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The Palenque Mapping Project, 1998 Field Season Report



Research Year: 1998
Culture: Maya
Chronology: Classic
Location: Chiapas, México
Site: Palenque

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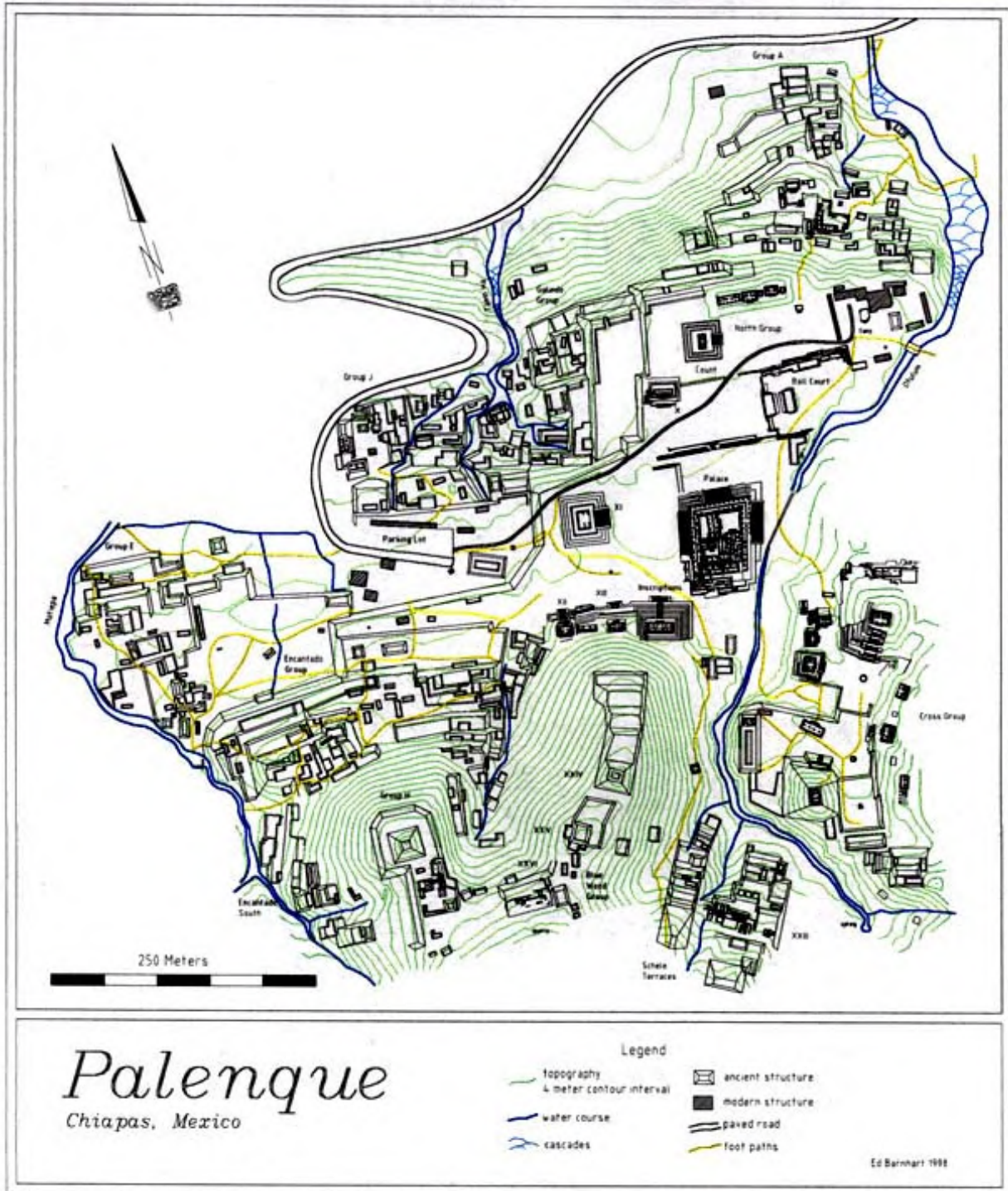
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Introduction

The first season of the FAMSI sponsored Palenque Mapping Project (PMP) was carried out from February to August of 1998. The survey started with the consolidated structures of the center and then expanded to cover Group A (I/II), Group J (IV), Group E, Group H, the Galindo Group, the Encantado Group, and the hills directly south of the central precinct ([Map 1](#)). Each area was thoroughly explored with a under brush cutting crew to identify individual structures and then surveyed using a Topcon EDM. Nearly 10,000 data points for topography and architecture were recorded. The accuracy of the mapping, checked by closing loops of EDM stations, was kept to under +/- 10cm error. A total of 403 structures were recorded, 262 of which are presented for the first time in this report.





Map 1: Palenque, Chiapas, México

In addition to the buildings and terraces located during the course of this survey, a number of other new features were discovered. Two new stelae were found, both uncarved and fallen. One stela lies on the north patio of Structure XXVI, the other was found in the open plaza north of the Encantado Temple. A small quarry, situated directly south of Structure XXVI, was located, complete with large blocks cut from a limestone outcrop. One of the most exciting discoveries of the season was the canal system found in Group J. Four stone lined canals, each originating at an underground spring, weave between the structures of Group J. The canals join together north of the group to form the Tak'in Ha Cascades. The sophistication of this canal system fits well with Palenque's tradition of architectural eloquence.



This report presents the results of the 1998 season. An explanation of methods and discussions of each group are included. Nine maps are presented, an overall map and eight group maps. In addition to the report and maps, [Table 1](#) provides the dimensions for each outlying structure measured during the survey.

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View of Palenque

Previous Research

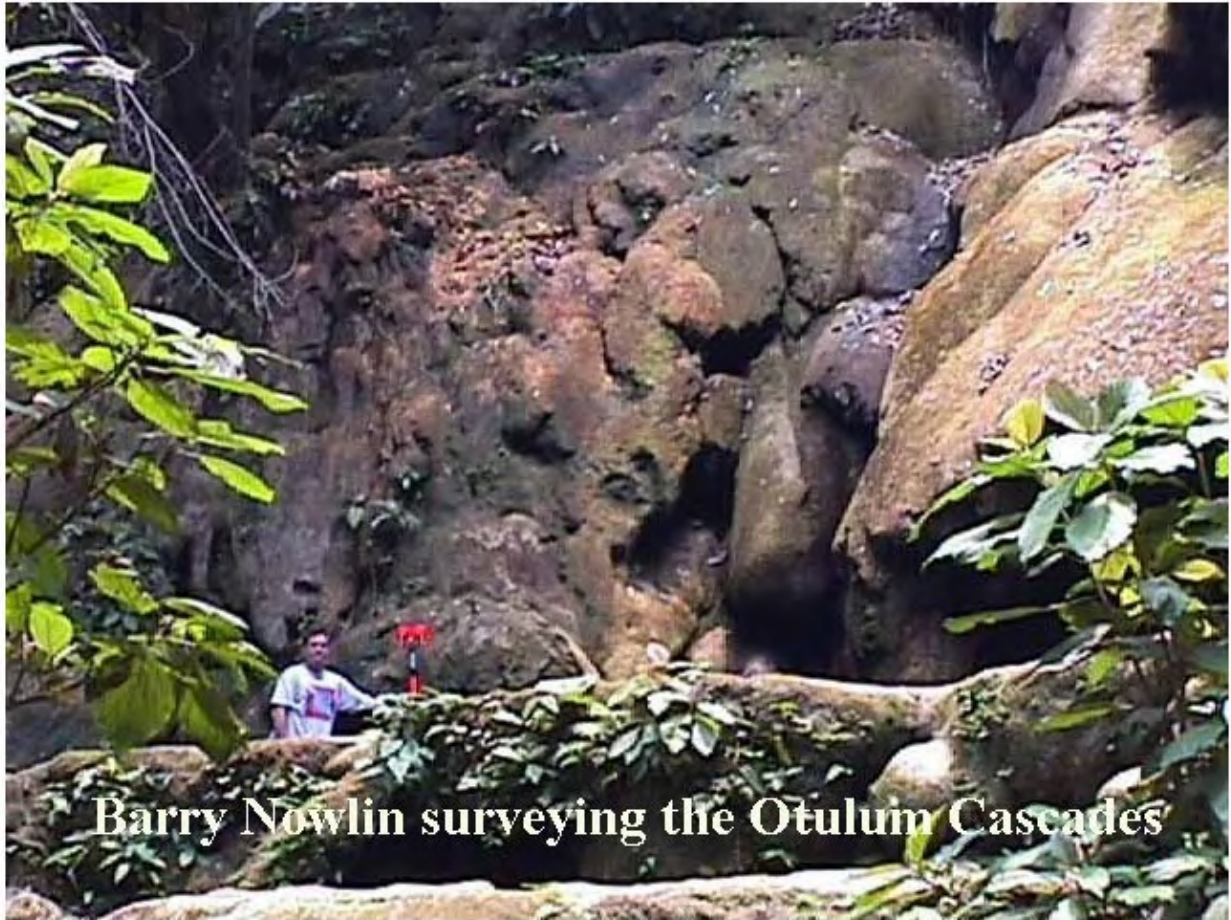
The most complete Palenque map to date is included in Volume 1 of Merle Greene Robertson's *Sculpture of Palenque* series (1983). Though the best available, it contains large areas marked as "unmapped buildings". It covers roughly three square kilometers and was created through the compilation of seven separate mapping projects dating from 1891 to 1980. The earliest of those map sources was a map of the central precinct made H.W. Price (Maudslay 1889-1902). While Price's work was accurate and detailed, it covered only a small portion of the ruins. The first wide reaching survey at Palenque was conducted by Franz Blom in the 1920's (Blom and La Farge 1926-7). He identified many architectural groups outside the central precinct, giving each an alphabetic designation. Unfortunately, Blom never published a complete map showing the location of individual groups in relation to the site as a whole. Finally, in 1974, Linda Schele, Jay Johnson, and Robert Rands carried out a pace and compass survey which finally joined the outer groups and the center into one map. Though never published, Schele's drawing from that 1974 survey was a major portion of Robertson's 1983 map. Since 1983 until present, the only publication pertinent to the current survey effort appears in the December 1997 *National Geographic Magazine*. A fold out insert within that issue presents a full color reconstruction view of Palenque's central precinct as it would have looked in the Classic Period. While the artist's reconstruction is detailed and well researched, the work of the PMP in 1998 has already changed our understanding of that same area considerably.

Methodology

Survey/Mapping

The survey methodology was designed to achieve 100% coverage of the project area. Recent advances in computer software allowed the survey crew to have daily generated maps of what they covered and which areas needed further documentation. Water resistant notebooks were used to record the data and accompanying field sketches. The survey instrument, a Topcon GTS2R, records data points by bouncing light off a movable prism. The prism is placed in a desired location and the instrument records its position in reference to its own. Locations where the instrument was set up were given individual station numbers and marked with a small piece of rebar. Each new station was established by sighting it from the prior station. The crew moved the instrument in loops of stations, regularly returning to previously established locations in order to monitor and control the accumulation of error.

The data entered from the survey was recorded as three dimensional points, one for each shot taken in the field. Those 3-D points were then manipulated in Foresight, a professional survey software package, to create a map of contour lines and structure footprints. This process allowed the map to be field checked as it was generated, ensuring accuracy and completeness. At the conclusion of the season, the Foresight file was transferred to AutoCAD, computer aided drafting software, and combined with digital architectural drawings to create the final maps.



Barry Nowlin surveying the Otulum Cascades

A coordinate grid begun in the 1998 season will be expanded as the survey continues out. The grid's point of origin, designated 8000N, 8000E, is located on the west side of the Temple of the Cross. Its location was chosen to link with a small grid of bench marks placed in the Cross Group by INAH archaeologist Rosalva Nieto in the 1980's. New bench marks have been and will continue to be placed in outlying groups as an aid to future investigations at Palenque.

Structure Designation

Each structure encountered during survey must be given a designation. In the case of Palenque, this presents a methodological problem. The major structures of the site already have designations, mostly roman numeral. The groups of the periphery, however, were named during different project resulting in a mixing of designation systems. Some groups have received more than one designation, creating confusion in the literature. The task of the PMP is to use a designation system that does not require changing existing names and at the same time builds upon an existing system. It was decided that going with the oldest, most expansive designation system is the best

solution. The first project to map Palenque's periphery was in the 1920's, conducted by Franz Blom. His system was to identify peripheral structures in groups, giving each an alphabetic designation. Eventually, they became known as Blom's Groups A through J. The PMP chose to build from the Blom's Group system, designating each structure with a letter reflecting its group affiliation and a number individualizing it within the group. For outer groups Blom did not designate, the group name given in the Robertson map (1983) was used, or, if the group had not been previously recorded, a new group name was designated. Where appropriate, Blom's alphabetic system will be continued beginning with his last letter.

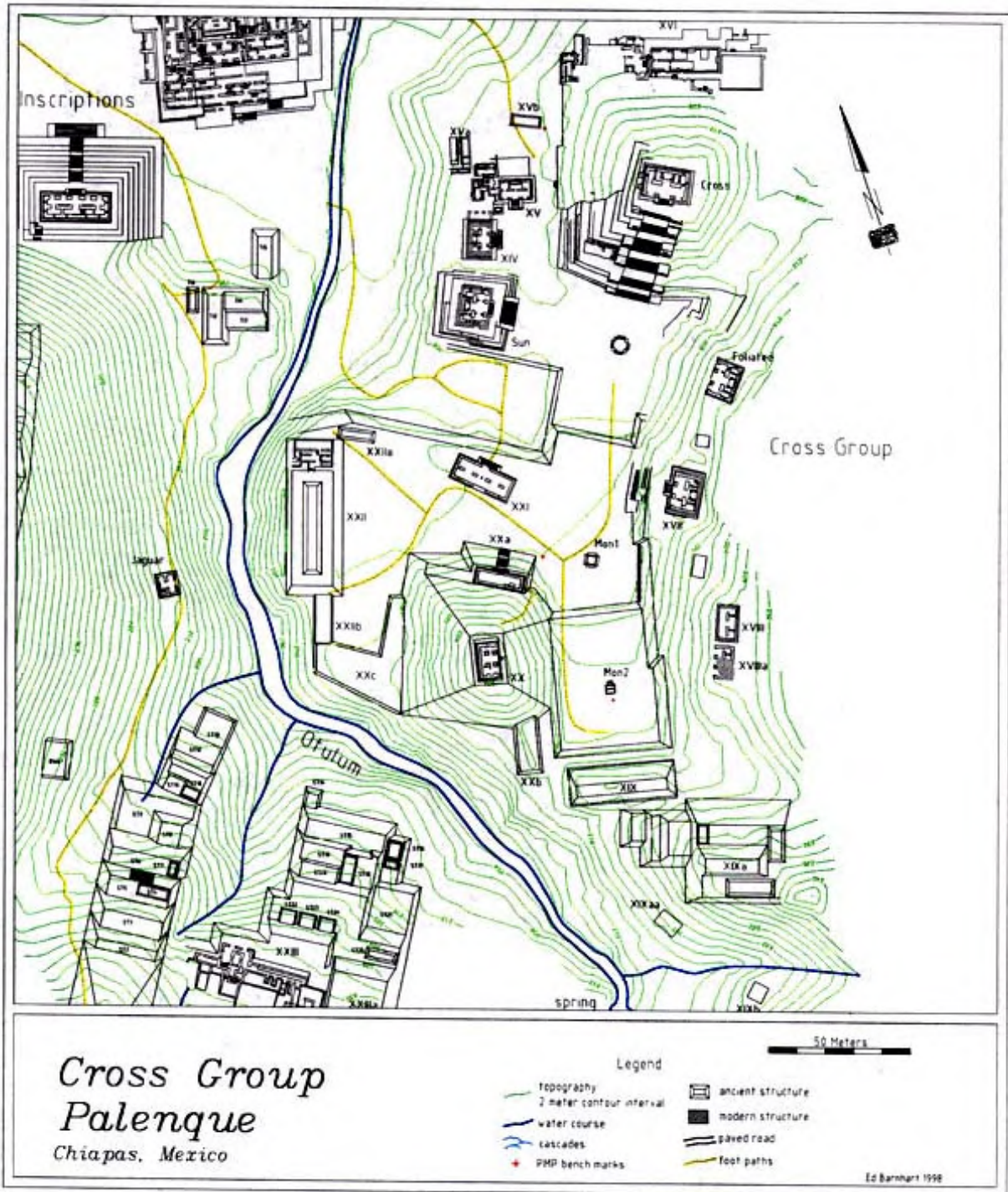
Discussion

The following sections are intended as discussions of selected features of interest encountered during the 1998 survey. The discussions are divided by group and coordinate with Maps 2-9.

The Cross Group

[\(Map 2\)](#)

The Cross Group is currently under investigation by the Proyecto Grupo de Las Cruces (PGC), Principle Investigator Alfonso Morales and Co-Project Directors Christopher Powell and Merle Green Robertson. The survey of the Cross Group was overseen by Richard Bidstrup, chief topographer for the PGC in 1997 and 1998. Measured drawings of each exposed structure were made for the PGC by Studio Mexico, lead by Logan Wagner of the University of Texas at Austin. Those drawings, with additions by Ed Barnhart to identify buried architecture, were incorporated into the new site map. The small structures named Monticulo 1 and 2 were uncovered by the PGC in August of 1998 and added to the current map. The PGC excavations continue in 1999 and the PMP will update the map with architecture as it is revealed.



Map 2: The Cross Group.

Central Palenque

[\(Map 3\)](#)

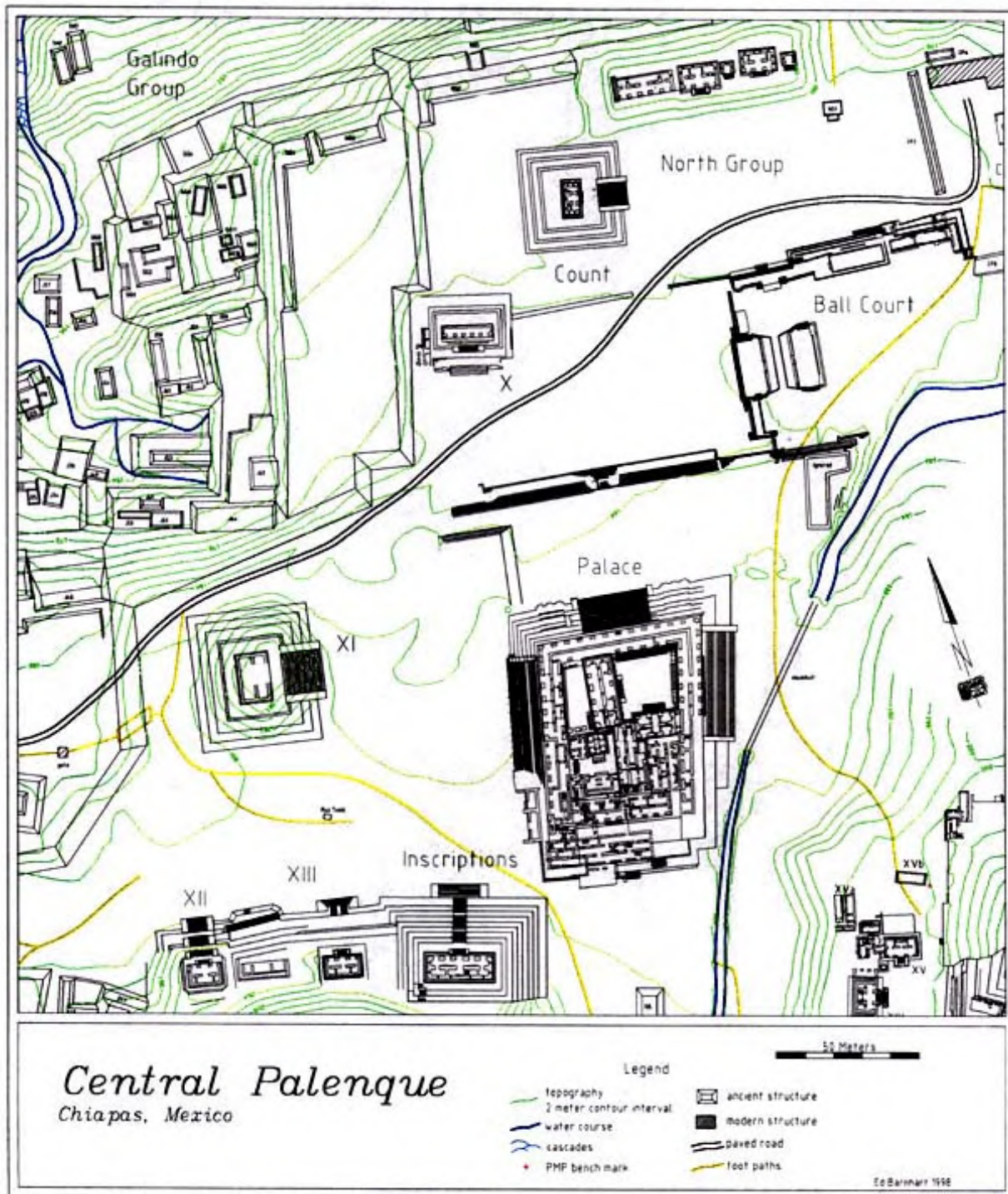
The central precinct of Palenque is the most extensively studied portion of the site. As early as 1891, H.W. Price had made architectural drawings and a beautiful topography map of the center (Maudslay 1889-1902). Subsequent maps of the center, most of lesser quality, were published by Noguera (1926), Escalona (1933), Fernandez (1936), and Berlin (1940). The most updated map available is published in the *Sculpture of Palenque*, Volume 1 (Robertson 1983).

In the late 1980's and 1990's Palenque Site Director Arnaldo Gonzalez Cruz conducted multiple consolidation projects in the center, including the east side of the Palace, Temples XII and XIII, Temple X, the Ballcourt, and the Ignorado. Each of these recently restored architectural features were measured, drawn, and incorporated into the current map. The North Group was measured and drawn by Architect David Trautman. A report on his work and a discussion of the North Group's construction sequence appears in Appendix A.

In addition to the well known monumental architecture, three groups of smaller structures were identified as directly associated with the center; the Camp Group, the Temple of the Inscriptions Group and the small buildings around the North Group.

The Camp Group is thus named because it occupies the same area with the modern INAH archaeological camp. H.W. Price's 1891 map shows a security guard structure in the same location. Later, in the 1950's, the site museum was built there. In the 1970's the museum was converted into archaeological team quarters, lab spaces, and storage facilities and has remained that ever since. The group within which the camp sits consists of eight small structures arranged around an irregularly shaped courtyard. The Camp Group's north end is bounded by the edge of the Casteneda Escarpment. On its east side flows the Otulum, falling off the same escarpment into cascades and the Queen's Bath. A bridge in the Camp Group allows the tourist trail to cross the Otulum, providing access down to the Murcielagos Group and the modern museum. Though the top of this bridge is reinforced concrete, its architecture underneath is a corbelled arch tunnel built in the Maya Classic Period. Known since at least H.W. Price's 1891 map, it stands as a rare example of a still functioning Classic Maya bridge.

The Temple of Inscriptions Group is located directly east of the temple itself, at the head of the trail leading up to the Temple of the Jaguar. Four of the group's five structures are arranged interconnected on a small plateau six meters above the plaza's elevation. The fifth structure, built into the plateau at plaza level, has been partial consolidated but never given a formal designation. This current map identifies it as structure TI5.



Map 3: Central Palenque.

The North Group has been historically defined as the five temples standing upon one platform designated collectively as Temple VIII. In addition to these temples, there are seven other structures of lesser size associated with the group, now designated NG1-7.

NG1, located at the southeast corner of the North Group platform, is consolidated and has a south facing staircase. A series of two meter tall range structures extend from the North Group's west side for 110 meters. These structures, designated NG2, 3, and 4, bound the north edge of two open plazas, one wrapping around the Temple of the Count, the other extending south to Temple XI. Structures NG6 and 7 are low-lying platforms, less than ½ meter in height, located upon a terrace linking the North Group to the western edge of Group A.

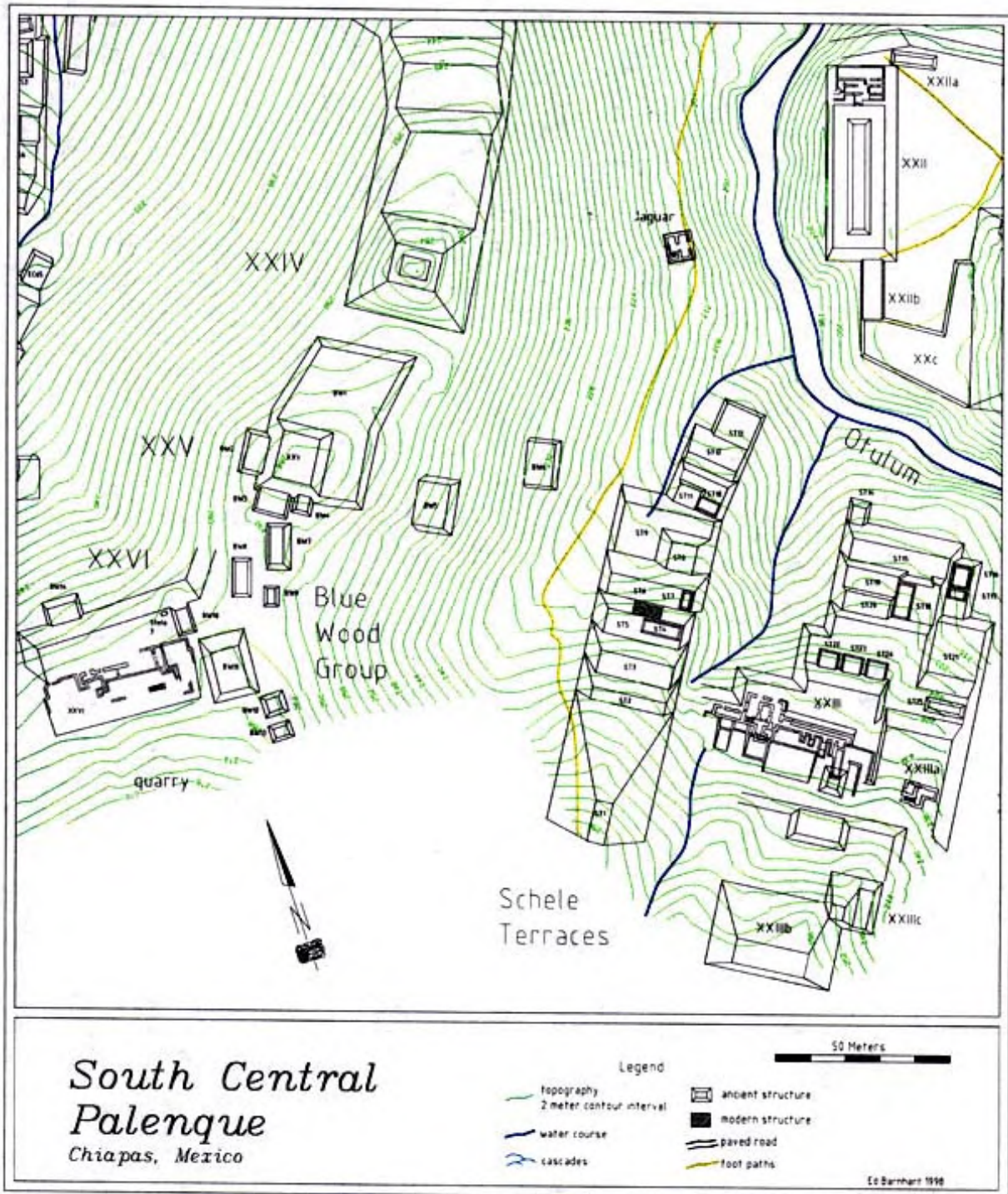
South Central Palenque

[\(Map 4\)](#)

South Central Palenque includes the Temple of the Jaguar and the areas designated the Blue Wood Group and the Schele Terraces. The foot trail leading to the village of Naranjo cuts between the group as it winds up the mountain side.

At the northern end of the Blue Wood Group, Temple XXIV stands 12 meters in height. Descriptively named "Inscriptions Prospect", Temple XXIV looks down over the Temple of the Inscriptions. Extending from its north side are four large terraces which stair-step down the steep hillside to the back of Temple XII. Today, when one stands in front of the Temple of Inscriptions they see the temple's roof comb with wooded hillside towering above. Temple XXIV and its northern terraces, now covered, would have made the entire hillside appear as one massive temple, dwarfing the Temple of Inscriptions below.

The rest of the Blue Wood Group snakes back to the south following the shape of the flat ridge top and arranged around two main structures, Temples XXV and XXVI. Temple XXVI is in an excellent state of preservation. A measured drawing of its exposed architecture was made and incorporated into the map. A similar drawing made by Blom demonstrates the building was in the same condition at least as early as 1923. On the northeast corner of Temple XXVI's frontal patio lies Stela 3. Broken, fallen, and uncarved, it was easily overlooked by earlier projects. Though fragmented and eroded, its dimensions can be estimated at 2.5m high, 70cm wide, and 40cm thick. Directly south of Temple XXVI, on the hillside above, lies the first limestone quarry identified at Palenque. An outcrop of limestone, approximately 30m in length, has partially carved blocks strewn in front of it. It stands to reason that the Blue Wood Group was connected in some way to the exploitation of this nearby resource.



Map 4: South Central Palenque.

The Schele Terraces, named after the late Linda Schele, are a monumental set of terraces never before recorded. Temple XXIII has always been depicted as a single structure (Maudslay 1889-1902, Robertson 1983). We now know that XXIII is in fact one

part of a complex of stepped terraces reaching up from the Otulum far below. A deep arroyo feeding down into the Otulum divides the Schele Terraces into two sections, the eastern section being the more massive. The western section has 11 levels and reaches a total vertical height of 35 meters. The eastern section has 6 terraces leading up to Temple XXIII. Temple XXIII has been known for some time due to its great extent of exposed architecture. The structure has a central room with a long colonnade extending to the east containing the entrances to five looted tomb shafts. Blom's 1923 drawing depicts Temple XXIII in the same condition it stands in today. A reconstruction sketch of what XXIII might have looked like in the Classic Period appears in [Figure 1](#).

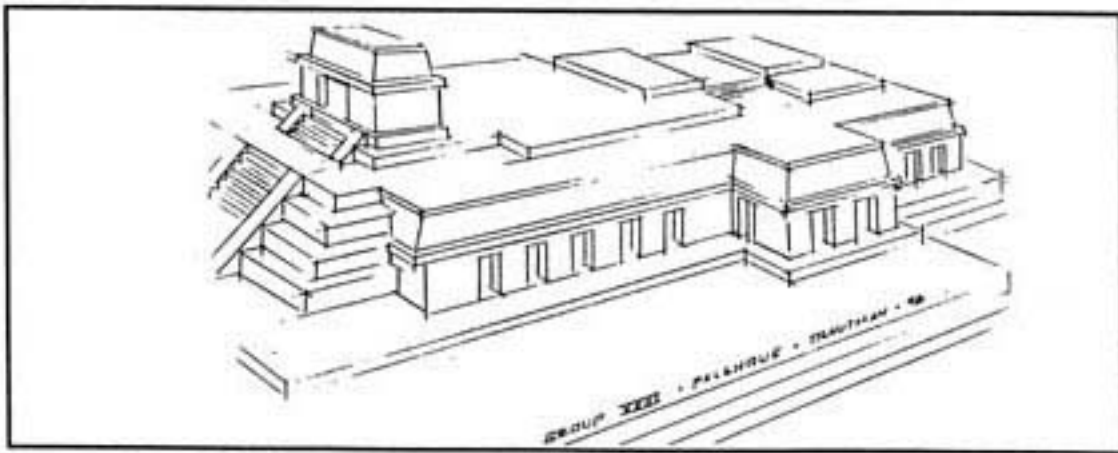


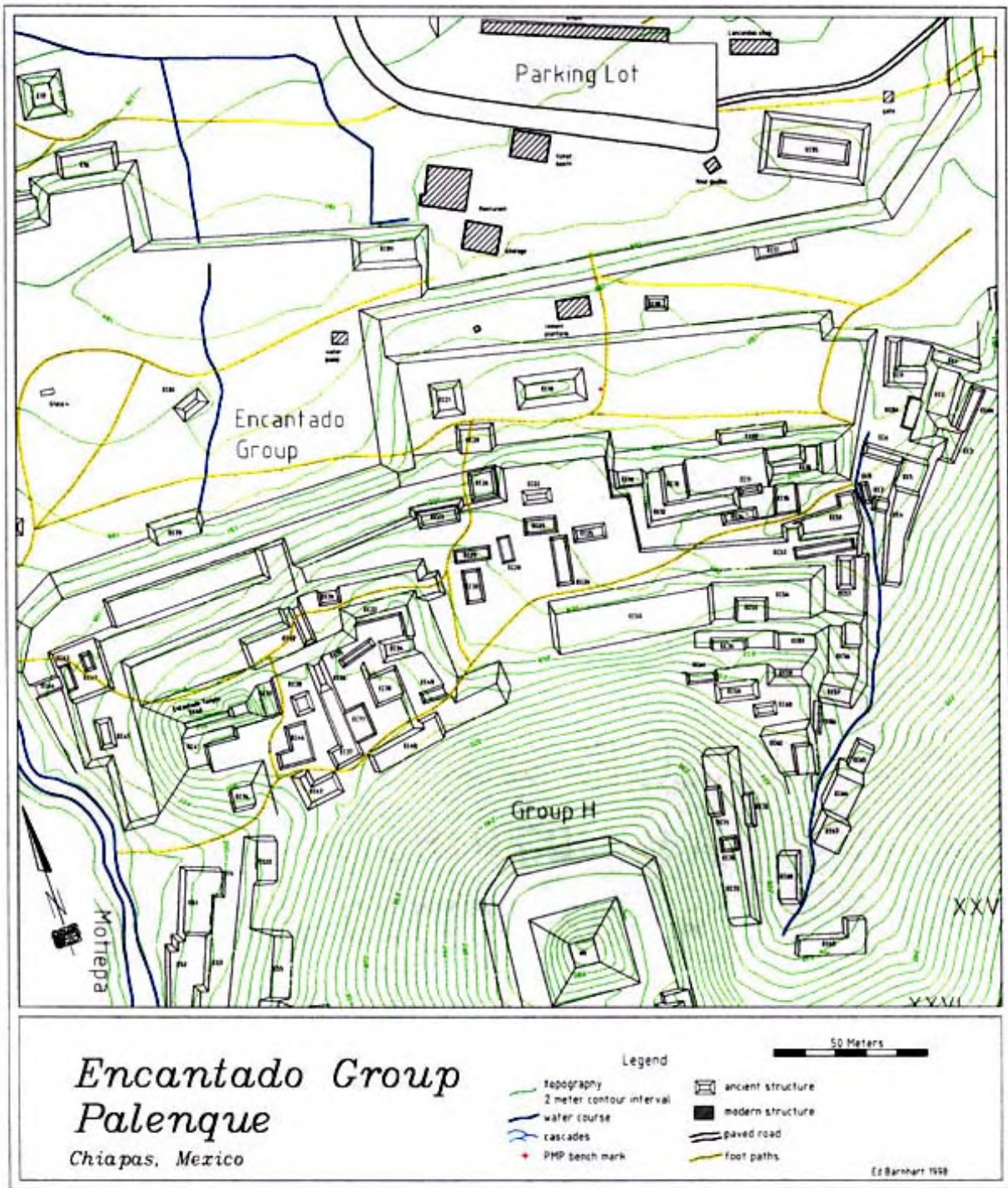
Figure 1. Hypothetical Reconstruction of Temple XXIII.

Structures XXIIIa, b, and c were located to the east and south of Temple XXIII. XXIIIa has a three sections of exposed architecture revealing two rooms and a stair case leading down. XXIIIb and c are interconnected and built into the mountain side. At a frontal height of 10 meters, XXIIIc was a surprising structure to have been overlooked by previous surveys.

Encantado Group

[\(Map 5\)](#)

The Encantado Group is arranged around the base of a 50 meter tall hill. There are 85 structures in the Encantado group, most of which are completely buried. Two structures, EC27 and EC41, were excavated by Acosta in the 1970's (unpublished) and as a result have significant areas of exposed architecture. Acosta also excavated a trench into the north face of the Encantado Temple (EC40) exposing the wall of an interior building phase.



Map 5: Encantado Group.

Stretching out in front of the Encantado Group are three wide plazas, each relatively devoid of structures. The western of the three plazas contains only one structure, EC80. In seeming opposition to the 19 degrees E of N orientation common to many of the structures in the central precinct, EC80 has an orientation of 19 degrees W of N. Stela 4 was found 40 meters west of EC80, fallen and uncarved. It is 3m in length, 1m wide, and 50cm thick.

The western Encantado Group plaza also contains a small creek originating underneath the northwest corner of structure EC79. The creek runs north to the edge of the plaza where it drains underneath a terrace wall and then resurfaces, continuing north to join another creek. While no surface evidence indicates the creek is man made, its path across the plaza suggests there may be a defunct drainage system underneath the surface.

Encantado South

[\(Map 8\)](#)

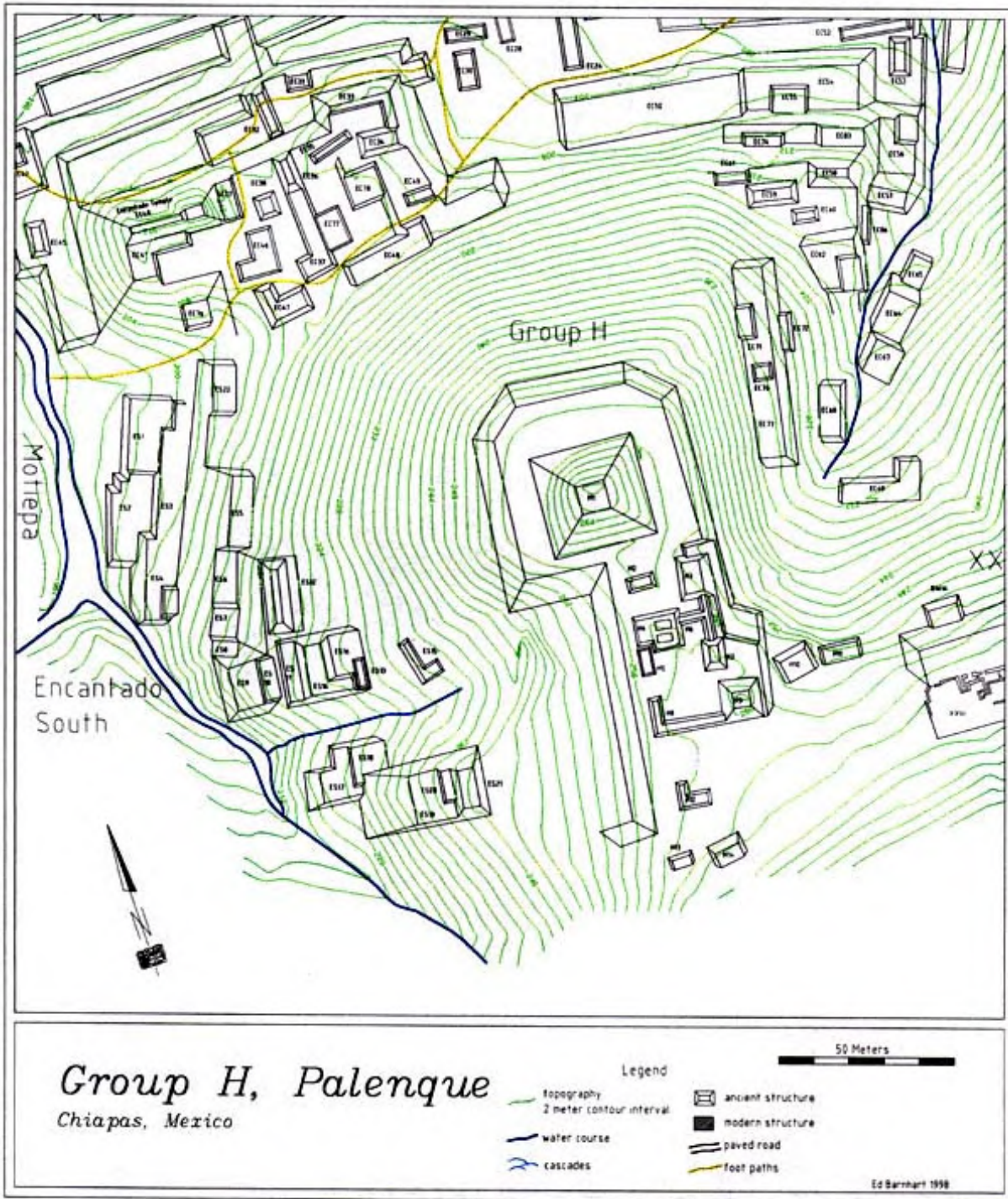
The structures of the Encantado South were recorded for the first time in 1998. They are a complex of terraces and structures built into a steep hillside and facing out towards the Motiepa. All structures in the group are completely buried except structure ES12 which has exposed sections of a platform and superstructure.

Group A

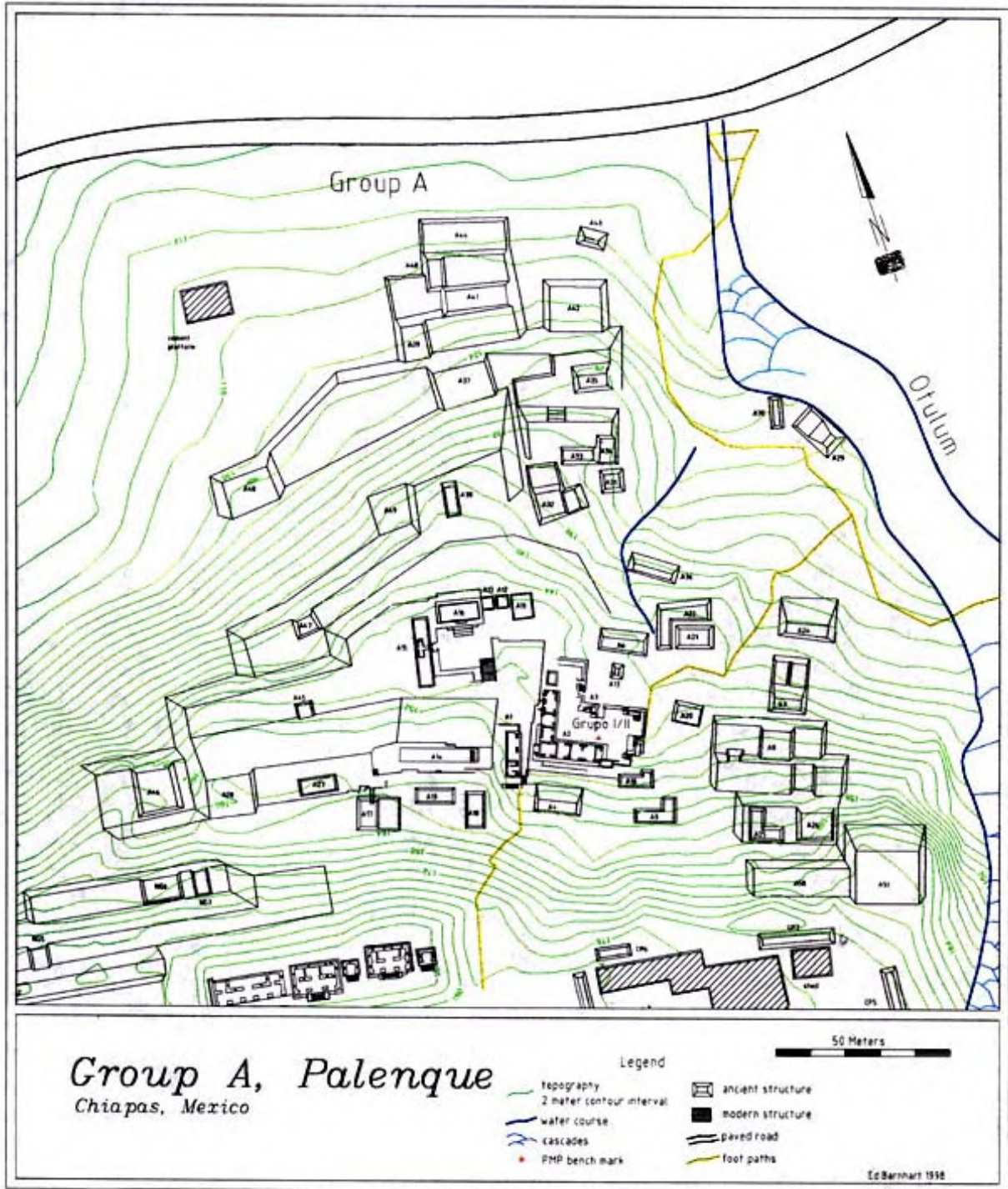
[\(Map 6\)](#)

Group A extends north along the west side of the Otulum from the base of the Casteneda Escarpment down to the modern paved road. Previous maps of Group A have focused in on the area called Group I and II, a group of 11 consolidated structures, designated here as A1-3, A5, and A11-17. The PMP recorded 51 structures in Group A, the majority of which were built into the slope of the hillside. At this juncture in the PMP survey, they appear to form the primary ancient access way from the flat plains to the north up into Palenque's central precinct.

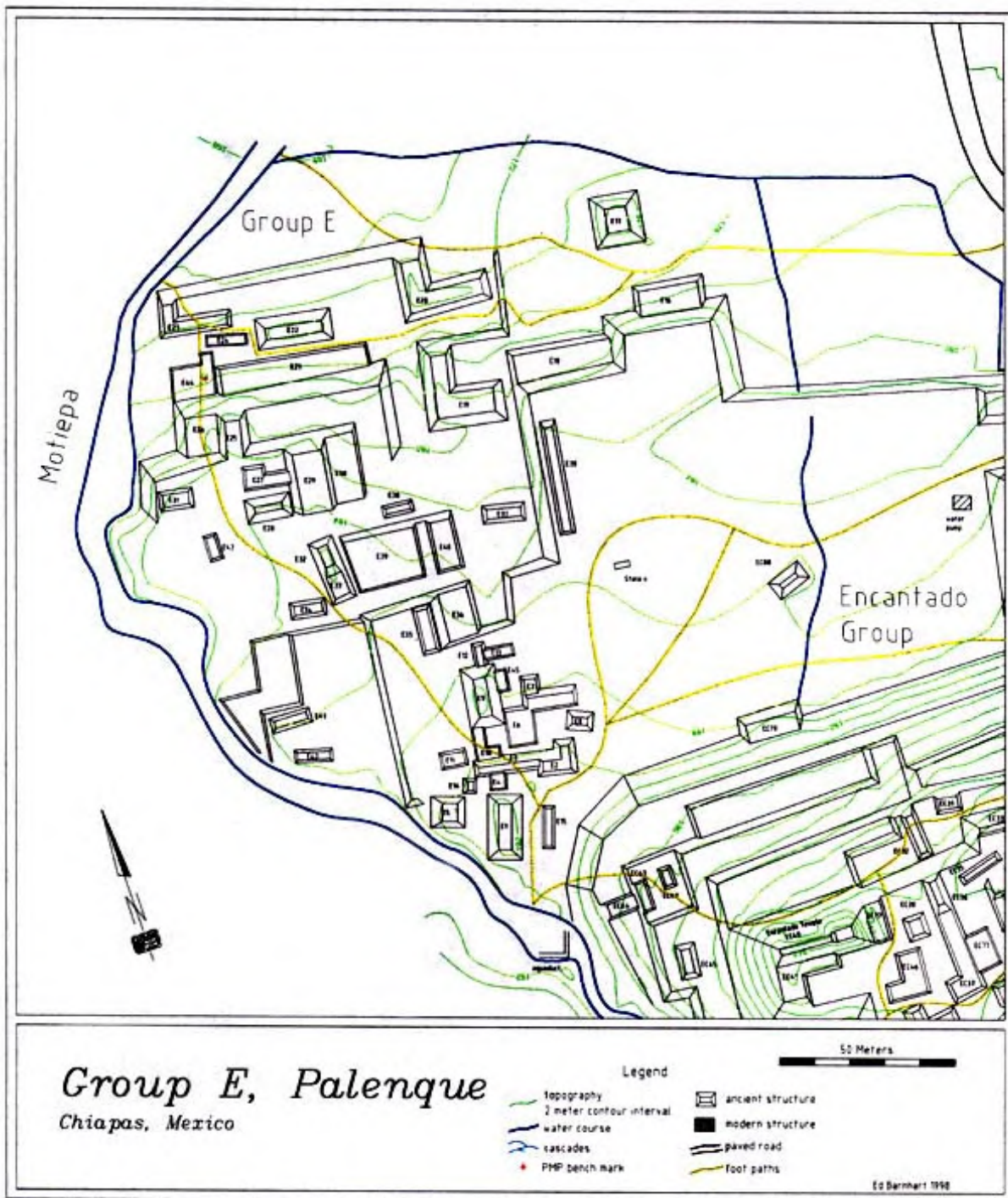
The location in which Group A was built provides insight into Classic Period Palenque land use strategies. In the group's northwest section is a wide, flat area of land. Though flat land is clearly easier to build on than slopes, the flat area is completely devoid of Maya structures. Today the area is called "Los Mangos" due to the mango grove planted there and contains only a single modern cement platform. Local informants say the structure was once the home of a German rancher who lived in Palenque during the 1960's. It seems likely that Palenque left Los Mangos clear for agricultural purposes, choosing to build instead on the slope above.



Map 8: Group H.



Map 6: Group A.



Map 7: Group E.

Group E

[\(Map 7\)](#)

Group E is arranged loosely along the east side of the Motiepa, north of the Encantado Temple. The group's largest architecture is located on its north end where large platforms are built out of the hillside and follow the contour of the land where it takes a natural step down. Structures E19 and E20 are the only structures in the area retaining exposed architecture. Structure E20 is in especially good condition with multiple plastered standing columns.

Group H

[\(Map 8\)](#)

Perched atop the hill above the Encantado Group, Group H is linked with the Blue Wood group on the hilltop just to the east. Both groups have large temples constructed on their northern edges, overlooking the central precinct and the plains below. The view must have been breath taking when the area was mostly cleared. Structure H1, Group H's main temple, is roughly the same size as its counterpart, Temple XXIV. The structure in the best state of preservation is H3. Due to a tree fall in its east side, three rooms can be detected in H3's floor plan. The north room (3x4m) retains its roof and can be entered through a collapsed outer wall.

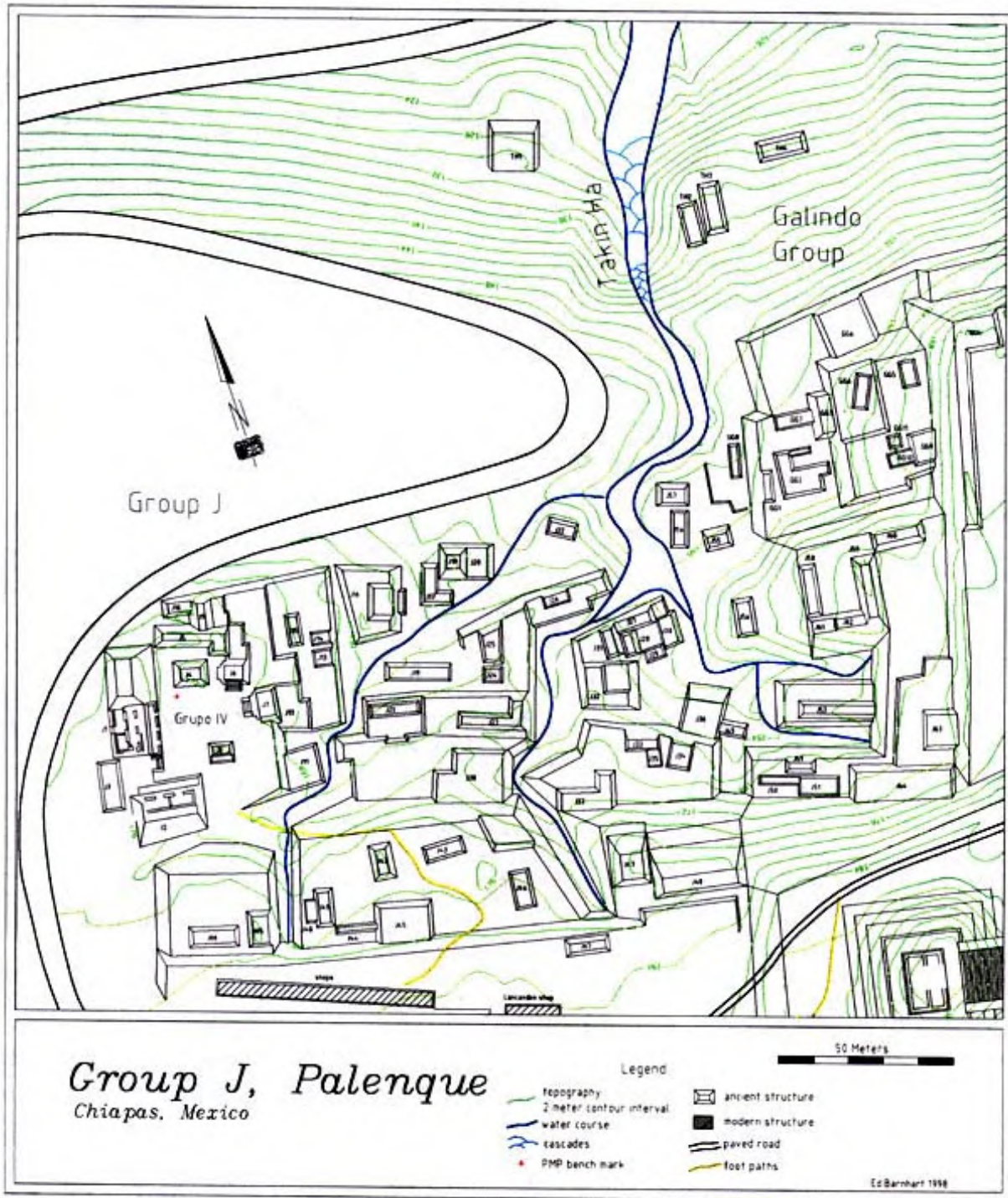
The flat land in south end of Group H is littered with large limestone chunks, most with evidence of shaping. They appear to be large architectural blocks or monuments in progress. The quarry behind Temple XXVI is less than 50 meters away and is probably the stones' point of origin.

Group J

[\(Map 9\)](#)

Group J is more commonly known as Group IV. Group IV, however, is defined in past literature as the courtyard group identified here as structures J1-J8. Group J includes Group IV but extends to include the dense area of structures now recorded to its immediate east. Structures J1, J6, and J7 were partially consolidated by INAH in the 1980-90's. Most of Group J's 67 structures are completely buried. J28, J59, and J61 are the only structures in the area that have significant portions of architecture exposed. Group J's most interesting feature is its canal system. There are four separate canals, all of which join up on Group J's north side to fall off the Tak'in Ha Cascades. Each canal has sections of standing walls and begins at the base of a terrace, apparently at the mouth of an underground spring. While the heads of the canals were not producing water during the dry season, each canal contains multiple sections where spring water

was welling up and flowing. The surface evidence suggests that Group J began as an area of land riddled with bubbling springs and that the canals were built as a way to confine their flow and open land for architecture.



Map 9: Group J.

Galindo and Tak'in Ha Group

[\(Map 9\)](#)

First identified in Robertson's map (1983), the Galindo Group is separated from Group J by the tall hill topped by structures J58-J62. It consists of a large platform built extending off the northwest corner of Palenque's central precinct. The platform mounds are small and completely buried. On the Galindo Group's north side the hill drop fifteen meters to the Tak'in Ha group, a tiny group of structures straddling the Tak'in Ha Cascades.

Water Management

Palenque has long been known for its amazing aqueducts. The 1998 survey has now expanded our understanding of water management to the residential areas of Palenque. In addition to the canal systems of Group J, the eastern Encantado Group and the Encantado South are clearly arranged around rain fed arroyos. Further, the arroyos in those areas contain evidence of retaining walls. The arroyo flowing in between the Schele Terraces is also lined with collapsed retaining walls. With few exceptions, every flowing water source, be it spring or rain fed, in central Palenque was managed and harnessed to serve the people who lived there.



Conclusions

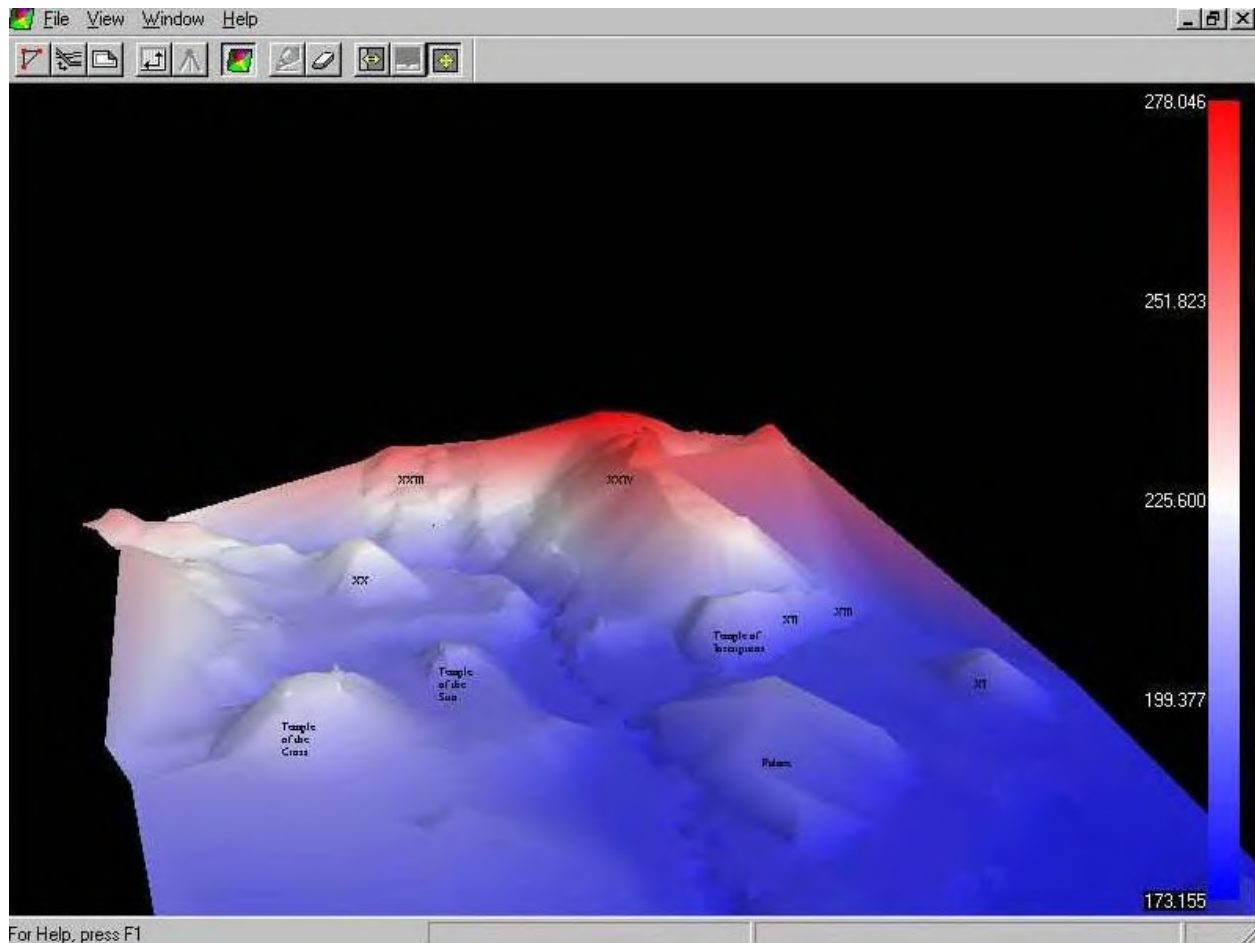
The 1998 season was successful on many levels. For the first time in 100 years of investigation, we have an accurate topography map of Palenque's center. The survey goal of 100% coverage was achieved and error was kept to under 10cm. Many discoveries were made, including 282 previously unrecorded structures, 2 new stelae,

and numerous water management features. Finally, the new map was able to reflect the last 25 years of excavation and consolidation.

The Palenque Mapping Project has covered 1/3 of the planned survey area and already it has changed the way we see Palenque. As the project continues into its second and third seasons, a picture of the true Palenque will emerge, a densely populated urban center. At the project's completion in 2000, we will finally have the data set necessary to do volumetric studies, make population estimates, characterize residential patterns, and to understand to what extent Palenque altered its natural landscape.

The Palenque Mapping Project

The image shown here is a 3-D representation of the topography data recorded in the first month of the Palenque Mapping Project. The project is a three-year survey of the ruins of Palenque made possible by a grant from FAMSI and by the authority of Palenque Site Director Arnaldo Gonzalez Cruz. Under the supervision of Project Director Ed Barnhart professional surveyors Tom Swenor, Tyrus Swenor and Richard Bidstrup used Topcon laser transit equipment to collect the over 4000 data points from which this image is created.



3-D representation of the topography data recorded in the first month of the PMP.

As one looks at this 3-D image they are looking at Palenque's center from above and facing southwest. A few of the structures have been marked for orientation. The red to blue scale indicates change in elevation. Some of the more exciting areas clarified by the first month's work are the hillside above the Temple of the Inscriptions and the hillside around Structure XXIII. The undulating land surfaces in those areas indicate previously unrecorded large sections of monumental terracing. Also note the size of Temple XX in relation to the Temple of the Cross. As illustrative and compelling as this new image of Palenque is, it represents only the first step in the Palenque Mapping Project's goals. As the work progresses the topography will be yet further refined, the map's scope will expand and the buildings will be one by one replaced with measured 3-D drawings of their architectural detail. Stay tuned for increasingly clear images of this wonderful and world-renowned center of ancient culture.

Acknowledgements

Thanks go out first and foremost to FAMSI and INAH for their continued support. Also to PGC, PARI, and Merle Greene Robertson for the EDM survey equipment used in 1998. The following individuals contributed to the success of the project: Field Survey Staff - Richard Bidstrup, David Trautman, Thomas Swenor, Tyrus Swenor, Elizabeth Corrin, Barry Nowlin, James Eckhardt, and Kirk French, Computer Database/Graphics Staff - Steven Siemer and Angela Milliman. Each made a significant contribution to the project and their efforts were appreciated. Architectural drawings were provided by Studio Mexico, lead by Logan Wagner of the University of Texas. Last but not least, thanks to the senior staff of the PGC, Christopher Powell, Alfonso Morales, and Moises Morales for their help in everyday project administration.

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TABLE 1

Structure Dimensions--(Length × Width × Height)

Structure	Dimensions (m)	Structure	Dimensions (m)	Structure	Dimensions (m)
		<i>Group A - continued</i>		<i>Group E - continued</i>	
Group A		A41	17x5x1.5/1	E30	20x9x1
A1	13x4x2	A42	9x8x2	E31	11x5x.5
A2	(22x5)(22x5)x2	A43	8x5x1.5/1	E32	9x9x2.5
A3	(20x5)(18x5)x3.5/0	A44	25x8x1	E33	9x8x1.5
A4	13x8x3.5	A45	5x5x.5	E34	9x4x1
A5	4x3x.5	A46	13x13x2/1	E35	12x5x.5
A6	11x7x.5	A47	6x5x2/.5	E36	15x9x2/1
A7	11x6x3.5/1.5	A48	15x12x2/1	E37	12x6x1
A8	13x1x1.5/.5	A49	12x12x1	E38	10x5x.5
A9	(16x3)(11x5)x2/1	A50	25x10x2/0	E39	20x20x2/.5
A10	(7x3)(7x4)x1	A51	25x20x4/0	E40	20x6x2/.5
A11	7.5x6x2/.5	Group E		E41	13x5x1
A12	4x3.5x2/.5	E1	19x9x3	E42	12x4x1
A13	4x3.5x2/.5	E2	(11x5)(8x5)x2.5/1.5	E43	8x5x.5
A14	22x4x1	E3	18x3x1.5/.5	E44	12x10x1
A15	20x5x2.5/1	E4	6x6x.5	E45	5x2x1
A16	13x6x2.5/1	E5	12x9x2.5/2	Group H	
A17	14x13x3.5/2	E6	(24x4)(13x10)x1.5/.5	H1	30x30x10
A18	10x5x.5	E7	6x4x1	H2	8x4x1
A19	16x9x2/.5	E8	5x5x1	H3	12x9x3/1.5
A20	5x5x.5	E9	13x8x3	H4	(15x8)(10x9)x1.5

A21	11x6x1/.5	E10	(10x3)(8x3)x.5	H5	8x4x.5
A22	(15x3)(14x4)x.5	E11	8x5x.5	H6	(13x3)(6x3)x1
A23	5x5x.5	E12	7x4x1	H7	9x5x2
A24	17x11x3/.5	E13	8x4x.5	H8	(20x4)(11x4)x1.5
A25	(10x4)(10x4)x1	E14	5x3x.5	H9	13x13x4
A26	11x10x3/1	E15	20x4x1.5	H10	11x9x2/0
A27	11x5x.5	E16	34x10x1.5	H11	12x5x1/0
A28	13x13x.5	E17	16x16x4.5	H12	(10x4)(7x3)x1
A29	8x8x1	E18	28x12x1	H13	6x4x1/0
A30	9x3x.5	E19	(29x10)(25x13)x4/2	H14	10x7x2/0
A31	6x6x1	E20	(22x11)(20x9)x2.5	Group J	
A32	10x10x1.5	E21	43x6x1	J1	30x13x4/1
A33	10x5x1	E22	20x10x3	J2	8x4x1
A34	8x4x.5	E23	(20x6)(13x5)x1	J3	12x9x3/1.5
A35	13x7x3/1	E24	12x6x.5	J4	9x7x2
A36	16x7x3/1	E25	12x9x2	J5	(19x6)(9x5)x2
A37	18x13x2/1	E26	15x12x3/0	J6	8x8x3.5
A38	13x6x1	E27	(14x4)(7x7)x.5	J7	10.5x8.5x3.5
A39	8x8x1	E28	16x9x1	J8	6x5x1
A40	8x5x2/1	E29	23x11x3/2.5/2	J9	9x4.5x2/1

Table 1. - *continued*

Structure	Dimensions (m)	Structure	Dimensions (m)	Structure	Dimensions (m)
Group J - continued		Group J - continued		Encantado Group - continued	
J10	9x4x.5	J53	20x6.5x1	EC11	7x5x1
J11	13x7.5x1.5	J54	8x4x1/.5	EC12	(29x8)(20x7)x2
J12	5x3.5x1	J55	8x6x2/.5	EC13	12x7x.5
J13	5x3.5x1	J56	10x5x1	EC14	12x4x1.5/.5
J14	5x3.5x1	J57	9x5x1	EC15	11x8x1.5
J15	8.5x3x.5	J58	14x7x1	EC16	8x8x.5
J16	25x12x2	J59	23x8x3	EC17	14x4x.5

J17	(14x4)(9x4)x2/1	J60	14x13x5/2	EC18	8x5x1
J18	13x9x4.5	J61	10x8x2/.5	EC19	23x10x1.5
J19	18x4x.5	J62	8x6x3/1	EC20	13x9x1
J20	13x7x1.5	J63	8x7x.5	EC21	11x10x1.5
J21	16x7x2/.5	J64	25x8x2/0	EC22	10x4x1
J22	10x7x1	J65	10x7x2	EC23	10x5x1
J23	(18x6)(8x5)x1.5	J66	14x5x1	EC24	12x5.5x.5
J24	6.5x4.5x.5	J67	15x5x.5	EC25	12x5.5x.5
J25	8x6.5x1.5	Galindo Group		EC26	7x6x1.5
J26	7x4.5x.5	GG1	13x8x3/.5	EC27	20x7x2.5/.5
J27	10x6x2/1.5	GG2	(13x4)(12x7)x1	EC28	9x4x.5
J28	7x4x1.5	GG3	13x10x3	EC29	10x5x.5
J29	6x4.5x1.5/.5	GG4	9x4x1	EC30	12x6x.5
J30	9x5x2/.5	GG5	8x4x.5	EC31	9x4x1.5/.5
J31	10x7x2/.5	GG6	18x13x2/1	EC32	15x7x1
J32	(14x6)(14x6)x1	GG7	8x5x.5	EC33	(18x3)(10x3)x.5
J33	11x6x3/.5	GG8	8x3x.5	EC34	11x7x1
J34	10x6x3/.5	GG9	7x4x1	EC35	14x6x1
J35	3x3x.5	GG10	5x3.5x.5	EC36	8x5x2/1
J36	13x10x2	GG1	4x4x.5	EC37	(21x5)(9x7)x1
J37	(16x5)(8x5)x2/.5	Tak'in Ha Group		EC38	6x6x1
J38	(15x11)(15x8)x1	TH1	15x15x2.5/0	EC39	16x3x1
J39	9x7x2/.5	TH2	12x5x1	EC40	32x15x9/7/5
J40	6.5x4x.5	TH3	15x5x1	EC41	(9x8)(9x6)x2
J41	10x7x1	TH4	12x5x1	EC42	6x3x.5
J42	11x7.5x1.5	Encantado Group		EC43	8x4x.5
J43	9.5x5x1	EC1	18x6x1.5	EC44	7x5x1
J44	10x3x.5	EC2	19x8x1.5	EC45	12x6x1
J45	17x9x1	EC3	(11x6.5)(13x5)x3/.5	EC46	(11x5)(8x5)x1
J46	9x7x.5	EC4	30x7x1	EC47	(12x5)(11x5)x1
J47	14x10x4/1	EC5	9x6x1	EC48	(15x5)(8x5)x.5

J48	25x14x4/1.5	EC6	10x5x.5	EC49	11x4x.5
J49	9x6x2.5/.5	EC7	4x3x.5	EC50	56x14x3/0
J50	12x2x.5	EC8	7x4x1.5	EC51	10x6x1
J51	11x5x1	EC9	(15x5)(13x7)x1.5	EC52	21x5x.5
J52	9x4x1	EC10	27x18x7	EC53	9x5x1/.5

Table 1. - *continued*

Structure	Dimensions (m)	Structure	Dimensions (m)	Structure	Dimensions (m)
Encantado Group - continued		Encantado South - continued		Schele Terraces - continued	
EC54	40x14x2	ES10	20x5x1	ST15	34x10x5
EC55	12x6x1	ES11	23x4x1	ST16	6x5x.5
EC56	(20x8)(16x12)x1	ES12	24x10x4/2	ST17	5x3x.5
EC57	17x6.5x2.5/.5	ES13	8x4x1	ST18	10x5x.5
EC58	12x5x1	ES14	20x8x2	ST19	17x6x2
EC59	15x6x1.5	ES15	(13x4)(9x5)x1.5	ST20	17x6x1
EC60	9x5x.5	ES16	11x10x1	ST21	15x12x2
EC61	8x4x.5	ES17	(14x10)(16x5)x4/1.5	ST22	6x5x.5
EC62	(19x7)(13x6)x1	ES18	10x9x1	ST23	6x5x.5
EC63	9x3x1.5	ES19	12x4x4	ST24	6x5x.5
EC64	15x10x1.5	ES20	11x5x1	ST25	12x4x1.5/.5
EC65	7x5x.5	ES21	11x6x2	XXXIIIa	13x10x3
EC66	15x4x.5	ES22	13x7x2/0	XXXIIIb	15x15x7
EC67	17x12x2	Blue Wood Group		XXXIIIc	30x18x10/2
EC68	25x13x2.5	BW1	(28x22)(45x15)x2	Temple of the Inscriptions Group	
EC69	(19x7)(12x7)x1.5	BW2	12x5x1.5	TI1	9x4x1
EC70	6x5x1	BW3	10x5x1	TI2	20x9x2/1
EC71	10x4x.5	BW4	4x4x1	TI3	14x9x1.5/1
EC72	15x4x.5	BW5	15x11x2	TI4	14x6x1
EC73	65x10x2/0	BW6	15x8x1.5	TI5	9x5x2
EC74	7x4x1.5	BW7	12x5x2/1	Camp Group	

EC75	13x7x2	BW8	12x4x1	CP1	10x7x1
EC76	10x7x2	BW9	5x4x1	CP2	42x4x1
EC77	10x8x.5	BW10	10x5x1.5/1	CP3	13x9x2
EC78	8x6x.5	BW11	17x9x3/1.5	CP4	13x5x2/1
EC79	20x8x2	BW12	5x5x1	CP5	30x5x1
EC80	10x5x2.5	BW13	5x4x1	CP6	10x4x1
EC81	22x10x3/1	BW14	10x5x1.5	CP7	21x5x1
EC82	21x4x1.5	Schele Terraces		CP8	12x6x1
EC83	12x5x3/1	ST1	35x27x5/0	North Group	
EC84	12x4x.5	ST2	25x5x4	NG1	6x5x2
EC85	35x20x2	ST3	27x12x5	NG2	(55x10)(16x8)x2.5/1
		ST4	11x4x.5	NG3	22x8x3/1
Encantado South		ST5	27x11x4	NG4	(57x6)(12x10)x3/1
ES1	18x10x2	ST6	30x12x6	NG5	5x4x1
ES2	23x12x2	ST7	5x3x.5	NG6	12x7x1
ES3	50x10x3/1	ST8	15x10x3	NG7	7x4x1
ES4	8x3x1	ST9	25x15x2		
ES5	26x7x2.5/0	ST10	7x3x.5		
ES6	13x5x1.5	ST11	7x5x1		
ES7	10x9x2	ST12	17x5x3		
ES8	8x5x1	ST13	12x10x1		
ES9	20x11x4	ST14	6x6x2		

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