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Maya enthusiasts providing public education for 46+ years

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**The 2017 Field Season at Edzna**  
by **Antonio Benavides C.**  
INAH Campeche

The 2017 field season began last August at Edzna. The principal goal was the excavation and consolidation of the southern side of what is known as the “Five Stories Building”, that for many years has been the most well-known emblem of archaeology in Campeche. Recent explorations and archaeological work at other sites, for example, Becan, Xcalumkin, and Calakmul, have revealed magnificent findings, that are now recognized and publicized, not only in Mexico, but all over the world.

The Five Stories Building is a 36.50-m-high pyramid. Its height is very significant, not only because of its central location commanding the Great Acropolis, but also because, being so tall and prominent, the site could be seen from many kilometers away. Significantly, this included from the nearby sites of Nohyaxche and Bonfil.



*Eastern and northern sides of the Five Stories Building. All photos in this article by Antonio Benavides C.*

At 120-ft, the structure is taller than:

- Becan’s Structure IX (31.50 m) (Campaña 2002: 16),
- Chichen Itza’s Castillo (31 m) (Marquina 1964),
- Dzibanché’s Kinichna (35 m) (Nalda et al 1999),
- Lamanai’s Elevated Temple (33 m) (Shelby 2000), or
- Palenque’s Inscriptions Temple (33 m) (Ruz 1973).

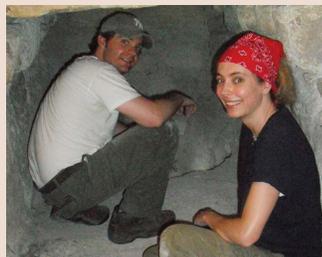
The western side of the Five Stories Building has been known since the 1960s, when Alberto Ruz and Raul Pavón supervised several field seasons to restore the rooms’ façades and the stairway of the structure. It was the first pyramid consisting of five levels uncovered in Maya architectural excavations that showed a symmetrical arrangement of vaulted rooms on both sides of a central stairway. This very special composition gave the building its peculiar name.

Many researchers supposed that the other sides of the pyramid would also show several rooms when explored.



*Detail of the southeast corner of the Puuc Platform at Edzna that reveals elements of the Puuc architectural style.*

**March 21, 6 pm**  
**IMS Presentation:**



*Michael and Brigitte inside one of Holtun’s tombs.*

**The Naked and the Dead: Ritual and Sacrifice in Early Maya Civilizations**

with **Michael G. Callaghan, Ph.D.**, and **Brigitte Kovacevich, Ph.D.**  
Both of the University of Central Florida

However, in 1990s, during excavations on the northern side of the structure, we discovered that the rooms constructed on the western side were unique, and built during the Terminal Classic (800–1000 CE) period.

We also noted that originally, the northern side

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**Jim Reed,**  
Editor

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## Tulane Researchers Central to LiDAR-Discovered Ancient Maya Cities

The LiDAR project was structured and funded by Fundación PACUNAM (Patrimonio Cultural y Natural Maya). Together, Francisco Estrada-Belli, a Tulane archaeologist, and Thomas Garrison, an Ithaca College archaeologist, directed the project. Marcello Canuto, a Tulane archaeologist, added his expertise. All three researchers are National Geographic Explorers.

Two Tulane archaeologists are part of a team of researchers receiving international media coverage and acclaim for the remarkable discovery of dozens of ancient cities in Guatemala through the use of jungle-penetrating LiDAR (light detection and ranging) technology.

Marcello A. Canuto, director of the Middle American Research Institute (MARI) at Tulane, and Francisco Estrada-Belli, a research assistant professor and director of the Holmul Archaeological Project since 2000, say the discovery in the Peten forest of Guatemala includes more than 60,000 structures, including isolated houses, large palaces, ceremonial centers, and pyramids.

"It seems clear now that the ancient Maya transformed their landscape on a grand scale in order to render it more agriculturally productive," said Canuto, who has three decades of field experience in Maya archaeology. "As a result, it seems likely that this region was much more densely populated than what we have traditionally thought."

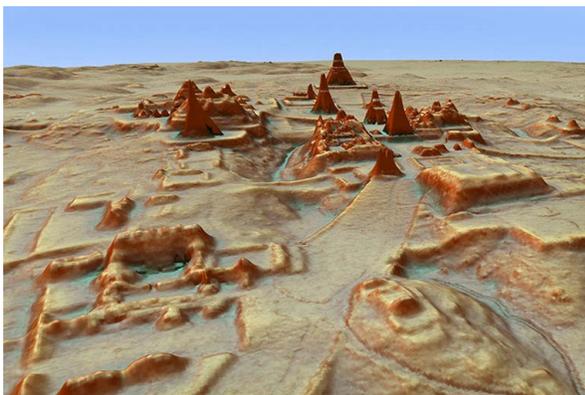
LiDAR technology is able to pierce through thick forest canopy and map features on the earth's surface. The maps can often reveal changes in elevation, enabling archaeologists to identify human-made features on the ground, such as walls, roads or buildings.

Estrada-Belli, who specializes in the use of remote sensing and geographic information systems on early Maya civilization, said the discoveries were made in a matter of minutes, compared to what would have taken years of fieldwork without the LiDAR technology.

"Seen as a whole, terraces and irrigation channels, reservoirs, fortifications and causeways reveal an astonishing amount of land modification done by the Maya over their entire landscape on a scale previously unimaginable," he said.

The story of the discoveries was told in National Geographic's "Lost Treasures of the Maya Snake Kings," a one-hour documentary that premiered on Tuesday, February 6, at 8 pm CST and will air again on Monday, March 5, at 8 am CST on the National Geographic Channel.

So far, National Geographic notes,



*LiDAR laser technology yielded a remarkable discovery in Guatemala's forest: ancient cities with more than 60,000 structures. Two Tulane researchers, Marcello A. Canuto and Francisco Estrada-Belli, are part of the project, which will be featured on the National Geographic Channel.*

Image courtesy of Luke Auld-Thomas and Marcello A. Canuto.

the project has covered 800 square miles (2,100 square kilometers) of the Maya Biosphere Reserve, in Guatemala's Peten region, producing the largest LiDAR data set ever obtained for archaeological research. Mayanists hope, though, that they will have mapped more than 5,000 square miles (14,000 square kilometers) of the heavily forested Guatemalan lowlands within three years.<sup>1</sup>

As noted above, the project was structured and funded by Fundación PACUNAM (Patrimonio Cultural y Natural Maya), which was founded in 2006 in Guatemala as a nonprofit organization dedicated to fostering scientific research, conservation and sustainable development of cultural and natural resources in the Maya Biosphere Reserve. 🏰

<sup>1</sup>This paragraph came from an online article released February 8 at: <https://www.deseretnews.com/article/900009714/national-geographic-discovery-of-mayan-ruins-not-proof-but-very-interesting.html> Sources: Entire article and image from the Tulane University's website, released February 6, 2018, at: <http://news.tulane.edu/news/tulane-researchers-central-laser-discovered-maya-cities> Both articles arrived in the editor's "inbox" via Google alerts. See National Geographic's coverage of the story and a trailer for the documentary at: <https://news.nationalgeographic.com/2018/02/maya-laser-lidar-guatemala-pacunam/>

## Teledyne LiDAR Reveals Extensive Maya Civilization

The National Geographic special "Lost Treasures of the Maya Snake King" that first aired on February 6, described how airborne LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) surveys revealed a civilization far more vast than previously believed. The LiDAR surveys were conducted with

Teledyne Optech's Titan airborne remote sensing system, the world's first multispectral airborne LiDAR.

The National Science Foundation (NSF) National Center for Airborne Laser Mapping (NCALM) via the University of Houston, Texas, was the first customer of the Teledyne Optech Titan sensor. In 2016,

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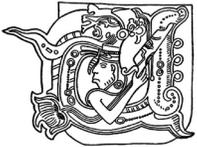
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**In Memoriam:**  
**Alfonso Lacadena García-Gallo**  
 Zaragoza, 8/21/1964 – Madrid, February 9, 2018

The following was graciously submitted by Marc Zender of Tulane University. Marc prepared this homage to post on the MARI Facebook page. Read the original and see other great photos of Alfonso at: [www.facebook.com/mari.tulane/posts/1676472145747032](http://www.facebook.com/mari.tulane/posts/1676472145747032)

Mesoamericanists everywhere are saddened by the passing of Alfonso Lacadena García-Gallo. He was born August 21, 1964 in Zaragoza, Spain, and passed on February 9, 2018, in Madrid. A treasured friend and brilliant colleague, taken much too soon after a year's battle with cancer. He is survived by his parents, his loving wife Laura, and their two sons Alejo and Ignacio.

Alfonso spoke often of his early childhood fascination with the indigenous peoples of the New World, and of his longing to see the places where the Precolumbian cities of Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) and Ichcaantihó (Merida) once stood. As a young man, he reached out to various American, Mexican, and European scholars engaged in the study of Mesoamerican languages and hieroglyphic writing, forging lifelong correspondences and friendships with Victoria R. Bricker, Joaquín Galarza, Stephen D. Houston, Otto Schumann Gálvez, and many others.

Alfonso was a Mesoamericanist in the fullest sense of the word, equally at home among the snow-capped mountains of Highland Mexico, the hills and plains of the Yucatan peninsula, and the humid neotropical rainforest of the Peten, Guatemala, as well as in the respective languages, writing systems, and indigenous literatures of these regions. Archaeological, epigraphic, and linguistic fieldwork took him to Oxkintok and Ek' Balam in Yucatan; to Machaquila and Naachtun in the Peten; and to Jocotán in Chiquimula.

In some thirty years of work between 1987 and his most recent publications and presentations in 2017, Alfonso's accomplishments and contributions to Mesoamerican studies defy brief summary, ranging over such traditionally-separated domains as anthropology, archaeology, epigraphy, grammarology, history, linguistics, and literature, as well as the all-too-often dissociated regions of Central Mexico and the Maya area.



Alfonso proudly stands with sculptures of the Feathered Serpent and Tlaloc, the Rain God, in the Quetzalcoatl complex at Teotihuacan. See Alfonso's page on the Complutense University website at: <https://www.ucm.es/antropologiadeamerica/alfonso-lacadena-garcia-gallo>



Alfonso sketching Stela 5 at Rio Bec. From the MARI archives, posted by Marc Zender to the MARI Facebook page at: [www.facebook.com/mari.tulane/posts/1676472145747032](http://www.facebook.com/mari.tulane/posts/1676472145747032)

Alfonso produced scores of insightful articles on decipherment, orthography, and morphology throughout his distinguished career, including the initial recognition of passive and antipassive constructions and verbalized nouns in Classic Maya glyphic texts.

Alfonso also pioneered the study of Maya paleography with his 1995 dissertation (published in 2002) and in several followup studies indicating the importance of its application to Preclassic, Classic, and Postclassic contexts (especially in the Codex Madrid), inspiring several ongoing studies into the origins and development of Maya writing.

With his longtime collaborator and close friend, Søren Wichmann, Alfonso also contributed several remarkable

*continued on page 5*



Alfonso was the epigraphy specialist at the site of La Blanca in the Peten of Guatemala. See the Project's website at: <https://www.uv.es/armaya/equipo.html>

III ENCUENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE  
**Gramatología**  
 HOMENAJE A ALFONSO LACADENA GARCÍA-GALLO

Conferencia magistral  
**Dr. Alfonso Lacadena García-Gallo (FGH-DHA IIUCM)**  
 La escritura jeroglífica náhuatl y el universo colonial español en los siglos XVI-XVII

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CULTURA

The III International Gramatology Meeting, a homage conference to acknowledge Alfonso's contributions to language studies, was held at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma of Mexico on October 9-13, 2017. Marc Zender and David Stuart also participated. See the website at: <http://mexicoantiguoffyl.blogspot.com/2017/10/iii-encuentro-internacional-de.html>



# The 2017 Field Season at Edzna

by Antonio Benavides C.

INAH Campeche

*continued from page 1*

had three stairways, the central one being a Postclassic (1000–1250 CE) addition. Another finding was the wide convex slopes the builders developed during the Terminal Classic to cover the Peten apron-moldings once featured on the Early Classic pyramid (Benavides 2014).

The first years of the XXIst century welcomed new excavations at Edzna, specifically on the eastern side of the Five Stories Building. Once again, we found no rooms on the several levels of the eastern side and discovered that the Great Acropolis was built later than the structure we are commenting about. In other words, the original foundations of the Five Stories Building are 8 m beneath the top layer of the Great Acropolis. In ancient times, it had nine levels, but they were covered or modified for those that can be seen today. Although the eastern side of the structure has no rooms, some of its preserved levels were constructed with wide convex slopes that hid earlier Peten-style architecture.

In August 2017, when we began excavations on the southern side of the Five Stories Building, we initially had to remove all of the vegetation that was growing there. These endeavors consumed almost two weeks of the worker's efforts, but little by little, an archaeological grid with units of 4 m<sup>2</sup> was set in place to adequately register architectonic



Consolidated steps of the first and second epochs of the central stairway.

*Southern side of the FSB. The first three steps are part of the Puuc Platform. Consolidation works are taking place on the central stairway and on the western receding walls.*

features (corners, walls, stairways, etc.) and all those elements (metates, caches, burials, special deposits, etc.) encountered in archaeological diggings.

Consequently, we also had to remove refuse left there during the 1960s explorations. A big part of the waste products of the western side restoration works were dumped down there; the same happened when the Five Stories Building Annex was excavated and restored by Piña Chan (1985) during the 1970s.

The first trenches of our initial excavations helped us to find a long wall of well-carved stones running along an east-west axis. It was set away from the actual foundation of the Five Stories Building. After digging to a depth of 70 cm, we registered a nice wall that exhibited elements of the Puuc architecture style, with a central stairway and little pairs of smooth columns that were rhythmically disposed. It resembles the western building of the Puuc Patio located on the northwestern section of the Great Acropolis.

The new Puuc platform is 19.20 m long and 7.56 m wide, so it has a 145 m<sup>2</sup> surface. Some sections of its northern side are not visible because they are covered by the central stairway of the southern side of the Five Stories Building, whose first steps are 8.40 m wide. That stairway is covering a previous one originally made with better cut stones.

As seen from the south and moving west to east, the western side of the Five Stories Building has several Postclassic receding 7-m-long walls covering the original Classic levels; then the central stairway; wide convex slopes of the Terminal Classic period; a lateral 2.70-m-wide stairway



*The receding walls on the western section of the southern side of the pyramid hide the Classic structure.*

of 13 steps; and the corresponding apron-molding Peten level forming the southeastern corner.

Evidently, this side of the structure shows us different moments of Edzna's construction history in relationship to other sections already known. The earliest elements correspond to the Peten architecture style (before 600 CE) already registered on the northern and eastern sides. The Puuc Platform belongs to the Late Classic (600-800 CE); the Terminal Classic (800-1000 CE) vestiges are the modified convex slopes hiding the Peten apron-moldings; and the Postclassic (1000-1400 CE) is represented by the receding walls and the final covering of the central stairway.

As the central focus of a very relevant settlement, the Five Stories Building was a respected giant of its hinterland, deserving attention not only for its ongoing maintenance but also because additions were

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## In Memoriam: Alfonso Lacadena García-Gallo

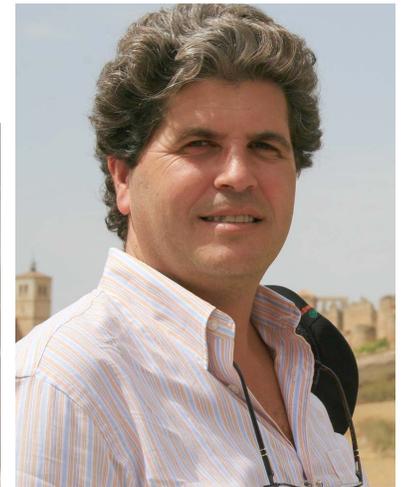
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studies charting the pronounced linguistic variation present in Classic Maya texts, including the recognition of a distinctive Eastern Yukatekan ‘school’ of hieroglyphic writing at Chichen Itza and Ek’ Balam, prefiguring much recent interest in the historical sociolinguistics of Maya writing.

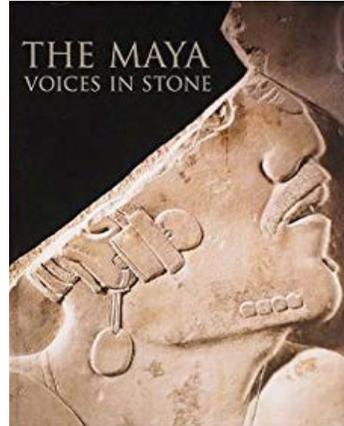
But it was undoubtedly in the domain of Aztec hieroglyphic writing where Alfonso’s contributions have had the most dramatic and lasting impact. In several studies published in 2008, Alfonso revealed the fruits of more than two decades of investigation into the systematics of the system, revealing that – although long seen as a pictorial ‘proto-writing’ that had only become partially phonetic under Spanish influence – Aztec writing was in fact a logosyllabic script strikingly similar in structure to Anatolian hieroglyphs and Maya writing, that it had this structure decades before the sixteenth century, and that it had not changed radically during the Colonial period, remaining logosyllabic even in its final known examples from the eighteenth century.

Alfonso’s nuanced grammatological perspectives on Mesoamerican writing systems in general, and on Nahuatl hieroglyphs in particular, were immediately recognized as breakthroughs, and his cautious step-by-step methodology is now taught in several universities worldwide, where specialist studies building on the perspectives he pioneered continue to appear.

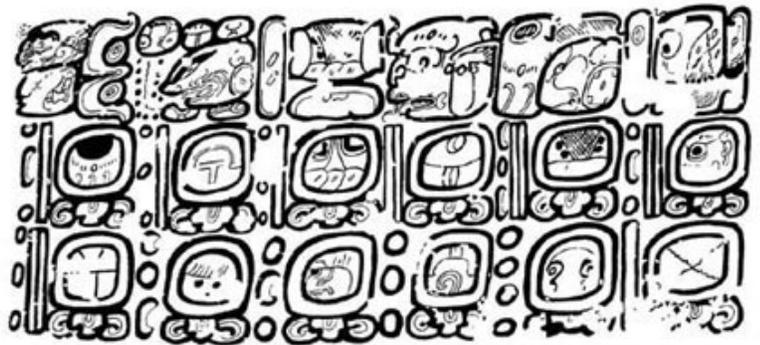
Alfonso was internationally recognized for his contributions to Mesoamerican studies on October 13th, 2011, when he was awarded the prestigious Tatiana Proskouriakoff award of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University.



Alfonso in Spain, summer of 2007, via Marc Zender from MARI archives.



Alfonso wrote a chapter in the acclaimed “The Maya: Voices in Stone.” Nikolai Grube and David Stuart also contributed chapters. It is available by going to the LACMA store at: <https://www.thelacmastore.org/products/the-maya-voices-in-stone>

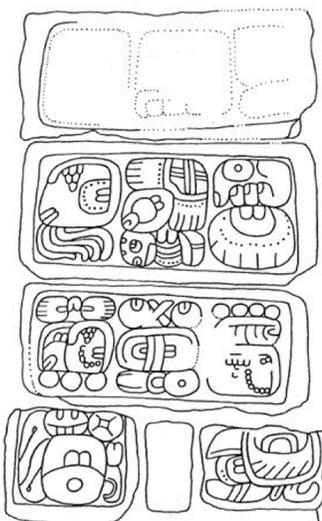


Ek’ Balam, Acropolis, Room 29sub, Mural of the 96 Glyphs (drawing by Alfonso Lacadena). From Alfonso’s FAMSI report titled: *The Glyphic Corpus from Ek’ Balam, Yucatán, Mexico*. Viewable and downloadable at: <http://www.famsi.org/reports/01057/index.html> Courtesy of Mesoweb.

More recently, from October 9th-13th, 2017, the Tercer Encuentro Internacional de Gramatología was held in his honor at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Specialists in the study of writing systems from around the world – including egyptologists, cuneiformists, Linear B specialists, and Mesoamericanists – gathered to hear Alfonso’s keynote presentation “La escritura jeroglífica náhuatl y el universo colonial español en los siglos XVI-XVII”, and to spend a week in amiable and animated conversation about the new perspectives in comparative writing which Alfonso’s work has brought to our respective fields.

At his home university – the Universidad Complutense in Madrid, where he was a professor in the Departamento de Historia de América II (Antropología de América) – he leaves behind several students who will miss his guidance even as they continue to travel on the roads of investigation he first cleared. Internationally – at the Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, at the Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, at Tulane University, and at the annual European Maya Conferences – he leaves behind close colleagues

*continued on page 8*



L) Ek’ Balam, Hieroglyphic Serpent, East. Drawing by Alfonso Lacadena. It is Photo 4 in From Alfonso’s FAMSI report titled: *The Glyphic Corpus from Ek’ Balam, Yucatán, Mexico*. Viewable and downloadable at: <http://www.famsi.org/reports/01057/index.html> Courtesy of Mesoweb.  
R) Photo by Justin Kerr, 2004. Access Kerr’s Maya Vase Data Base and Precolumbian Portfolio at: <http://www.mayavase.com/>

## The 2017 Field Season at Edzna

by Antonio Benavides C.  
INAH Campeche *continued from page 4*

made along the way as various rulers decided to do so according to their economic possibilities (tributes, taxes, disposable labor force, etc.).

Edzna's near neighbors during Classic times were sites like Champoton and Campeche to the west; Acanmul and Halal to the north; and Itzimté, Santa Rosa Xtampak and Dzibilnocac to the east. Interesting information revealed by hieroglyphic inscriptions is that Calakmul and Piedras Negras, located far away to the south, also had relationships with Edzna.

During 2017, other sections of this emblematic structure were cleaned and restored as needed, specially the temple and some sections with loose stones affected by heavy rains. It's worth noting that previous consolidation and restoration work was done using cement. Recent research has demonstrated that a better solution is the use of limestone mortars, less aggressive with the local stones, helping the building's transpiration, giving them stability and with adequate adhesion and endurance.

Excavations and consolidation activities will continue during 2018 advancing on the upper sections

Restoration works on the eastern section of the southern side of the pyramid.



of the Five Stories Building southern side. Our working team was formed by masons from Cumpich and helpers from Nohyaxche and Bonfil. Archaeologists collaborating with us were Sara Novelo Osorno, David Medina Arona, César Mellado Castro, and Juan Jesús Méndez.

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## Teledyne LiDAR Reveals Extensive Maya Civilization

*continued from page 2*

NCALM partnered with Fundación Patrimonio Cultural y Natural Maya (Maya Heritage and Nature Foundation), also known as PACUNAM, to survey an area in the dense jungle of Guatemala believed to contain Maya ruins using the Titan LiDAR system. As described by one of the lead archaeologists, "the survey was the most important development in Maya archaeology in 100 years."

The Teledyne Optech Titan LiDAR sends laser pulses at three different laser wavelengths (532, 1064, and 1550 nm) and collects range and return amplitude, or intensity, information

at each of the three wavelengths in daytime or nighttime. By merging the point clouds from all three LiDAR channels, surveyors can determine the relative reflectance of targets along each wavelength, allowing differentiation of soil, asphalt, grass, trees and buildings.

"Teledyne is exceptionally proud to have contributed to this discovery and will continue to develop leading-edge LiDAR technology in support of an increasing array of applications," said Robert Mehrabian, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Teledyne.



Revealed utilizing LiDAR imagery, the monumental aguadas (reservoirs) of Tikal allowed for readily-available water for the residents. Researchers believe they held a capacity to sustain an estimated population of 20,000 Maya for a period of approximately 18 months. Photo courtesy of Prensa Libre, PACUNAM – Estrada-Belli. See it at: <http://www.prensalibre.com/vida/escenario/imagenes-descubrimiento-ciudad-maya-en-guatemala>

Source: From a press notice on [businesswire.com](http://businesswire.com), released February 6, 2018 at: <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20180206006426/en/Teledyne-LiDAR-Reveals-Extensive-Maya-Civilization>

# The Naked and the Dead: Ritual and Sacrifice in Early Maya Civilizations

with **Michael G. Callaghan, Ph.D.**, University of Central Florida,  
and **Brigitte Kovacevich, Ph.D.**, University of Central Florida

*Panoramic view from the epicenter of Holtun which is situated on top of an escarpment in the Peten. Photo by Rodrigo Guzman.*

## March 21 • 6 pm • IMS Feature Presentation

Artifacts, hieroglyphs, architecture, and art have allowed archaeologists to reconstruct the lifeways and worldview of the Classic period Maya who inhabited the tropical lowlands of Mesoamerica from AD 250-900. However, the story of Classic Maya civilization begins almost one thousand years earlier in a shadowy and poorly understood past. The Preclassic period began around 1000 BC and witnessed the advent of Classic Maya architecture, material culture, writing, and worldview.

In this talk, Drs. Callaghan and Kovacevich discuss the latest insights into the dawn of Preclassic Maya civilization from the perspective of the site of Holtun, Guatemala. Recent excavations reveal the importance of ritual and sacrifice in the establishment of Holtun as a Preclassic-period urban center. Highlighting entombed temples with painted walls, monumental stucco masks, writing, graffiti, early burials, and scenes of sacrifice, the speakers present a model for Holtun's founding emphasizing early community worship that quickly transforms into ruler-focused ritual.



*Some of the graffiti encountered at Holtun. All images posted on the Holtun Archaeological Project Facebook page at: <https://www.facebook.com/holtun/>*

*Complete bios for Michael and Brigitte can be found on page 5 of the June 2017 IMS Explorer, or at their UCF websites at: <https://sciences.ucf.edu/anthropology/people/callaghan-michael/> and <https://sciences.ucf.edu/anthropology/people/kovacevich-brigitte/>*

**The IMS is a Community Partner with Miami Dade College – Kendall Campus, Miami, FL**  
**This program will take place at 6 pm in K-413 (in Building K-4, Room 13)**  
**IMS Hotline: 305-279-8110 Go to the college website at: [www.mdc.edu](http://www.mdc.edu) for directions and campus map.**

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## Unbundling the Past: Events in Ancient and Contemporary Maya History for March

by Zach Lindsey

Each month, we feature the Maya glyphic signature of the Gregorian calendar date of the IMS public presentation in the masthead, correlating to the Calendar Round of the Maya @584283. Here, we combine the two, so you can explore what was going on this time of year in the historical Maya world.

**March 26, 603 CE:** U ki'imak óolal k'iin k'aaba' (happy birthday) K'inich Janaab Pakal II! This famous king was born on 9.8.9.13.0 8 Ajaw 13 Pop G8. Pakal was the first Maya king that I even knew about, and I'm sure it was the same for at least some of our *IMS Explorer* readers. Ascending the throne at the age of twelve, Pakal won back the stolen gods of Palenque and commissioned some of the site's most important buildings.

**March 17, 771 CE:** March was also good for Itzamnaaj K'awiil (K'awiilo'ob?). Itzamnaaj K'awiil of Naranja, was born on 9.17.0.2.12 13 Eb 5 Sip. As king, he defeated Yaxha. But it was also the end of an era. (See March 27.)



L) Pakal's sarcophagus is housed beneath the Temple of the Inscriptions at Palenque. (By George Fery. Check out his latest photographic web exchange at <http://www.georgefery.com/> R) Chan Santa Cruz Monument in Cozumel.

**March 23, 1851 CE:** On 12.11.15.16.0 9 Ajaw 13 Pax G5, Manuel Nahuat was killed in battle. Either a spokesperson for God or a talented ventriloquist depending on your opinion, Nahuat was a leader of the Cruzo'ob movement in the Caste War, the Maya rebellion against central Mexico.

**March 27, 689 CE:** Another Itzamnaaj K'awiil, this time of Dos Pilas, ascended to the throne on 9.13.6.2.0 11 Ajaw 18 Wo G4, beginning a 28-year rule during which he consolidated territory in the Petexbatun region.

Source: Thank you, Zach Lindsey! We look forward to other months! 🏰

### Upcoming Events at the IMS:

March 21 • 6 pm: *IMS Feature Presentation*  
**The Naked and the Dead: Ritual and Sacrifice in Early Maya Civilizations** – with **Michael G. Callaghan, PhD**, and **Brigitte Kovacevich, PhD** – both anthropology professors at the University of Central Florida. In this talk, Drs. Callaghan and Kovacevich discuss their latest findings on artifacts, hieroglyphics and architecture from their field sessions in the ancient Maya urban center of Holtun, Guatemala.

April 4 • 6 pm: *IMS Arts and Letters Lecture*  
**Voices of the Maya** – with **Gabrielle Vail, PhD**, of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill.

April 18 • 6 pm: *IMS Feature Presentation*  
**Tools of the Maya** – with IMS Vice President and Director of Research, **Joquín J. Rodríguez III, P.E.**

All IMS events will take place in Room K-413 at Miami Dade College – Kendall Campus. That's Building K-4, Room 13. See map on [www.mdc.edu](http://www.mdc.edu)

### In Memoriam:

## Alfonso Lacadena García-Gallo

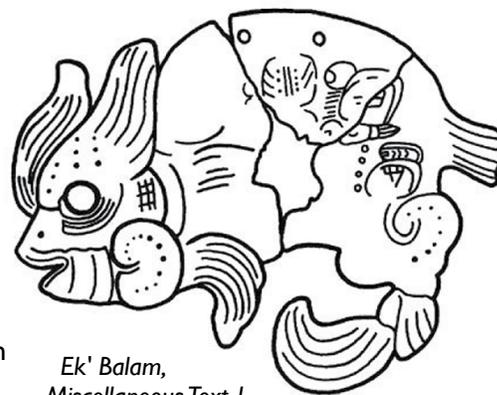
*continued from page 5*

committed to the continued application of his perspectives to Mesoamerican writing systems, but who will sorely miss his many insights, his unfailingly generous nature, and his never-ending optimism about Mesoamerican studies.

The IMS offers a heartfelt thanks to Marc Zender for contributing the text for this eloquent homage. An accessible and downloadable list of 59 papers published by Alfonso Lacadena García-Gallo, is available at: <https://shsja.academia.edu/AlfonsoLacadena>

Editor's Tip: *Online all the time* **Ancient Americas Events** – Get in the know with Mike Ruggeri's "better-than-ever!" comprehensive list of upcoming Ancient Americas Lectures, Conferences and Exhibits: Go to: <https://mikeruggerisevents.tumblr.com/>

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Ek' Balam,  
Miscellaneous Text I

(drawing by Alfonso Lacadena). Figure 28 in Alfonso's FAMSÍ report titled: *The Glyphic Corpus from Ek' Balam, Yucatán, Mexico*. Viewable and downloadable at: <http://www.famsi.org/reports/01057/index.html>  
Courtesy of Mesoweb.

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