



IMS EXPLORER

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Inside this issue:

- Rastrojon: Newly Excavated Suburb of Copan 2,8

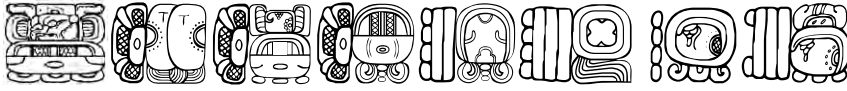
- The Maya Lintels of El Chicozapote, Chiapas, Mexico, *cont. from pg. 1* 3,4,5

- Underwater Secrets of the Maya 5

- The Maya Preclassic Site of Yaxnohcah; *IMS Explorer* Newsletter Archives on the IMS Website 6

- October IMS Programs; Membership Application 7

- Rastrojon, *cont. from pg.2*; Upcoming Events 8



October 16, 2013 • Maya Ceremonial Era Long Count: 0.0.0.14.19 • 4 Kawak 17 Yax • G2

The Maya Lintels of El Chicozapote, Chiapas, Mexico

By **Karl Herbert Mayer**
MEXICON, Austrian Bureau

In June of 1897, the Austrian explorer and photographer Teobert Maler conducted an archaeological reconnaissance in the high forests and jungles of the middle Usumacinta River basin and discovered along the Mexican side of the river three ancient Maya ruins: El Chile, Anaite II, and El Chicozapote.

The latter site, henceforth referred to without the article, he carefully documented and six years later published his results in a splendid volume of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, in Cambridge (Maler 1903). The ruins were named after an abandoned logging encampment located about 1.5 km distant.

Although Maler suffered a severe attack of malaria, he was still able to make a detailed investigation of a two-room masonry building with four doorways spanned by monolithic limestone lintels with bas-reliefs underneath; only one lintel was fallen and shattered (Maler 1903: 100-104, Plates XXXVII, XXXVIII; Scherer and Golden 2012: 71-72, Fig. 70).

During his stay at the site in mid-June 1897, he ingested only coffee with quinine to alleviate his fever, and explored the main structure, the "Temple of the Four Lintels Sculptured on the Underside," here simply named Structure I

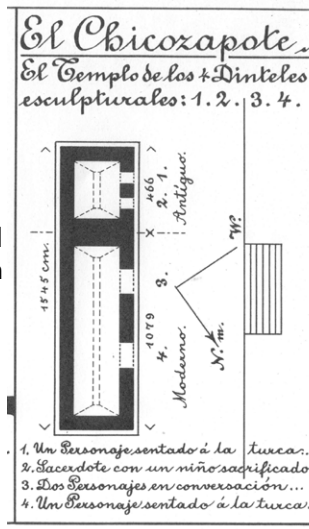


Fig. 1: Chicozapote, Structure I, 1897, front (from Maler 1971, Pl. 2).

Fig. 2: Structure I, plan by Maler (from Maler 1971, Map 3).

(**Figs. 1, 2**). Maler observed that the building was erected in two construction phases and that the carved lintels also represent two different styles. On two lintels, those he numbered 3 and 4, the relief was covered with a thin stucco layer and bright paintings in red, blue, and green colors. In order to obtain photographs of naturally lighted reliefs he removed the remaining three lintels from the collapsed edifice (Maler 1903; Maler 1971, Pl. 2). It is suspected that he never reset the lintels subsequently.

Lintel 1 was not *in situ*, but found in pieces. The carved scene, 29 cm wide and 66 cm high, represents a human figure



1. Un Personaje sentado a la izquierda...
2. Sacerdote con un niño sacrificado...
3. Dos Personajes en conversacion...
4. Un Personaje sentado a la izquierda...

IMS Presentation: October 16, 8 pm



Solstitial orientation at Group F; (digital relief model by Tomaž Podobnikar)

"Searching for a Middle Preclassic Maya Capital at Yaxnohcah"

with **Debra S. Walker**

seated on a witz monster head in profile with a textual image above (Maler 1903, Pl. XXXVII, I). The figure portrays a Late Classic local governor (*sajal*), a vassal of a Yaxchilan ruler. The present whereabouts of this fragmented sculpture (**Fig. 3**, pg. 3) is unknown.

continued on page 3



Jim Reed,
Editor

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Rastrojon: Newly Excavated Suburb of Copan

The archaeological site, located in an area crossed by a geological fault line, is known as Rastrojon, the name given it by settlers in the last 50 years for being a place of stubble and dense weeds. From the altitude of the place, the Mayas, who had 16 rulers, had a complete view of the Copan Valley and the city they founded along the river in the valley below.

Rastrojon, which experts say was a Maya fortress nestled on a hill overlooking the city below, is open to the public now that its restoration has been completed (see photo at right). The Honduran vice president thanked the representatives of Harvard University and Proyecto Arqueológico Rastrojón Copan, as well as archaeologists Jorge Ramos and William and Barbara Fash, for the project's funding and research.

Together with the U.S. Ambassador to Honduras, they commemorated the opening and highlighted the ongoing collaboration between the local community and Harvard to protect and preserve Maya culture and history. Bill Fash is the Charles P. Bowditch Professor of Central American and Mexican Archaeology and Ethnology in Harvard's Department of Anthropology.

Exposing a buried treasure

Since 1970, Bill and Barbara Fash have been toiling in Copan to restore, preserve and protect the Maya culture and history for future generations. Their labors include a massive rescue operation for the site's acropolis; and creating a museum to house some of the site's most precious sculptures, thereby protecting them from looters and weather.

For the past seven years, the Fashes and their team have focused on their latest finding, Rastrojon, a rocky outcrop at the edge of the valley, away from the main ruins. Their efforts have slowly revealed the intricate imagery on countless sculptures that have revealed the site's ancient name, "Precious Puma Hill."

Geomorphological studies have confirmed the presence at the site of a geological fault line with pronounced depressions, a natural phenomenon

●● of great importance in the



The fortress at Rastrojon was built some 2 kilometers (1-1/4 miles) northeast of the Principal Group at Copan (real-time Google Maps satellite image, enhanced by the editor).



The opening ceremony was presided over by Honduran Vice President María Antonieta Guillen, who said the new site will uncover "more mysteries and more about the history of Copan and its dynasty of 16 rulers."



Behind the participants of the ceremony is the recreated wall of the façade on Structure 10, which features the head of Ruler 12 (the original is now housed in Copan's sculpture museum). He is also known as K'ahk' Uti' Witz' K'awil, or Fire at the Edge of the Lightning God's Waterfall, shown emerging from the mouth of a giant puma. The revered and powerful Maya ancestor was the longest-lived ruler in the city's history, leading the kingdom in Copan from 628 to 695 CE. Much of the site's iconography makes direct reference to this fearsome warrior.

religious thought of the Mayas.

There are several large, earth-covered mounds at the site, but the Fashes concentrated their efforts on a massive stretch of tumbled rocks, and over the years they pieced together a beautifully carved façade on a building they designate as Structure 10 (above). Built on top of



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three underground faults, the building, said Bill Fash, "collapsed in spectacular fashion" in antiquity. The Fashes and their colleagues believe it was a palace that likely housed nobility and the elite warriors who protected them.

There was another part of the dedication

continued on page 8

The Maya Lintels of El Chicozapote, Chiapas, Mexico

By Karl Herbert Mayer

continued from page 1

Lintel 2 was found in situ and measured 145 cm in length and 75 cm in width. The carved section was 31.5 to 35 cm wide and 66 cm high and its representational program is similar to Lintel 1, namely a figure seated on a monster head, and an inscription above (Maler 1903, Pl. XXXVII, 2).

The scene is interpreted by Maler as a priest with a sacrificed child in his arms. Iconographically, it is now described as a female figure holding a rabbit in her arm, inside the symbol of a lunar crescent. The text records a difficult calendrical date, probably occurring around the middle of the 8th century. The fate of this Late Classic Lintel 2 will be discussed below.

Lintel 3 is a slab of limestone 230 cm long and 80 cm wide, the sculptured area is framed on top and bottom by blue bands. The imagery in low relief depicts two seated human figures facing each other and seated atop a frontal *witz* head, and obviously engaged in a vivid conversation (Fig. 5). Above the scene is a raised rectangular field, probably intended for an inscription (Maler 1903, Pl. XXXVIII, 1).

Lintel 4 measures 255 cm in length and 83 cm in width, the sculptured panel has traces of painted color (Fig. 6). Unlike the other lintels, this does not depict a *witz* seat, but only a simple raised four legged throne. There is a seated human figure, facing the viewers left and slightly inclined. In front of the head is a vertical field, very probably designed for a glyphic text. Painted blue bands frame the carving at top and bottom (Maler 1903, Pl. XXXVIII, 2; Espinosa Yglesias 1992: 59).

All lintels from the site were illustrated by Maler in 1903, but the editor cropped the original photographs at top and bottom to show only the carved panels. The original plan (Fig. 2) was also modified. His excellent photograph was not included in the 1903 publication, but was published in a new edition decades later (Maler 1971, Pl. 2).

Maler was so exhausted from his fever, that he had to recover and

rest a few days in the logging camp ruins, before he could continue his strenuous and adventurous journey along the banks of the Usumacinta.

He never returned to this site which fell into oblivion after its discovery. Sixty years later, the archaeologist Frans Blom, when referring to Chicozapote had to state, that since Maler the place had not been revisited (Blom and Duby 1957: 234).

Around 1960, an incredible, brutal plundering and destruction of ancient sites and their monuments affected the Maya region and the Selva Lacandona. The sites on both sides of the Río Usumacinta were a prime target of unscrupulous looters and art thieves.

This constant and disastrous sacking of sites is believed to have continued for more than a decade. Carved stone monuments from known sites like Piedras Negras, La Pasadita, Lacanha, La Mar, and El Cayo were sawn, hacked into pieces resulting in mutilated fragments. Almost complete stelae and panels were offered as well on the national and international art markets in Mexico, the United States, and Europe.

Chicozapote also fell victim to this pillage, and the lintels were clandestinely removed and disappeared. When and how these robberies took place is not known in any detail. Ian

Fig. 3:
Chicozapote
Lintel 1
(from Maler 1903,
Pl. XXXVII, 1).



Fig. 4: Chicozapote Lintel 1. Eroded text refers to a *Sahal*, possibly subsidiary lord of Bird Jaguar IV at the site of Yaxchilan. Ruler sits atop skeletal *Witz*/Mountain Seat. Drawing: John Montgomery, 1990.



Fig. 5: Chicozapote Lintel 3. Museo Amparo, Photo: Karl Herbert Mayer, 1992.

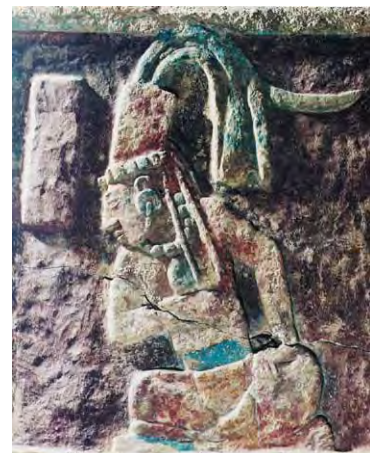


Fig. 6: Chicozapote Lintel 4. Museo Amparo (from Espinosa Yglesias 1992: 59).

Graham accused a gang of Mexican thieves from Tabasco of plundering the Usumacinta Valley region (Graham 2010: 431). Several known individuals were involved in these criminal activities, and it is rumored that José Luis Franco and Josué Sáenz of Mexico City, in particular, were protagonists in this dark chapter of Mexican and Maya archaeology.

The Mayanist Heinrich Berlin informed me personally in the 1970s, that around 1965, Chicozapote Lintels 3 and 4 had surfaced in the private collection of the famous collector and dealer Sáenz in Mexico City, where they were later photographed and published

continued on page 4



The Maya Lintels of El Chicozapote, Chiapas, Mexico

By Karl Herbert Mayer

continued from page 3

(Mayer 1987: Pls. 3, 4). Both lintels are now in the Museo Amparo, Puebla, Mexico (Mayer 1992: 68).

The tracing of looted and vanished Maya sculptures sometimes involves long-term and difficult detective work. The story of the removed Chicozapote Lintel 2, and its long journey from oblivion to a permanent and public home is typical of such wandering art objects.

Perhaps a decade after the looting, the lintel was offered for sale in Germany by a European art dealer (Coggins 1972: 17; Mayer 1978: 7). It was easily identified by comparing the Maler publication with the photograph of the art dealer. I published the dealer's photograph many years later (Mayer 1987, Pl. 3). This image shows the mutilated state of the lintel with sawn off top and bottom sections and a saw mark across the bas relief.

In 1990, John Montgomery created a line drawing of the monument based on Maler's photograph (**Fig. 7**). Whether Lintel 2 was ever in Europe or not I do not know, but it was ultimately purchased in an unknown year by a Californian collector, and 20 years ago exhibited in the La Trobe University Gallery, Bundoora, Australia.

The sculpture was described in a catalogue as an unprovenanced stela, 74 cm high, bearing the designation CC50042 of the Christensen Fund Collection (Hall-van den Elsen 1992), whose founder was Allen Christensen.

At my request I obtained a photograph of the object (**Fig. 8**), and it can be readily recognized as the same lintel that had been offered in Germany (Mayer 1994). But the travels of the orphaned Lintel 2 continued. In 1994, the Christensen Fund repatriated Lintel 2, together with 96 other artifacts, including



Fig. 7: Chicozapote Lintel 2. Drawing: John Montgomery, 1990.



Fig. 8: Chicozapote Lintel 2. Photograph courtesy of the Christensen Fund, 1994.



Fig. 9: Chicozapote Lintel 2. Photo: Luis Adrián Rojas, 2013.

Stela 65 from Calakmul, Campeche, to the Mexican authorities, namely the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH).

In Mexico City the odyssey of the journeying Maya sculpture did not end. While the Calakmul stela has been on exhibit in an INAH museum in Campeche City, the fate of the Chicozapote lintel after its arrival in Mexico has been very obscure.

In June 2013, almost a *k'atun* in Maya time, Eduardo González Arce, Querétaro, Mexico, informed me, that the monument is on display in the *Museo de Historia Mexicana* in Monterrey, Nuevo León. It was recently photographed by Luis Adrián Rojas (**Fig. 9**), of Monterrey, and identified by Julio Torres, Mexico City.

Why this sculpture is on exhibit in a museum in Northern Mexico, outside the Maya region, much less as to why it was not labelled as a Maya lintel, but as an object from the "Templo Mayor," suggesting a Postclassic Aztec origin in Central Mexico, is an unresolved mystery. The museum in Monterrey was inaugurated in 1994, the same year the lintel was returned from Australia to Mexico; perhaps the object has been there, unrecognized, since the opening of this institution.

Several Mayanists have helped me with a partial reconstruction of the route the Chicozapote Lintel 2 took from its ancient place of origin to Tenosique, to Mexico City, to Germany or California, to Australia and back

to Mexico City and to its probable final resting place in Nuevo León, far from its original location in Chiapas. Or will the journey continue to an INAH museum in Chiapas? *Quién sabe?*

Of the four sculptured lintels of Chicozapote discovered by Maler 116 years ago, three have found protected homes far from the Usumacinta Valley in public Mexican museums, however, the fourth sculpture, Lintel I, has never reappeared. Possibly it was not considered worth taking and left behind because of its fragmented condition. The whereabouts of Lintel I is unknown, and still equally unknown remains the exact location of the elusive ruins of Chicozapote and all quests to rediscover the archaeological site have failed so far (Scherer and Golden 2012).

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continued on page 5

Editor's note: National Geographic has released some excellent online and published articles lately about the Maya underworld explorations that they help to support. Check the links out for more in depth coverage. I am very impressed that they support Maya ritual before teams enter the water.

Underwater Secrets of the Maya

Explorations sponsored by the National Geographic Society

Ancient Maya believed that the rain god Chaak resided in caves and natural wells called cenotes.

Maya farmers today in Mexico's parched Yucatan still appeal to Chaak for the gift of rain. Meanwhile cenotes are giving archaeologists new insights into the sacred landscapes of the ancestral Maya.

In an article published in the August 2013 issue of *National Geographic*, underwater archaeologist Guillermo de Anda and fellow archaeologist Arturo Montero investigate whether the water at the bottom of the cenote at Holtun had acted as a sacred sundial and timekeeper for the ancient Maya on the two days of the year, May 23 and July 19, when the sun reaches its zenith.

Yes; they discover the moment the sun is vertically overhead; no shadow is cast down through an opening in the dome ceiling above the water. For an online version of the same article, go to: <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com>

In a related story, the Mayapan Taboo Cenote Project will undertake an extensive exploration of the underwater cave, Cenote Sac Uayum, to document 20+ submerged skeletons and artifacts. Team leader and National Geographic Grantee Bradley Russell has started a blog to release their findings as they occur. Russel asked a local Maya shaman to perform a *Jeets' Lu'um* (calming of the



L) Boys from the village of Yaxuna cool off in a cenote, or limestone sinkhole. A 65-foot ladder lets them climb out after a dip. Photo by Shaul Schwarz. R) Archaeologist Guillermo de Anda descends into the Holtun cenote minutes before the moment on July 19 when the sun is directly overhead. When that occurs, twice a year, light falls vertically into the water. Photo by Paul Nicklen.



Pleading for rain for the village of Yaxuna a kneeling shaman chants prayers at a rectangular altar, which symbolizes the four-cornered shape of the Maya universe. During this age-old ceremony, men circle with offerings of food, while crouching boys imitate the sounds that frogs make when it rains. Photo by Shaul Schwarz.



Don Teodormio prepares the ceremonial altar. Photo by Bradley Russell.

earth), a Maya ceremony to ask permission from the gods of the sky, earth and winds for permission to enter and explore the cenote. Check out his posts in the Explorer's Journal at: <http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com>. Submitted by Elaine Schele. 🏠

The Maya Lintels of El Chicozapote, Chiapas, Mexico

By Karl Herbert Mayer

continued from page 4

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The Maya Preclassic Site of Yaxnohcah

Maya culture has a long and rich history, beginning in the Preclassic period, around 1800 BCE, and continuing into the present. However, when did the Maya become a distinctly recognizable culture group and what features defined early Maya culture?

Between 900 and 700 BCE, there were distinct areas of settlement in the Maya region, each with unique cultural characteristics. Lacking homogeneity, these groups are considered pre-Maya. However, one of these groups living in the Central Karst Altiplano experienced early and significant population growth and a concomitant cultural florescence. The inhabitants of this area appear to have influenced the development of a unified “Maya” culture.

During the Middle Preclassic period (900–300 BCE), the Central Karst Altiplano was the heartland for of a uniquely Maya way-of-life, and the site of Nakbé was an important hub during this time. Other early settlements, located north of Nakbé and El Mirador, also contributed to the early cultural florescence in this region.

One site in particular, Yaxnohcah, appears to have rivaled Nakbé in its



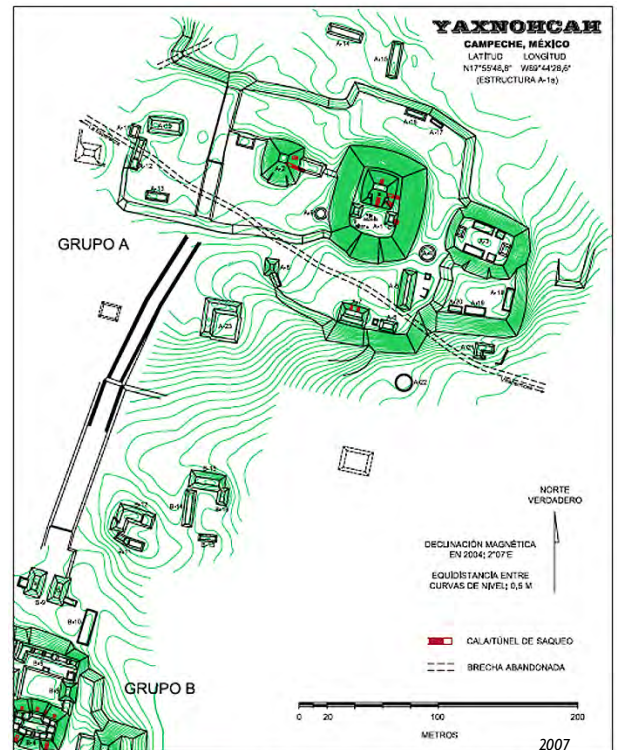
Adrián Baker, taking photos on Yaxnohcah Structure A-1 in 2004. In the foreground is a fragment of a stela, sawn-off by looters.

early occupation and large population.

Yaxnohcah was first located and partially mapped by Dr. Ivan Šprajc in 2004. The site had been looted to some extent over the last 20 years or so, but not as intensively as some other sites in the region.

Yaxnohcah is located in the Mexican state of Campeche, approximately 26 km northeast of El Mirador, and about the same distance south of Calakmul.

Six massive regal/ritual building complexes and two large elite residential compounds have



Yaxnohcah, plano del sector noreste del núcleo urbano (levantamiento y elaboración del plano: A. Flores Esquivel, A. Marsetić, T. Podobnikar).

Yaxnohcah Groups A & B from one of the archaeological field reports (2007) made by Ivan Šprajc's team of more than 80 unexplored sites in Southern Campeche since 1996. Visit the “Archaeological Reconnaissance in Southeastern Campeche, Mexico” website at: <http://gis.zrc-sazu.si/campeche/CmpHome.aspx>. This interactive website presents cartographic information and illustrative material derived from seven seasons of intense fieldwork and research.

been identified at the site. The principle building within each ceremonial group is at least 25 m in height and, at minimum, 50 x 50 m at the base. The largest building, Structure A-1, is approximately 43 m in height and 100 x 100 m at the base.

The mass and the triadic style of the major buildings are typical features of the Middle and Late Preclassic (900 BCE–150 CE) and suggest that most of the construction dates to those periods. Indeed, the volume of the public architecture and the area of the site make Yaxnohcah the second largest Preclassic center in the Maya lowlands.

A major part of the Yaxnohcah Archaeological Project, Debra S. Walker is in charge of ceramic analysis. She will be speaking at the IMS on October 16. See her program announcement on page 7.

Search for articles written or co-written by Walker at famsi.org, Academia.edu and mesoweb.com.

For IMS Members only on: www.instituteofmayastudies.org IMS Explorer Newsletter Archives on the IMS Website

For those of you who missed an article in our *IMS Explorer*, we have five whole years of newsletters archived. Every issue from 2008 through 2013 is digitized in PDF format, that you can either read online or print out. Don't know which issue has a particular article? Fret not. Each issue has an index outlying its contents. Every December issue has a volume index for the whole year. We also have plans to digitize the issues of all previous years. *Don't miss any of it!*

Many IMS members are not aware of all of the available resources on our website that are set up for members only. Our webmaster, Keith Merwin,

has endeavored to create a useful and informative site that is colorful and easy to navigate. By entering your user name and password into the login form on the home page, you can access many areas of our site that the general public does not get to see.

Most importantly, apart from the newsletter archives, are the IMS Image Library and video recordings of featured Maya scholars and their entire lectures. Have fun exploring all of the available resources on the IMS website.

Members: Be sure to get your password by contacting our Webmaster at: keith@merwin.com

October 9, 2013: IMS Explorer Session:

“Adventures in the Peten: Climbing La Danta”

with IMS President, **Rick Slazyk, AIA, NCARB, LEED AP**

Join in the fun! IMS members continue to share images of their adventure on the IMS facebook page. Follow the timeline at: www.facebook.com/groups/MiamiIMS



Exhibiting proper archaeologist's body language, IMS members interact with project director Richard Hansen and epigrapher Stanley Guenter. Marta says, "It don't get any better than this!"

A group of IMS trekkers recently returned from a memorable adventure to Guatemala in which they made their way by helicopter to El Mirador. Richard Hansen led their climb up to the top of La Danta! They also visited the Maya sites of Naranjo and Motul de San José. Feel the enthusiasm!



Carvings in bedrock.



Arriving at Motul de San José.



Ongoing excavation at El Mirador: The moment when archaeologist Beatriz Balcarcel let Rick Slazyk know that she doesn't need any help supervising, gracias!

October 16: IMS Presentation:

“Exploring the Lowland Maya Heartland at Yaxnohcah, Campeche, Mexico”

with **Debra S. Walker**

Yaxnohcah is situated under high tropical forests at the southern end of the Calakmul Biosphere, part of the largest continuous forest canopy in Mesoamerica. It sits on the southern edge of the expansive Laberinto Bajo that separates it from Calakmul to the north. University of Calgary Professor and Co-director of the Yaxnohcah Archaeological Project Kathryn Reese-Taylor led a small team on a short initial season in the summer of 2011; a second season was underway during summer 2013.



Debra S. Walker is an archaeologist who specializes in ceramic analysis. She is currently Research Curator at Florida Museum of Natural History.



Group photo of Team Yaxnohcah, 2013.

Based on ceramics Walker analyzed in the initial season, much of the major architecture at Yaxnohcah may date to the Middle Preclassic, around 500 BCE or perhaps earlier, continuing through to the end of the Preclassic era. Excavators will focus their attention on the ancient economy that drove growth at Middle Preclassic Yaxnohcah.

All meetings are 8 pm • Institute of Maya Studies • Miami Science Museum • Maya Hotline: 305-279-8110

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Rastrojon: Newly Excavated Suburb of Copan

continued from page 2

ceremony was a surprise, organized in secret by the Fashes. The men and women who had been working for Proyecto Arqueológico Rastrojón Copan (PARACOPÁN) were called up to quickly form a line in front of the vice president and he proceeded to hand out certificates acknowledging their work with the project and their expertise in a variety of specialized tasks.

Many of the workers stared at their “diplomas” sheathed in manila folders, smiling almost as if in disbelief. They had performed some of the most important work in the area in recent years, the result of PARACOPÁN, a program that inspires and trains the locals to become the guardians of their own heritage.

With several Honduran partners, the Fashes developed a program of training, conservation,



Site director Jorge Ramos talks visitors through the archaeological recovery process. The site's images – a serpent, butterflies, and the impressive face of the open-jawed puma – all relate to the culture of war, explained Ramos.

“A beard showed reverence to people in advance years,” said Barbara, who is director of Corpus of Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions at the Peabody, explaining the pointed section of stone carved to look like hair on the sculpture's chin. “They are showing that he was able to live to a ripe old age. But at the same time, his features are those of a young person. It's a funny, idealized portrait – our great and long-lived ruler – with no wrinkles.”

rescue archaeology, and community engagement. Rastrojón seemed the perfect test site for a better program.



José Carlos González, a member of the archaeological rescue and conservation team, draws a digital map of a structure.



K'ahk' Uti' Witz' K'aw'ijl

Source: Condensed from an article by Harvard Staff Writer Colleen Walsh, released 9.18.2013 at: <http://news.harvard.edu>. All images courtesy of PARACOPÁN and/or Harvard.

Upcoming Events at the IMS:

October 9 • 8 pm: IMS Explorer Session
“Adventures in the Peten: Climbing La Danta” – An IMS group recently returned from a memorable adventure to Guatemala and **Rick Slazyk** has the videos and pics to prove it!

October 16 • 8 pm: IMS Program
“Exploring the Lowland Maya Heartland at Yaxnohcah, Campeche, Mexico” – with **Debra S. Walker**, Research Curator at the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville.

November 13 • 8 pm: IMS Explorer Session
“Life While Working at Remote Maya Sites: Time Spent with the Holmul Archaeological Project” – with IMS Webmaster **Keith Merwin**.

November 20 • 8 pm: IMS Program
“Ponce de León Discovers La Florida” – In honor of the 500th anniversary of the event, actor **Robert Dawson** brings the past to life.

Upcoming Events and Announcements:

October 17–19: Conference
“Paleoamerican Odyssey: A Conference Focused on First Americans Archaeology” – Leading experts in the field of First Americans archaeology discuss the evidence for the Ice Age colonization of the Americas. At the Santa Fe Community Convention Center, Santa Fe, NM. Get more info at: <http://paleoamericanodyssey.com/abstracts.html>

October 24 • 7 pm: Lecture
“The First Floridians: Early Humans on the Submerged Gulf Coast of Florida” – with Dr. James M. Adovasio (Provost, Mercyhurst University). At the Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex, West Virginia. Info available at: www.wvculture.org/sites/2013LectureFilmSeriesGCMAC.pdf

October 26–27: Conference
“2013 Conference of the Society for Andean and Amazonian Studies” –

Sessions will focus on diverse themes related to pre-colonial, colonial, republican, and contemporary Andean and Amazonian societies, histories, arts, and cultures. At the University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL. Additional info at: www.afsnet.org/events/event_details.asp?id=287554&group=

November 7-9: Symposium
“Resilience and Sustainability: What Are We Learning from the Maya and Other Ancient Cultures?” – Maya Society of Minnesota Symposium in conjunction with the Exhibit “Maya: Hidden Worlds Revealed” at the Science Museum of Minnesota, University of Minnesota. Get info at: <http://sites.hamline.edu/mayasociety>

November 16 • 3 pm: Lecture
“Atlatis and the Metaphysics of Violence in Central Mexico” – with Dr. Andrew Finegold. At Dumbarton Oaks, Washington DC. Pre-register at: www.doaks.org



IMS EXPLORER

Join in the **Explorer-ation!** Scholar or not, we welcome submissions from IMS members. Share what interests you with others. All articles and news items for the **IMS Explorer** should be forwarded to the newsletter editor at: mayaman@bellsouth.net