

scription of which only a few glyphs could be drawn, but which, nevertheless, seem to record the date 9-17-15-0-0 5 Ahau 3 Muan.*

In the Hall of Monoliths are two monuments which undoubtedly come from the ruins of Toniná in the State of Chiapas, which will be discussed when describing those ruins.

After all our letters of introduction were in order and our equipment completed, the real expedition was ready to start. By train we returned to Vera Cruz, and there our civilized clothes were packed and shipped home to New Orleans. On the 12th of March we donned our riding clothes and high boots and boarded the small train running southward towards the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The train bounced along on a miserable track, at first following the Gulf Coast. Out in the blue waters of the Gulf we got glimpses of the Isla de Sacrificios, where the Spanish Conquerors found abandoned temples with newly sacrificed victims lying on the altars, when they anchored off the coast in 1518.



FIG. 10—Mexico, D. F. Maya Limestone Stela in the Yard of the National Museum.

At the station of Madereros, 55 kilometers from Vera Cruz, are several large mounds, and here also starts

the road for the Cocuite Oil Camp, where many clay figurines have been found.

It is rumored that the Oil Company drilling there mistook artificial mounds for mud volcanoes, the latter said to be good oil indications in this region. The pottery from Cocuite is chiefly of To-

*Glyph A-1 is erased, but is undoubtedly the Katun glyph. B-1 shows 0 Tun. A-2 and B-2 are 0 Uinal and 0 Kin respectively. The numeral to A-3 is not distinct; the glyph must be Ahau. B-3 may be a supplementary series glyph, and A-4 appears to be 3 Muan. In case this last reading is correct, this should give the above recorded date (fig. 11).—Morley, 1923, Page 263.