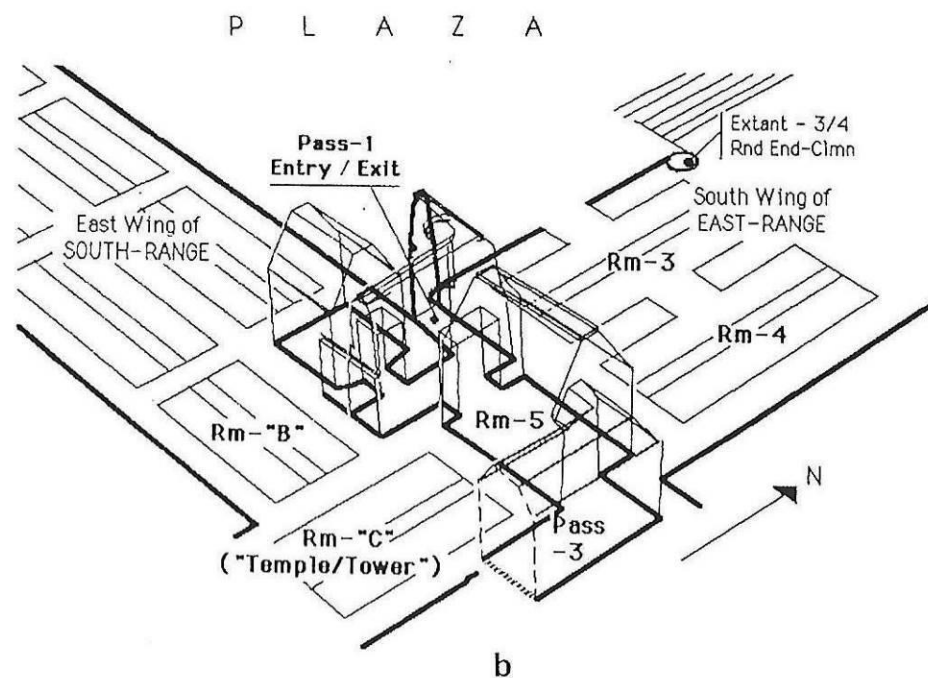
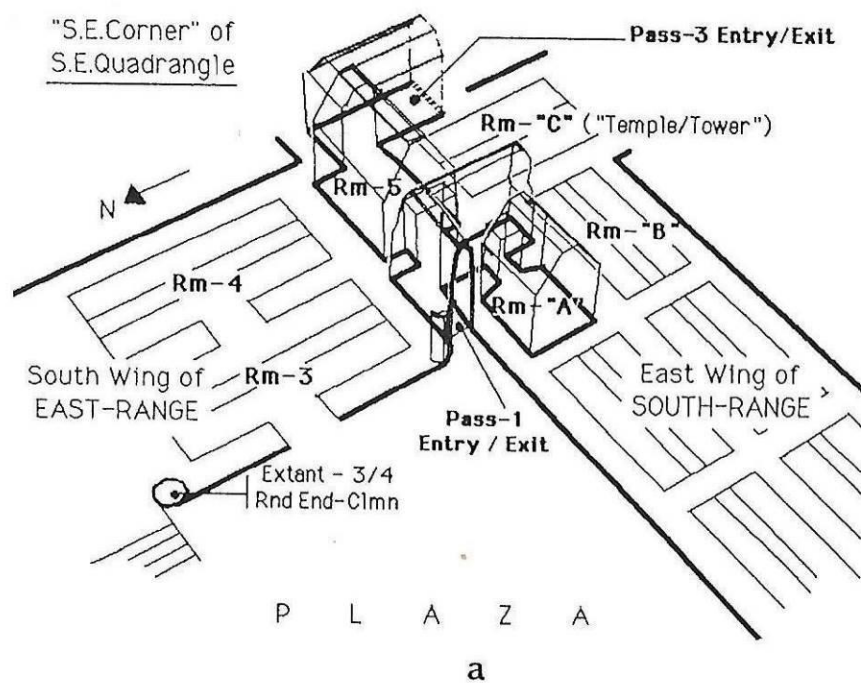


Fig. 4 - Two drawings, from opposite directions, of the south-east corner of the "South East Quadrangle" showing the relation of "Room-5-Suite" to nearby rooms (for which there is very little data).

(a) From inside plaza looking out.

(b) From outside plaza looking in.

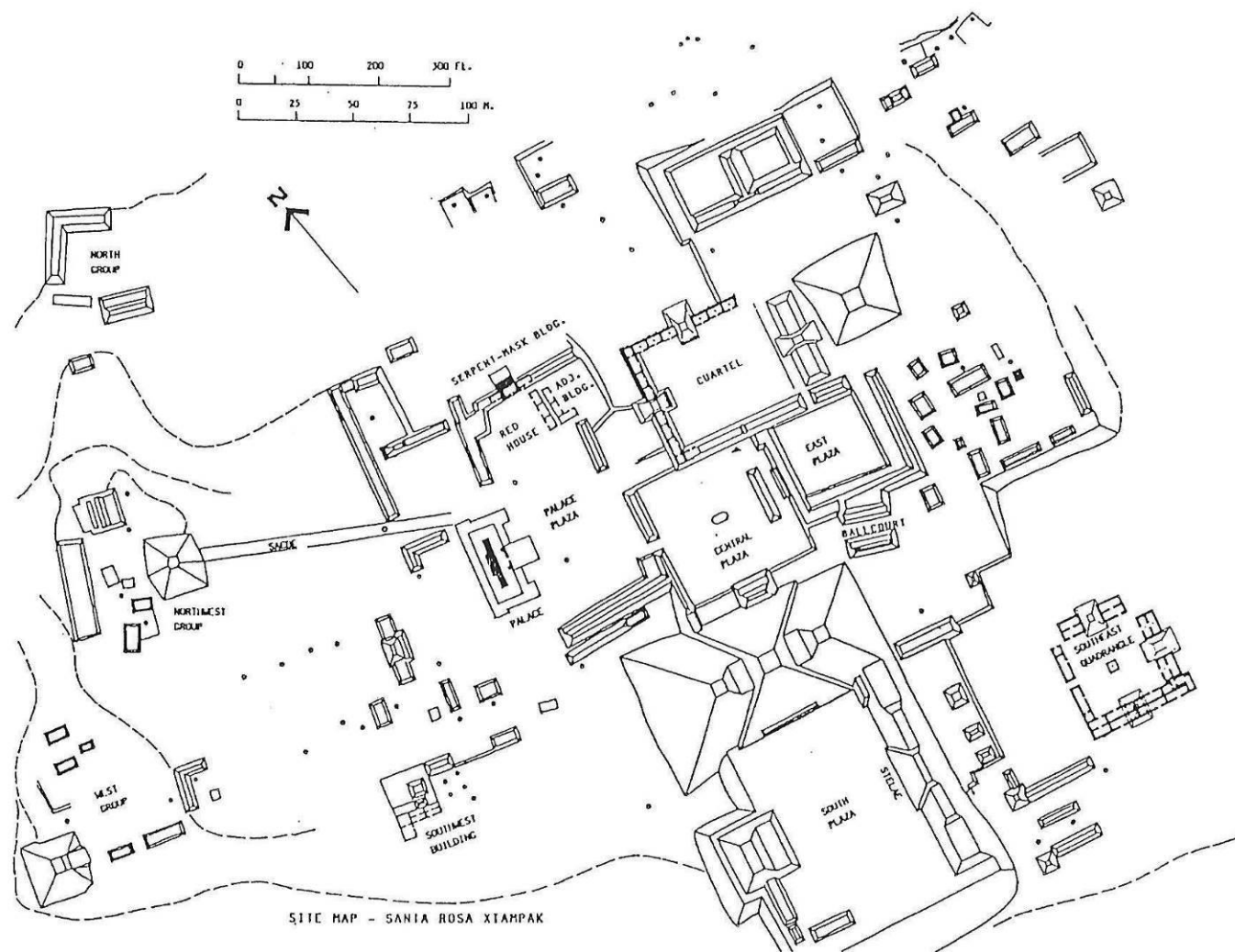


Fig. 3 - Site map of "Santa Rosa Xtampak" with "South East Quadrangle" in lower right (after Brainerd, Roys & Rupert, 1970 and Andrews, 1987).

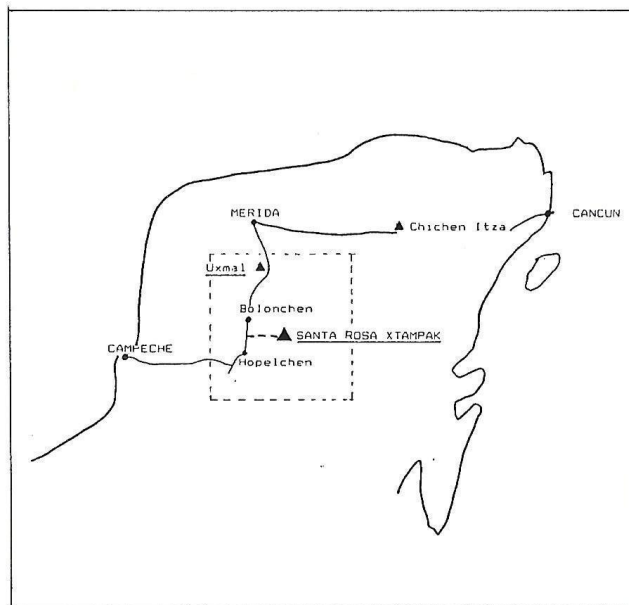


Fig. 1 - Map of the upper Yucatan Peninsula.

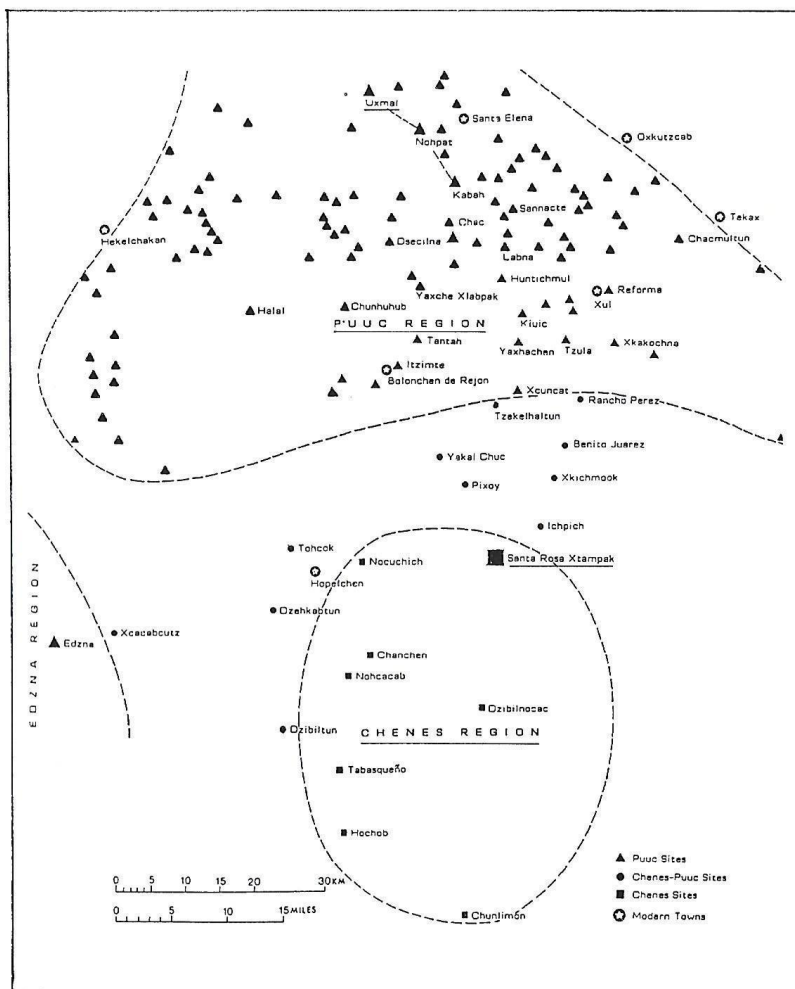
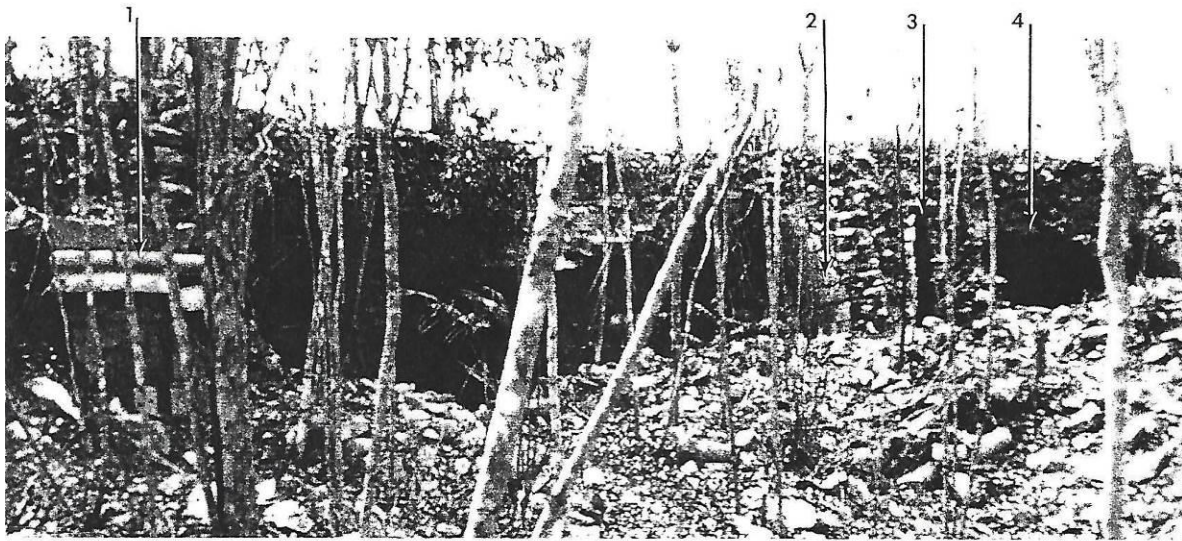


Fig. 2 - Map showing "Santa Rosa Xtampak" (in upper part of "Chenes" style area) in relation to the "Puuc" style area (after G. Andrews, 1985).



c



d

Fig. 4c - General view of remains at south-east corner of "South-East Quadrangle" showing: (1) three-quarter-round, corner-column, with three-part medial-molding, at north-end of Rm-3 (East-Range), (2) exposed interior, end-wall of Rm-3, (3) narrow upper part of entry/exit of Pass-1, (4) remains of collapsed Rm-"A."

Fig. 4d - Closer view: (5) thickness of wall between Rm-3 and Pass-1, (6) wall thickness thickness between Pass-1 and Rm-"A." (right arrow touches highest wall-course immediately below offset vault-spring course.

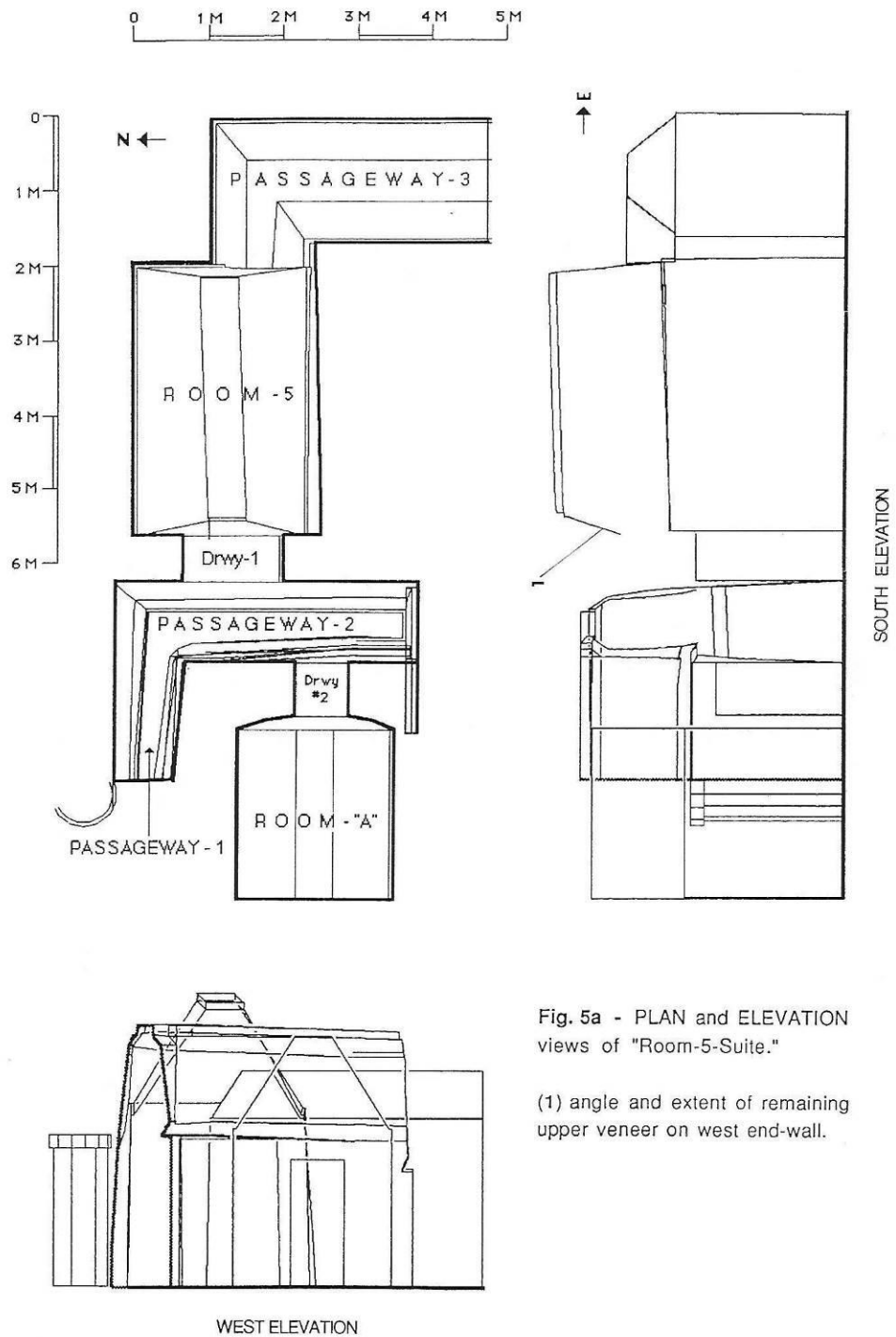


Fig. 5a - PLAN and ELEVATION views of "Room-5-Suite."

(1) angle and extent of remaining upper veneer on west end-wall.

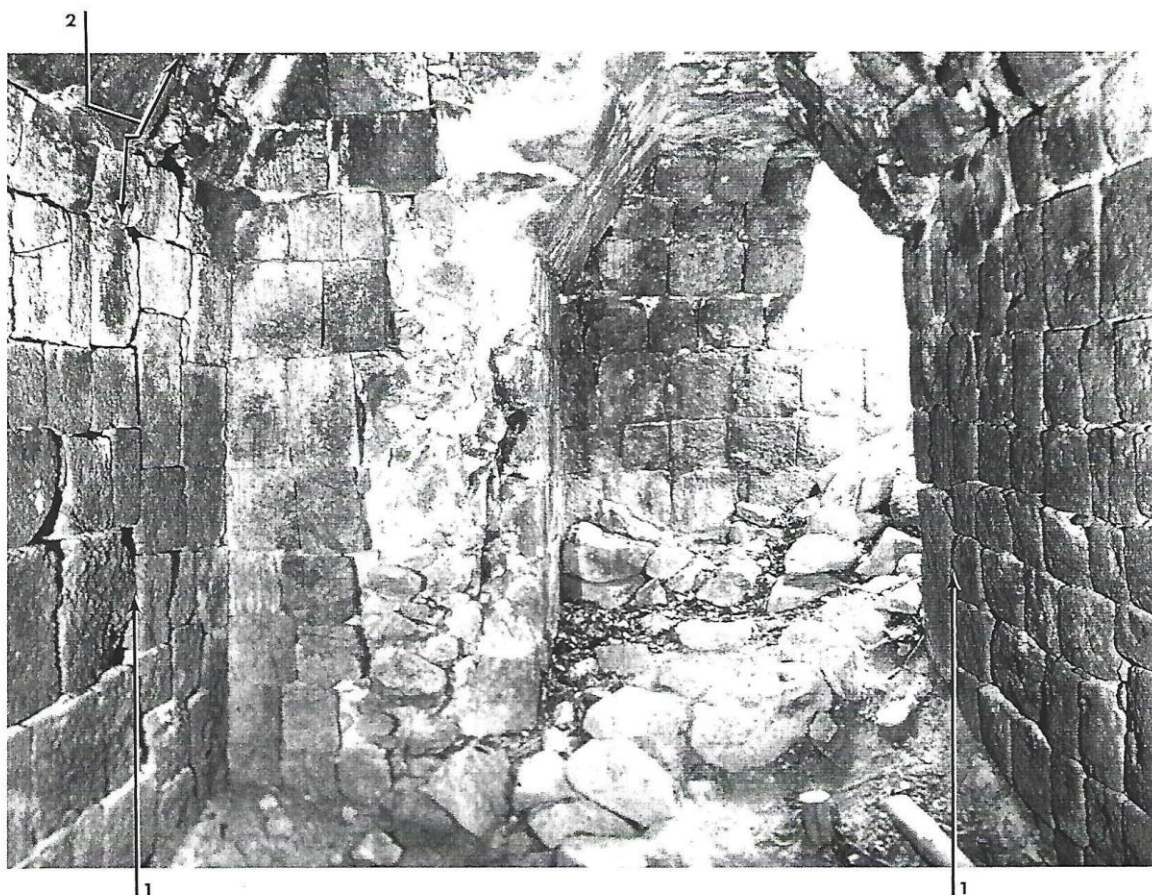


Fig. 7a - ROOM-#5, east-end and entrance to Pass#3 (with collapsed corner), showing
 (1) discontinuities in wall courses, on both side-walls. (2) Top-most wall course and offset
 vault-spring course, of north-wall, continue around corner to east end-wall.

401



Fig. 7b - ROOM-#5, east-end of north-wall, showing roughly vertical line (starting just below a pair of "cross-beam" sockets) - original wall courses, on left, altered ones on right.

Yes



Fig. 7c - ROOM-#5, east end of South-Wall, showing vertical line in masonry (1) at what would be the approximate intersecting point with the east end-wall, (2) large jamb-stone at corner, (3) remains of the west vault of Pass-#3, (4) unusual "join" of Pass-#3 vault-spring as it jogs up, to meet the (higher) Rm-#5 vault-spring (see also Fig. 10b), (5) offset vault-spring of the south-wall of Rm#5, (6) left-most, of a pair of cross-beam sockets.

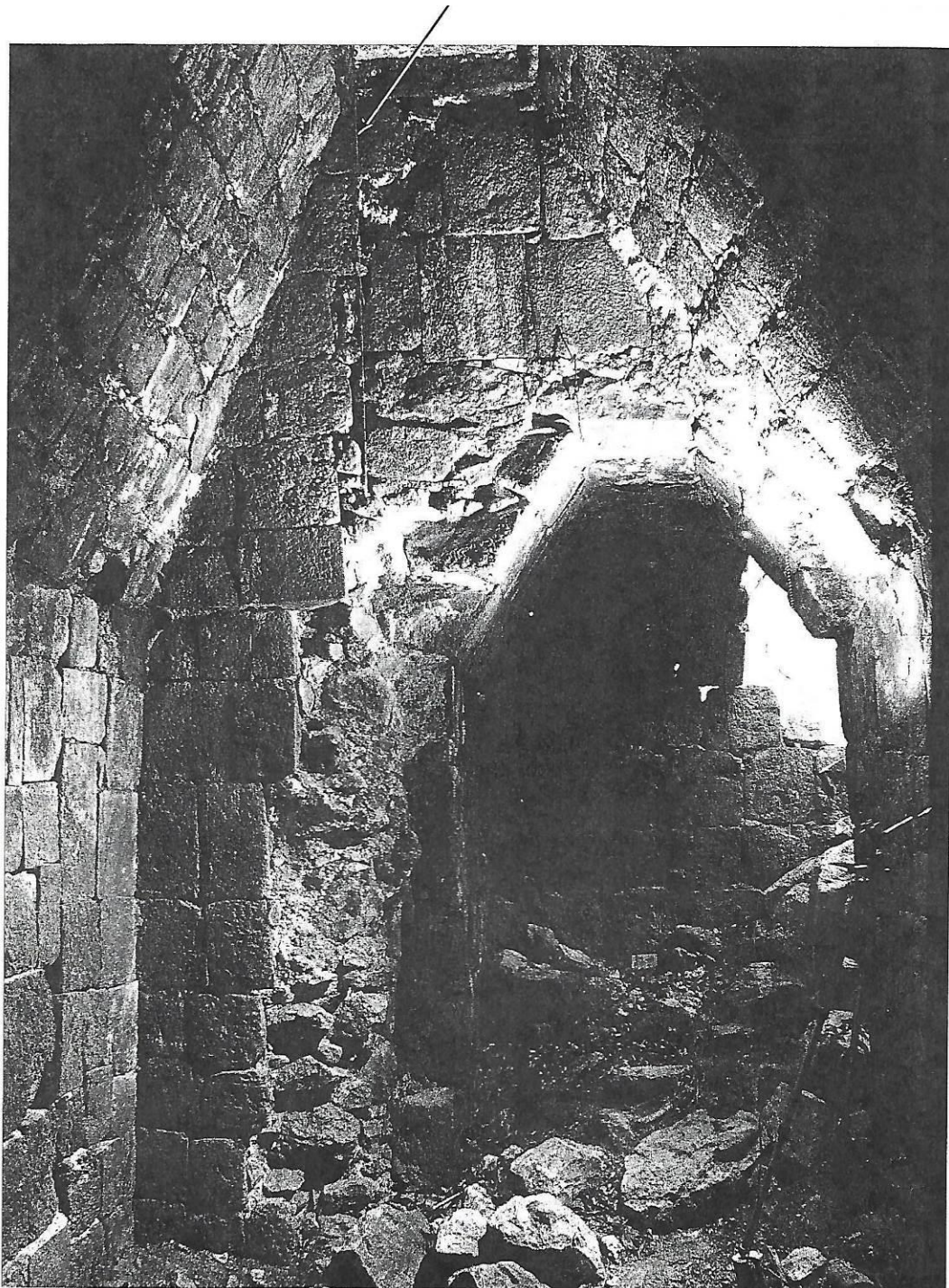


Fig. 8 - ROOM-#5, view of east end-wall showing upper wall with original stones to left (roughly) of the white plumb-line (arrow).

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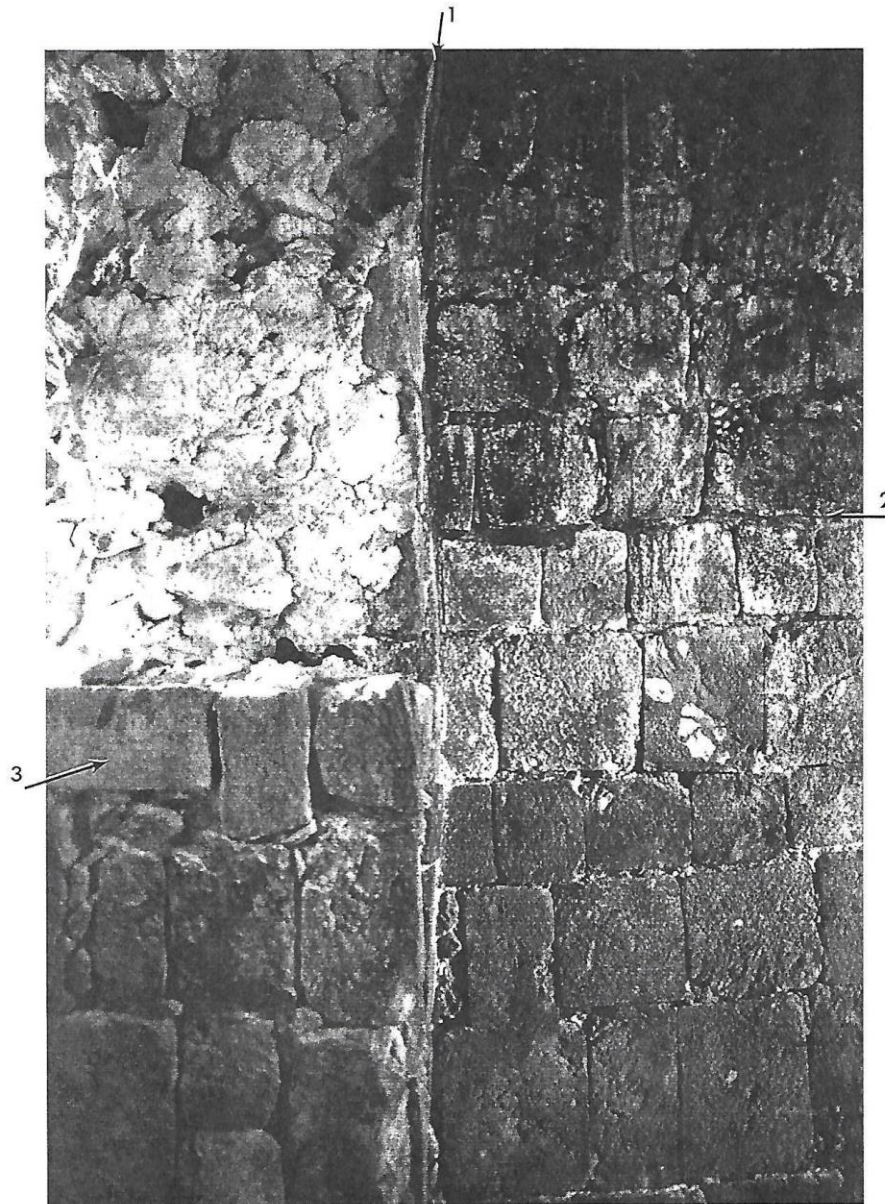


Fig. 9 - ROOM-#5, looking directly "edge-on," at the west end-wall, (1) which curves in and out as it rises - no offset vault-spring (for angle of upper part, see Fig.5a-1), (2) vault-spring of the north-wall, (3) north jamb of Drwy-#1.

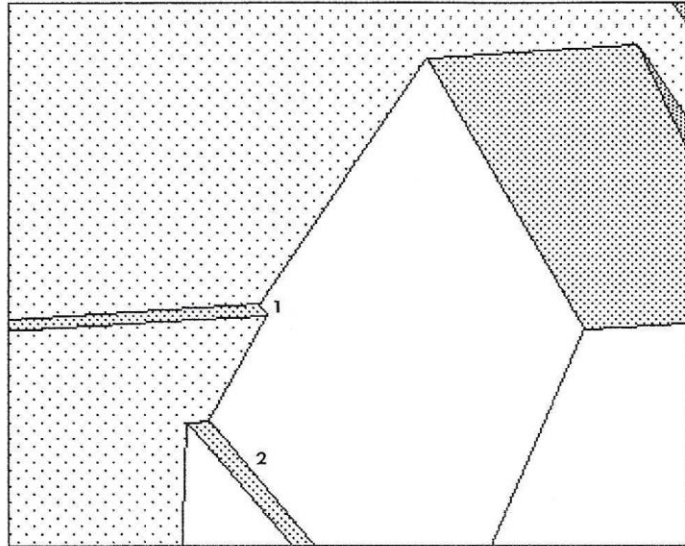


Fig. 10a - Looking at east-end of Rm-#5, at unusual "join" of offset vault-springs - (1) Rm-#5 end-wall, vault spring, (2) Pass-#3 vault-spring.

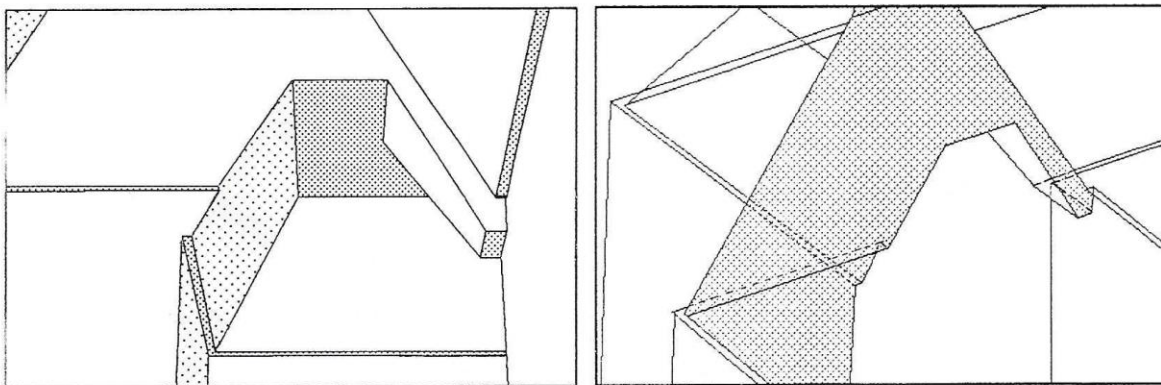


Fig. 10b - The offset vault-spring on the south wall of Pass-#3, also has an unusual "joining," to its common wall with Rm-#5.

40



Fig. 11a - Looking directly at the north jamb of Drwy-#1 showing some of the "molds" of a lintel made of "poles."



Fig. 11b - Close-up of left-most "molds" of Drwy-#1 lintel.

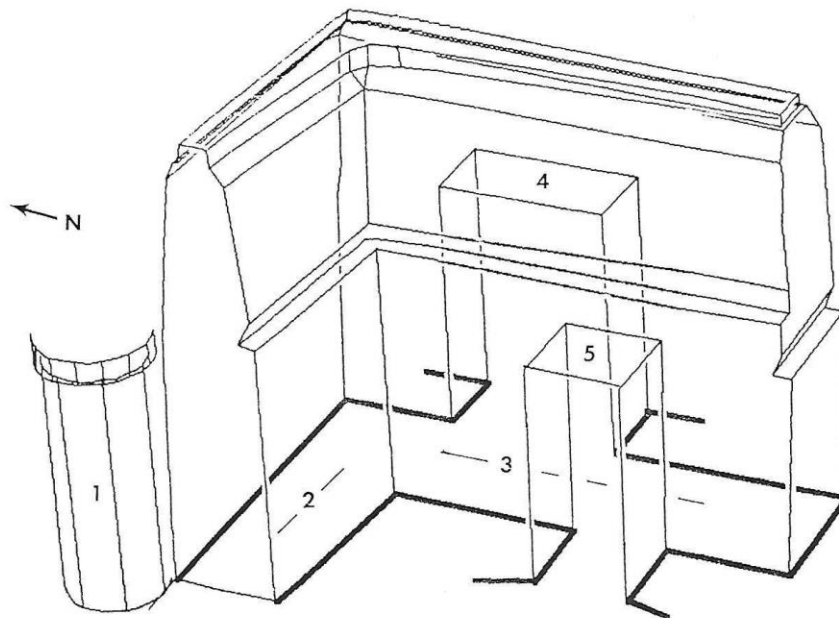


Fig. 12a - General view eastward of Pass-#1 and Pass-#2 (the first Right-Angle-Vault) including the three-quarter-round end-column, at the open end of Pass-#1 (buried up to just where its collar would have begun). (1) three-quarter-round end-column, (2) Pass-#1, (3) Pass-#2, (4) Drwy-#1, (5) Drwy-#2.

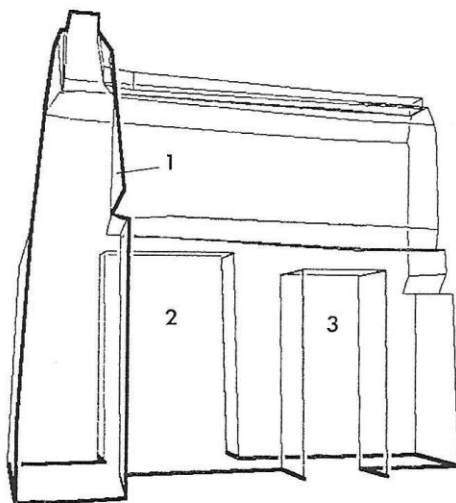


Fig. 12b - Looking eastward, directly into Pass-#1 (at approximately eye-level) showing ability to see into Rm-#5 from plaza. You can also see the change in the upper south-wall (1) as it shifts from angled to vertical (and "outset"). (2) Drwy-#1, (3) Drwy-#2.

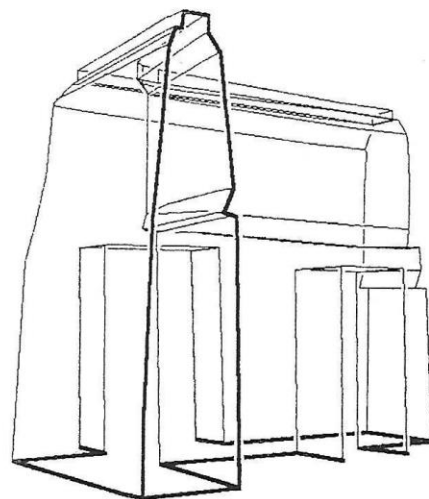


Fig. 12c - View, at a sharper angle, into Pass-#1 and still able to see into Rm-#5, through Drwy-#1.

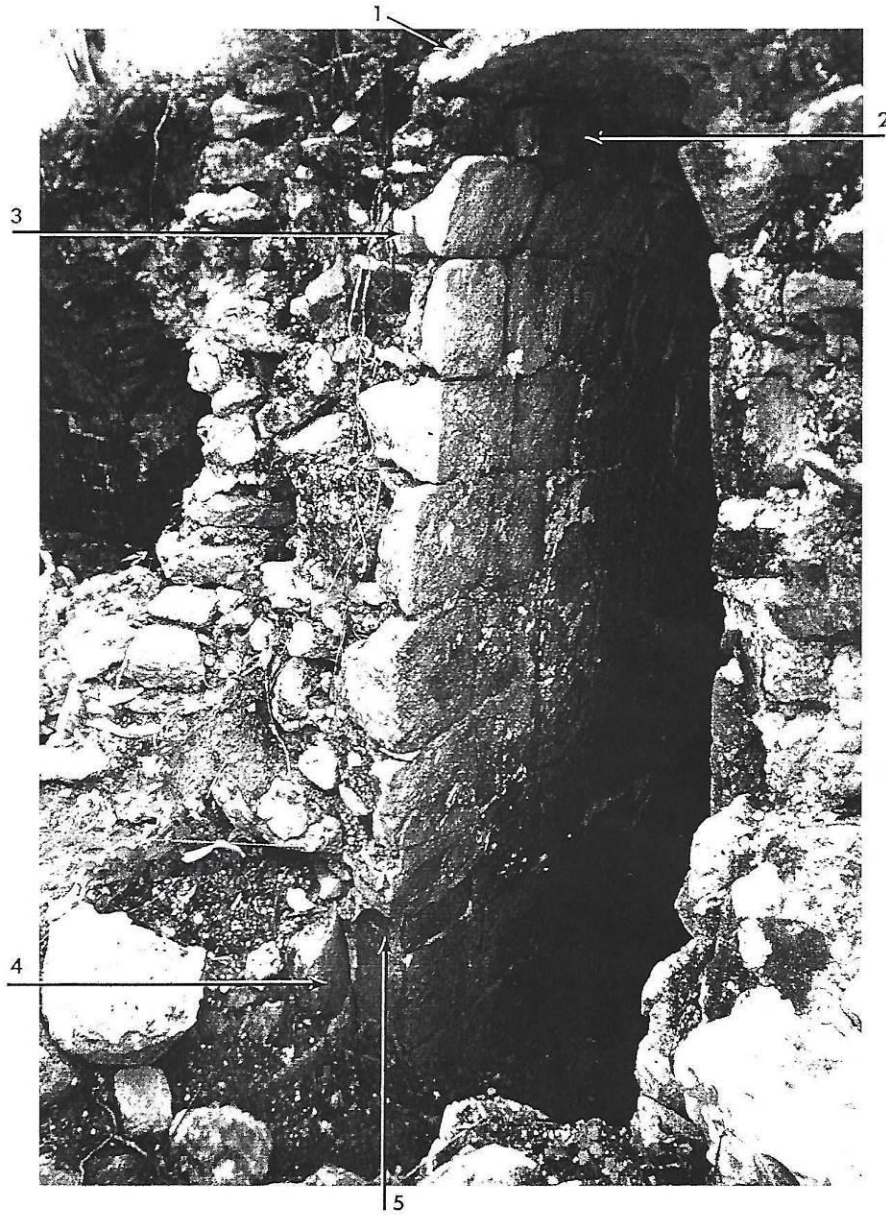


Fig. 13 - The entry/exit of Pass-#1. Rubble fills entrance to above original head level, (1) capstone, (2) decorative-inset at capstones, (3) "boot-stone" of single vault-course, (4) rounded side of remains of buried, three-quarter-round end-column, (5) remains of plaster "groove" with rounded top, showing where the upper "collar" of the column would have begun (above ones head).

yo



Fig. 14 - Large three-quarter-round end-column at north-end of Rm-#3 (south-wing of East-Range). Area to left is a predicted stairway - if so the corner of the building projects significantly out in front of the stairway. (1) unusual three-part medial-molding - lowest member is very sharply angled outward, also (2) upper corner piece angles upward, (3) collar at top of column.

101

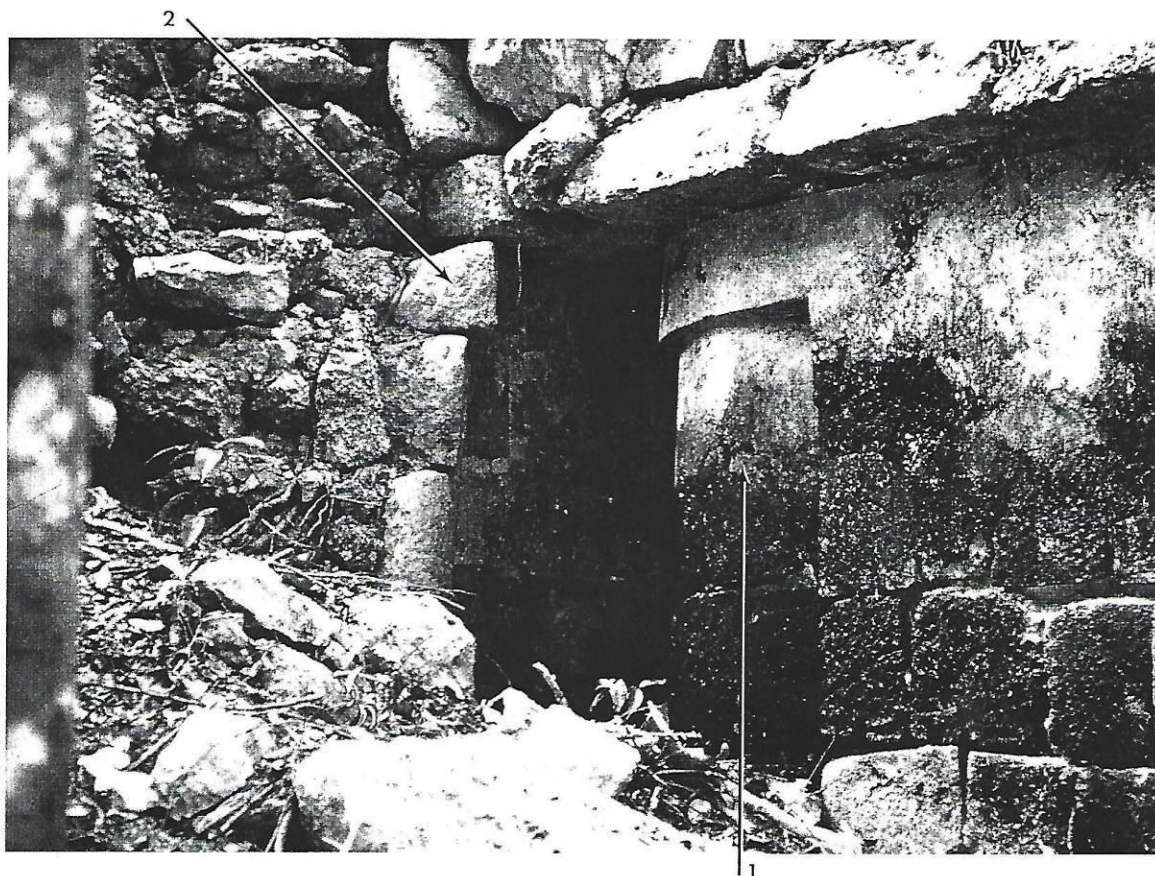
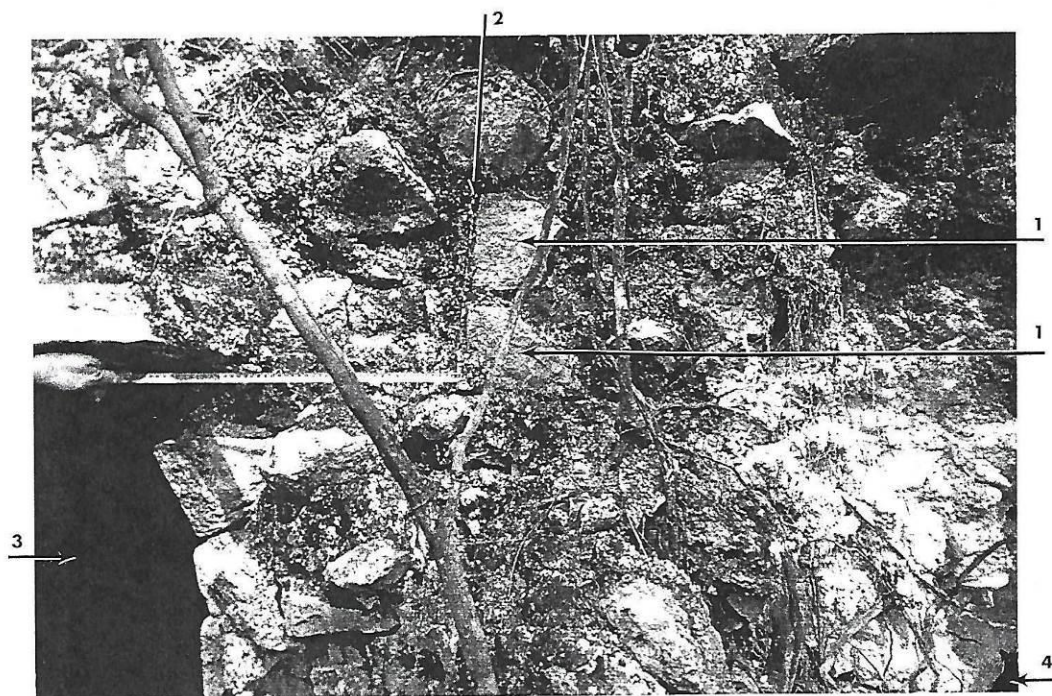


Fig. 15 - North-Range of the "Cuartel" (east-end) (1) three-quarter-round end-column, similar to Rm-#3, of the East-Range (of the South-East Quadrangle) but the shaft is narrower (more like Pass-#1) and the medial-molding is different. Notice the "cross-section" of a similar column (2) at the beginning of the East-Range.

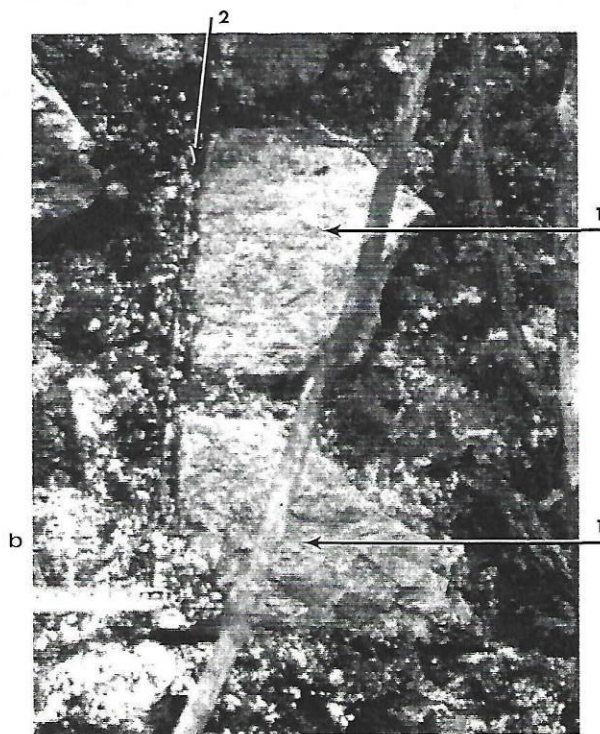
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a

Fig. 16a - Two contiguous veneer-stones within wall, between Pass-#1 and Rm-#A, with intact plaster covering both "faces," (1) two veneer-stones, (2) plaster surface, (3) Pass-#1 opening, (4) Rm-#A opening.

Fig. 16b - Close-up of two veneer-stones.



b

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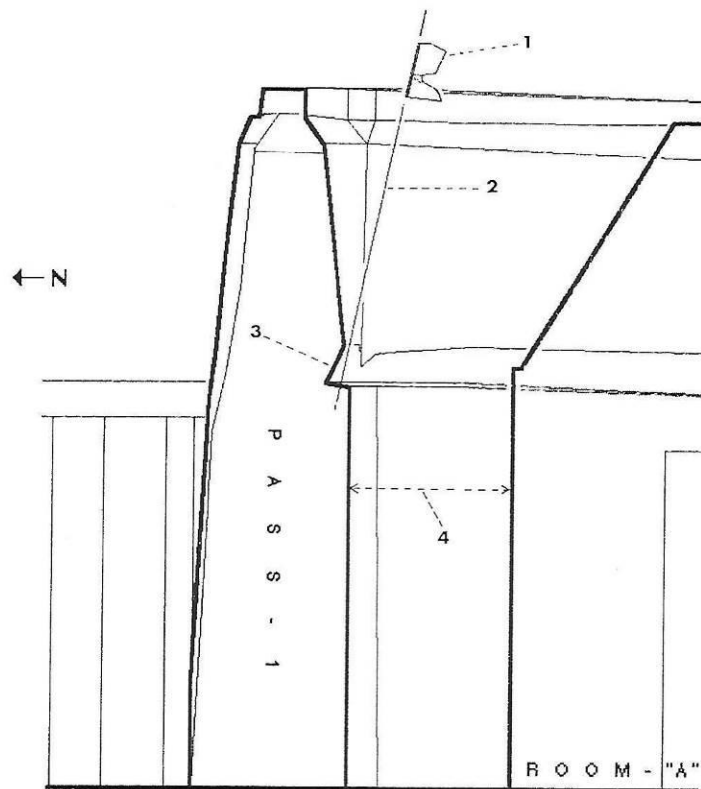


Fig. 17 - West-elevation (partial) showing position of "two contiguous veneer-stones" in wall, separating Pass-#1 and Rm-"A." (1) two contiguous veneer-stones, (2) projected line of surface of veneer-stones, suggesting battered, exterior upper-wall-zone and/or a possible relation to the medial-molding (3) at the entrance of Pass-#1, (4) cross-section of wall between Pass-#1 and Rm-"A."

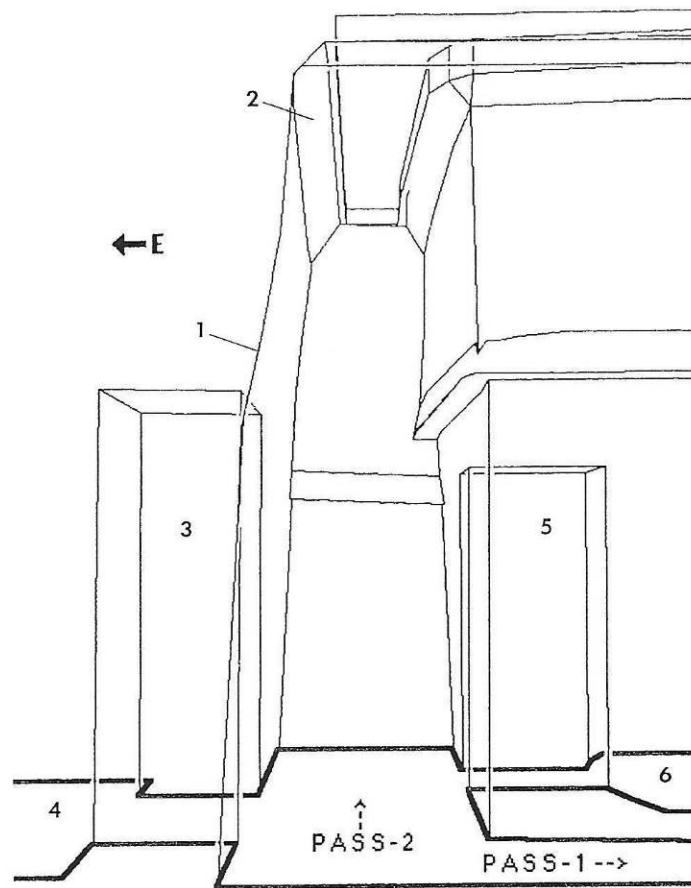


Fig. 18 - PASS-#2, looking southward down its length. On the left can be seen the "tipped-in" angle of the north-east,"concave" corner (1) of Pass-#1 and #2. The veneer angles outward from around Drwy-#1 (visible also in photo Fig. 22). All the veneer above (and much on both sides) is missing, except for the single vault-course (2) at the very top, (3) Drwy-#1, (4) Rm-#5, (5) Drwy-#2, (6) Rm-"A."

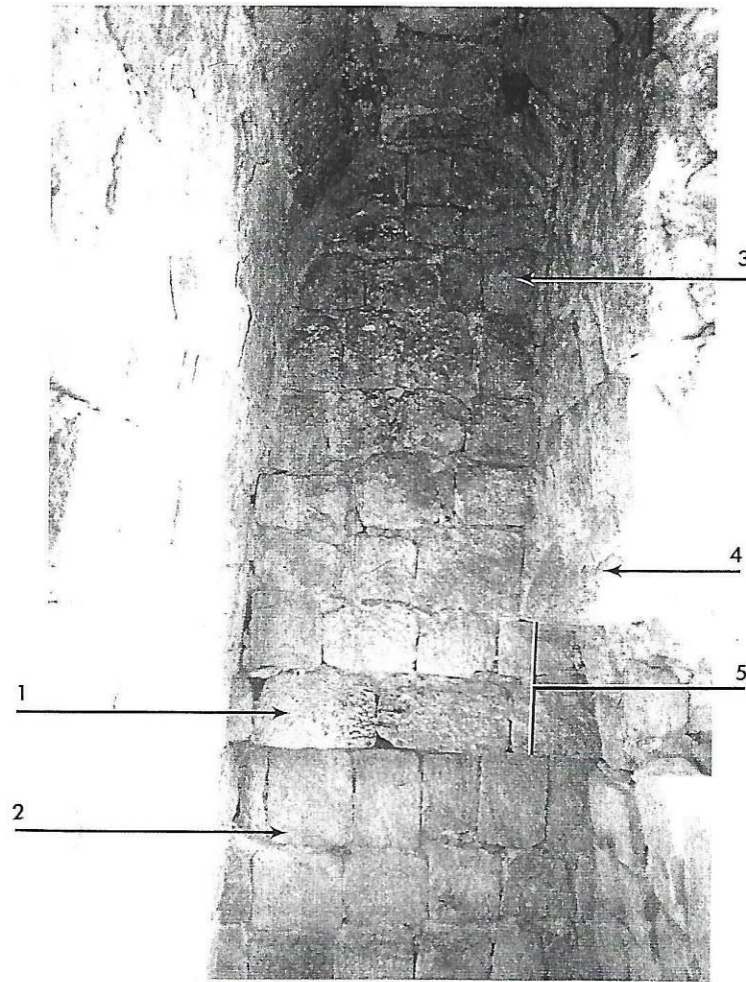


Fig. 19 - South end-wall of Pass-#2, (1) medial-molding (and 2) lower end-wall, are of previous construction, (3) upper veneer has been fitted between present walls, (4) remains of west-wall medial-molding at south-end of Pass-#2, (5) gap between two medial-moldings.

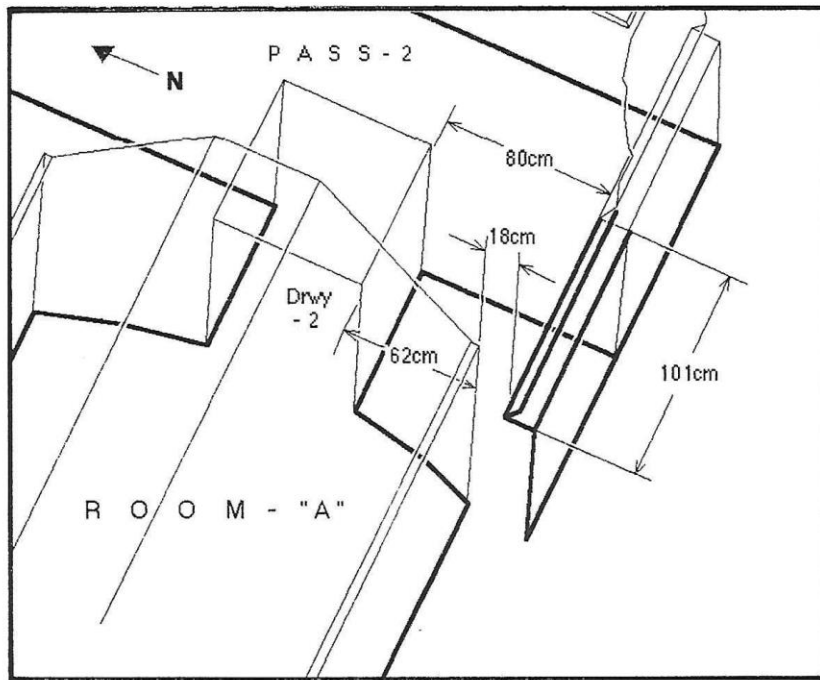


Fig. 20 - Medial-molding of end-wall of Pass-#2, extends at least 101cm (3' 4") to the west, toward Rm-"A." The lower wall is also shown extending as far as the medial-molding, but is not confirmed.



Fig. 21 - Looking west from inside Rm-#5, through Drwy-#1, into Pass-#2, then through Pass-1 to the outside (plaza), (1) south/west corner of Rm-#5, (2) jambs of Drwy-#1, (3) north-jamb of Drwy-#2 (with upper corner stones collapsing), (4) north/west corner of Rm-#5, (5) collapse above Drwy-#2, (6) only place where plaster covers medial-molding.

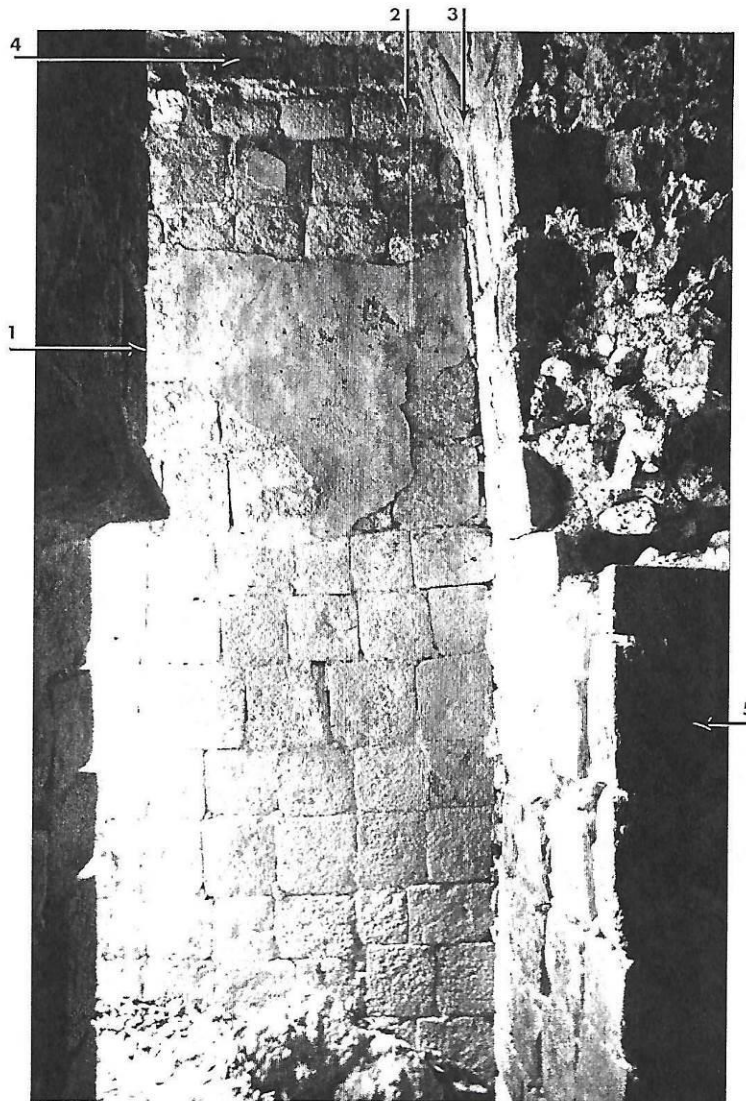


Fig. 22 - Looking north from inside Pass-#2, toward Pass-#1, (1) outset of upper-wall, (2) single course of vault-stones of Pass-#1, (3) single course of vault-stones of Pass-#2 (noticeably longer), (4) decorative-inset at capstones, (5) north jamb of Drwy-#1 and collapsed area above.

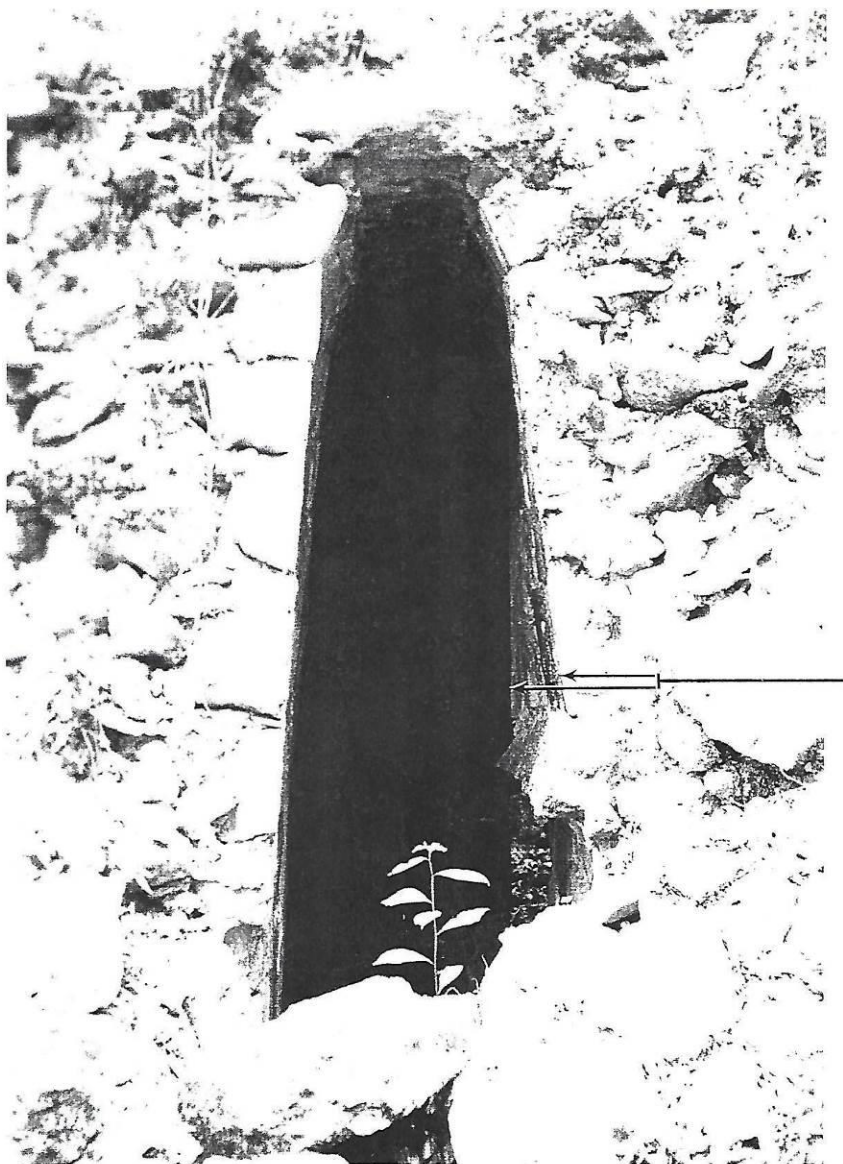


Fig. 23 - Looking east from plaza into Pass-#1, showing upper part of south-wall, changing from "angled" to vertical (arrows) and becoming "outset" from lower wall.



Fig. 24 - Looking north in Pass-#2 (same view as Fig. 22) showing (1) plaster covering the medial molding, (2) deeply wedged veneer-stone. white "level-line" is shown in foreground.

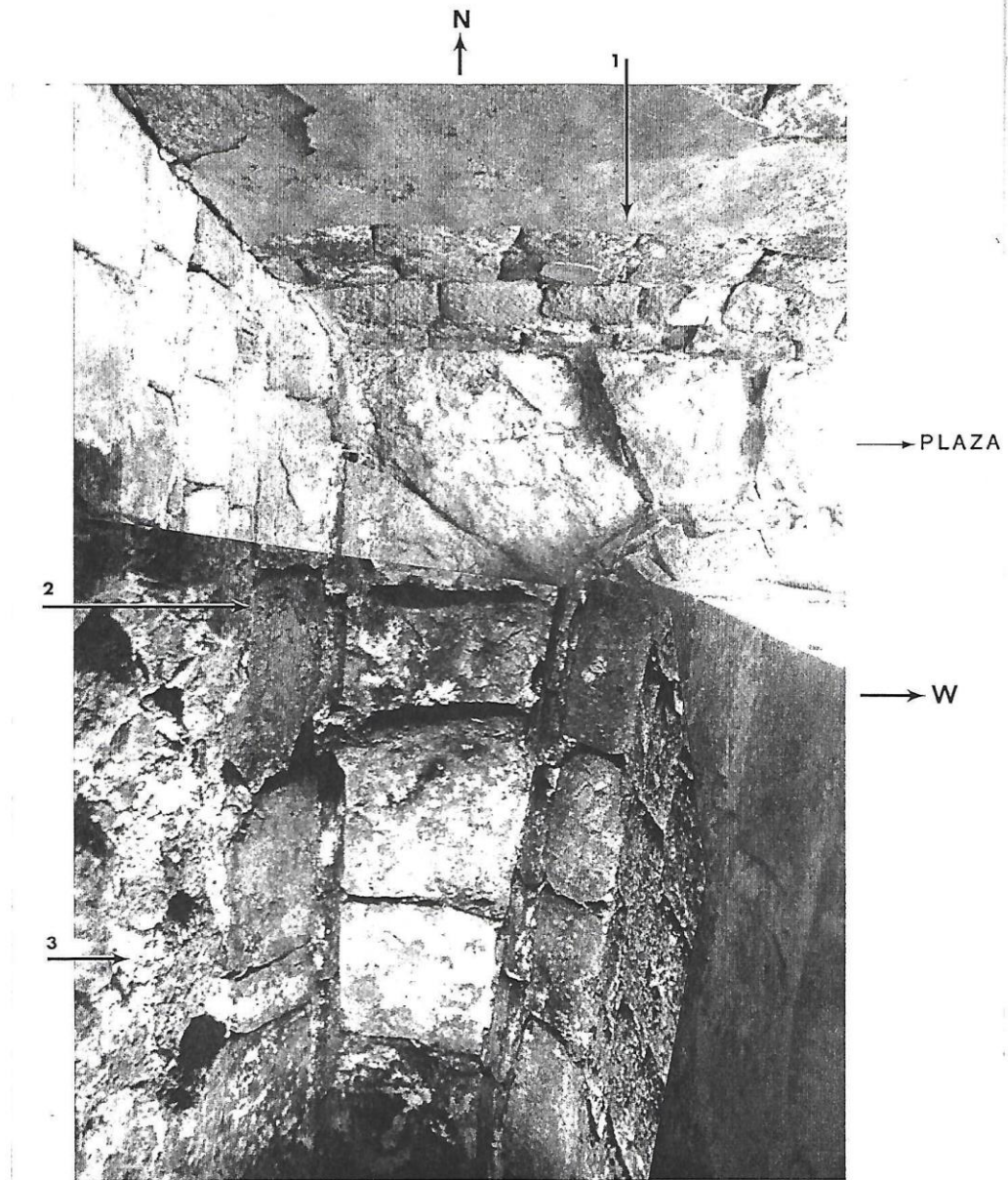


Fig. 25 - RIGHT-ANGLE-TURN of PASS-#1 and #2, seen from below (composed of two photos)
 - three stones angle to make turn, (1) Pass-#1, (2) Pass-#2, (3) collapse above Drwy#1,
 (4) single courses of vault-stones on both sides of Pass-#2 are longer (vertically) than Pass#1.

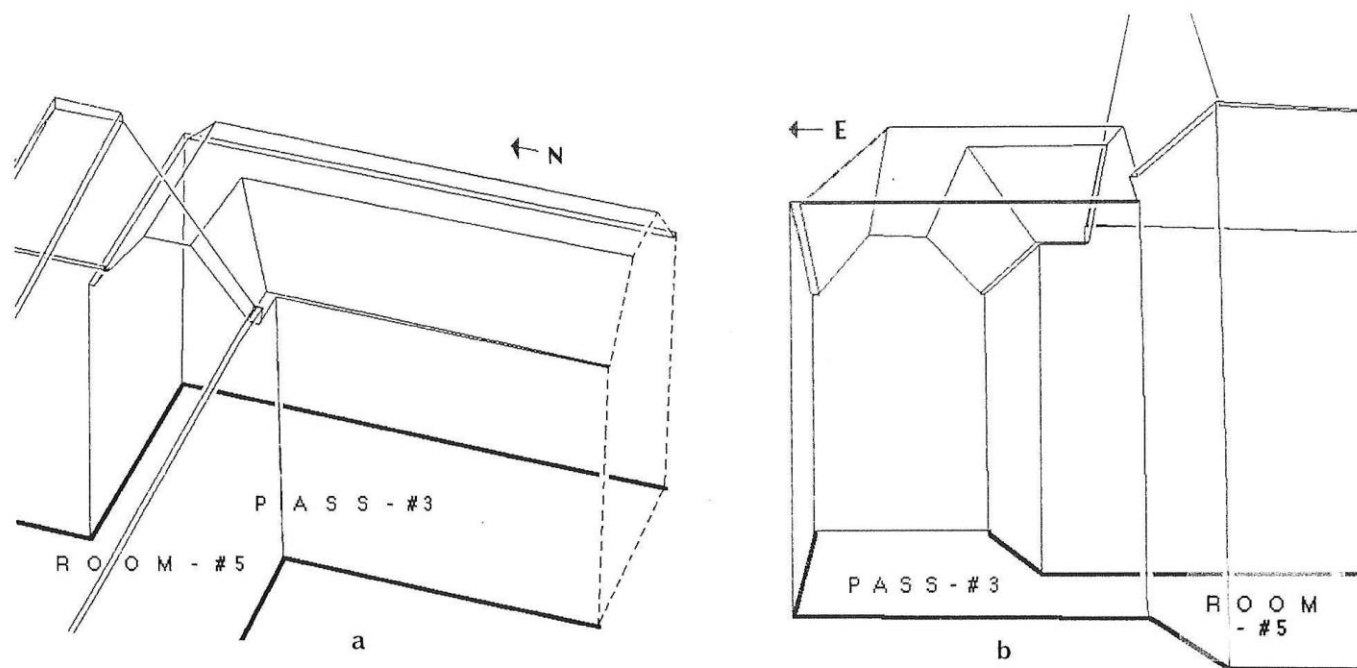


Fig. 26 - PASSAGEWAY-#3, two views. The west-wall (at the offset-vault-spring level) is the longest visible wall (239cm - 7'10"), the dashed line is at this length.

(a) Looking north-east.

(b) Looking south, down its length.

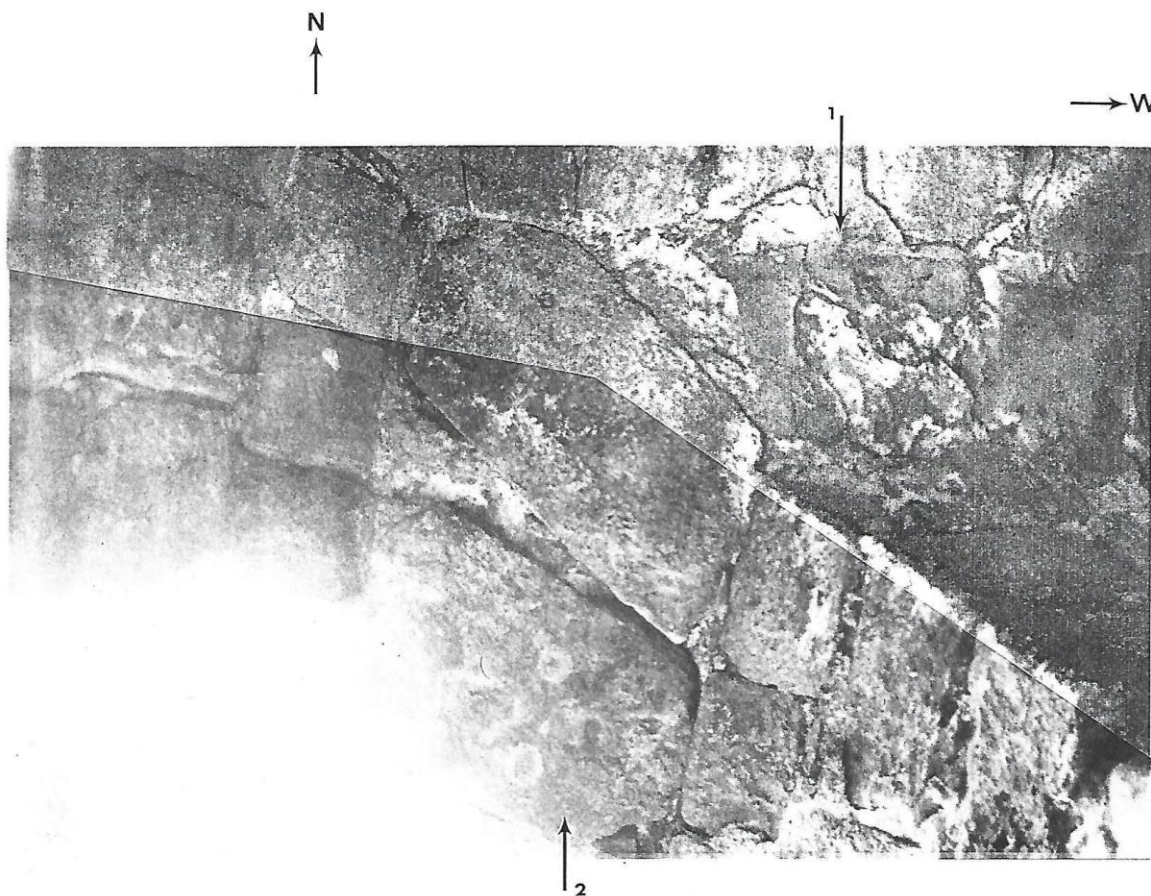


Fig. 27 - RIGHT-ANGLE-TURN of PASS-#3 (seen from below). Enough plaster remains on the short east/west, arm to make the precise shape of the vault-stones uncertain. (1) east/west arm connected to Rm-#5, (2) north/south arm.

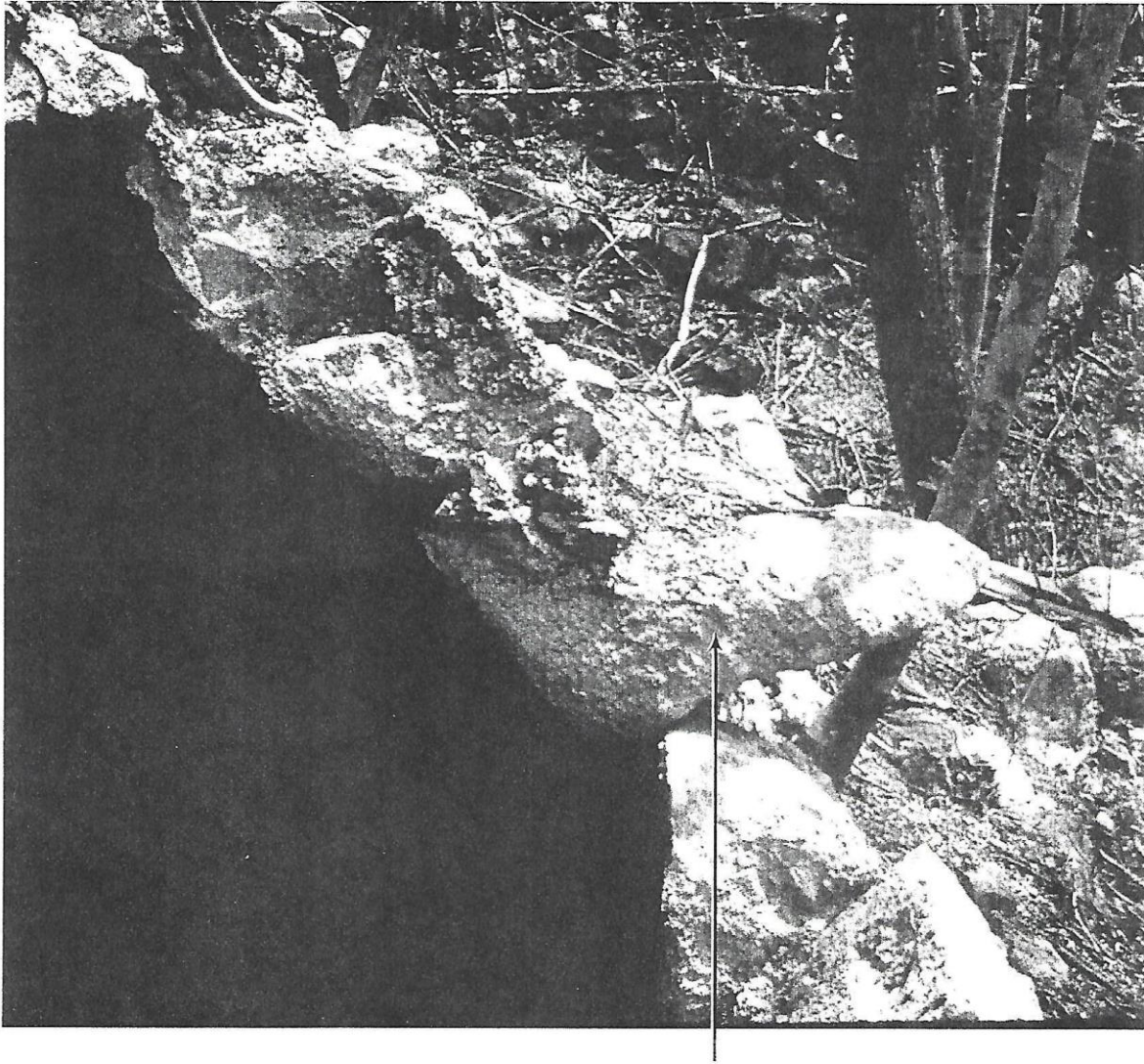


Fig. 28 - PASS-#3, looking north ("edge-on") at the east-vault, showing side-view of exposed "boot-shaped" vault-stone (arrow) part of the offset vault-spring course.

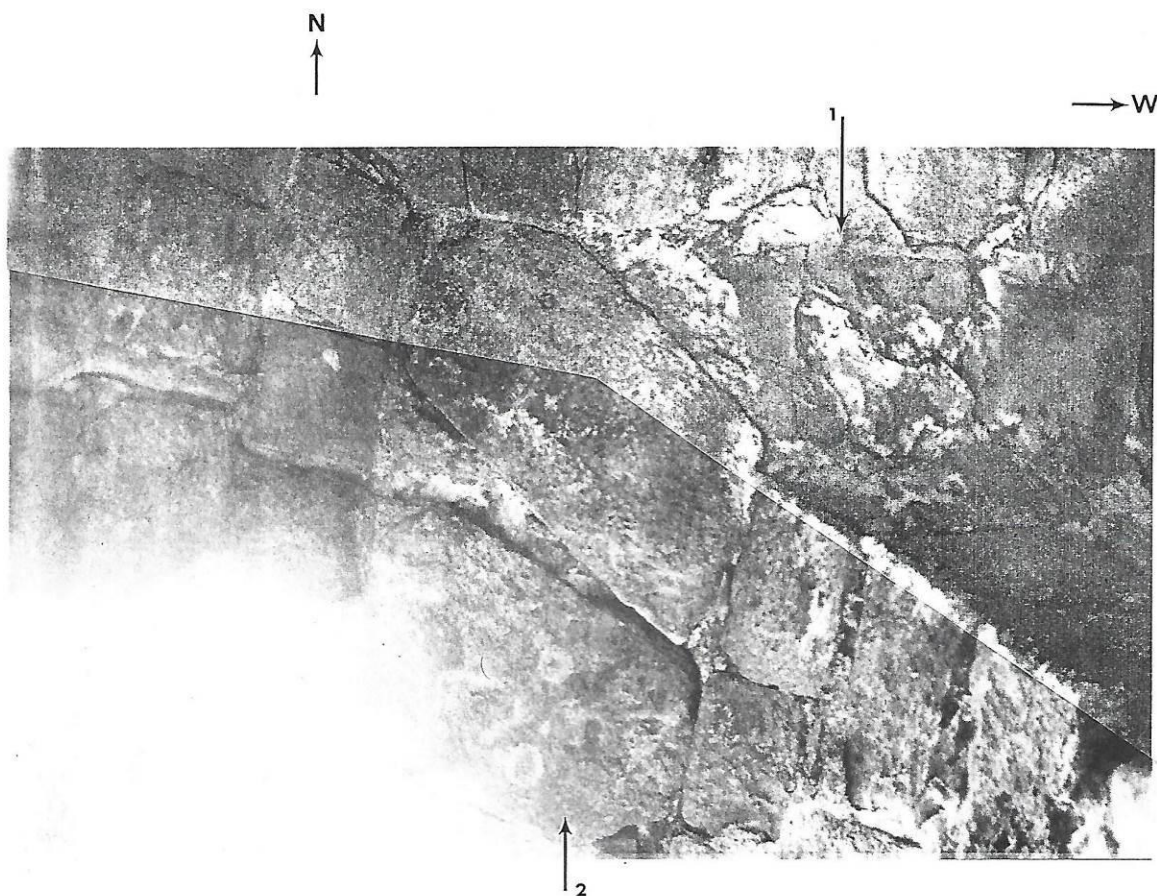


Fig. 27 - RIGHT-ANGLE-TURN of PASS-#3 (seen from below). Enough plaster remains on the short east/west, arm to make the precise shape of the vault-stones uncertain. (1) east/west arm connected to Rm-#5, (2) north/south arm.

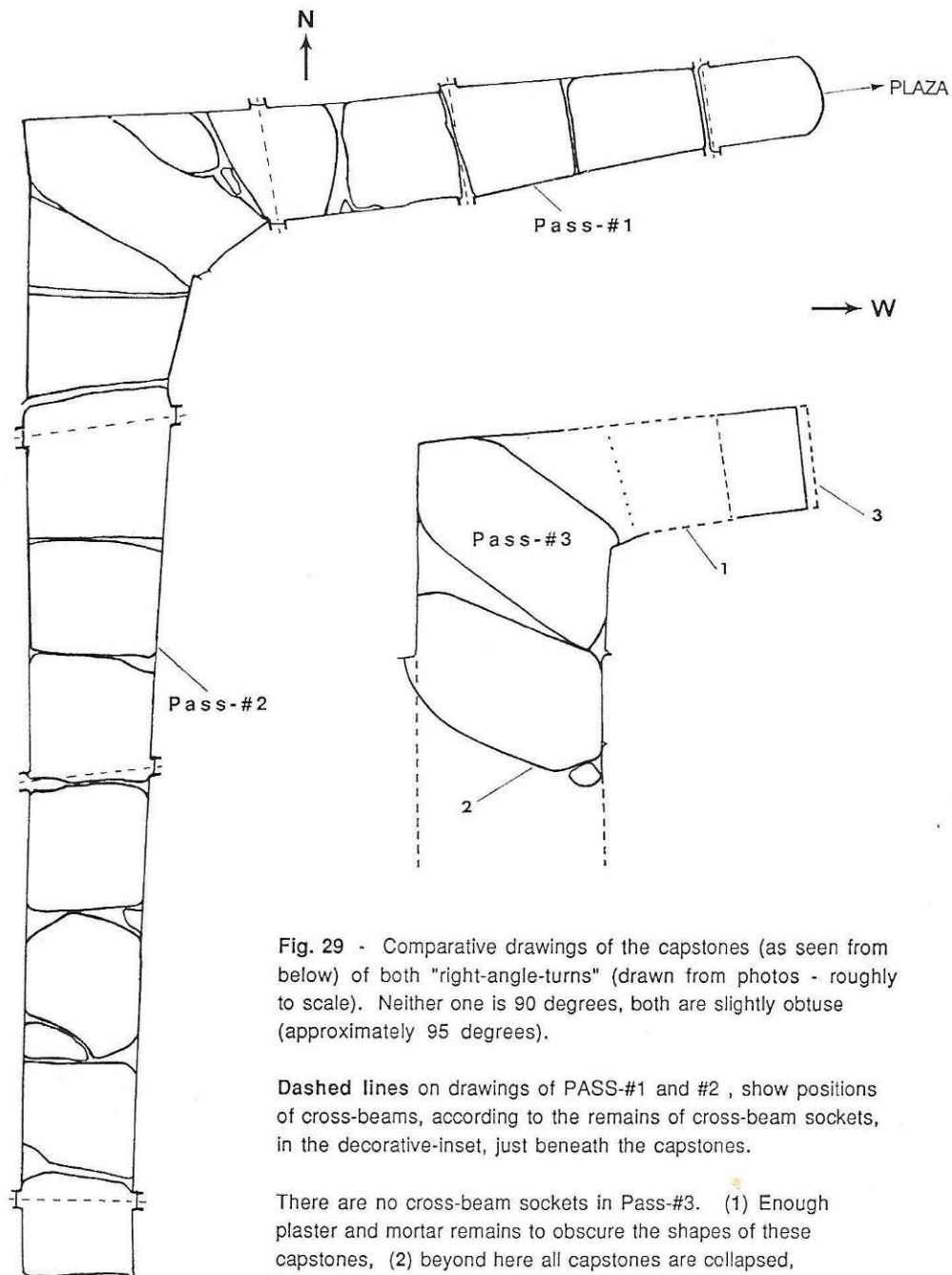


Fig. 29 - Comparative drawings of the capstones (as seen from below) of both "right-angle-turns" (drawn from photos - roughly to scale). Neither one is 90 degrees, both are slightly obtuse (approximately 95 degrees).

Dashed lines on drawings of PASS-#1 and #2 , show positions of cross-beams, according to the remains of cross-beam sockets, in the decorative-inset, just beneath the capstones.

There are no cross-beam sockets in Pass-#3. (1) Enough plaster and mortar remains to obscure the shapes of these capstones, (2) beyond here all capstones are collapsed, (3) missing lip of stone (or plaster) veneer in Rm-#5.

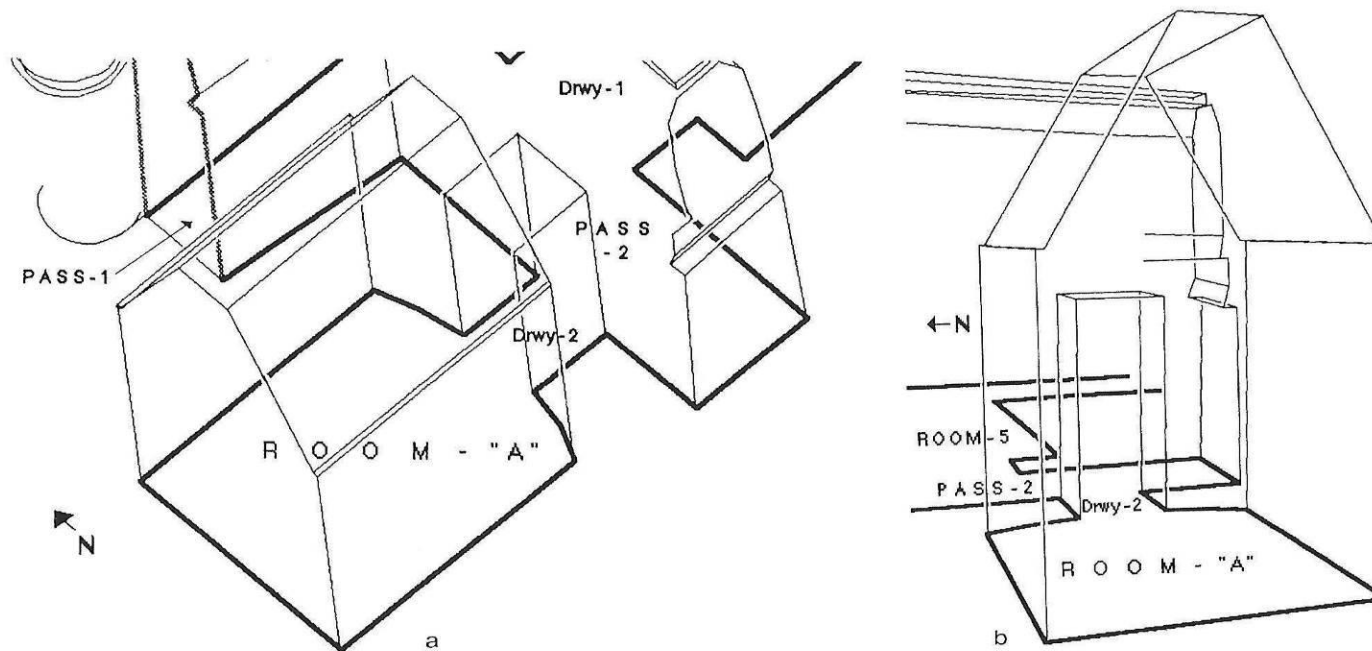


Fig. 30 - ROOM-"A," only the south-wall is complete, up to the offset vault-spring.

(a) Looking north-east.

(b) Looking east.

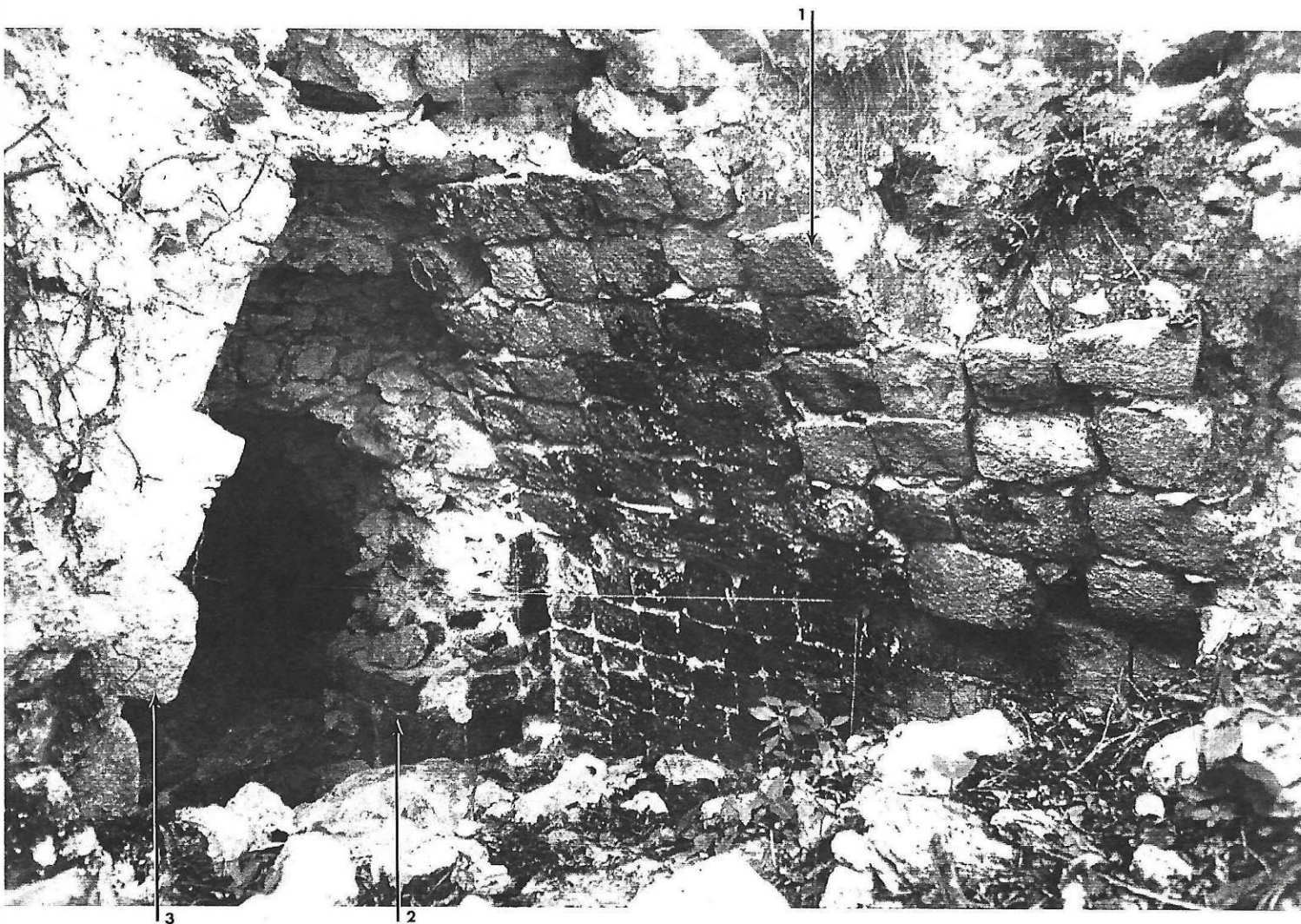


Fig. 31a - ROOM-"A" looking south-east, at south-wall and vault and showing rubble, covering most of lower room, (1) wedge-shaped vault-stones, (2) south jamb of Drwy-#2, (3) offset vault-course.

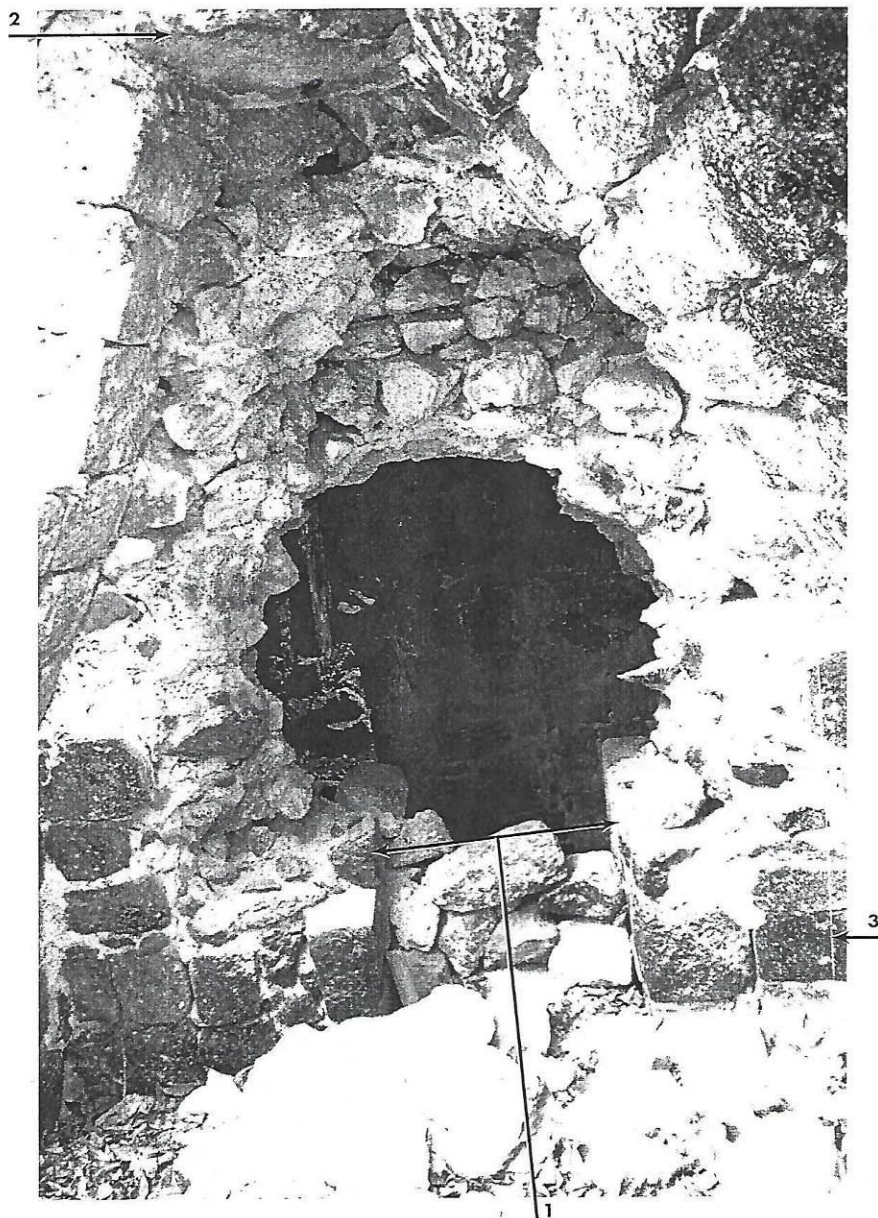


Fig. 31b - ROOM-"A," looking east toward Drwy-#2 and the collapse above it. (1) Drwy-#2 (upper most corner-stones of north jamb are fallen), (2) only remaining capstone, (3) plumb-line.

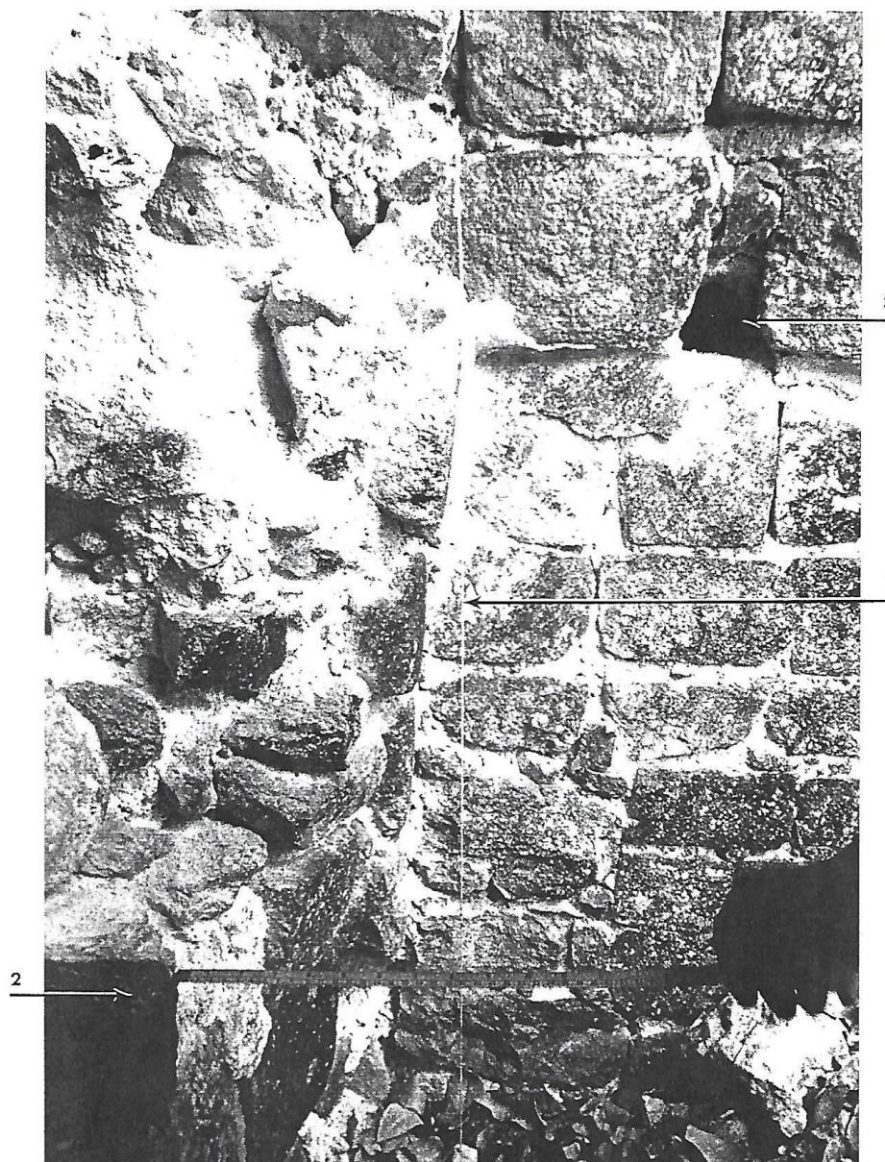


Fig. 32 - ROOM-"A" looking south (edge-wise) along east end-wall. Measuring tape is held against the corner of the Drwy-#2 jamb. Photo shows that the end-wall is thicker at the side-wall than at the door jamb and slants inward (to the right) as it goes upward. (1) Plumb line hanging from height of vault-spring (also shown in Fig. 31b), (2) upper corner of south jamb of Drwy-#2, (3) cross-beam socket.



Fig. 33 - "REUSED-SCULPTED-STONES" used as interior-veneer, located in the west-wall of Pass-#2, in the south-west corner. One is "dancing" feet and the other seems to be part of a kings scepter or ceremonial spear. Veneer-stones of earlier construction (arrow) are seen going behind the west-wall.

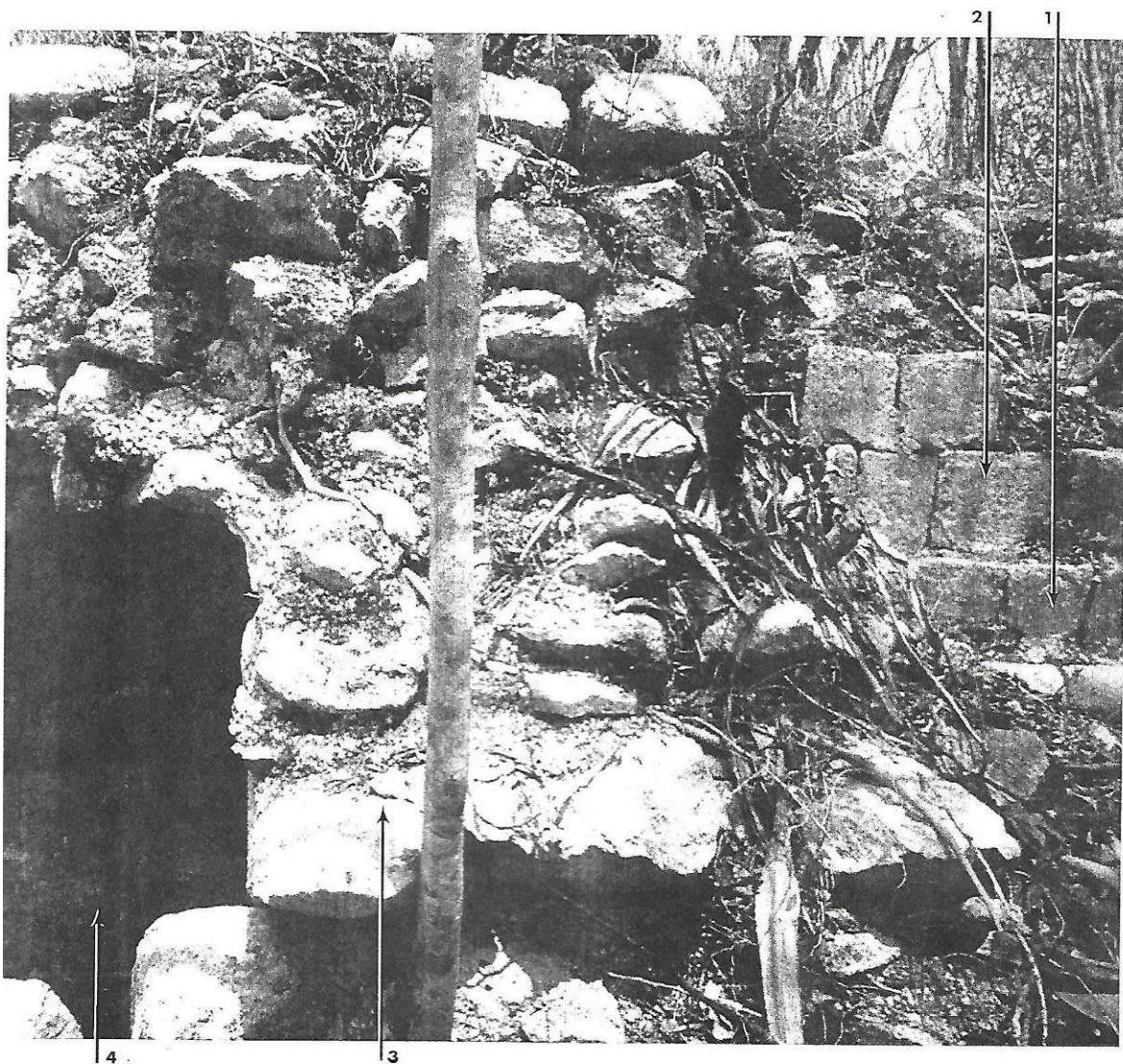


Fig. 34 - Looking west from outside the plaza, at the back of Pass-#3 and the south wing of the East-Range. On the right are (1) the remains of a three-part medial-molding, which looks the same as on top the end-column, at the north end of Rm-#3 (Fig. 14), lowest member is not visible, (2) just above the medial-molding can be seen two courses of plain veneer-stones, (3) in the center are the exposed ends of the boot-shaped vault-stones of Pass-#3, (4) looking through the collapsed east vault, into Pass-#3 (north/south arm).

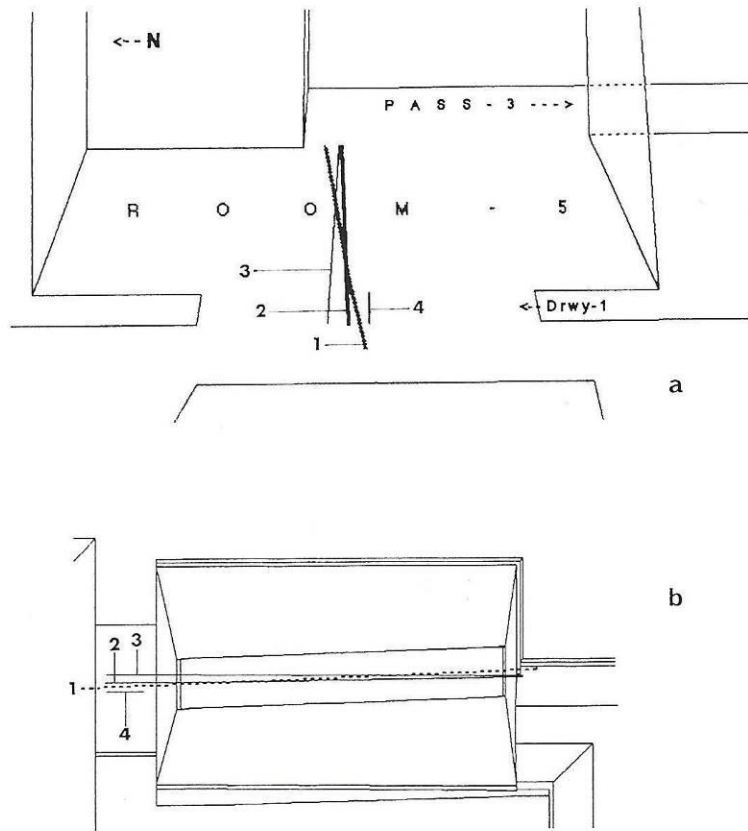


Fig. 35 - ROOM-#5, comparison of the center-line axis, of capstones, with the center-lines of the other long axes features. (1) center-line of capstones, (2) center-line of floor, (3) center-line of vault-springs, (4) center of Drwy-#1.

(a) Perspective view looking east

(b) Plan view

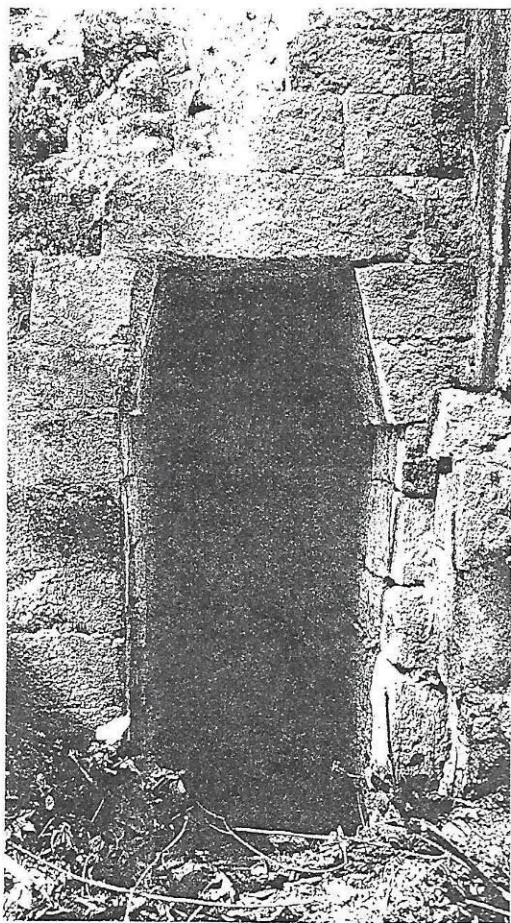


Photo by N. Hellmuth

a



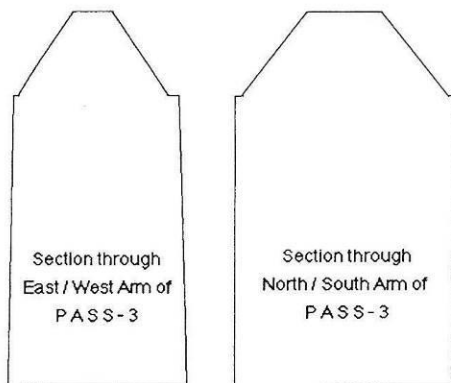
b

Fig. 36 - This passageway, somewhat similar to Pass-3, is at "Manos Rohas," Group "C," main structure (to the left of the main stairway). It's not as large and has no right-angle-turn.

(a) Entrance, roughly similar in shape, but narrower, with wider capstones, walls that seem to tilt outward and two vault courses instead of three.

(b) Well finished vault-stones continue for a short distance then ceiling is raised and vault-stones switch to more typical "Rio Bec" style, rounded vault-stones, without offset vault-springs.

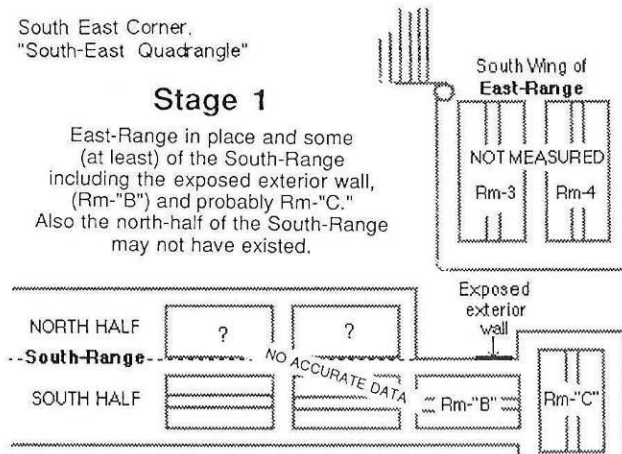
(c) Cross-section of each arm of Pass-3.



South East Corner,
"South-East Quadrangle"

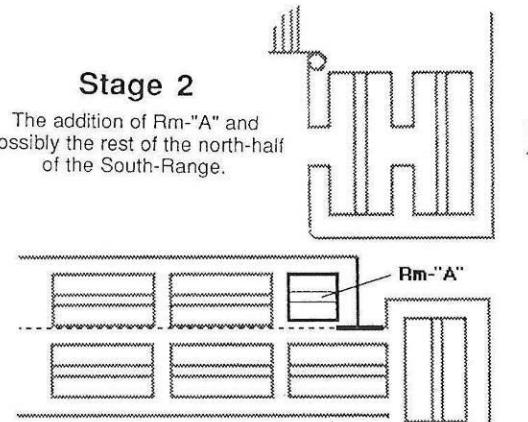
Stage 1

East-Range in place and some
(at least) of the South-Range
including the exposed exterior wall,
(Rm-"B") and probably Rm-"C."
Also the north-half of the South-Range
may not have existed.



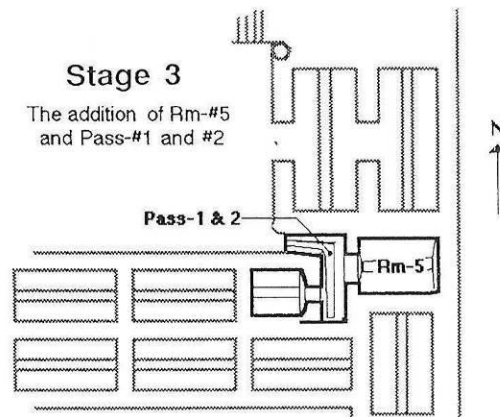
Stage 2

The addition of Rm-"A" and
possibly the rest of the north-half
of the South-Range.



Stage 3

The addition of Rm-#5
and Pass-#1 and #2



Stage 4

The addition of Pass-#3,
of uncertain destination

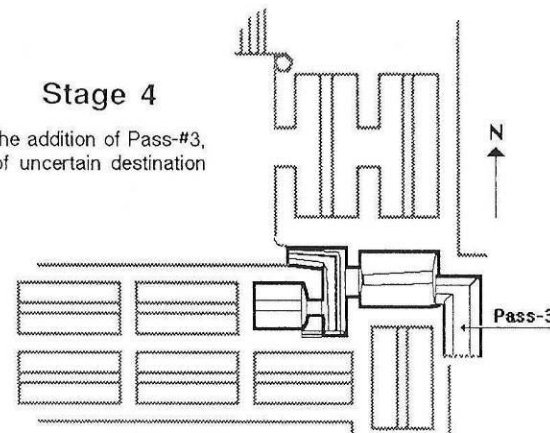
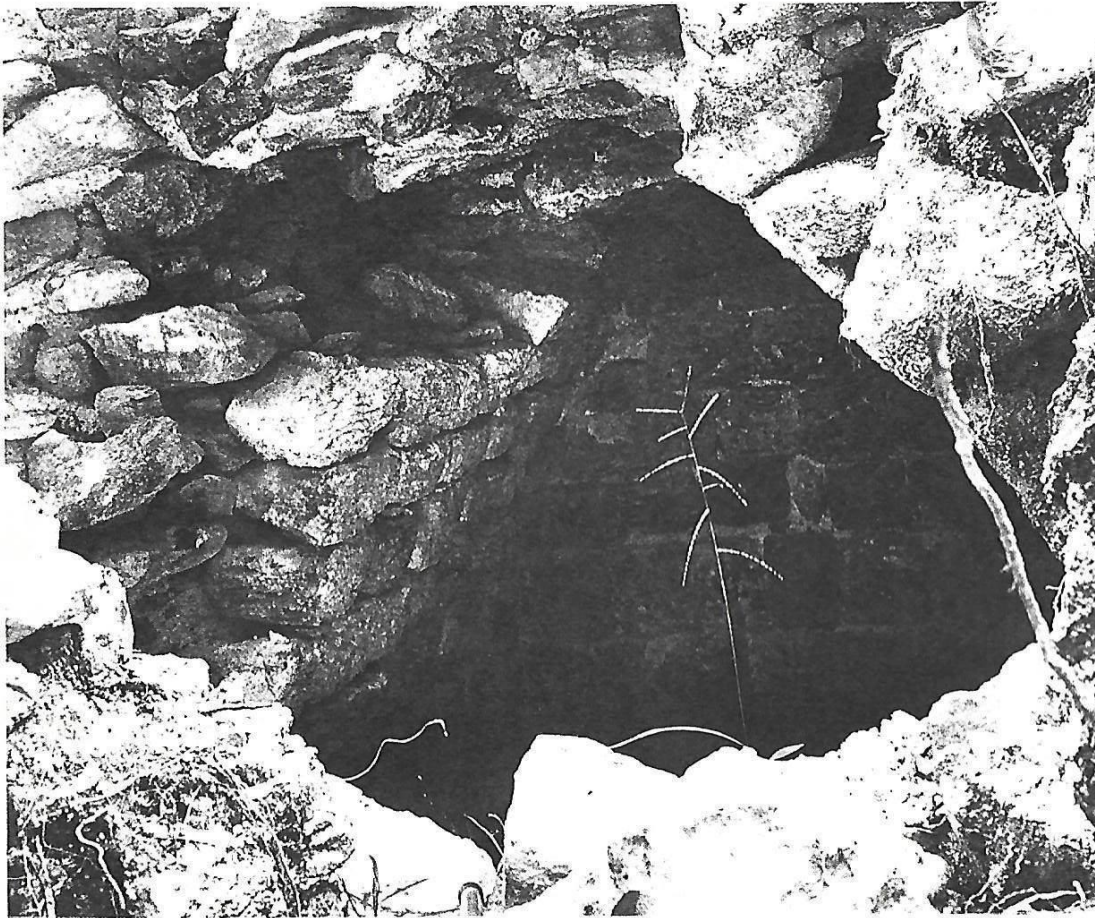
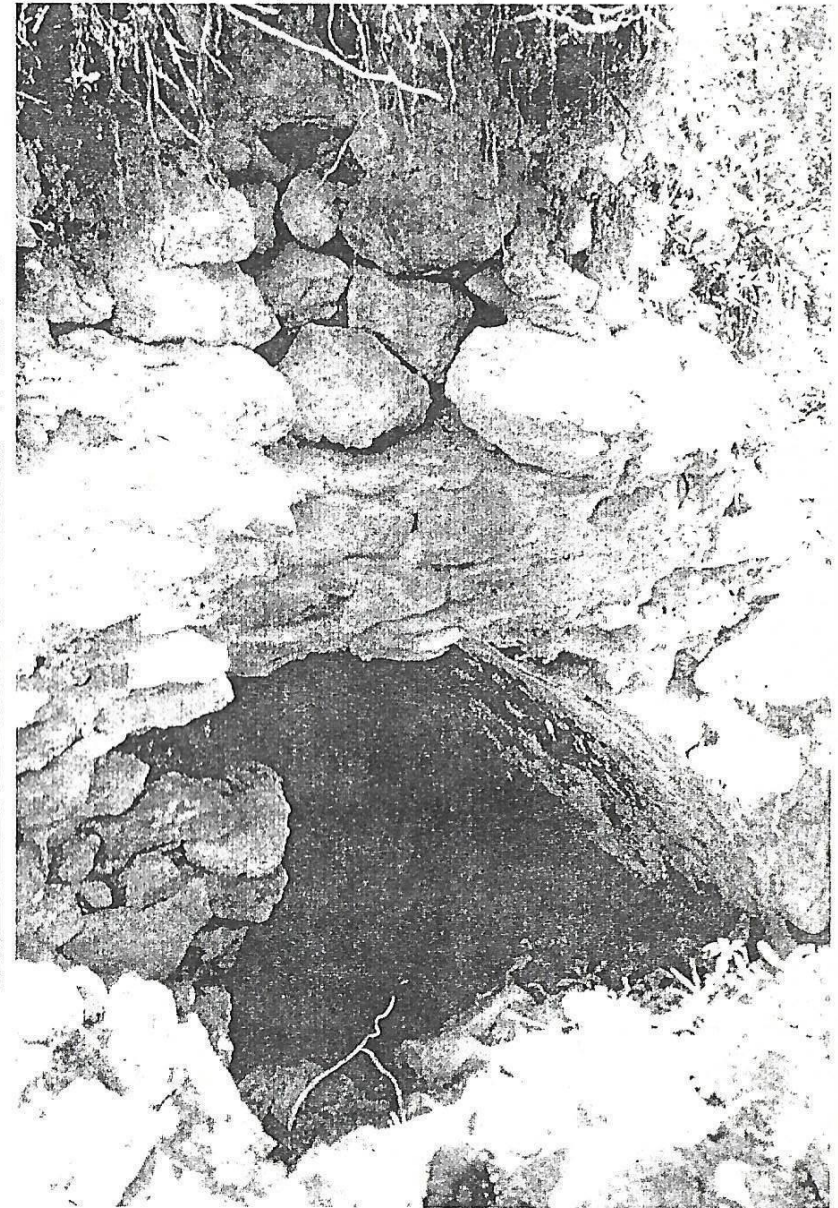


Fig. 37 - POSSIBLE CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE of the "Rm-#5-Suite," in the
south-east corner of the "South-East Quadrangle."



(a) Shows wedge-shaped vault-stones and no decorative-inset at capstones.



(b) Shows considerable thickness over vault.

Fig. 38 - ROOM-"C," two views looking north, into the collapsed remains.