



IMS Explorer

Former Director of INAH Campeche, for years a key archaeologist throughout the whole Yucatán, and great friend of the IMS, but who is he?

A monthly newsletter published by the **Institute of Maya Studies**



April 21, 2010 • Maya Long Count: 12.19.17.5.5 • 4 Chik'chan 18 Pohp • G6 An affiliate of the Miami Science Museum

Among the Ruins

At Tak'alik Ab'aj, USF archaeologists use new tools to find everything old

During February and March of this year, a team from the University of South Florida's Alliance for Integrated Spatial Technologies – a network of archaeologists, geologists, historians and other disciplines – have been exploring the Guatemalan site of Tak'alik Ab'aj, an ancient city where Maya priests once conducted rituals.

Using some of the world's most advanced scanning and photographic technology, the team was able to explore the site without disturbing it. The site is located in southwest Guatemala, about 45 km from the border with Mexico.

The AIST scientists are capturing three-dimensional images of the sculpture which scholars around the world can study and allow for less invasive excavation of the vast site, that over the years has become the



A very interesting aspect of the research is that they were also able to scan many sculptures that are on private land in the area. This will allow previously unpublished pieces to be studied by scholars.



Dr. Lori Collins and Dr. Travis Doering.

home of a sustainable coffee and rubber plantation, while in some other parts it remains covered by thick vegetation.

USF archaeologist Travis Doering, who co-founded AIST with USF anthropologist Lori Collins, reported the National Science Foundation funded project will eventually allow scholars to access images from the ruins on the Internet and examine them in as much detail as if they were there in person. In addition to being an important religious site for the Maya, the area also flourished from 9th century BCE through to at least the 10th century CE as an important center of commerce.

"Everybody is going to be able to use the data, we're going to make it available to the broadest audience," he said. "Particularly in Mesoamerican studies, the data are very closely held and it's difficult to get to. The more people who can see it and can interact with it, the better the discipline is going to be."

The Tak'alik Ab'aj project was carried out in cooperation with the Ministerio de Cultura y Deportes, Dirección General del Patrimonio Cultural y Natural, Proyecto Nacional Tak'alik Ab'aj and El Asintal, Retalhuleu.

Source: From an original report, submitted by Scott Allen, released 2/26/10 at www.physorg.com/news186419281.html. Readers can follow their AIST journey blog at: <http://aistexpeditionjournal.wordpress.com>

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IMS Presentation (in the Museum Auditorium) April 21:



Looter's tomb and polychrome ceramics

"The Road to Naachtun: A Regional Perspective on the Tikal-Calakmul Rivalry"

with Debra S. Walker



Jim Reed,
Editor

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An Open Letter to INAH

We were getting ready for our annual trek to the Maya world, our sixth. We had chosen the Río Bec and Chenes areas, as well as other sites found in the State of Campeche. High on our list of preferences was Calakmul, the large site on the south of the state that has been the focus of so many studies lately. The reading of glyphs in monuments in Dos Pilas and Waká-El Perú was shedding more and more light into Site Q – now confirmed as La Corona – and its affiliation to the Snake Kingdom, Calakmul.

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A few days before our trip, new pictures from the beautiful murals discovered about four years ago by Ramón Carrasco were publicized. The murals, showing working folks doing their chores, are magnificent. Who can forget the image of a heavy-set Maya woman with a sheer dress? As with previous trips to Palenque, Copán, Chichén Itzá, etc., members of the Institute of Maya Studies have been able to take a peek at marvels hidden to the general public.

The members of the IMS are not “general tourists.” We’ve been studying the Maya for over 30 years and keep going back to the sites to see the new things. What a surprise we got when told these murals were SEALED, as in concrete walls surrounding them. And, not only are the murals encased in concrete, so is the beautiful frieze discovered a few years ago.

Is that the way INAH wants to preserve its treasures? Hidden from those visitors – whether archaeologists (we happened to be with two well-known experts) or dedicated Mayanists – who keep coming back to the sites to see what’s new in the field?



The most prominent figure in these murals is identified as Lady Nine Stone; she appears in many scenes throughout the murals.

Take the example of Copán. The Asociación Copán charges for special entry into the tunnels and the Rosalila frieze. In Becán, they have placed a magnificent recently discovered mask behind a glass panel. It’s easy to see and well protected. The frieze of Balamkú has been safeguarded by a special building addition.

Allowing Calakmul’s treasures to be accessible will entice the return visits of Maya aficionados that the local businesses in the area need to survive. The murals and the frieze can be made available for special groups of limited individuals who understand what they mean to archaeology.

I urge INAH Campeche to reconsider its method of safeguarding a treasure now part of UNESCO’s World Heritage Foundation, and not be taken away. What the murals and frieze represent is beyond Campeche. They are part of the world, and as such they should be available for viewing. We’ll be waiting and planning our return. Marta Barber, President

Project Seeks to Unearth Timucuan History of Ocklawaha, Florida

Ongoing discoveries at a 17th-century archaeological dig near the Ocklawaha River are providing new insights into the culture of the Acuera, a Timucuan tribe that was living in the region where Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto led an expedition in 1539.

Through luck, hard work and the study of records collated by one of his mentors, University of Florida doctoral candidate Willet Boyer III tracked down what he believes to be Santa Lucía de Acuera, a lost site that was at one point the most remote Franciscan mission in all of Florida.

Evidence of missionary construction uncovered a year ago has since led Boyer’s team to unearth the complete footprint of a large building that seems to have been the church, as well as the corner of a nearby smaller structure that was likely

Willet Boyer III leads the search for artifacts at the dig in eastern Marion County, FL.



either the mission’s *cocina* (kitchen) or friary.

“For this spring’s fieldwork, which we anticipate running through April, what we are hoping to do is determine the nature of this building,” Boyer said. “Our main goal is to outline the area and see how large this building was.”

Work is slow and complicated because – as the mission was founded

continued on next page



On the Cover:

Antonio Benavides Castillo, now one of five archaeologists in charge of digs and research for INAH in the state

of Campeche, Mexico. Check out his latest contribution to the *IMS Explorer* about the site of Tabasqueño on page 4.



View from atop Oval Palace towards the Acropolis. Side view of the round-cornered Oval Palace. The Maw of Xibalba, stucco in 3-D!

Ek' Balam: City of Mystery

By Mark F. Cheney

In the northeastern Yucatán jungle the reclamation of an ancient city has been going on since 1993. That city is now called Ek' Balam (Black Jaguar), named after its founder, Coch Cal Balam (Bright Star Jaguar), and was part of a larger empire known as Talol. The site can be reached by driving north about 25 miles from Valladolid (which is approximately 20 miles west of Chichén Itzá).

Archaeologists Leticia Vargas del la Peña and Victor R. Castillo Borges of Mexico's INAH have been directing the archaeological project, and have made numerous amazing discoveries. The actual shapes of the original structures are somewhat disguised by the *palapas*, or thatched roof coverings, over the most important finds.

Constructed by the Maya as early as 400 BCE, it is one of the earliest constructions in the Northern part of the Peninsula. Although most of the large structures were built between 700 and 1000 CE, some residents remained up to the time of the Spanish conquest.

There is a corbel-arched ceremonial entry structure where the main *sacbéob*, or white concrete roads, converged at the entry to the city, and the ubiquitous ballcourt with circular goal. Even more interesting is the fact that the central city was originally surrounded by double walls with five entrances, two in the south

wall, where they meet two of the white roads.

Another interesting structure is the so-called Oval Palace, or La Redonda. Although rarely seen in Maya architecture, such curved buildings are also found in Uxmal and Cobá. This may once have been a celestial observatory.

Finally, we look at the most amazing structure on the site. The Acropolis, also known as The Tower, or La Torre, is one of the largest ancient structures found in the Yucatán, being 500 feet long, 200 feet wide and 100 feet tall (more than twice as massive as "The Castillo" at Chichén Itzá).

Not only is it the largest building, it was no doubt the most important, as it holds the tomb of the greatest ruler in its history, Ukit Kan Le'k Tok'. Here his remains were found laid out on a jaguar pelt in a royal enclosure, similar to Palenque's Ahau Pakal.

However, none of this is the most extraordinary aspect of The Tower. In the center of this imposing structure is a huge entrance in the form of a giant, fanged mouth, variously styled as a jaguar and a serpent, leading to a sacrificial pit, sixty feet deep with wooden spikes at the bottom –



Winged stucco figure at Ek' Balam compared with winged statue at Candi Sukuh, Java, Indonesia. Courtesy of www.hinduwisdom.com.

not surprisingly described as "The Gate to Hell". Above this gaping Maw to Xibalba we find full-figured, full-scale, winged plaster figures that can be seen nowhere else in the uncovered ruins of the Maya world.

They are, however, particularly reminiscent of figures found in Indonesia (see above); whatever connection there may be is unverified, but some have used this in an attempt to prove an Asian connection to the Americas.

As usual, more questions than answers arise as to another amazing ancient site in ancient America.

Ocklawaha

continued from page 2



about 1627 and likely lasted until the Timucuan Rebellion of 1656 – nothing remains of the 350-year-old site save for tiny object fragments and discolored soil. These indicate where structural posts and other building features were located.

Despite these difficulties, Boyer is combining his archaeological finds with an analysis of the few surviving documents from the period to form a fascinating reconstruction of the Acuera culture worthy of a "CSI" episode.

Source: Condensed from a more lengthy article by Michael Oppermann, released 2/9/10 at www.ocala.com. Photos courtesy of Star-Banner. Submitted by Scott Allen.



Ek' Balam boasts a beautifully restored corbel-arched ceremonial entry and ballcourt.



Recent Restoration Works and Findings at Tabasqueño, Campeche

By Antonio Benavides C. and Sara Novelo O.,

INAH Campeche

By the middle of the XIXth century an enterprising farmer from Tabasco decided to buy some land and establish himself some kilometers northwest of Dzibalchén, in the northeastern region of Campeche. He built some masonry rooms and worked hard during several years. Then he sold his property to Leocadio Preve, from Bolonchén, and there's no evidence of his name or whereabouts, but his memory endured in the vicinity.

In 1887, Austrian explorer Teobert Maler visited a group of Maya ruins located south of the abandoned house of the man that once came from Tabasco. He registered the pre-Columbian vestiges according to the local version: those from "the ranch of el Tabasqueño".

Maler prepared different drawings and pictures of a two-story building which he called "Palace-Temple". The lower section has eight rooms, some of them including benches, probably that's the reason to see it as a Maya palace. The second story of the building only has two rooms, profusely decorated with anthropomorphic masks on its corners and a huge Itzamná face on the northern side, typical of the Chenes architecture. The complex decoration of that section allows viewing it as a temple.

After Maler's report, during the turn of the century and beginning the XXth century the site was occasionally visited by farmers and hunters from Pakchén and Dzibalchén, the nearest communities. Unfortunately also some looters

knew the place during the 1950s and destroyed some buildings.

Mexican architect Ricardo Robina (1956) reported several architectonic details and notes about the buildings distribution on leveled terraces on top of a hill. Some years later Carnegie Institution of Washington researcher Harry Pollock (1970) summarized the previous information and thoroughly registered Structure I (the Palace-Temple) as part of a general compilation of Chenes architecture.

David Potter (1977), from the Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University compared Tabasqueño's architecture with that from southern sites like Becan and Xpujil. He tried to solve the controversial topic of Chenes versus Río Bec architecture, proposing two moments of only one style: Central Yucatán. Debate continues till today.

The first conservation works at Tabasqueño were directed in 1979 by INAH's Agustín Peña, who replaced some lintel beams of the Palace-Temple. UNAM's Paul Gendrop (1983) illustrated and commented on the Chenes features of the site in an integrated and regional vision of the Yucatán peninsula.

Abel Morales (Campeche University) and Betty Faust (1986) prepared the first sketch map of the principal buildings and published some astronomic observations. That same year University of Oregon's architect George F. Andrews (1986) added measures and details of the principal structures.

In 1992, Antonio Benavides C. supervised restoration labors on the

lower section of the Palace-Temple and the Tower. Unfortunately, the 1995 hurricanes Opal and Roxanne severely punished Tabasqueño and caused the collapse of the eastern section of the second level of the



The Palace-Temple northern façade in 2009. All images courtesy of Antonio Benavides.

Palace-Temple. Eight years later, INAH's Ramón Carrasco supervised the restoration of the partially lost façade and began the exploration of a small structure just east of the Tower.

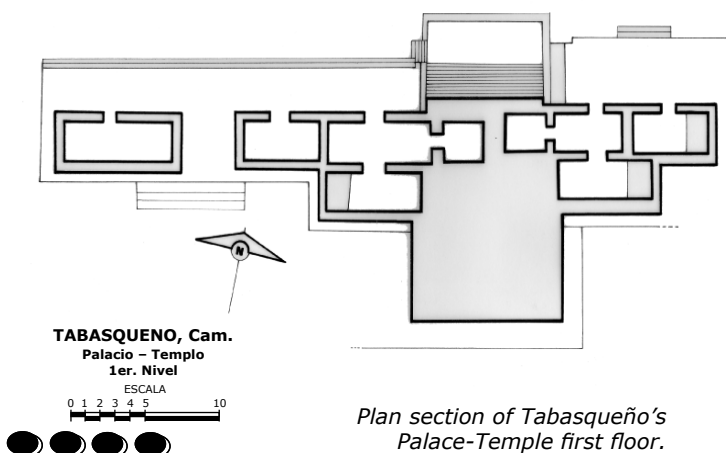
During the 2009 maintenance field season at Tabasqueño, the authors again worked to preserve four structures. Some of the eroded stone blocks forming the corner masks of the Palace Temple were changed and the eastern roof was partially waterproofed. Just northeast of the previous building there is a long structure that once had ten rooms, five of them looking to the plaza; some of its northern walls were also repaired.

The Tower also received attention, restoring its loose veneer stones, sealing numerous cracks and also waterproofing its roof. This structure helped Maya astronomers to observe zenith days (no shadow at noon) twice a year and was also used to verify equinoxes.

In contrast with other known towers from the Chenes region (Nocuchich and Chanchén), the Tabasqueño example does not exhibit a roof-comb and its actual height, unfortunately incomplete, is 4.60 meters. Northeast of the tower there is another building, very damaged by looting during the 1950s, but its still standing wall at the end of a vault was also restored.

Around 120 meters southwest of the Tower we verified what had been vaguely reported as "stela fragments" and there we found four blocks and a much eroded monolithic altar. The stone blocks were broken in pieces and were

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Plan section of Tabasqueño's Palace-Temple first floor.



Masons working at Tabasqueño's Tower.



Another section of vault was consolidated to prevent its collapse.

Tabasqueño

continued from previous page

associated with the northern side of a low and long structure. Probably they formed part of its decoration as panels.

Monument 1 shows a personage looking upwards at what could be a calendar name. He wears a collar with curve elements and a band with beads on his head. His right hand is also raised. One of the lateral sides of the block has three glyphic cartouches.

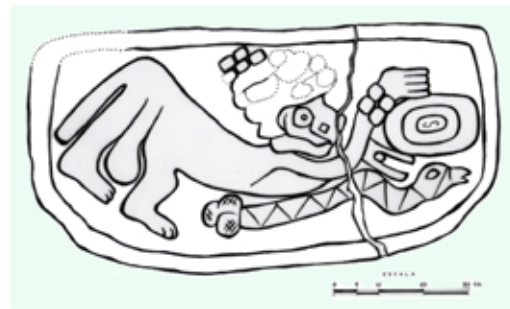
The second monument was broken in four pieces. The relief shows a flying-like human figure; his legs denote movement and his right hand carries a sort of rattle. His head-dress, ear-ornament, arm and leg decorations tell us he is a prestigious person. Near his right foot and left knee there is an *Ik* glyph. The dynamic posture, his rich representation and this last element are probably telling us that he can be identified as a wind god.

Monument 3 represents again a human figure, but the upper section is so badly eroded that we cannot see his face or the associated elements it certainly wore. This is also a rectangular limestone block, one meter long by 64 cm wide and 32 cm thick. Both arms are visible, the left arm too large, but incomplete. A circular element seems to hang under the loincloth. One of the narrow sides of the block also has some big and rough glyphs.

Monument 4 was also found in pieces. It depicts a helmeted feline holding or grasping an oval motif similar to the *muyal* sign (cloud). His paw wears a bracelet



Tabasqueño Monument 2



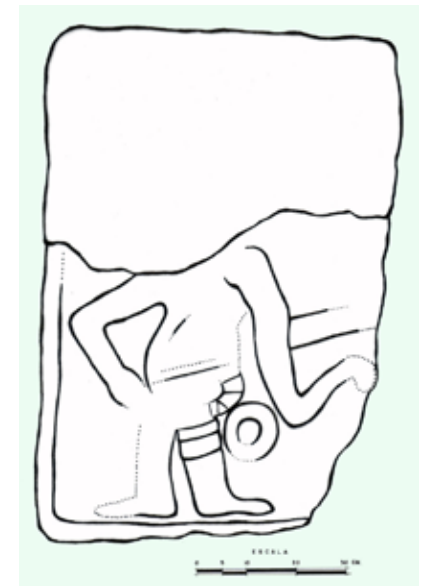
Tabasqueño Monument 4.

with four beads. Under the cat there is a rattle-snake, clearly identified by its tail and the triangular body marks. Workmanship is crude, similar to what we have seen on the previous monuments.

These reliefs clearly do not correspond to the Maya Classic sculptural tradition. According to Tatiana Proskouriakoff (1950: 158-167) images like the Tabasqueño representations are "not Classic" because they show distortion, simplified anatomic contours, hands and feet out of proportion and have no details. The only two blocks with hieroglyphic inscriptions have no long or short calendric assignation, so we propose they were probably sculptured around 900 CE, during the Terminal Classic, when no precise dates were inscribed and new formats, craftsmanship and ideas arose after the disintegration of monolithic political entities.



Tabasqueño Monument 1.



Tabasqueño Monument 3.

Nevertheless, the presence of hieroglyphs on big and heavy sculpted stones must have been a prestigious item for the settlement leaders who commissioned those monuments. Tabasqueño also had several monumental buildings inherited from Classic times and to find similar elements one should move several kilometers around; 25 km northwest to Dzehkabtún; 20 km northeast to Dzibilnocac; or 50 km west to Edzná. Future archaeological research could help to know Tabasqueño's ceramic sequence, its chronology and contacts with other sites. Surface materials only give us glimpses of the Classic period.

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Book review by Joaquín Rodríguez, PE

AGUATECA: Lithic Analysis by Dr. Kazuo Aoyama

University of Utah Press, 2009, 312 pp., 75 illustrations, ISBN 978-0-87480-959-6. You can order the book at: <http://content.lib.utah.edu>

In 810 CE, the Maya city of Aguateca, located in the Petexbatún area of Guatemala, roughly between Dos Pilas and Seibal, was suddenly attacked, overtaken, sacked and set on fire. The city was subsequently abandoned providing us with a glimpse of the last days and hours in the life of a magnificent city of antiquity, an event seldom encountered in an archaeological context, except in cases like Pompeii or Joya de Cerén in El Salvador.

Dr. Kazuo Aoyama has conducted a highly specialized and exhaustive analysis of over ten thousand lithic artifacts from the site. Those primarily examined were flint and chert points, but also included a sizable amount of obsidian artifacts, of mostly utilitarian use. His study includes shape and material as well as microscopic wear analysis.

This is a technical publication and, as such, dry to read by the faint-hearted. It consists mostly of charts and tables and statistical analysis. The book is however, a thorough study of the matter, shedding much light on specialized craft production and tool use. It is serious study material for the Mesoamerican student.

There is one conclusion I question. Dr. Aoyama believes some of his findings indicate the use of the bow and arrow in Mesoamerica earlier than dates proposed by other researchers. I question whether his wear analysis can differentiate an atlatl dart point from an arrow head. A high-speed projectile is, after all, a high-speed projectile, regardless of the propelling device.

In the absence of bows in the archaeological records or in the illustrations left on various media, the points could just as easily be from atlatl projectiles or small throwing spears, such as javelins. Size and wear alone may not be a defining factor.

On the scene in South Florida:

Alternate Realities



Yaxchilán: Lower entrance of Structure 19.

April 30: Gallery Exhibit Opening

A group show featuring personal work from prominent graphic designers who call South Florida home, including Maya illustrations by our good friend Steve Radzi.

Gallery opening: 6–10 pm, at the 12345 West Dixie Studio & Gallery, North Miami, FL, free. Get more info at: www.dixieimageworks.com/now-showing.htm. Exhibit runs through June 14.

If you want to attend, contact Steve and view his website at: www.mayavision.com or call 305-987-1148.

Recent Restoration at Tabasqueño

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To better preserve the four monuments, they were moved to the lower rooms of the western section of the Palace-Temple, where they can be seen today.

Acknowledgements: Here we would like to thank Carlos Pallán G., who revised a previous version of this report and made useful comments.

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On-line Dresden Codex

The Saxon State Library (Sächsische Landesbibliothek) of Dresden recently posted high-resolution photographs of the Dresden Codex on its website. They are extremely good images, very useful to any student of Maya glyphs and iconography.

To access the on-line images go to the website at <http://digital.slub-dresden.de/sammlungen/titeldaten/280742827> and click the book icon marked "zur Werkansicht."

Submitted by Maya glyph expert David Stuart; visit his glyph blog at: <http://decipherment.wordpress.com>

Breaking News:

Chichén Itzá Sold!

In a press conference on Monday, March 29, 2010, the state of Yucatán, Mexico, signed a purchase agreement to buy the central archaeological zone of Chichén Itzá for \$17.6 million US, ending centuries of private ownership. *We'll bring you an in-depth report in the May IMS Explorer.*



Institute of Maya Studies Line-up of Presentations!

April 14, 2010: IMS Explorer Session:

"Trees of the Maya at the UM Gifford Arboretum"

with John Cozza, Ph.D.

Gumbolimbo

Of the several independent originators of agriculture, the ancient Maya were the only people to develop a complex forest agroecosystem. Join John as we explore their ingenious forest gardens, and see the trees and other plants they used for food, medicine, and connection with the spirit world. We'll also see some of the ways the present-day Maya use their trees. You'll get a preview of the Maya Cocoa Garden exhibit at the University of Miami Gifford Arboretum, and learn how you can help save it from a planned parking lot. Finally, you'll find out about the trees of the Maya we still seek and hope to add to the exhibit.

John Cozza is a biology lab manager at the University of Miami and former curator of the Gifford Arboretum. He recently earned his Ph.D. in Tropical Biology at the University of Miami.



Annatto



April 21: IMS Feature Presentation:

"The Road to Naachtun: A Regional Perspective on the Tikal-Calakmul Rivalry"

with

Debra S. Walker, Ph.D.

Photos of Naachtun by Shawn Morton.



Structure V, the tallest surviving building.

Naachtun is strategically situated between Classic Maya rivals Tikal and Calakmul. First reported in the 1920s, the site underwent controlled excavation only recently. Multiple lines of evidence point to its volatile history of shifting alliances in Classic Maya politics. This presentation fleshes out its role as central place and political boundary from 200-800 CE.



Structure XXIV and looter's trench.

Debra Walker is a Maya archaeologist specializing in ceramic analysis; she has worked in Mexico, Belize and Guatemala. Walker received her Ph.D. from Southern Methodist University and has taught at universities in Texas, Minnesota and Florida. Most recently, she has been an adjunct at Florida International University, where she taught archaeology and biological anthropology. Currently, Walker is Courtesy Assistant Curator at the University of Florida Museum of Natural History, where she is organizing materials excavated from Cerros, Belize as a permanent research collection.

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IMS Explorer

Newsletter of the
Institute of Maya Studies

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at 305-235-1192

New website address:

www.instituteofmayastudies.org

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Coming up next month:

In our May issue, we'll present the full report on the recent signed purchase agreement between the State of Yucatán and the Barbachano family to acquire the central ceremonial prescient of Chichén Itzá.



We'll also offer up an article about the remains of a timber platform village discovered in Key Marco, Florida. Recent radiocarbon dating of artifacts has placed them mostly between 500 CE and 800 CE, during a time period when Mesoamerican sailors were expanding their trade routes into the entire Caribbean Basin and Gulf of Mexico. *Is there a connection?*

Upcoming Events at the IMS:

April 7, 2010: **IMS Board Meeting**
All IMS members are welcome to attend.

April 14: *IMS Explorer Session*
"Trees of the Maya at the UM Gifford Arboretum" – Join John Cozza, Ph.D., former curator of the Gifford Arboretum, as he explores the complex forest agroecosystem developed by the ancient Maya. See the trees and other plants they used for food, medicine and connection with the spirit world. Learn how modern Maya use their trees and get a preview of the Maya Cocoa Garden exhibit at the University of Miami.

April 21: *IMS Presentation*
"The Road to Naachtun: A Regional Perspective on the Tikal-Calakmul Rivalry" – with **Dr. Debra S. Walker**, Courtesy Assistant Curator at the University of Florida Museum of Natural History. Walker is a Maya archaeologist specializing in ceramic analysis. Through evidence gathered at the site of Naachtun, Walker's research sheds light on the shifting alliances in Classic Maya politics in the Maya Lowlands with a focus on the rivalry between Tikal and Calakmul.

Upcoming Events and Announcements:

March 27–July 18: Museum Exhibition
"Fiery Pool: The Maya and the Mythic Sea" – Over 90 works, many never before seen, offer exciting new insights into Maya culture that focus on the sea as a defining feature of the spiritual realm and the inspiration for the finest works of art. The exhibition is scheduled to travel to the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, and the Saint Louis Art Museum. At the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA. Get more info at: www.pem.org/visit/

April 8: *Lecture*
Pre-Columbian Artistry and Legacy
– Michael Kan, Curator Emeritus and founding Curator of African, Oceanic and New World Cultures at the Detroit Institute of Arts, discusses his experiences at the DIA as he collected for the world class, encyclopedic museum. He offers insight into numerous Pre-Columbian works held in the Permanent Collection of the Boca



Raton Museum of Art.
2 pm, at 501 Plaza Real,
Boca Raton, FL. More info at:
www.bocamuseum.org

April 29: *Museum Lecture*
"The Aztec Pantheon and the Art of Empire" – First lecture to be presented in conjunction with the exhibition on view at the Getty Villa March 24 through July 5, 2010. Pacific Palisades, CA. More info at: www.getty.edu/art/exhibitions/aztec/index.html

May 12: *IMS Explorer Session*
"Food for the Gods: Aztec Sacrifices" – Come and watch the action with **Dr. Batia Cohen**. The Aztecs dedicated each month to one of their Gods. They held special rituals to honor that deity which included self-sacrifice, animal and human sacrifices, intended to have different effects and results for Aztec society and the afterlife.

June 26–October 31: Museum Exhibit
"Jaguar Spots" – Exhibition of ancient Mesoamerican art at the Lowe Art Museum, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL. Get more info at: www.miami.edu/lowe/art_ancient_americas.htm



IMS Explorer

Please note that all articles and news items for the *IMS Explorer* must be submitted to the Newsletter Editor by the second Wednesday of the month. E-mail news items and images to mayaman@bellsouth.net or forward by postal mail to: Jim Reed, 936 Greenwood Ave NE, Apt. 8, Atlanta, GA 30306