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PARENTAGE STATEMENTS AND PAIRED STELAE: SIGNS OF DYNASTIC
SUCCESSION FOR THE CLASSIC MAYA

by

Daniel Moroni Stewart

A thesis submitted to the faculty of

Brigham Young University

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

Department of Anthropology

Brigham Young University

April 2009

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BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

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BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

PARENTAGE STATEMENTS AND PAIRED STELAE: SIGNS OF DYNASTIC SUCCESSION FOR THE CLASSIC MAYA

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Department of Anthropology

Master of Arts

The purpose of this thesis is to describe and document parentage statements and paired stela found on Maya monuments or portable objects. While the existence of parentage statements, within the Maya text, has been known since the late 1970s, no thesis or major research project has ever been published pertaining to this class of glyphs within the Maya script. In 1977 Christopher Jones is credited with the discovery of parentage statements in Maya hieroglyphic texts (Jones 1977). His discovery was followed by a detailed analysis of parentage statements by Floyd Lounsbury, Peter Mathews, and Linda Schele (1977). They introduced most of the known parentage statements and detailed their use in the hieroglyphic texts. While their work, which introduced parentage statements, in general, is cited regularly as the all-encompassing source of information about parentage statements, it remains unpublished.

This thesis provides a source for all new and previous work done on parentage statements and insight into possibly why parentage statements were used by the Classic Maya. An analysis of 253 archaeological sites containing a total of 2473 glyphic monuments was conducted as part of this thesis. Justin Kerr's online vase and photo collections were also checked for parentage statements on portable objects and ceramic vessels. Parentage statements were found on 225 monuments and 70 portable objects bringing the total to 295 different monuments with parentage statements.

Each parentage statement is identified and transcribed phonetically. The usage of each parentage statement and its variants are then mapped through time. Also introduced in this thesis is the death of a parent glyph commonly known as the Winged Capped Ajaw Death Phrase. An analysis of its usage demonstrates that it refers to the death of a parent. Paired stelae were analyzed as another possible form of parentage statements. This thesis tests three hypotheses on why parentage statements were used. They included ancestor worship, political legitimacy, and heir designation. The weaknesses and strengths of each hypothesis are demonstrated through case studies. Lastly, the appendices include source material for each site and monument researched as part of this thesis.

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Chapter 1 Introduction and Format

Introduction

Recent advances in the translation of Maya hieroglyphics have finally allowed archaeologists to understand the Classic Maya in their own words. Phonetic translations of the hieroglyphic texts have opened the door to many new avenues of research into the lives of the Maya elite. However, many aspects of Maya life once thought to have been widely understood have once again become open to discussion. One such area in the study of Maya hieroglyphics is parentage statements. Parentage statements are glyphs that are used to separate the names of the Maya elite from those of either one or both of their parents. Maya epigraphers have known about the existence of parentage statements since the late 1970s; however, no thesis or major research project has ever been published pertaining to this class of glyphs within the Maya script. In the last ten years new phonetic translations have been introduced for many of the most common parentage statements, which led to their renewed interest within the field of Maya archaeology. One of the main goals of this thesis is to gather all the known facts about Maya parentage statements in order to better understand why the ancient Maya kings utilized parentage statements in their texts.

Previous Work

Christopher Jones is credited with the 1977 discovery of parentage statements in Maya hieroglyphic texts (Jones 1977). He noticed that a glyph, referred to today as the “Capped Ajaw” male parentage statement, separated the name of the current ruler of Tikal from that of his predecessor. He also noticed that at times a second glyph was

included that was followed by the name of a woman. He concluded correctly that the names that followed these two glyphs were those of the parents of the current ruler. This discovery was followed by a detailed analysis of parentage statements by Floyd Lounsbury, Peter Mathews, and Linda Schele (1977). They discovered most of the known parentage statements and detailed their use in the hieroglyphic texts. While their work, which introduced parentage statements in general, is cited regularly as the all-encompassing source of information about parentage statements, it remains unpublished and in the hands of only a select group of epigraphers, of which this researcher is not one.

In 1988 Peter Mathews' doctoral dissertation on the inscriptions of Yaxchilan added another parentage statement to the growing list (Mathews 1988). The new parentage statement separated the name of the mother from that of her child, the opposite composition of most parentage statements. The glyph was read as **ya“BAT?”na**, but unfortunately it still defies a full phonetic decipherment (Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003). This new parentage statement is found at only a select group of sites that includes Bonampak, Chichen Itza, La Florida, Uxul, and Yaxchilan.

In 1992 there began to be some discussion as to the translation of the Capped Ajaw parentage statement. The choice of *Nik* or *Nich* was championed by Nikolai Grube. The proceedings for the 1992 Texas Maya Meetings explain, in detail, the collected evidence that led to the suggested translation (Schele 1992). In the subsequent years the translation for *u-B'aah u-Ch'ab'* as yet another male parentage statement was suggested by Barbara MacLeod (personal communication 2008).

In 1995, Patricia A. McAnany published the book *Living with the Ancestors: Kinship and Kingship in Ancient Maya Society*, where the role of ancestor worship was studied in the ancient Maya and within the context of the Spanish conquest. She linked the use of parentage statements by Maya rulers to ancestor worship performed by all classes of the Maya social system (McAnany 1995). This was followed in 1997 by David Stuart who published an article entitled “Kinship Terms in Maya Inscriptions”, which detailed eight different kinship terms, including a new parentage statement that meant “father” (Stuart 1997). He also added a phonetic translation to his previous translation of *Une* as “child” (Stuart 1985).

In 2004 the accepted translation of the Capped Ajaw parentage statement was challenged by Simon Martin and Marc Zender (Grube and Martin 2004 MHWT XXVIII). Based on a ceramic vessel from Naranjo, they proposed the logograph **MIJIN**, not **NIK** was the correct translation for the Capped Ajaw parentage statement. However, they left open the translation for the non-parentage statement variants of the Capped Ajaw glyph, and recently suggestions of **MOK** and **BOK** have been made for this glyph, as well as the previously accepted **NIK** (Kettunen 2006).

Lastly, in 2008, while analyzing data that showed a lack of parentage statements at the sites of Copan, Dos Pilas, Quirigua, and Tonina, it became clear that the Winged Capped Ajaw that had long been understood as a death statement was really referring to the death of a parent (Stewart 2008). The utilization of the death of a parent glyph clarifies many of the unexplained gaps in the sequence of parentage statements that plagued the above mentioned sites as well as a few others such as Altar de Sacrificios, El Perú, La Corona, and Zapote Bobal. It also sheds light of the occurrence of religious

ceremonies at the tombs of previous kings or elite women by individuals now clearly defined as their children.

Proposal

This thesis hopes to do three things. First, it will define all of the known parentage statements, their phonetic translations when known, their glyphic components, and their common variations. Their usage within the Maya area will then be shown by time and geographical location. This thesis will then reanalyze the two popular ideas commonly cited for the use of parentage statements: ancestor worship and political legitimacy. Case studies showing how these ideas are expressed within hieroglyphic texts will be analyzed to see whether the ideas work in more than one situation.

After analyzing the two popular ideas pertaining to the use of parentage statements, this thesis will then introduce a new idea of political legitimacy, not for the king himself, but for his heir. In order to show this, an analysis of paired stelae, found in areas with limited use of parentage statements, will also be included. Lastly, this thesis will include appendices that will show how parentage statements were used by the Classic Maya kings. This will be accomplished by summarizing the usage of parentage statements in a comprehensive survey of 253 different Maya sites of which 80 contain parentage statements or paired stelae. The appendix will also include full citations and details for every monument analyzed as part of this study.

Rationale for Doing this Study

Since the existence and usage of parentage statements has been widely known and understood since the late 1970s, it brings into question why a reanalysis of their

configuration and use would be necessary or wise. This thesis is needed because most of what we know today about the family relations of the Maya elite is based upon the assumption that parentage statements exist and were used by the Maya elite (even though the research cited has never been published). An increased working knowledge of currently available parentage statements is essential for logical interpretations in three distinct areas of research into Classic Maya society.

The first area of Maya society and Maya research for which parentage statements are an essential tool is Classic Maya genealogy. In 2006, students under the direction of Allen Christenson finished the Classical Maya genealogical project which compiled the genealogical information for nearly five-hundred members of the Classic Maya elite (Christenson 2006). This includes most of the known Maya kings and their families. When the names of prisoners and subordinate members of the royal court were known they were also included. Through the use of parentage statements it was possible to link Maya kings to their predecessors and descendents. Following the set pattern, probable parentage links were also made for rulers whose monuments were either destroyed by acts of man or nature. A similar project is currently being conducted by Peter Mathews called the “Maya Who’s Who” and can be found at www.famsi.org. Parentage statements are our only tool to correctly link the generations of Maya elite.

The second area of research into Maya society that depends on parentage statements is the Maya political system. Without parentage statements, researchers would not be able to correctly interpret the Maya political system. There would be no debate on macro- or micro-state societies because no one would be able to show how leaders were chosen (Martin and Grube 1994). A political society run by divine kings is

far different from one run by an elected leader. Without parentage statements, which clearly show that the positions of power were handed down by descent and not democratically, there would be voids in the understanding of not only how the governments were run but how they were formed. At the same time, parentage statements coupled with Emblem Glyphs clearly show Maya descent patterns that, though only expressed within elite society, can be extrapolated into the common society. Consequently, parentage statements are an essential tool in understanding the Maya political system.

The last area of Maya society for which parentage statements are key research tool, is the development of Classical Maya religion. Current ideas about ancestor worship and deified rulers are based on the ability to understand parentage statements. While it is relatively simple to find a royal tomb beneath an elaborate funerary pyramid, only parentage statements can show how the person buried within the tomb was connected to the king who built the temple and whose texts decorate its walls. Only parentage statements connecting reigning kings to ancestral gods clearly show the belief in the deification of living rulers. Scholars would not be able to interpret the religious connections shown by the rituals, images, or in the written texts without the family connections that parentage statements clearly define between the members of the Maya ruling elite.

Many aspects of Maya society known to archaeologists and art historians revolve around an understanding of parentage statements. Most scholars today take for granted the knowledge that parentage statements enable them to understand by their very existence. Many assumptions are made about the Classic Maya based upon the use of

parentage statements, by the Maya elite, within their written texts. Therefore, it is important to understand how parentage statements are written and more importantly why the Maya elite might have used them in their inscriptions.

Sources of Monumental Art

Parentage statements were written on many different types of objects by ancient Maya artisans. Hieroglyphic texts have been found on bones, jade, shells, beads, and many other portable objects. Hieroglyphic texts (and painted images of kings and queens) have also been found incised or painted on thousands of ceramics vessels, a number of which contain parentage statements. The vast majority of parentage statements have been found on what has been termed monumental art (Kettunen 2006). Monumental art consists of stone sculptures that range in size from a few centimeters to over five meters in height. For the purposes of this thesis the monumental art from 253 different Maya cities was analyzed for the presence of images of women or parentage statements.

The Maya Monuments Series, by Karl Mayer, was also used as the main source of unprovenienced Maya monuments (Mayer 1978, 1980, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1992, 1995). In order to locate existing parentage statements, line drawings and photographs made by some of the best professionals were used and every pertinent publication read. The *Maya Meetings at Texas, Mexicon* and *PARI* journals were read in their entirety to review their excellent content regarding Maya monuments from previously unpublished sites. The sources that were used for the interpretations of the monumental art used in this thesis can be found in two locations. First Appendix 1 lists all of the sites analyzed and the texts that were used for the information garnered from those sites. Second, Appendix 2

shows a comprehensive survey of all the sites analyzed in this thesis. Four further appendices, 3 through 6, are also included. Appendix 3 is a complete list of all the monuments used within this study and includes a source for the published drawings and information. Appendix 4 shows the location of all of the recognized parentage statements and their phonetic translations. The location on the monument of each parentage statement and its dedication date is also recorded. The location and transcriptions of the death of a parent glyph is shown on Appendix 5. Lastly, Appendix 6 includes the location and source information for many of the paired stelae used in this thesis.

Sources for Monument Photographs

Photographs of hundreds of monuments were also analyzed from the many internet sites that provide digital archives of Maya monuments. Internet sites whose digital archives were utilized in this thesis are: www.famsi.org (Kerr, Montgomery, and Schele photo collections), www.mesoweb.org (Mesoweb Photo database and Merle Robertson's Rubbings Database), www.peabody.harvard.edu (CMHI Online Photos and Online Photo Collections, and www.wayeb.org (Online drawing collection). These online archives were a vital source for checking the accuracy of line drawings with the original photographs and when no line drawings were available.

Sources for Ceramic and Portable Objects:

The sources used for portable objects and polychrome ceramics are more limited than those of monumental art. Polychrome ceramics reviewed for this thesis all came from Justin Kerr's archives found at www.famsi.org, or the published ceramic reports and articles about Tikal, Holmul, Uaxactun, and La Florida. Portable objects such as jade

pendants or shell ornaments were located at Justin Kerr's photo archives as www.famsi.org. Published theses on many Maya sites and subject matters were also employed in order to better understand the different facets of Maya society.

Chapter 2 Methods and Dating

Locating Maya Monuments:

The data set for this thesis consists of 2473 monuments that come from 253 different sites within the Maya area (Figure 1 and Appendix 1 and 3). They include the complete set of inscriptions from each of the selected sites. The next largest study of this type involved only 73 sites (Kettunen 2006). However, due to the nature of this study, a larger corpus of sites and monuments would create a more accurate picture of the Maya area as a whole. The monuments used in this study include all monuments recorded as carved and not plain. Some sites have a large number of plain monuments and it is debatable as to whether they were set in place and never carved or painted with non-durable paint. In some cases the published site material fails to distinguish between the two stela types. In these cases it is assumed that the stelae in question were inscribed.

It is expected that a percentage of the carved monuments would be severely eroded and will not provide definitive information for this study about the existence and composition of parentage statements. A large number of stelae from Calakmul and the surrounding area fall into this group. However, they will be included for statistical purposes; leaving them out would alter any statistical test used to show site superiority based on number of inscribed monuments or percent of inscribed monuments with parentage statements. Eroded stelae differ statistically from the plain monuments because even though they are eroded they are known to have once contained inscriptions, which is not the case with plain monuments. Furthermore, parentage statements have also been located on a number of very eroded monuments.



Figure 1. Maya of the Maya area covered in this thesis. The map was downloaded from www.latinamericanstudies.org

Since this thesis is trying to understand parentage statements as a whole, a large number of unproveniented monuments have been included. They were selected from the Maya Monuments Series by Karl Herbert Mayer (1978, 1980, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1991, and 1995). Many of these monuments are incomplete but, researchers have noted that there are monuments in different private collections that pertain to the same original

monument. In this report such scattered portions of otherwise incomplete monuments have been combined into a single monument; for example, (La Corona (Site Q) Glyphic Panels 1-9 were combined into a single designation (La Corona Stairway 2). Also since only a regional provenience is known for many of the looted items, they are included in the regional analyses but not the site analyses. While this is the case for most of the looted items, some, such as Site Q Stela 3, is now known to have come from El Chorro. Therefore, it is placed in the El Chorro site category with the site code for collections (COL) to show that it was not located legally. The inclusion of unprovenienced monuments allows for a more in-depth analysis of remote corners of the Peten and parts of the Yucatan Peninsula, where the majority of the sites have been heavily looted.

Dating of Monuments:

The dating for the monuments used in this study will either be the last recorded Calendar Round date or an accepted style date from either Proskouriakoff (1950) or Kettunen (2006). Long Count dates will be primarily used within the text with Gregorian dates only where needed to explain concepts. Many monuments contain no dates and very little text. They are included in this analysis because the lack of writing and therefore parentage statements on any number of monuments proves that their use was not accidental. When neither a Calendar Round date nor a style date is given for a monument due to its condition or unique style, the monument will be placed into the chronological period indicated by published sources (Kettunen 2006). Only ceramic vessels with parentage statements were dated for this thesis. When Calendar Round dates were not present, they were dated following the methods described by Hari Kettunen (2006). Portable objects with parentage statements were dated either by a Calendar

Round date or the accepted style date. Dating for the Preclassic, Classic, Terminal Classic, and Postclassic periods comes from Sharer and Traxler (2006).

Methods of Analysis:

Each polychrome vessel, portable object, or piece of monumental art was individually analyzed to see if they included a parentage statement. This was done without any preconceived bias as to which areas would or would not provide parentage statements. Parentage statements, once located, were then charted based on their glyphic components and unique variations. The date and location of the monument or object was also noted. Eroded monuments that showed signs of effaced parentage statements, such as Itzan Stela 17 where breaks in the stone occur directly over the location of the parentage statement, were included even though all of the pertinent details of the parentage statement did not survive. Many times the parentage statement can be deduced based on the glyph's outlines or the amount of space allotted to it within the text.

Transcription and Translation of Hieroglyphic Texts:

The rules and methods for the transcription and translation of Maya texts were in part taken from the doctoral dissertation of Hari Kettunen (2006). While there will be only a limited amount of direct transcriptions from hieroglyphic texts, a clear understanding of the methodology involved is important. The following rules come from Kettunen (Kettunen 2006 page 47):

Rules for transcribing Maya texts:

1. Transcriptions are represented in **boldface** letters.
2. Logograms are written in **BOLDFACE UPPERCASE** letters.
3. Syllabic signs (syllabograms) are written in **boldface lowercase** letters.
4. Individual signs within a given glyph block are separated by hyphens (dashes).
5. Question marks are used in the following matter:

- Separated by hyphens within a given glyph block when the reading of individual signs is not known.
- Standing alone (isolated) when the reading of an entire glyph or glyph block is not known.
- Immediately following a transcribed logogram or syllabic sign when the reading of a given sign has not been fully attested, is otherwise questionable or uncertain.

Rules for transliterating Maya texts:

1. Transliterations are represented in *italics*.
2. Long vowels and glottal sounds based on harmony rules are indicated without [square brackets]; whereas:
3. Reconstructed sounds based on historical, internal, or paleographical evidence are represented in [square brackets]. Thus the transliteration used in this study is called a narrow transliteration (including reconstructed sounds based either on historical, internal, or paleographic evidence- instead of broad transliteration that excludes those reconstructions).

Other Rules for hieroglyphic texts:

1. Calendar Round and Long Count month and day names will follow the accepted Yucatan format and not the Classic Maya version.
2. Names of individuals and archaeological sites are written in normal fonts and are not boldfaced or italicized.
3. When possible, Long Count dates will be used.

Physical Division of the Maya Area:

In order to simplify the analysis of the Maya area, it is separated into four large geographical areas: Belize Coast, El Peten, La Usumacinta, and the Yucatan Peninsula. Due to the large number of sites and the different physical and cultural areas found within these geographical areas, each geographical area is further subdivided into a number of smaller geographical areas. The Belize Coast region is subdivided into the Copan sub-region and the Belize sub-region. The Peten region is subdivided into the Calakmul, San Pedro Martir, and Tikal sub-regions. The Usumacinta region is subdivided into the Petexbatun, Tonina, and Usumacinta sub-regions. Lastly, the Yucatan Peninsula region

is divided into the Puuc and Yucatan sub-regions. The sub-regions are not based on previously published sub-divisions of the Maya area and are in no way meant to show a definitive sub-division of the Maya area for future research.

Copan Sub-Region

The Copan Sub-Region is made up of four sites centered around Copan. While there are many more sites in this general area of Honduras and Guatemala they are not known to have produced glyphic monuments. Table 1 lists all of the sites found within this sub-region and the number of monuments from those sites used in this study. The range of dates from the dated monuments is also included.

Table 1. Copan Sub-Region

Site:	# of Monuments	Dated Monuments
Copan	110	9.0.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
Los Higos	1	9.17.0.0.0
Quirigua	32	9.2.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
Rio Amarillo	2	Classic
Total Sites: 4	145	9.0.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0

Belize Sub-Region

The Belize Sub-Region consists of two parts. The first is centered on the Belize coast and the sites of Nim Li Punit and Pusilha. The second concentration of sites is found inland around the super center of Caracol. There are 19 sites in this sub-region and a total of 157 monuments. Table 2 lists the sites with their monument totals and date range.

Table 2. Belize Sub-Region

Site:	# of Monuments	Dated Monuments
Caracol	50	8.15.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0
Chan Chen	1	Early Classic
Collections	4	Classic
El Chal	8	9.16.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
Ixkun	7	9.17.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
Ixtonton	4	Late Classic
Ixtutz	6	9.17.0.0.0
La Rejolla	3	9.10.0.0.0-9.12.0.0.0
Lubaantun	3	9.17.0.0.0
Mountain Cow	2	9.19.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0
Najtunich	15	9.13.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0
Nimli Punit	8	9.14.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0
Piedra Quebrada	1	Classic
Puerto Barrios Altar	1	9.15.14.0.0
Pusilha	18	9.3.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0.0
Sacul	6	9.15.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
Tzimin Che	1	10.4.0.0.0
Ucanal	7	10.0.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0
Uxbenka	10	8.17.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0
Xnaheb Ahsel	2	9.17.0.0.0
Yaltutu	1	Late Classic
Total Sites: 19	157	8.15.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0

El Petexbatun Sub-Region

The Petexbatun Sub-Region is located within the drainage of the Pasión and Salinas Rivers. It is one of the most widely researched areas in the Maya Lowlands and is home to 21 sites and 233 monuments. Most of the sites were centered around the Late Classic center of Dos Pilas. Table 3 shows the sites, monuments, and date range used in this thesis.

Table 3. El Petexbatun Sub-Region

Site:	# of Monuments	Monument Dates
Aguas Calientes	1	9.18.0.0.0
Aguateca	18	9.10.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
Altar de Sacrificios	29	9.1.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0
Anonal	2	Late Classic
Arroyo de Piedra	4	9.7.0.0.0-9.15.0.0.0
Cancuen	8	9.17.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
Collections	13	9.12.0.0.0-9.14.0.0.0
Dos Pilas	56	9.12.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
El Caribe	2	9.17.0.0.0
El Cedral	1	Late Classic
El Cedro	2	9.15.0.0.0
El Chorro	13	9.13.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0
El Excavado	1	Late Classic
El Pabellon	1	9.10.0.0.0
Itzan	22	9.11.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
La Amelia	3	9.17.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
La Reforma III	3	(Unknown)
Machaquila	17	9.14.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0
Punta de Chimino	2	Late Classic
Seibal	24	9.16.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0
Tamarindito	8	9.3.0.0.0-9.16.0.0.0
Tres Islas	3	9.1.0.0.0-9.2.0.0.0
Total Sites: 21	233	9.1.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0

La Usumacinta Sub-Region

The Usumacinta Sub-Region includes all of the sites along the banks of the lower Usumacinta. It also includes the sites centered around Bonampak and Palenque both of which are included due to their high interactions with the river cities. There are 24 sites and 433 monuments in this sub-region. Table 4 shows all of the sites used in this thesis and their monument count and date range.

Table 4. Usumacinta Sub-Region

Site	# of Monuments	Dated Monuments
Bonampak	23	9.3.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
Chinikiha	4	9.7.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
Collections	42	9.12.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0
Comalcalco	6	9.16.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
Dos Caobas	2	9.14.0.0.0
El Cayo	7	9.14.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
El Chicozapote	5	Late Classic
El Kinel	1	9.18.0.0.0
El Tortuguero	11	9.9.0.0.0-9.14.0.0.0
Finca Encanto	2	Late Classic
Jonuta	6	Late Classic
La Mar	3	9.17.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
La Pasadita	5	9.15.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0
Lacanha Kuna	7	9.8.0.0.0-9.15.0.0.0
Miraflores	4	Late Classic
Palenque	101	9.8.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0
Panhale	1	10.3.0.0.0
Piedras Negras	65	9.4.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0
Pomona	12	9.13.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
Retalteco	1	9.17.0.0.0
Sak Tzi	1	10.1.0.0.0
Tecolote	1	Late Classic
Tila	2	9.12.0.0.0-9.13.0.0.0
Tzendales	1	9.18.0.0.0
Yaxchilán	121	9.3.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
Total Sites: 24	433	9.3.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0

Tonina Sub-Region

The Tonina Sub-Region includes all of the sites located in the Chiapas Highlands. Most of these sites were first recorded in 1928 (Palacios 1928). It includes the large sites of Tonina and Chinkultic. There are 15 sites and 224 monuments, all seen on Table 5.

Table 5. Tonina Sub-Region

Site:	# of Monuments	Dated Monuments
Chihuahua	1	9.12.0.0.0
Chinkultic	40	9.9.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
Collections	5	9.14.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
Comitan	2	9.7.0.0.0-10.2.0.0.0
El Amparo	1	9.13.0.0.0
La Esperanza	1	9.7.0.0.0
Ojo de Agua	2	9.7.0.0.0
Pestac	1	Late Classic
Sacchana	2	10.2.0.0.0
Santa Elena Poco Uinic	5	9.17.0.0.0
Santo Ton	1	Late Classic
Sivalnajib	1	Pre-Classic
Tenam Puente	2	9.18.0.0.0
Tenam Rosario	1	Late Classic
Tonala	1	Classic
Tonina	158	9.4.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0
Total Sites: 15	224	9.4.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0

San Pedro Martir Sub-Region

A San Pedro Martir Sub-Region was created due to the high level of archaeological activity and subsequent recent discoveries in the San Pedro Martir drainage. Current projects in the region include the sites of El Perú, El Zotz, La Corona, Pajaral, and Zapote Bobal. Projects have also been recently completed at La Joyanca and Motul de San Jose. The sub-region includes all of the sites around the San Pedro Martir River and those located between Tikal and the Usumacinta River. There are 21 sites and 143 monuments within this sub-region. Table 6 contains the names, monument count and date range for this sub-region.

Table 6. San Pedro Martir Sub-Region

Site:	# of Monuments	Monument Dates
Acte	1	9.15.0.0.0
Balamtun	1	Late Classic
Bejucal	3	8.17.0.0.0-8.18.0.0.0
Collections	2	Late Classic
El Juleque	1	9.12.0.0.0
El Perú	43	8.19.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
El Reinado	2	Late Classic
El Zotz	2	Early Classic
Huacutal	1	9.16.0.0.0
Itsimte-Sacluk	14	9.12.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0
La Corona	15	9.11.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
La Florida	10	9.15.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0
La Joyanca	3	9.2.0.0.0
La Montura	1	9.13.10.0.0
Laguna Perdida	6	9.15.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0
Moral-Reforma	7	9.10.0.0.0-9.16.0.0.0
Motul de San José	4	9.13.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0
Pajara	1	Early Classis
Paso Cabellos	1	Classic
Polol	5	7.19.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0
Santa Elena Balancan	4	9.11.0.0.0
Zapote Bobal	17	9.9.0.0.0-9.15.0.0.0
Total Sites: 21	143	7.19.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0

Tikal Sub-Region

The Tikal Sub-Region contains the Maya super cities Naranjo, Tikal, Uaxactun, and Yaxha. It contains many of the Maya Lowlands oldest monuments and they are generally the best published. There are 33 sites and 305 monuments within this sub-region. Table 7 contains the data set for this sub-region.

Table 7. Tikal Sub-Region

Site:	# of Monuments	Dated Monuments
Chochkitam	1	Late Classic
Chunhuitz	1	Late Classic
Cival	1	Pre-Classic
Collections	21	9.16.0.0.0
Corozal	1	8.16.0.0.0
El Encanto	1	8.13.0.0.0
El Temblor	1	8.16.0.0.0
El Zapote	7	8.17.0.0.0-9.0.0.0.0
Flores	3	10.0.0.0.0-10.2.0.0.0
Holmul	1	Early Classic
Ixlu	3	10.1.0.0.0-10.2.0.0.0
Jimbal	4	10.2.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0
La Honradez	9	9.16.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
La Milpa	8	9.17.0.0.0
La Naya	4	9.14.0.0.0
La Pochitoca	1	Early Classic
La Sufricaya	12	8.17.0.0.0-8.19.0.0.0
Lamanai	1	9.9.0.0.0
Nakum	3	9.17.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0
Naranja	48	9.2.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0
Pacbitun	3	9.2.0.0.0
Río Azul	10	8.17.0.0.0-9.13.0.0.0
San Clemente	4	Late Classic
Tayasal	2	9.17.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
Tikal	69	8.12.0.0.0-10.2.0.0.0
Tintal	1	Pre-Classic
Topoxte	4	Late Classic
Uaxactun	28	8.14.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0
Uolantun	1	8.18.0.0.0
Xmakabatun	4	9.17.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0
Xultun	24	9.0.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0
Xunantunich/Benque Viejo	4	9.19.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0
Yaxha	16	8.17.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
Zacpeten	5	10.0.0.0.0
Total Sites: 33	305	8.12.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0

Calakmul Sub-Region

The Calakmul Sub-Region is known for having the worst preserved monuments. Sites such as Calakmul, Nadzcaan, and El Palmar have dozens of completely eroded monuments that defy any form of interpretation. However, recent publications by Simon Martin (2005) and Ivan Sprajc (2008) have greatly expanded our knowledge of the area.

The Calakmul Sub-Region has 27 sites and 263 monuments. The data set for this sub-region can be seen on Table 8.

Table 8. Calakmul Sub-Region

Site:	# of Monuments	Dated Monuments
Altamira	8	Late Classic
Altar de los Reyes	3	9.18.0.0.0
Balakbal	4	8.18.0.0.0
Becan	1	9.14.0.0.0
Calakmul	83	9.0.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0
Candzibaantun	5	8.18.0.0.0
Champerico	6	9.9.0.0.0
Cheyokolnah	1	8.18.0.0.0
Collections	19	9.17.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0
Dzibalche	3	9.3.0.0.0-9.7.0.0.0
El Mameyal	1	Classic
El Mirador	4	Pre-Classic
El Palmar	20	9.6.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
El Resbalon	2	9.6.0.0.0-9.7.0.0.0
La Muñeca	8	9.13.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0
Lamanai	1	9.9.12.0.0
Los Alacranes	2	9.6.0.0.0-9.7.0.0.0
Mucaancah	2	Classic
Naachtun	26	9.3.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0
Nadzcaan	7	10.0.0.0.0
Nakbe	1	Pre-Classic
Ojo de Agua	1	Late Classic
Oxpemul	26	9.15.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0
Pasión del Cristo	2	Late Classic
Pechal	3	Classic
Río Bec II	3	Classic
Río Bec V	4	9.0.0.0.0-9.8.0.0.0
Uxul	17	9.9.0.0.0-9.15.0.0.0
Total Sites: 27	263	8.18.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0

Puuc Sub-Region

The Puuc Sub-Region covers all of the Puuc architectural style area in the Yucatan Peninsula and the northern edges of the Chenes area. There are 53 sites in this area and 368 monuments. A large portion of these monuments come from unknown sources or are known to have come from a specific ranch or town without further details.

Table 9 contains the data set for this sub-region.

Table 9. Puuc Sub-Region

Site:	# of Monuments	Dated Monuments
Aanceh	1	Late Classic
Acanmul	1	Late Classic
Almuchil	1	Late Classic
Bilimkok	2	Terminal Classic
Calcehtok	1	Late Classic
Cansacbe	1	Late Classic
Campeche	1	Late Classic
Chich	7	Late Classic
Chilib	2	Late Classic
Collections	37	9.14.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0
Dzehkabtun	1	Late Classic
Dzibilnocac	2	Late Classic
Edzna	31	8.16.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0
Halal	4	Late Classic
Huntichmul I	1	Late Classic
Ichmac	7	Late Classic
Itzimte-Bolonchen	12	9.16.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0
Jaina	6	9.11.0.0.0
Kabah	10	10.2.0.0.0
Kakab	1	Late Classic
Kanki	5	Late Classic
Kayal	9	9.15.0.0.0-9.16.0.0.0
Kiuic	2	Late Classic
Kuxub	3	Late Classic
Labna	7	10.1.0.0.0
Managua	1	Late Classic
Maxcanu	2	Late Classic
Metate con Glifos	2	Late Classic
Muluchtzekel	3	Late Classic
Nohcacab II	4	Late Classic
Nohpat	1	10.1.0.0.0
Oxkintok	47	9.2.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0
Pich Corralche	2	Late Classic
Pixoy	5	9.13.0.0.0
Rancho Nohcacab	1	Late Classic
Rancho San Pedro	4	Late Classic
Sabinas Piletas	1	10.1.0.0.0
Santa Barbara	1	Late Classic
Santa Rosa Xtampak	12	9.15.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0
Sayil	15	9.19.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0
Sisilha	2	Late Classic
Tabi	1	Late Classic
Tanholna	3	Late Classic
Tzocchen	1	Late Classic
Tzum	6	9.18.0.0.0
Uxmal	32	9.17.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0
X'Burrotunich	2	Late Classic
Xcalumkin	40	9.14.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0
X'Castillo	2	Late Classic
Xcocha	5	Late Classic
Xcochkax	5	Late Classic
Xculoc	7	Late Classic
Xkombec	1	Late Classic
Yaxhom	5	Late Classic
Total Sites: 53	368	8.16.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0

Yucatan Sub-Region

The Yucatan Sub-Region consists of the southern half of the Yucatan Peninsula.

The super cities of Chichen Itza, Coba, and Ek' Balam are included within this group.

There are 23 sites and 183 monuments which can be seen on Table 10.

Table 10. Yucatan Sub-Region

Site:	# of Monuments	Dated Monuments
Buena Vista	1	Terminal Classic
Bugambilias	1	Terminal Classic
Chichen Itza	36	10.1.0.0.0-10.8.0.0.0
Coba	25	9.9.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0
Collections	55	9.15.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0
Dzibilchaltun	6	10.0.0.0.0-11.8.0.0.0
Dzilam González	2	10.0.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0
Ek Balam	22	9.16.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0
El Rey	1	Late Classic
Granada	2	Late Classic
Halakal	1	10.2.0.0.0
H-Wasil	1	Late Classic
Ichmul	2	9.17.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0
Ikil	2	Late Classic
Mayapan	3	10.5.0.0.0-10.10.0.0.0
Polola	1	Late Classic
Poxil	1	Late Classic
Tohcok	2	Late Classic
Tulum	3	9.6.0.0.0
Tunkuyi	4	Late Classic
Ukum	2	Late Classic
Yaxcopoil	4	Post-Classic
Yo'okop	4	9.8.0.0.0
Yula	2	10.2.0.0.0
Total Sites: 23	183	9.6.0.0.0-11.8.0.0.0

Chapter 3 Maya Parentage Statements

Introduction

Since the discovery of parentage statements by Christopher Jones in 1977, numerous additions have been made to our body of knowledge about the phonetic translations of the different parentage statements. Also over the years the ability of epigraphers to locate name phrases within a text has also led to the discovery of new forms of parentage statements. Not all of the parentage statements have phonetic Maya translations; a few are only known as mystery glyphs. The section below will divide the parentage statements into alphabetical order for easy access.

AL (Child of Mother)

Introduction

The *Yal* or *Al* “child-of-mother” parentage statement was first recognized by epigraphers in the 1970s. David Stuart and others recognized it as a “child-of-women” glyph with the phonetic reading of **ya-al**. Up until 1997 the logogram was written as **YAL**; however, in 1997 David Stuart changed the translation to **AL** (Stuart 1997). However, in today’s literature the spelling for the logograph still varies between **YAL** and **AL**. For the purpose of this thesis **AL** will be used.

Glyphic Components of AL

There are five common variants of the *Al* parentage statement. The most common variant is the **ya-Hand** grasping a sprout followed by a **la** glyph, as seen in Figure 2a. The second most common is the **ya-Hand** grasping **AJAW** followed by a **la** as seen in Figure 2b. The third variant of *AL* is the **ya-Hand** grasping **CHAN** followed by a **la** as seen in Figure 2c. The phonetic reading of **ya-la** as seen in Figure 2d is also common on

ceramic vessels and monuments. The least common variant is the **ya-Baby bird immerging from mouth of the mother bird**. This variant as seen in Figure 1e is only found at La Corona and Chichen Itza. Other variants that are sometimes used were the **Hand Grasping K'IN** or the **la** glyph. The key components of the *Al* female parentage statement are the **ya** prefix and the **la** affix. While at times the prefix is not included, any other affix would suggest that the glyph in question was not the *Al* parentage statement.



Figure 2 Four versions of the AL parentage statement. (a) Shows the AL sprout (b) Shows Al Ajaw (c) Shows AL Chan (d) Shows the phonetic reading of AL with ya-al. (e) ya-Bird with Baby Bird as seen at La Corona Drawings A-D done by John Montgomery Drawing E by William Ringle

Examples of *Al* from 8.10.0.0.0 to 8.15.0.0.0

During this period the usage of the *Al* parentage statement was isolated to one site, El Encanto, once part of Tikal. The earliest example of the *Al* female parentage statement is found on El Encanto Stela 1 that dates to 8.13.0.0.0. The monument, created by Siyaj Chan K'awiil I, mentions both of his parents and uses the sprouting hand variant of the *Al* parentage statement.

Examples of *Al* from 8.15.0.0.0 to 9.0.0.0.0

It was during this era that the use of the *Al* parentage statement expanded from its Tikal origin and was used at the nearby sites of El Perú, El Zotz, and Uaxactun. *Al* was also used at the distant site of Calakmul. There are four examples of the *Al* female parentage statement during this time period. In 8.17.14.12 it was used on the mural found in BXIII of Uaxactun. It was also used in 8.19.0.0.0 on El Perú Stela 15 and in

9.0.0.0.0 on Calakmul Stela 114. An undated lintel from El Zotz, using the *Al* parentage statement, probably also came from this time period. The sprouting hand variant was used at Uaxactun, El Zotz and Calakmul. El Perú Stela 15 used the hand grasping **CHAN** variant; however, since the female name following the parentage statement is partially eroded there is the possibility that this example is not really a parentage statement.

Examples of *Al* from 9.0.0.0.0 to 9.5.0.0.0

In this time period the number of sites using the *Al* parentage statements in the Tikal sub-region constricts to only the city of Tikal. However, Caracol, Yaxchilan, and Copan start using it in their texts. There are five examples of the *Al* glyph from this time period. The sprouting hand variant is used on Caracol Stela 13, Tikal Stela 31, and Copan Stela 20. Yaxchilan Lintel 22 uses the rare hand grasping **K'IN** variant. Lastly, Caracol Stela 16 uses the hand grasping **AJAW** variant of the glyph.

Examples of *Al* from 9.5.0.0.0 to 9.10.0.0.0

The expansion of the use of the *Al* parentage statement continues during this period with the inclusion of Arroyo de Piedra and Lacanja in the Petexbatun and Naranjo near Tikal. There are seven examples of the *Al* female parentage statement during this time period. The sprouting hand variant was used at Arroyo de Piedra Stela 1, Caracol Altar 21, Naranjo Altar 1, and Tikal Stela 17. The hand grasping either the **AJAW** or the **CHAN** was used on Arroyo de Piedra Stela 6, Caracol Stela 3, and a stela located in Brussels that is thought to have come from Lacanja which dates to 9.8.0.0.0.

Examples of *Al* from 9.10.0.0.0 to 9.15.0.0.0

During this time, the onset of the Late Classic, many new sites started using the *Al* parentage statement. They include Dos Caobas, Edzna, La Corona, La Rejolla, Palenque,

Piedras Negras, and Tortuguero. Eighteen different monuments carry the *Al* parentage statement during this time period and a few including Site Q Panel 1a and La Corona Altar 5 include multiple examples in the same text.

The sprouting hand variant continues to be the most popular and was used on Arroyo de Piedra Stela 2, Dos Caobas Stela 1, La Corona Altar 5, Site Q Panel 1a & b (La Corona), La Rejolla Stela 1, Palenque Temple of the Cross Alfardo, Jams from the Temples of the Foliated Cross and the Sun, Piedras Negras Stela 6, and Yaxchilan Lintel 23. Yaxchilan Stela 18 has the hand grasping **CHAN** and a looted panel has the hand grasping the **la** symbol (Mayer 1995 Pl.125). Edzna Stela 18, El Chorro Altar 1, Piedras Negras Stela 31, Piedras Negras Stela 34, Piedras Negras Panel 15, and Tortuguero Monument 8 all use either be the hand grasping **CHAN** or the hand grasping **AJAW**, however, erosion makes it difficult to differentiate between the two.

The Palenque Temple of the Cross Panel and the Temple of the Foliated Cross Panel both have the hand grasping a face when they refer to the mother of the sons of K'inich Janaab Pakal I. Site Q Panel 1a also uses the “baby bird immerging from its mother’s mouth” version of the *Al* parentage statement.

Examples of *Al* from 9.15.0.0.0 to 10.0.0.0.0

The number of different sites using the *Al* parentage statement during this period stayed even at eleven, but eight of them used the *Al* parentage statement for the first time. Near the Usumacinta, they include the new sites of Bonampak, El Cayo, and Tonina. In the Yucatan Peninsula they include the sites of Ek' Balam, Itzimte-Bolonchen, and Xcalumkin. The sprouting hand variant is used on Tonina Monuments 69 and 138, and Yaxchilan Hieroglyphic Stairway 3. The hand grasping an **AJAW** is inscribed on

Itzimte-Bolonchen Stela 4 and Piedras Negras Stela 14. The hand grasping **CHAN** is carved on Ek' Balam Room 22 Mural, El Chorro Stela 3, Lacanja Panel 1, and Xcalumkin Panel 4. Tikal Stela 5 and Bonampak Stela 1 use the “hand holding the **la** glyph”. The syllabic spelling of **ya-la** is used on El Cayo Lintel 1. Erosion and breakage do not allow confirmation as to what form of *Al* was used on Copan Stela 8, Edzna Stela 7, Piedras Negras Throne 1, and Uaxactun Stela 14.

Examples of *Al* from 10.0.0.0 to 10.5.0.0

There are only three examples of the *Al* parentage statement from this time period: two are from the Puuc region and the other is from an unknown site along the Usumacinta. The first, Uxmal Altar 10, uses the hand grasping the **CHAN**. The second, a looted stela from the unknown site of Sak Tzi, also uses the hand grasping the **CHAN**. The last one, dating to 10.3.0.0, Lintel 3 from the Temple of Three Lintels at Chichen Itza, uses the “baby bird coming out of the mother bird’s mouth” variant of the *Al* glyph.

Examples of *Al* not used as a parentage statement

There are three different Maya verbs that look nearly identical to the *Al* parentage statement. The first is *Yalaj* “to say” or “to speak” see figure 3a and 3b. It is used on the Site R Lintels and at Palenque. The same glyph compound has been translated as “to throw”. The difference between these two verbs and *Al* parentage statement, is that *Al* carries the **la** affix while the two verbs carry the **ji** followed by the **ya** suffix.

The last verb that uses the same components as the *Al* parentage statement is **CHAM-wa**. **CHAM-wa** means to grasp and is most commonly used as an ascension glyph when connected to the god K’awiil see Figure 3c. However, it also uses all of the

same basic variants of the **AL** logograph. The difference is that the **CHAM** glyph carries the **wa** affix and not the **la**.



Figure 3. Verbs that use **AL**. (a) Yalaj to say or tell. (b) YAl-ji-ya to throw (c) CHAM-wa to grasp.

***uBaah uChit uCh'ab* (The Creation Of)**

Introduction

This set of parentage statements are probably the least understood and the hardest to locate within the hieroglyphic corpus. It consists of a common glyphic core paired with a half dozen similar variants. This parentage statement was first recognized by David Stuart and Stephen Houston. Examples of this phrase were located and later expounded on by Barbara MacLeod (personal communication, 2008). The common variant **u-BAAH u-CH'AB** means “in the image of his creation.” However, the **CHIT** portion has no suggested translation.

Glyphic Components of *uBaah uChit uCh'ab*

The common form of this parentage statement is **u-BAAH u-CH'AB** (Figure 4). It is used in 11 of the 22 examples where **CH'AB** is present. The phrase **u-CHIT u-CH'AB** is used on six of 22 examples and the other six examples use some variation of the two mixed in one case with another known parentage statement.

Examples of *uBaah uChit uCh'ab* from 9.5.0.0.0 to 9.10.0.0.0

The earliest known example, and the only one from this period, is found on Caracol Stela 1 where only the **CH'AB** portion of the phrase is legible.



Figure 4. *u-Baah u-Ch'ab* from Altar de Sacrificios Stela 4 (Eberl 2005)

Examples of *uBaah uChit uCh'ab* from 9.10.0.0.0 to 9.15.0.0.0

There are eight different examples of this phrase during this period located at seven different sites. The **u-BAAH u-CH'AB** combination is seen on Altar de Sacrificios Stela 4, Palenque Temple XIX South Platform, and the Temple of the Sun Tablet. Tikal Temple 1 Lintel 3 and Tamarindito Hieroglyphic Stairway 3 use the **CHIT CHAB** variant and Tortuguero Monument 6 uses **u-BAAH u-CHIT CH'AB** as a female parentage statement. This is similar to the two Palenque examples in that they refer to K'inich Janaab Pakal I as being the **u-BAAH u-CH'AB** of the patron gods of Palenque. Another variant of this glyphic compound is seen on the new glyphic panels from La Corona (K9126); where the phrase **CHIT MIJIN-li** is used as a male parentage statement.

Examples of *uBaah uChit uCh'ab* from 9.15.0.0.0 to 10.0.0.0.0

During this period, there are twelve examples of this parentage statement found at eight different sites. The common **u-BAAH u-CH'AB** form is used on Aguateca Stela 9, Ixkun Stela 1, Lacanja Lintel 1, and Yaxchilan Stelae 7 and 10. The **CHIT** compound was included on the New York Stela, thought to be from Laguna Perdida, Machaquila Stela 11, Nim Li Punit Stela 21, Tikal Temple 4 Lintel 3, and Yaxchilan Stela 7 and 11. The **CHIT CH'AB** combination was also used as a female parentage statement on Yaxchilan Stela 7.

Examples of *uBaah uChit uCh'ab* from 10.0.0.0.0 to 10.5.0.0.0

There is only one known example of this compound parentage statement during this period and it is Machaquila Stela 6. The stela dates to 10.0.5.16.0 and carries the parentage statement **u-BAAH CHIT**.

Examples of *uBaah uChit uCh'ab* not used as a parentage statement

According to Barbara MacLeod the **CHIT** compound is also found in the names of numerous gods and other phrases of unknown meaning. The **CH'AB** compound has been translated to mean “penance”, it is seen in connection to ritual bloodletting. Needless to say there is still a lot of work that needs to be done in order to fully understand the diverse meanings and usage of both the **CHIT** and **CH'AB** compounds.

***u-Baah u-Huntan* (The Cherished One of)**

Introduction

The female parentage statement *Huntan*, was first suggested by Linda Schele (1978). Unlike the other known parentage statements *Huntan* does not have a corresponding kinship term (Stuart 1997). It is predominantly used as a female parentage statement connecting the individual to his mother. However, at times it is used also to connect a king to a god. The use of *Huntan* by the Maya was almost exclusively in the Late Classic.

Glyphic Components of *u-Baah u-Huntan*

The majority of the times where *Huntan* is used it is coupled with the phrase **u-B'AAH**, meaning either “the image of” or “first”. This poses a question as to its usage in a parentage statement. Does *ubaah uhuntan* mean “in the image of the cherished one” or “the first born of the cherished one”? The glyphic breakdown of is **u-BAAH 1 (HUN)-**

TAN-na (Figure 5). At times the syllables **ta-na** are used to spell out the second part of the phrase.



Figure 5. (a) B'aah-Huntan-na female parentage statement. Drawing by John Montgomery. (b) b'a-aj-u-huntan-na from Tikal Stela 39 (Grube and Martin 2000 Figure 49)

Examples of *u-Baah u-Huntan* from 8.15.0.0.0 to 9.0.0.0.0

The only example of *Huntan* from time era is found of Tikal Stela 39 where the phrase **u-ba-ja HUNTAN-na** is used before the name Lady Bahlam Way, the mother of Chak Tok' Ich'aak I king of Tikal (Figure 5b).

Examples of *u-Baah u-Huntan* from 9.5.0.0.0 to 9.10.0.0.0

Caracol Stela 1 names the mother of Yajaw Te' K'inich as Lady Batz'. Due to erosion, only the *Huntan* portion of the parentage statement is visible, however, it is likely that some form of **u-B'AAH** was present.

Examples of *u-Baah u-Huntan* from 9.10.0.0.0 to 9.15.0.0.0

There are 19 examples of the *Huntan* parentage statement during this time period. The majority, ten examples, come from the city of Palenque. On the lid of Pakal's sarcophagus, *Huntan* is used to name the mother of K'inich Janaab Pakal I. On the Palace tablet the phrase *u-B'aah u-huntan* is used to name the mother of K'inich Kan Bahlam II, Lady Tz'akbu Ajaw. On at least four of these examples the use of *Huntan* connects the ruler of Palenque to one of the city's three patron gods. On the Center Panel from the Temple of Inscriptions the triad gods are the *Huntan* of K'inich Janaab Pakal I. This same phrase also occurs on the East Panel and the Jamb from the Temple of the

Cross, where the phrase can be translated as the person caring for the gods. The phrase *u-baah* is not present in the occasions where it refers to the patron gods of Palenque which could mean that it is an actual part of the parentage statement itself.

Other examples of the *Huntan* parentage statement are found at Altar de Sacrificios Stela 4, where **u-B'AAH u-HUNTAN-na** is used before naming the mother of the new king. The same phrase was also used on Moral-Reforma Stela 2, Dos Caobas Stela 2, Naranjo Stela 24, and the Hieroglyphic Stairway 3 from Tamarindito. Lastly, it is also found on Monument 8 from Tortuguero.

There are only two examples outside of Palenque where the **u-B'AAH** portion of the parentage statement is not clearly present. In the first, Pusilha Stela M, it is unclear why the **u-B'AAH** is absent. The monument is broken before the complete name of the mother is written; therefore it could refer to a patron god or the king's mother. The other example where the **u-BAAH** is missing is Lintel 3 from Tikal Temple 1 seems to be for a lack of space more than anything else.

Examples of *u-Baah u-Huntan* from 9.15.0.0.0 to 10.0.0.0.0

There are 12 examples of the *Huntan* Parentage statement during this time period. Examples of the full **u-B'AAH u-HUNTAN** form of the parentage statement are found on Lintel 3 from Tikal Temple 4, the Canberra Stela (Laguna Perdida), Ixkun Stela 4, Itzan Stela 17, Nim Li Punit Stela 21, Palenque Tablet of the 96 Glyphs, Topoxte Incised Bone, Yaxchilan Lintel 10, and Yaxchilan Stela 10. There are three examples where the *u-B'aah* portion is not visible; La Corona Altar 2, Naranjo Stela 8, and Nim Li Punit Stela 14. However, only Nim Li Punit uses the parentage statement without the **u-BAAH** portion. The other two suffered erosion in the glyph blocks that would have included the

phrase. Finally it also shows up in the newly published Oxpepul Stela 2 written as **u-BAAH-hi u-HUNTAN-na**, which dates to 9.17.0.0.0.

Examples of *u-Baah u-Huntan* from 10.0.0.0.0 to 10.5.0.0.0

The latest example of the *u-baah u-huntan* parentage statement comes from a looted stela from the unknown site of Sak Tz'í. The Lausanne Stela, dating to 10.1.15.0.0 includes the logograph for **HUN** instead of the number one.

Examples of *u-Baah u-Huntan* not used as a parentage statement

As mentioned above, the phrase *huntan* was used by the sons of K'inich Janaab Pakal I to connect their father to the patron gods of Palenque. It seems to refer to the high regard that K'inich Janaab Pakal I showed for his gods. At the same time, the last phrase on Palenque's Temple of Inscriptions East Panel includes the phrase *yak'aw huntan*, referring to an unknown fire-related event at the tomb of Pakal and not a parentage statement (Guenter 2008). There also is a physical place called Tok Tan near Palenque that is mentioned in the texts from that site.

***Mijin* (Child of Man)**

Introduction

In 1977 Christopher Jones discovered the Capped Ajaw "*Mijin*" parentage statement while analyzing the hieroglyphic texts from Tikal (Jones 1977). In 1992 the Capped Ajaw parentage statement was tentatively translated as *Nichil* (Schele 1992). This was in large part due to inscriptions found on four monuments. The first, Tortuguero Monument 6, included a phonetic spelling of **ni-chi** for the male parentage statement (Figure 6b). The **AJAW** logogram was also used as part of the word *Winik* on stelae from Altar de Sacrificios and Tenam Puente. When this was combined with

K4151, which shows **na-NIK-la** meaning flower and **na-AJAW-la** in the same context, the translation of **NIK** was suggested for the **AJAW** portion of the parentage statement. **NIK** or *nichil* was the accepted translation for the Capped Ajaw parentage statement until the 2004 Texas Maya Meetings (Grube and Martin 2004a).

The 2004 Texas Maya Meetings suggested a new translation for the Capped Ajaw parentage statement. It was based on a ceramic vessel from Naranjo that clearly showed a **mi** prefix for the Capped Ajaw parentage statement. Since the Capped Ajaw parentage statement is nearly always written in a possessive form, prefixes are extremely rare. The addition of the prefix to the known affixes of either **na** or **li** led epigraphers to suggest a logogram of **MIJIN** as the translation for the Capped Ajaw parentage statement. Since then no one has offered a different translation for the parentage statement. However, new translations of **MOK** and **BOK** have been suggested for the instances where it clearly does not refer to a parentage statement (Kettunen 2006).

Glyphic Components of *Mijin*

The glyphic components of the **MIJIN** parentage statement are quite simple. If it carries a prefix then it would be a **mi**. However, since it also almost always possessive then it would carry the **u** prefix meaning “his.” The logogram itself includes the **AJAW** sign as seen on the Ajaw month glyph. The **AJAW** glyph would include a helmet and the glyph for fire, *k’ahk’*. Usually the fire component is found on the top of the compound. However, it can also be situated on the side. The logogram also carries the affix **na**, **li**, or **ki**. **Na** was the most common in the Early Classic while the **li** and **ki** were popular in the Late and Terminal Classic. In the Late and Terminal Classic another form

was employed. It included the **u-MIJIN-NIK?-ki** and is termed as the Combo parentage statement in this thesis (Figure 6f).



Figure 6. (a) Mijin or Capped Ajaw Parentage Statement. (b) ni-chi as seen on Tortuguero Monument 6 (c) Capped Ajaw variant A,B,C all drawn by John Montgomery. (d) Mijin from Tikal Stela 13 (e) Mijin from Tikal Stela 31 D and E drawn by Linda Schele. (f) Bonampak Stela 2 Combination Parentage Statement. Drawing by Peter Mathews

Examples of *Mijin* from 8.10.0.0.0 to 8.15.0.0.0

The only example of this parentage statement from this time period on stone monuments is from the small site of El Encanto. While on El Encanto Stela 1 the male parentage statement is clearly the **MIJIN** logograph, none of the details survive for further analysis, except that it does refer to the Tikal royal family. There are seven other examples of the *Mijin* parentage statement found on ceramic vessels from the Uaxactun area (Boot 2004). These Early Classic vessels use *Mijin* in combination with the male parentage statement *Une* and the term for grandfather *Mam*. They connect Yax Nah K'an's father to his father K'uk' B'ahlam Ik'.

Examples of *Mijin* from 8.15.0.0.0 to 9.0.0.0.0

During this period there was an expansion of the use of the *Mijin* parentage statement in the Maya Lowlands. It was used at the sites of Calakmul, El Zotz, Tikal, Uolantun, Uxbenka, and Xultun. There are two undated monuments that include the *Mijin* parentage statement. The first is Xultun Stela 20 and the second is El Zotz Lintel 1. The latter clearly shows the **na** suffix. Tikal itself only has one monument that contains the *Mijin* parentage statement during this time. Tikal Stela 39, dating to 8.18.0.0.0,

which uses a rare head variant of the parentage statement. However, Uolantun Stela 1 and Uxbenka Stelae 11 and 21 all clearly refer to the parentage of the kings of Tikal. The only site that presumably was outside of Tikal's sphere of influence that used the *Mijin* parentage statement at this time was Calakmul where it is used on Stela 114.

Examples of *Mijin* from 9.0.0.0.0 to 9.5.0.0.0

The number of known sites during this period using the *Mijin* parentage statement shrank from six to four. However, these included the two sites, Tres Islas and Yaxchilan, far away from the epicenter of Tikal. Tikal had six stelae that contained the *Mijin* parentage statement. Tres Islas Stela 2 and Caracol Stela 13 contain partial views of the parentage statement while Yaxchilan Lintel 22 contains the parentage statement without its characteristic fire component. The male parentage statement on Caracol Stela 16 is nearly completely eroded, but it probably was **MIJIN** logograph when it was originally created.

Examples of *Mijin* from 9.5.0.0.0 to 9.10.0.0.0

The *Mijin* parentage statement was used at seven sites during this period. In the Central Peten it was inscribed on Tikal Stela 17 and Naranjo Altar 1. In the Petexbatun it was used on Arroyo de Piedra Stela 1 and possibly Stela 6. Along the Usumacinta it was used on the Brussels Stela, thought to have come from Lacanja, and in the highlands above Lacanja it was used on Stela 1 from Ojo de Agua. Further to the south in Honduras it was used on both Stela 9 and Stela E from Copan.

Examples of *Mijin* from 9.10.0.0.0 to 9.15.0.0.0

This period of time involves the large expansion of the use of the *Mijin* parentage statement. In the Central Peten it was used at the sites of Caracol, El Resbalón, La Rejolla, and Naranjo. In the San Pedro Martir drainage it was used at El Juleque, El

Reinado, La Corona, La Florida, and Moral Reforma. Over to the west in the Petexbatun it was used at Arroyo de Piedra, and Dos Pilas. To the south in Belize it was used at Pusilha while along the Usumacinta it was used at Bonampak, Comalcalco, Dos Caobas, Palenque, Piedras Negras, Tortuguero, and Yaxchilan. On the Yucatan Peninsula it was used at the large city of Edzna and the smaller site of Ikil. In total, 22 different cities used the *Mijin* parentage statement to connect the king to his father.

Examples of *Mijin* from 9.15.0.0.0 to 10.0.0.0.0

The latter end of the Late Classic saw a small revival of the use of *Mijin* parentage statement in the Central Peten where it was used at La Honradez, Tikal, and Uaxactun. Its use also declined in the Petexbatun where it was only used at Aguateca and El Caribe. The use of *Mijin* in the San Pedro Martir drainage also declined where it was only used at La Corona and Moral Reforma and with possibly at Huacatal. To the south in Honduras and along the Usumacinta its usage remained steady. Monuments with *Mijin* are found at Bonampak, Copan, Palenque, Piedras Negras, and Yaxchilan. The only expansion of the use of *Mijin* was in the Yucatan Peninsula where it was used at Ek' Balam, Itzimite-Bolonchen, Tanholna, Uxmal, and Xcalumkin.

Examples of *Mijin* from 10.0.0.0.0 to 10.5.0.0.0

The end of the Terminal Classic and the start of the Postclassic saw a drastic decline in the overall use of parentage statements. The same pattern is seen with the *Mijin* parentage statement. In 10.1.15.0.0 it was used on the Sak Tz'í stela originally located somewhere in the Usumacinta drainage. Fifteen years later in 10.2.10.0.0 it was used on Jimbal Stela 1. The combination form written as **u-MIJIN-li-NIK?-ka** was used on a new hieroglyphic stairway found at the Puuc site of Sabana Piletas, which dates to 10.1.10.0.0.

Examples of *Mijin* not used as a parentage statement

There are dozens of examples of the same basic compounds used in the parentage statement *Mijin* being used in personal names or unrelated words. As mentioned in the introduction to this section there is no accepted translation currently for the **AJAW** logogram in the non-parentage statement form. There are three examples of how the non-parentage forms of the **AJAW** or **MIJIN** glyphs are used in the text. The first one, Figure 7a, is **AJ-NIK-ka** the most famous captive in the ancient Maya texts. His name became part of the title used by Itzamnaaj Bahlam II of Yaxchilan who captured him on 9.12.8.14.1 from the city of Naman, located today at La Florida. The second is the split **AJAW** that when affixed with a **wi** replaces the *Winik* portion of the Long Count on Comitan Stela 1 and Altar de Sacrificios Stela 8. The third, and by far the most intriguing example of a non-parentage use of the **AJAW** variation, is K1599 where the person facing the king is holding a flower, shown on Figure 7b. The caption has been translated as referring to the flower shown on the vase or the smell of the flower shown on the vase. Needless to say it is still open to suggestions.



Figure 7 (a). AJ-NIK-ki, the name of a royal captive from La Florida. (b) u-NIK-ka referring to either a flower or the smell of the flower.

Mystery Sign (Daughter of)

Introduction

This mystery sign (Figure 8) shown below was only recently recognized by Simon Martin (2008) on the Dallas Altar, where it occurs three times. Currently, since it is only known from one source, there is no suggested phonetic translation. However, the context of the text makes it clear that it means “the daughter of.”

Glyphic Components of the Mystery Sign

The sign is made up of a human head surrounded by swimming tadpoles (See Figure 4 from Martin 2008). The face is similar to the one used as the Maize God, however, there is no clear translation.

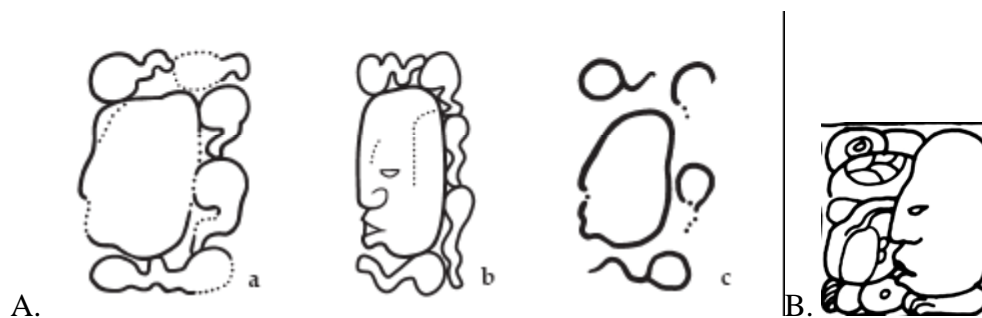


Figure 8 (a)Mystery Sign Figure 4 from Martin 2008 drawings by Simon Martin and Kim Leaman (b) Site Q Glyphic Panel 7 (B1) which refers to either the house of the Maize God or house of the daughter of the king. Drawing by Linda Schele

Examples of the Mystery Glyph from 9.15.0.0.0 to 10.0.0.0.0

The only examples of this mystery glyph are found on the Dallas Altar (La Corona Altar 5) dating to 9.15.0.0.0. It occurs three times and connects the wife of three separate La Corona kings to her father, the king of Calakmul.

Examples of Mystery Glyph not as a parentage statement

There is a possibility that two more examples of this glyph occur. One would be Piedras Negras Panel 7 and the other Piedras Negras Panel 15 (Martin 2008). Another possible example is Site Q Glyphic Panel 7 where the same face is used in context with a house ceremony (Figure 8b).

***Une* (Infant)**

Introduction

The male parentage statement *Une* was first discovered by David Stuart (1985). He recognized that it mirrored a known parentage statement in a parallel portion of the text on Tikal Stela 31. In a 1997 article David Stuart credits Nick Hopkins with the phonetic translation of **yu-ne** (Figure 9). Known today as *Une*, it is thought to be a male parentage statement. However, this is only due to the small number of known examples of this glyph within the corpus of Maya inscriptions.

Glyphic Components of *Une*



Figure 9. *Une* glyph showing the yu-ne components. Drawings by John Montgomery

Une is made by connecting the phonetic symbols yu and **ne**. Figure 9 shows the two common forms that are seen within the corpus of inscriptions. Since there are only a handful of examples of the *Une* glyph it is unclear if a logogram for this compound exists.

Examples of *Une* from 8.15.0.0.0 to 9.0.0.0.0

The use of *Une* was originally concentrated in the area around Tikal and Uaxactun, but, it was also used at Copan and El Perú, sites farther away from Tikal's core

sites. The earliest example of the *Une* parentage statement is found on a looted vessel from Uaxactun (Boot 2004 Figure 4). This Early Classic vessel uses *Une* as the second male parentage statement within the text. It connected Yax Nah K'an's father to his father K'uk' B'ahlam Ik'. A second looted vessel (Boot 2004, Figure 6.) also uses the *Une* glyph. The vessel's text says Yax Nah K'an followed by a male parentage statement followed by *Une*. Thus there are two consecutive male parentage statements, not separated by a name or title. Another example from an Early Classic ceramic vessel can be seen on K1216, which clearly shows the *Une* parentage statement and which clearly came from the area around Uaxactun.

The earliest currently-known example of *Une* on glyphic monument is El Perú Stela 15, dating to 8.19.0.0.0, where it connects Calavera de Serpiente to his father Hoja Chan Ahk (Guenter 2004). *Une* is also used on Copan Stela 63, dating to 9.0.0.0.0, connecting K'inich Popol Hol to his father K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo'.

Examples of *Une* from 9.0.0.0.0 to 9.5.0.0.0

The only example of the *Une* parentage statement from this time period is on Tikal Stela 31, dating to 9.0.10.0.0 where it is used to connect Yax Nuun Ahin I to his father Spearthrower Owl.

Examples of *Une* from 9.10.0.0.0 to 9.15.0.0.0

The only example from this time period is La Naya Stela 1, dating to 9.14.3.0.0. The father of the local ruler, K'in Chan Yoaat, is named as Yax Bolon Chak the king of Yaxha'.

Examples of *Une* from 9.15.0.0.0 to 10.0.0.0.0

The latest known examples of the *Une* parentage statement, which date to the end of the Late Classic, are on Copan Stela N Base where it connects the king of Copan to his father and K635. K635 is a ceramic vessel where the author uses the *Une* parentage statement to connect himself to his father K'ahk' Ukalaw Chan Chak the king of Naranjo.

Undated examples of *Une*

There are two known undated examples of the *Une* parentage statement within the corpus of inscriptions. The first is glyph found in room nine of the Four Story Pyramid at Edzna; none of the glyphic blocks from this pyramid contain a date. However, since Edzna's earliest dated monuments are from the Late Classic this panel too probably dates to the same period. The second undated monument is a portion of a hieroglyphic stairway thought to have come from El Chorro or Itzan. It carries the date 7 Manik' 0 Yaxk'in (Mayer 1989 Plate 89); (Mayer 1984 Plate 54) and records the birth of an individual who uses the fish and dog symbols commonly seen in the names of the kings of El Zotz; while the father's name, Knot Eyed Jaguar, is commonly seen at Bonampak and Yaxchilan.

Examples of *Une* not used as a parentage statement

Different forms of *Une* were also used by the Classic Maya as a female name. For example, Unen B'ahlam was the name for an Early Classic ruler of Tikal. Unen was also used in the name of the wife of Jasaw Chan K'awiil I. She was named Lady Lachan Unen Mo'. At Naranjo *unen* is used in the name of the wife of K'ahk Tiliw Chan Chaak, Lady Unen Bahlam of Tuubal. In these instances the translation is "baby" instead of "child of", however, the two could be interchangeable.

Ya-BAT-Na (Mother of)

Introduction

The **ya-BAT-na** parentage statement was first discovered by Peter Mathews (Mathews 1988). He noticed that it was used on a number of the lintels at Yaxchilan to connect the name of the king's mother to his own. This is in reverse order to normal parentage statements where the child's name is followed by that of his parent. While it would be nearly impossible to test with the available data, it seems clear that this parentage statement was utilized when the mother was yet alive and participating in the events mentioned within the text itself. While no phonetic translation has ever been formally offered for this glyphic compound it was further discussed in the 2003 Texas Maya Meetings (Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003). Examples of this parentage statement have been seen as Bonampak, Chichen Itza, Copan, La Florida, Machaquila, Uxmal, and Uxul.

Glyphic Components of the ya-BAT-na Parentage Statement

The **ya-Bat-na** parentage statement is written in one of three generic forms. The first is **ya-BAT** shown in Figure 10. The Bat portion of the glyph is the head of a fruit bat with a long nose. The translation of *Sotz* is given to the month name that uses a similar bats head. Epigraphers have been unable to find a Maya term for a Bat that starts with either the letter y or a as shown by the **ya** prefix. The second form of the parentage statement is **ya-Bat-na** with the **na** affixed beneath the bat's head portion. This seems to show that the word needs to end with the letter n. The third version of this parentage statement is written as **ya-na-BAT** this one is the most confusing since could show that the word is really two phonetic syllables followed by a logogram. Either way further research will be needed to unlock the complete phonetic decipherment of this parentage statement.



Figure 10. ya-BAT "mother of" glyph from Yaxchilan. Drawing by John Montgomery

Examples of ya-BAT-na from 9.10.0.0.0 to 9.15.0.0.0

There are no known Early Classic examples of the **ya-BAT-na** parentage statement. The earliest known example is found on Uxul Stela 2, which was erected for the 9.10.0.0.0 Period Ending ceremony. It is also seen Yaxchilan Lintel 23 which dates to 9.14.14.13.17.

Examples of ya-BAT-na from 9.15.0.0.0 to 10.0.0.0.0

The use of the **ya-BAT-na** parentage statement expanded during this period with examples found at Bonampak, Copan, La Florida, Machaquila, Piedras Negras, and Yaxchilan. The only instance where it appears to refer to a mother who is already deceased is Piedras Negras Stela 40, but even this is unclear because of erosion in the around the glyphic block containing the parentage statement. This leaves the identity of the mother in question, thus not allowing a confirmation as to her physical status at the time the monument was constructed.

Examples of ya-BAT-na from 10.0.0.0.0 to 10.5.0.0.0

With the decline of the lowland Maya cities the use of the **ya-BAT-na** parentage statement shifted to the Puuc region where it was used on five times at Chichen Itza and once at Uxmal. Its usage at Chichen Itza has led many to suggest over the years that the city was ruled by two brothers who took orders from their mother whose name appears everywhere in the text.

Previously Unrecognized Parentage Statements

Bonampak Glyphic Compound

Introduction

Most of what we know about the two earliest kings of Bonampak comes from two glyphic panels of unknown provenience. The PO Panel shows the two lords facing each other in deep conversation (Figure 11), while the Houston Panel contains only text which refers to the same two kings. The PO Panel clearly shows that the person on the left is older than the one on the right. There is one glyph box that separates their two names. On the PO Panel it is found at D5. This was translated as **ya-bi-li**, or *yab'il* in John Montgomery's dictionary (Montgomery 2002). *Yab'il* means grandson, and it was thought to show that the younger figure in the PO Panel was the grandson of the old king who then succeeded him on the throne of Bonampak. While this translation works for the glyphs present in the PO Panel it does not for the Houston Panel. The same exact phrase is found on the Houston Panel at D5. However, this time it includes a **na** syllable which is not present in the word for grandson. Furthermore, David Stuart translated *Mam* as "grandfather" or "grandson" and this compound is not present on either of the two monuments.

Conclusion

It is very possible that the glyphic compound found on both the PO and Houston Panels is an unrecognized male parentage statement. It would work in the same format as the **ya-BAT-na** "mother of" parentage statement. The reason that this parentage

statement is not seen regularly is that in nearly every other instance the father of the current king is dead before he ascends the throne. Bonampak is one of only a handful of instances where the new king ascended the throne before the death of the previous king. Furthermore, the physical appearance of the glyphic components themselves, are very similar to the BAT portion of the “mother of” parentage statement.

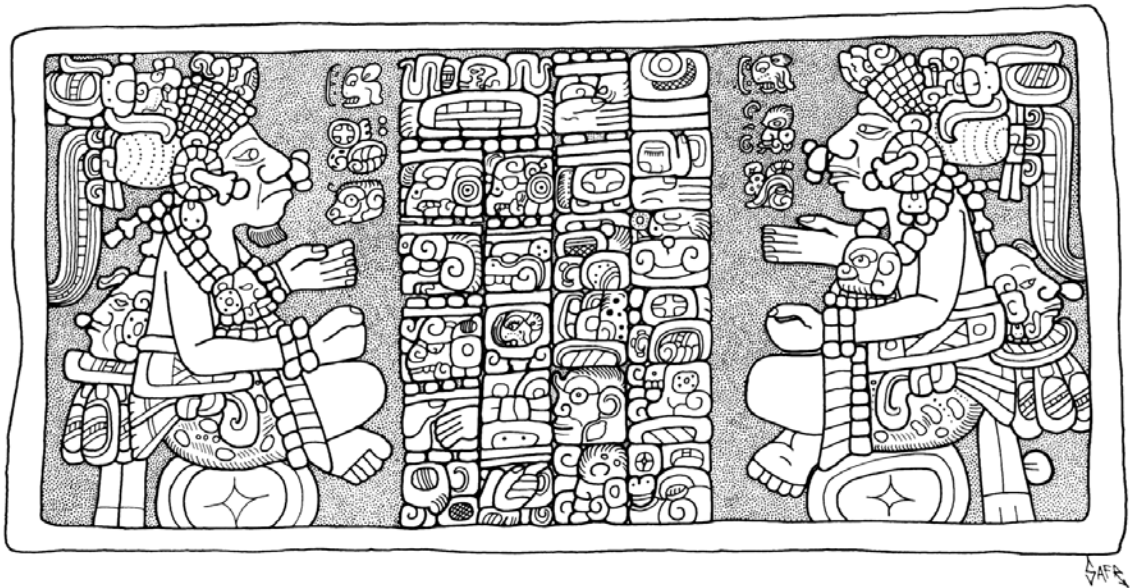


Figure 11. PO Panel thought to be from Bonampak. The parentage statement is located at D5. Drawing found at www.wayeb.org

Capped Ajaw Death Phrase

Introduction:

The Classic Maya have many ways of writing that someone had died. One of the most common death statements was the Capped Ajaw death statement. This statement has recently been shown to mean the death of a parent. This previously unrecognized parentage statement can be found at Copan, Dos Pilas, Palenque, Pomona, Quirigua, Tonina, Yaxchilan, and many other Maya cities. While cities such as Copan and Dos Pilas have monuments with recognizable parentage statements, many of their kings used

this previously unrecognized parentage statement. This unrecognized parentage statement is known as the Winged or Capped Ajaw death statement (Figure 12). The Capped Ajaw death statement indicates the death of a parent and works as a traditional parentage statement.

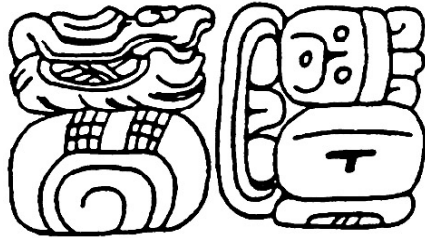


Figure 12. Winged or Capped Ajaw death statement from Yaxchilan Lintel 12. Drawing by John Montgomery

Previous Work

In his book, *Death, Burial, and Ascension*, Markus Eberl (2005) gives the translation of the Capped Ajaw death statement as *k'a'ay 'u sak nich nahl*, meaning “He lost his pure white wind,” which he says refers to the soul of the person leaving its body. The term *nich* or **NIK** refers to flowers, which is a common motif used by the ancient Maya artists. In 1992, David Stuart referred to the Capped Ajaw portion of the death statement as the component that the child received from his father (Schele 1992). In other words the Capped Ajaw or Maya soul is something that is received at birth, as seen in the child-father parentage statement, and lost at death in the Capped Ajaw death statement. While the translation of the Capped Ajaw death statement as *k'a'ay 'u sak nich nahl*, is still accepted by most epigraphers, other suggested translations have been offered. For example, the *nich*, is no longer accepted as the translation for the Ajaw component and suggestions of **MOK** (MacLeod 2006) and **B'OK** (Prager 2006) have been made as its correct translation. Furthermore, in a 2007 Wayeb Note, Mariano Sanz

Gonzalez (2007) suggested the reading of *mihiiy usak T533 ik'all* (To become nothing his pure/white wind) for the same glyphic compound.

Format for the Capped Ajaw Death Statement

The glyphic components of the Capped Ajaw portion of the death statement are very similar to the **MIJIN** parentage statement. The **AJAW** logograph is usually infixed into the logogram **SAK** which provides the fire component and the cap. The affixes can be seen on Copan Hieroglyphic Stairway Step 61, which clearly shows the infixed **AJAW** followed by a **na** and a **li** (Figure 13). Later in the text on Step 41 the same death statement is used, this time without the **na** affix. The Mexico Disc from Tonina shows the **u-NIK-ka** variant (Figure 14) similar to the one used on Bonampak Stela 1. Altar 1 from Santo Ton and Tonina Monument 165 also show variants of this form.



Figure 13. Copan Hieroglyphic Stairway Step 61 (Kettunen 2006)

Thus, all of the key components of the Capped Ajaw child-father parentage statement are present in the Capped Ajaw death statement. The main difference between the Capped Ajaw death statement and the parallel parentage statement is that the child's name in the parentage statement is always expressed while the parent at times is not. In contrast, in the Capped Ajaw death phrase the parent's name is always mentioned, and the child's is rarely mentioned. However, it is understood, unless otherwise noted in the text, that the child is usually the author of the text, when the Capped Ajaw death phrase is

found. A complete listing of the occurrences of the Capped Ajaw death phrase is located in Appendix 5.

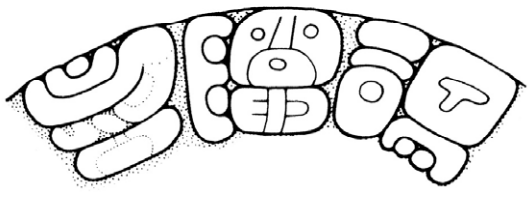


Figure 14. Mexican Disc from the Tonina area. (Kettunen 2006)

Case Study the Capped Ajaw Death Phrase at Palenque and Yaxchilan

A clear example of how the Capped Ajaw death phrase functions occurs in the glyphic texts of Palenque and Yaxchilan. Both of these cities are known for their regular use of both parentage statements and the Capped Ajaw death statement. This allows for a genealogical comparison between recognized parentage statements and the Capped Ajaw death statement. For example, the death of Lady Tz'akbu Ajaw (the wife of K'inich Janaab Pakal I) is recorded on the Temple of Inscriptions East Panel by her son K'inich Kan Bahlam using the Capped Ajaw death statement. On the Palace Tablet K'inich K'an Joy Chitam II connects himself to his father K'inich Janaab Pakal I by using the Capped Ajaw death statement. Another example is found in the loose stucco from Palenque Temple 18 where K'inich Ahkal Mo' Nahb III refers to the death of his father Tiwol Chan Mat.

Like Palenque, Yaxchilan uses both parentage statements and Capped Ajaw death statements. For example, Yaxchilan Lintel 27, created for Bird Jaguar IV, starts with the death of his grandmother, Lady Pakal, then connects her to the death of his father, Itzamnaaj Bahlam III, both times using the Capped Ajaw death statement. The recording of both deaths with the Capped Ajaw glyph clearly connects Lady Pakal to her son

Itzamnaaj Bahlam III as well as to her grandson Bird Jaguar IV, the author of the text. The same death statement for Itzamnaaj Bahlam III can also be found on Yaxchilan Stela 12. Lintel 28 refers to the death of the mother of Bird Jaguar IV, Lady Ik' Skull of Calakmul. Lastly, Lintel 59 refers to the death of Lady K'abal Xook. While there is no proof that her son Aj Tzuk became king of Yaxchilan, her death did occur during the years before the ascension of Bird Jaguar IV and the lintel could easily be the work of her unknown son (Josserand 2007). Thus the Capped Ajaw death statement seen at Palenque and Yaxchilan confirms already known genealogical connections in every case, except for Yaxchilan Lintel 59. It also shows that while the Capped Ajaw is a male parentage statement in the normal sense of the term, in the death phrase it can refer to either parent.

The Capped Ajaw death phrase is also utilized at sites other than Palenque and Yaxchilan. The Capped Ajaw death phrase is used on Dos Pilas Stela 8, to connect Ruler 3 to Itzamnaaj K'awiil, the previous king of Dos Pilas. Subsequently, Aguateca Stela 1 and the Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Bench connect K'awiil Chan K'inich to Ruler 3 and the Lady of Cancuen, the wife known wife of Ruler 3. At Copan the Capped Ajaw death phrase is used on Steps 61 and 41 of the Hieroglyphic Stairway and connects Waxaklajuun Ubaah K'awiil to K'ahk' Joplaj Chan K'awiil and then K'ahk Joplaj Chan K'awiil to K'ahk' Yipyaj Chan K'awiil.

Case Study 2 The Capped Ajaw Death Phrase at Tonina

The Capped Ajaw death phrase answers key questions about the dynastic history of Copan and Dos Pilas, however, nothing compares to the clarity it gives to the dynastic history of Tonina. There are seven examples of the Capped Ajaw death phrase at Tonina and one at the nearby site of Santo Ton. The earliest dated monument from Tonina with

the death phrase is Monument 165 that refers to the death of the Aj K'uhuun K'elen Hix, who oversaw the ascension of the then two year old Ruler 4 a few years earlier, in 706 AD. This is followed by Tonina Monument 144, which records the death of Lady K'awiil Chan, in 722 AD, a royal lady who used the Tonina Emblem glyph during the reign of Ruler 4. Following the pattern set by Palenque and Yaxchilan these would be the parents of Ruler 4. Lady K'awiil Chan could easily be the daughter or sister of K'inich Baaknal Chaak, the ruler who died shortly before the ascension of Ruler 4. If K'inich Baaknal Chaak died without a legitimate male heir, then her offspring would have a legitimate claim to the throne of Tonina. She also could be the lady referred to in the death phrase on Tonina Monument 77, which at the same time could contain the "mother of child" parentage statement as seen as Bonampak and Yaxchilan.

The succeeding Holy Lord of Tonina, K'inich Ich'aak Chapaat, refers to his mother by the traditional *Al* parentage statement and mentions visiting the tomb of K'inich Baakal Chaak (Tonina Monument 161). Interestingly, Tonina Monument 135 refers to the death of an individual whose name is missing, along with part of the calendar round date. However, the partial calendar round date of 11 Hix is visible and this date could correspond to the long count date of 9.13.16.15.14 or 24 days before the ascension of Ruler 4 in 706 AD. Furthermore, the birth of K'inich Ich'aak Chapaat would only be 72 days after the death of K'inich Baakal Chaak allowing him to be his biological son as suggested by Simon Martin and Nikolai Grube (2008). Because he was not born prior to his father's death, he was not available to become king, and the throne went to Ruler 4, who was either the nephew or cousin of K'inich Baaknal Chaak.

The next example of the Capped Ajaw death phrase at Tonina is Monument 69. It refers to the death of Wak Chan K'ahk', who is called the first son or heir to the throne. At his death he held the title of Chok, or prince, suggesting that he never ruled at Tonina. However, the author of Tonina Monument 69 could very easily have been his son, a missing ruler of Tonina. This suggests that Wak Chan K'ahk' was the son of K'inich Tuun Chapaat. His son, one of the missing kings of Tonina, must have ascended the throne around 775 AD, or thirteen years after the last date for K'inich Tuun Chapaat.

Most of the known monuments where the Capped Ajaw death statement is found refer to visits made to the tomb of the dead individual. The last example of the death phrase at Tonina is Monument 149. It refers to the death of Aj Kololte who does not use an emblem glyph. Since Monument 149 was created by Ruler 8 then it would refer to his father. Two other monuments from the Tonina area contain the same death phrase, Santo Ton Altar 1 and the Mexican Disc. However, no connection has been made between the deaths mentioned and the known Holy Lords of Tonina.

Paired Stelae

Introduction:

In 1961 Tatiana Proskouriakoff published an article analyzing the role of women in the Classic Maya hieroglyphic texts and art. Up until that time many depictions of women on Maya monuments were not recognized as such. She was also able to show that women were mentioned in the hieroglyphic texts (Proskouriakoff 1961). As part of her analysis she recognized a monument pattern where royal woman were either included with their husbands on a monument or faced him on separate monuments. These sets of monuments have since been termed as paired stelae (Appendix 6 contains a inventory of

paired stelae). Tatiana Proskouriakoff added to her early work by her detailed analysis of women in her book *Maya History*, published after her death in 1985 (Proskouriakoff 1993).

Since then at least three theses have covered different aspects of women in Maya monumental art. The first was a feminist analysis of Classic Maya royal women by Diane Maxwell (1998). She was followed in 2005 by Marlene Fritzler (2005) who analyzed the gender roles of the Late Classic warrior queens. Lastly, Marc Zender's dissertation on the Maya priesthood also covered the different females who participated within its different positions or ranks (Zender 2007). While most of these scholarly works delve into the roles and positions held by women in the Classic period, the best source for royal marriages and paired stelae was the 1987 Calakmul report by Joyce Marcus where she details the different paired stelae found in the Calakmul area and how they showed royal marriage. While the focus of my thesis is not marriage but parentage statements the two became connected when it became clear that the sites and kings who used paired stelae or similar monuments rarely used the traditional parentage statements. That being said paired stelae are analyzed as parentage statements.

Visual Characteristics of Women on Maya Monumental Art

In her 1961 article on women in Maya art Tatiana Proskouriakoff listed nearly a dozen visual characteristics for confirming that the image shown on the monument is that of a woman. The most common and easiest to ascertain characteristic is the full length beaded dress similar in style to the one worn by the maize god.

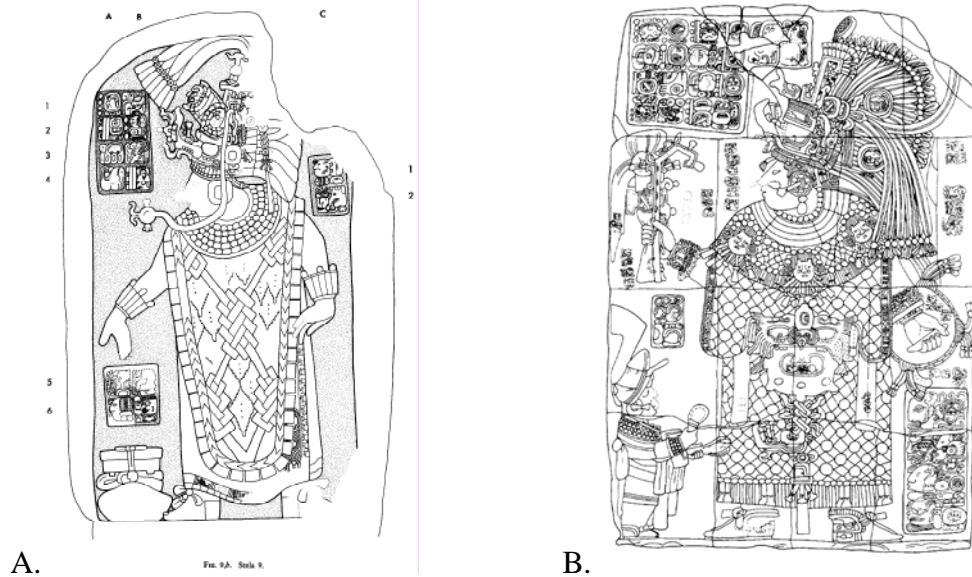


Figure 15. A. La Florida Stela 9 showing the mother of the Ajaw, drawing by Ian Graham from Graham (1972). B. El Perú Stela 34 showing the princess of Calakmul who married K'inich B'ahlam the king of El Perú, drawing by Jeffrey Miller from Miller (1979).

While the women in Figure 15 are wearing a beaded dress, they are very different in style and pattern and show some of the variety that exists within the corpus. For example, Figure 15a, La Florida Stela 9, shows the mother claiming to be the mother of the current king. She is performing a ceremony with a covered bundle which David Stuart and others have suggested could contain cloth, cacao, jade, or some other form of tribute (Stuart 2006).

On the other hand, the princess of Calakmul, shown on El Perú Stela 34 (Figure 15b), holds the emblems of war, showing her position of strength within the Maya empire and the militaristic times in which she lived. The text of El Perú 34 refers to her husband, the king of El Perú, and her brother who later became the king of Calakmul. El Perú 34, was paired with El Perú Stela 33 and was one of seven such pairings at El Perú. La Florida Stela 9 could have been originally paired with either La Florida Stelae 10 or 11,

neither of which are in adequate condition for further study. Depictions of women on Maya monuments can be broken down into five different categories, grouping them by style and visual similarities (Appendix 6 contains a partial listing of paired stelae).

Group 1 Single Monument Paired Stelae

The earliest version of this group is El Zapote Stela 5, dating to 9.0.0.0, where the front of the stela shows the image of the king while the back contains the image of the queen. This same pattern is found on Calakmul Stela 9, Cancuen Stela 1, Coba Stela 5, El Palmar Stela 45, Piedras Negras Stela 1, 3, and Tulum Stela 1. A variation of this group was first seen on Tres Islas 2 where the king is standing above the seated queen. Similar forms are found on Dos Coabas Stela 2, El Cayo Stela 2, La Mar Stela 1, and Piedras Negras Stelae 12 and 14.

Group 2 Single Monument Parents Flanking King

Group 2 is defined by the image of the king on the front of the stela with that of both of his parents on the sides. This group is seen at Tikal on Stela 40, which shows K'an Chitam flanked by his father Sihyaj Chan K'awiil II and his mother Lady Ahiin. It is also seen on the remaining pieces of Yaxha Stela 7.

Group 3 Single Monument Women Participating in Ceremonies with their husband

This group is seen in two forms. The first is heir designation ceremonies such as Dos Pilas Panel 18 and the second is royal ceremonies such as those depicted on lintels of Lady K'abal Xook's temple at Yaxchilan. Heir designation ceremonies or other similar events can be seen on Dos Pilas Panel 18 and El Cayo Wall Panel 1. Other ceremonies involving the royal couple can be seen on La Pasadita Lintel 2, Piedras Negras Stela 34, Site R Lintel 4 and Yaxchilan Lintels 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 17, 24, 25, 26, 32, 38, 40, 41, 43, 53, and 54.

Group 4 Paired Stelae or Panels

The majority of the Classic Maya women depicted on monuments are depicted in the paired stelae or wall panel format. The paired panel format is seen at Dos Pilas Panel 10, La Corona (Site Q Panel 4), and Pomona Jamb 1 and 2.

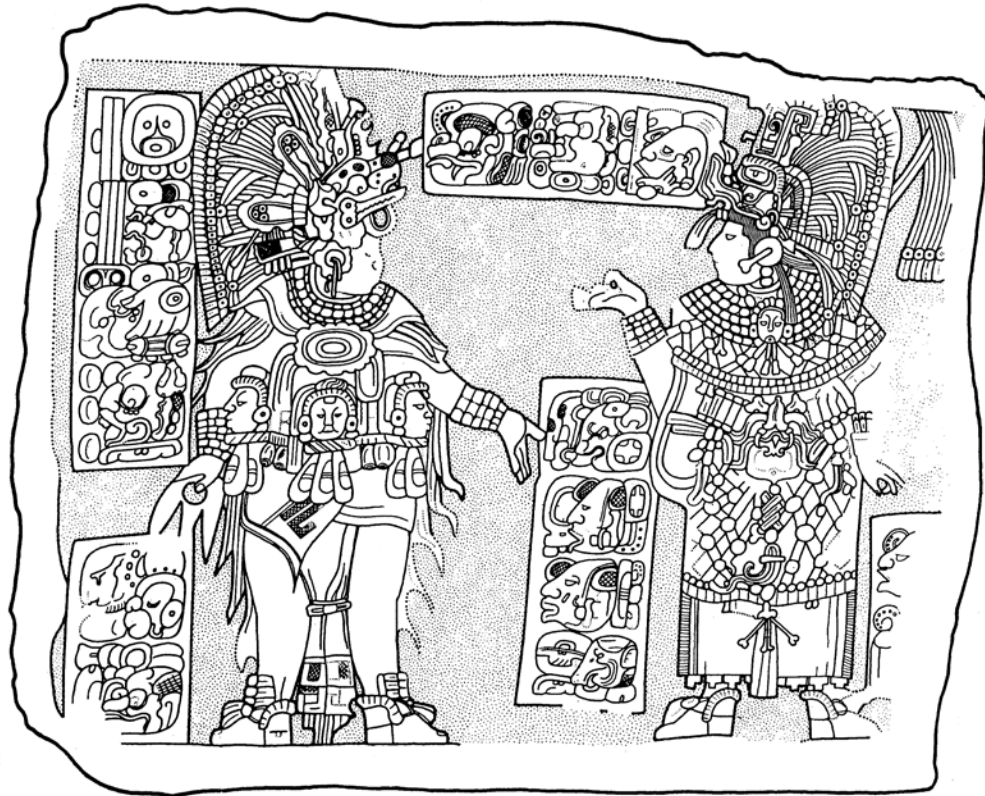


Figure 14. Site Q Panel 4 from La Corona showing the 9.11.10.0.0 Period Ending celebrated by Chaak Naab' Chan and Lady Six Sky Chaak Tok Chaak, drawing by Nikolai Grube.

The paired stelae format is seen at the sites of Altar de Sacrificios, Calakmul, Champerico, Coba, El Perú, El Zapote, Itsmite, Naachtun, Pomona, and Uxul. Each of these sites other than Champerico, and Itsmite has multiple examples of this group.

Group 5 Mothers on Single or Double Monuments

Since many Maya kings ascended the throne and created monuments long after the deaths of their mothers it is rare that they are depicted on monuments. However, there were a few mothers who played key roles in the reigns of their children and were

depicted by them on stelae or lintels. Examples of living mothers on monuments are found at Bonampak, El Chorro, La Florida, Naranjo, Palenque, Piedras Negras, Uxul, and Yaxchilan.

Paired Stelae Early Classic:

The pattern of paired stelae, with the image of the royal queen was first utilized at El Zapote. It was copied at Tikal, by K'an Chitam, who on Tikal Stela 40 placed his image on the front of the stela flanked by his father Sihyaj Chan K'awiil II and his mother Lady Ahiin. Tikal Stela 40 followed the pattern set by his father Sihyaj Chan K'awiil II, who on Tikal Stela 31 was flanked by two images of his father Yax Nuun Ahiin. At the same time the king of Tres Islas put the image of his wife on the front of Stela 2 sitting in front of him and his father on the side. The pattern of including either the wife or parents' images of dynastic stelae in the Early Classic can also be seen at El Palmar, El Zapote, Naachtun, Tikal, Tres Islas, Tulum, and Yaxha. At the same time only the Early Classic kings of Tres Islas and Tikal used parentage statements on their monuments. Tres Islas Stela 2 has a male parentage statement connecting the king to his predecessor. Therefore, the heirs to the five kings who appear with their wives on stelae from, El Palmar, El Zapote, Tres Islas, Tulum, and Yaxha, did not employ the use of parentage statements. Due to the lack of recent publications it is unclear whether the female on Naachtun Stela 26 used parentage statements or was paired with the current ruler of that site. Thus, during the Early Classic the dominant pattern was the image of the king on the front with the image of the queen on the back.

Paired Stelae Late Classic:

During the Late Classic the pattern of paired stelae changed. Now, instead of having two images on the same stelae, royal artisans were constructing two stelae with

the images of the royal pair facing each other. This is first seen at Champerico, where Stela 2 was originally paired with a stela now found in the Campeche Museum. The next Late Classic pair is found at Uxul where Stela 2 and 3 were dedicated in 9.9.19.15.0. The text on the side of Stela 2 refers to a Lady “Lord of the Fire” and includes the **ya-Bat-na** mother of parentage statement, suggesting that she was the mother, not the wife, of the current king. This idea is strengthened by the fact that Uxul Altar 2, which dates to 9.10.10.0.0, contains a male parentage statement without its accompanying female parentage statement (his mother was mentioned on Stela 2 so he did not have to repeat it). The second king of Uxul also employed paired stelae when he erected Stelae 12 and 13 to celebrate the 9.11.10.0.0 Period Ending. These were his first monuments and they were followed later by Stela 6 that gave his ascension date as 9.11.7.10.19, or three years before the creation of Stelae 12 and 13. The third ruler of Uxul did not employ a parentage statement; however, the heavily eroded stelae 14 and 15 could have once formed a stela pair.

The use of paired stelae in the Late Classic was primarily seen in the monuments of Calakmul and the cities that it influenced. Calakmul itself had nine sets of paired stelae. Paired stelae or wall panels were also found at Cancuen, Coba, Dos Coabas, Dos Pilas, El Cayo, El Chorro, El Perú, Itzimte, La Corona, La Florida, Naachtun, Naranjo, Palenque, Piedras Negras, Pomona, and Yaxchilan. Three other stelae of unknown provenience also show royal women. Two other examples, Copan Stela H and Carocal Stela 1 show what has been described as the king dressed as a young Maize God. They too could represent the royal queen in the format of paired stelae.

Chapter 4 General Statistics on the Usage of Parentage Statements and Paired Stelae

Introduction

Many archaeological problems are easily explained through the use of quantitative analysis. Statistical tests are able to locate unseen patterns and underlying trends. While, these tests are helpful for shedding light on many normal archaeological problems they are little help in explaining the distribution of parentage statements throughout the Maya area or the reasons behind its usage. This is because there are too many variables that negatively affect the outcome of any statistical test. First, since the data set only comes from archaeological sites that have been explored, all of the currently unexplored sites are left of any equation. Recent discoveries in Zapote Bobal and La Corona show that the Maya jungles still hold many undiscovered treasures. Second, most statistical tests require a dedication date for the monument being tested. While over two thirds of the monuments used in this thesis have dedication dates, nearly one third do not. Most of the monuments that do not include a legible Maya date are from the Late and Terminal Classic inherently altering any test. With these limitations in mind a few statistical tests were conducted on the dated monuments and those that include parentage statements or paired stelae. While in no way definitive they are able to show specific patterns that further clarify the importance and usage of parentage statements and paired stelae for the Classic Maya.

Monument Dedication and Parentage Statement Use

Figure 16 shows all of the dated monuments separated by K'atun dedication dates. A general trend is seen with a gradual increase in monument created that spikes in 9.15.0.0.0 and then quickly declines. It should be noted that the decline in monument production between 9.19.0.0.0 and 10.0.0.0.0 would be far sharper if many of the undated monuments contained a Calendar Round date. That is because many of the undated monuments come from sites whose occupation dates to between 9.15.0.0.0 and 10.0.0.0.0. That being said the production of monuments in the Maya area followed a simple bell curve format.

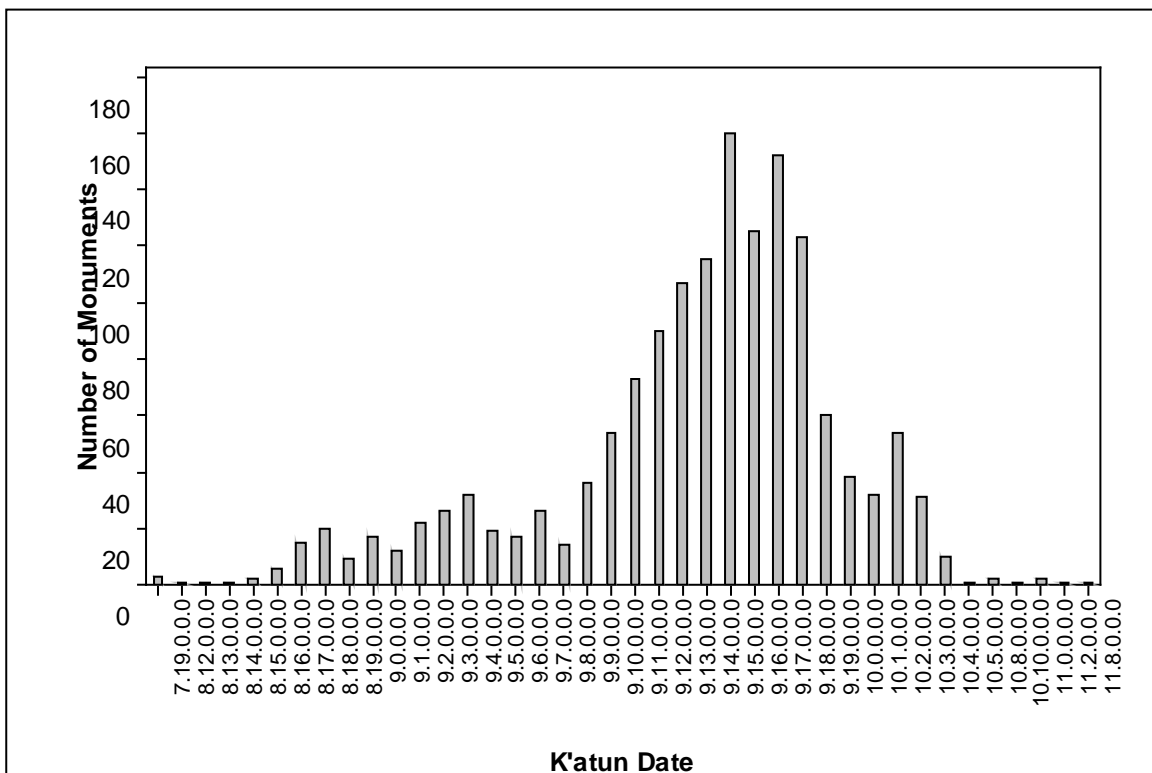


Figure 16. Monument production by the Classic Maya shown by K'atun date.

Figure 17 shows the same bar graph of dated monuments; however, this time it is limited to only monuments that include at least one parentage statement. While the two

graphs are different the same bell curve is present. The two highest K'atuns for monument production were also the two highest for the use of parentage statements. The two graphs show that the usage of parentage statements generally followed the same pattern as the production of monuments in general and both of which drastically declined after 10.2.0.0.0.

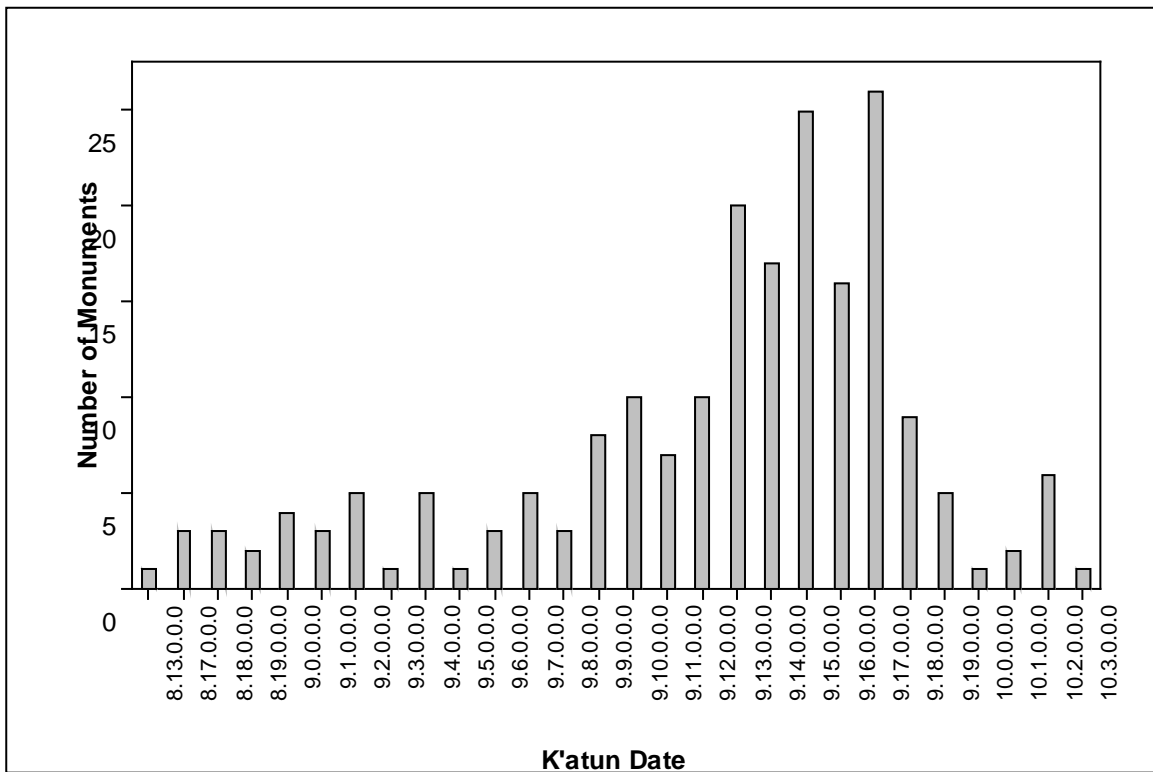


Figure 17. Monument production by the Classic Maya of monuments with parentage statements.

Monumental Art Basic Statistics

The monumental art data set included 2454 different monuments. Of those monuments 1495 were able to be dated within a single K'atun (20 year period). Most of the other monuments were dated to a general period such as Late or Terminal Classic. Three hundred on the 2454 monuments analyzed contained either a parentage statement,

death of parent glyph, or formed part of a paired stelae. They represented 12% of the overall total and 20% of the overall total of dated monuments.

Ceramic and Portable Object Basic Statistics

There were 2480 ceramic vessels used in this study. Due to the lack of dates on most ceramic vessels they were not compared by date. Seventy-five of the vessels selected for this study contained parentage statements or 3% of the overall total.

Parentage Statements are Paired Stelae

Paired stelae were included in this thesis because it became clear that they were used by Maya sites that do not use parentage statements. This pattern was analyzed two different ways. First Figure 18 shows that number of sites that exclusively used parentage statements or paired stelae. Nine different sites over the course of history exclusively used paired stelae without using parentage statements. They include sites such as Cancuen, El Palmar, El Zapote, and Tulum. At the same time 55 sites exclusively used parentage statements throughout their history. This left 18 sites that used a combination of both throughout their history. Since 22% of the sites used both throughout their history further analysis was needed to show that the kings who used parentage statements did not use paired stelae simultaneously.

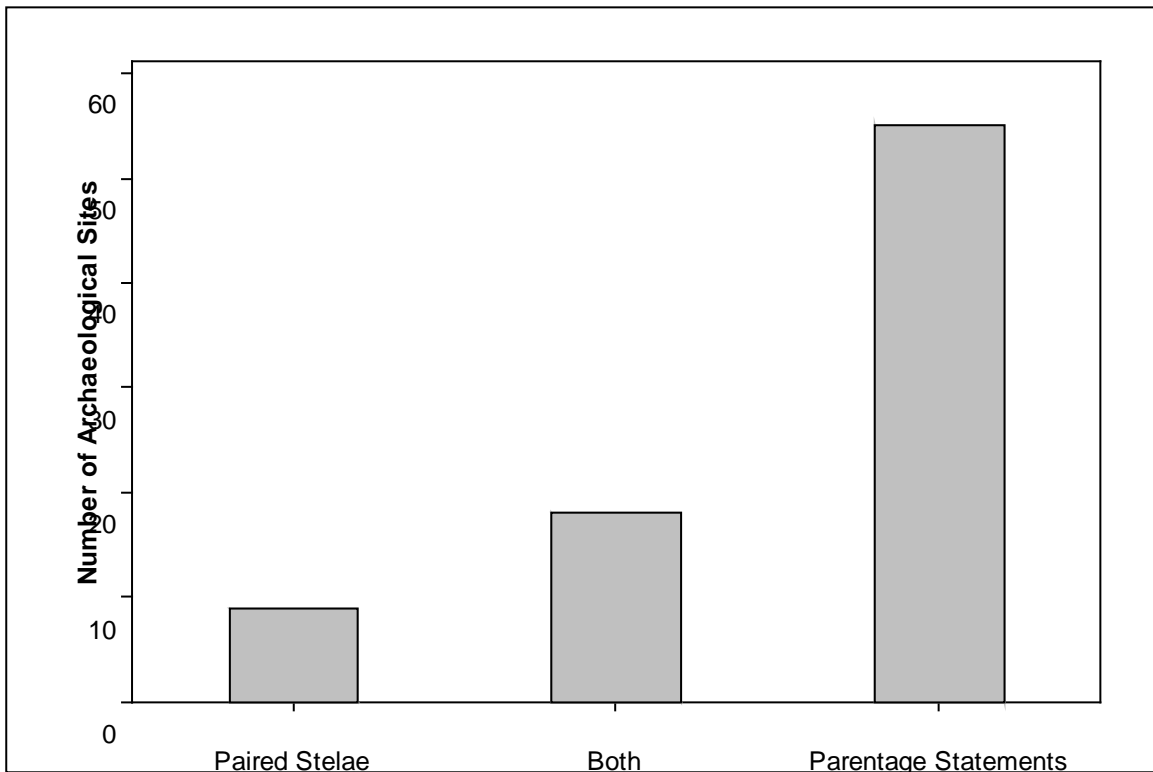


Figure 18. The number of archaeological sites using paired stelae and parentage statements throughout their history

Each of the sites that used both paired stelae and parentage statements was checked a second time in order to see if the usage was by the same king or different ones. If the usage was by different kings then the site was removed from the “both” column and placed in both the “paired stelae” and “parentage statements” column. An example of this is seen at La Corona where the first king to produce monuments Chak Naab Kan produced a paired stelae while his descendents all used parentage statements. The same can be seen by the kings of Altar de Sacrificios, El Cayo, and Pomona to name a few. Figure 19 shows the revised numbers 22 sites using paired stelae and 68 using parentage statements and only five using both at the same time. Since only 5% of the sites showed overlapping usage it is clear that a clear separation is seen between the sites that used parentage statements and those that used paired stelae. This distinction would grow even

clearer if all of the kings who exclusively used either parentage statements or paired stelae were extracted from the many large sites such as Tikal and Calakmul. This was not done at this time do to the quality of the data set. While Appendix 2 introduces many new dynastic sequences a lot of work still needs to be conducted to create a complete set of dynastic sequences for all of the Maya sites.

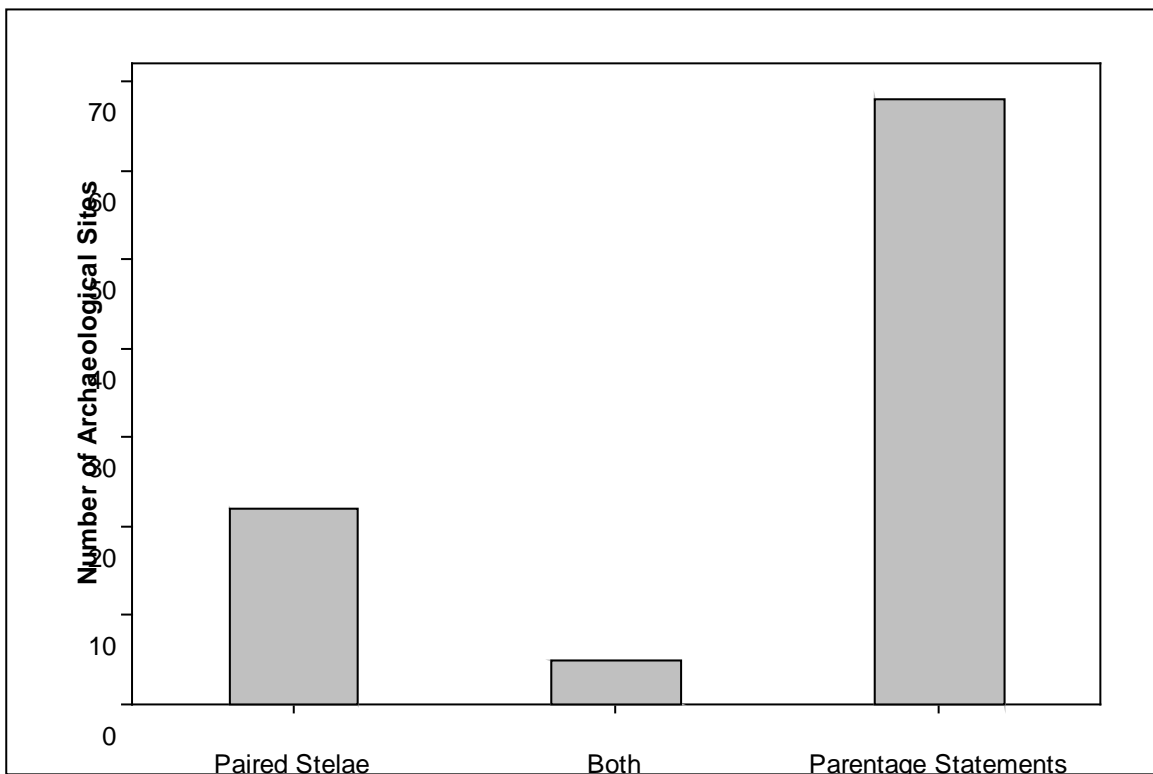


Figure 19. The use of paired stelae and parentage statements by site showing the simultaneous use of parentage statements and paired stelae

Conclusion

As show in above (Figures, 16, 17), parentage statements, death of parent statements, and paired stelae make up less than 20% of the monuments created by the Maya kings. They make up even less of the polychrome vases where they only

represented 3% of the data set. These numbers make it easier to understand the political importance that was placed in parentage statements and the function that they played. Furthermore, Figures 18 and 19 show a clear distinction was made between kings and sites that used parentage statements and paired stelae with very little overlap. Both of which point to the importance of both parentage statements and paired in for the Classic Maya ruling elite.

Chapter 5 Ideas on the Use of Parentage Statements by the Classic Maya Kings

Introduction

Over the years numerous authors have casually cited the reasons why parentage statements were used by the ancient Maya. The reasons stated usually fell into two diverging hypotheses. The first hypothesis is ancestor worship or veneration. The second hypothesis is political legitimacy. Ancestor worship refers to the belief that deified ancestors could mediate between living kings and the gods. Political legitimacy refers to political propaganda produced for the king in order to create an acceptance to his divine authority. This chapter will look at both of these hypotheses as well as a new hypothesis of heir designation or political legitimacy for the heir to the throne.

Ancestor Worship

Introduction

The key to understanding the importance of parentage statements for the Classic Maya rulers is to understand why they were used in their hieroglyphic texts. Suggestions on why parentage statements were used have been made over the years by scholars who have studied many aspects of the Classic Maya religion and how it is reflected in the archaeological and hieroglyphic record. An aspect of Classic Maya religion that has received persistent attention, and has been connected to parentage statements, is ancestor worship or veneration. Ancestor worship can be described as the deification of one's ancestors and creation of ceremonies and symbols that revolve around them. Deified ancestors served as intermediaries between the kings and the patron gods. In order to analyze the connection between parentage statements in Classic Maya hieroglyphic texts

and ancestor worship, this thesis will do five things: first, it will summarize ancestor worship as viewed by the ancient Maya on a religious level. Second, it will then look at the belief system that the Classical Maya espoused in regard to their ancestors. Third, it will then look at archaeological evidence of ancestor worship. This will include analysis of temple compounds, house structures and burial locations. Fourth, it will look at the hieroglyphic evidence of ancestor worship, such as genealogical connections between living kings and deities and tomb reentry by the descendents of important kings. Lastly, it will look at the corpus of known parentage statements and see which ones clearly indicate ancestor worship. This will show the connections between known parentage statements and ancestor worship and whether this was the prime use of parentage statements by the Classic Maya elite.

Ancestor Worship Among the Colonial Maya

In her book *Living with the Ancestors*, Patricia McNany (1995) describes how ancestor worship was practiced by the colonial period Maya shortly after the arrival of the Spanish conquistadors. The first example of ancestral worship that she describes is ritual feasting. She states that some of the ritual feasts were organized to commemorate ancestors and that gifts were given, such as polychrome pots that venerated important ancestors in their written texts or imagery. The next example that McNany gives is domestic rituals performed by Maya women within their own homes. These included leaving food or other gifts for the ancestors at their shrines. A third method of ancestor worship was ritual bloodletting. This form of auto-sacrifice was meant to honor the departed ancestors and allow the descendents to see visions. The fourth example of colonial Maya ancestor worship was the creation of images depicting the ancestors. These images made from either wood or stone would adorn the house or be located

within the family shrine. Alfred Tozzer mentions that at times the ashes of the dead ancestor were placed inside the hollowed-out head of the image, allowing part of the ancestor to always remain with them (Tozzer 1941).

Ancestor Worship among the Classic Maya

The examples of ancestor worship given by McAnany from the colonial period are also visible in Classic Maya texts and iconography (McAnany 1995). For example Ruler 2 of Piedras Negras is recorded to have attended a feast, with his new bride the Lady of Naman, in honor of his father who had recently died. Simon Martin and Nikolai Grube suggest that his father's wrapped body was present at the feast (Martin and Grube 2000). Panel 3 from Piedras Negras also shows a Maya feast in progress that was meant to honor the twenty-year anniversary of the king's father's death (Figure 20).

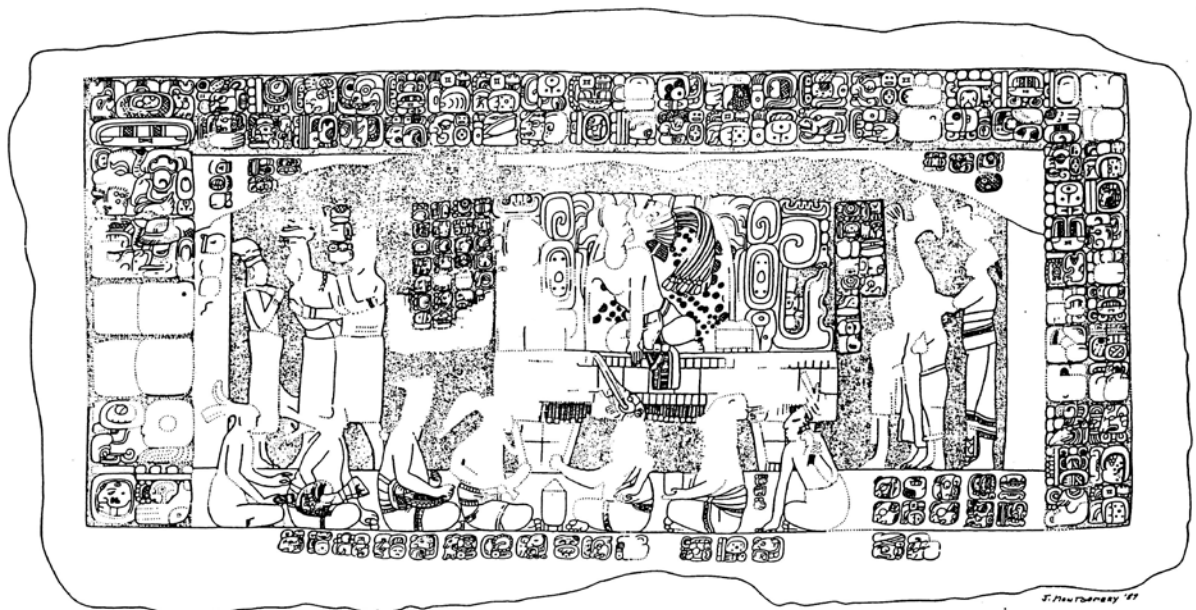


Figure 20. Piedras Negras Lintel 3 showing the royal feast in the honor of the dead king. Drawing by John Montgomery

Gift-giving of polychrome vessels to kings from neighboring cities is also seen at La Florida (Kerr 2003) and El Perú (Freidel and Escobedo 2005), both of whom received

polychromes from the Ik' king located at Motul de San José. Each of the pots was clearly painted in the Ik' style and mentioned both kings of the Ik' city and the king who received the pot as a gift.

While very little is known about the domestic duties performed by the ancient Maya in relation to their ancestors. It is known that most temples and monuments contain caches where gifts were left for the gods or deified ancestors. These caches could contain polychrome pots, cloth bundles, eccentric flints, and carved jade or bone. Some of these items contain the names of ancestors or past rulers.

The most visible form of ancestor worship seen in Classic Maya art and hieroglyphic texts is ritual bloodletting. Auto-sacrifice was clearly performed by Maya kings and queens. It was performed before most of the important calendrical and political events in the Maya world. The lintels from Yaxchilan give us a clear picture of how bloodletting was performed and who participated in it (Figure 21).



Figure 21. Yaxchilan Lintel 24 showing a bloodletting ceremony between Itzamnaaj Balam II and his wife Lady K'ab'al Xook. Drawing by John Montgomery

The final example of ancestor worship given by McAnany was the creation of idols of wood or stone. While most wood items would have rotted in the thousand plus years since the fall of the Classic Maya, evidence of their existence has been found in tombs from Tikal and Rio Azul (Grube and Martin 2000 & 2008). Other small images of Maya lords have been found on the island of Jaina and Copan (www.famsi.org).

Archaeological Evidence of Ancestor Worship: Temples and Tombs

Ancestor deification can be seen in the archaeological record in the form of the temples that were built over the elaborate tombs of past rulers and by recorded reentry events into those tombs. Dominique Michelet and Charlotte Arnaud (2006) explain that expansion of house structures, by the Classic Maya elite, is a clear sign of ancestor worship. They point out that many elite house compounds expanded with each generation. They attributed this to the inclusion of more elite burials into the structure which forced an expansion of the overall structure. They then show how this did not occur at cities where the ruling class failed to secure its leadership, such as at the small site of Joyanca. Examples of elite expansion of temples and palaces to include more burials can be found in the North Acropolis and the Mundo Perdido sections of Tikal where most of the royal tombs are located. This pattern is also seen at Copan and Uaxactun where archaeologists have uncovered numerous temples built on top of each other.

While Tikal and Copan have by far the largest selection of royal burials and ancestral burial pyramids, the tomb of Pakal at Palenque is the best known (Martin and Grube 2000, 2008). A once-secret passage, which led to the tomb chamber, was discovered by Alberto Ruz in the 1940s. The size of the sarcophagus lid, which was too big for the chamber entrance, showed that the temple had been built over the tomb. The carved passage was built so that K'inich Janaab Pakal's descendents could worship him directly above his resting place. Many tombs also show signs of reentry and ritual burning, all of which are clear signs of ancestor worship.

Case Study 1: Palenque

Introduction:

Most of Palenque's hieroglyphic texts are located in massive funerary temples that housed the bodies of the city's past kings. At times whole temple complexes were created to honor the past ancestor. The fact that most of Palenque's parentage statements are located within these temples seems to suggest that they were directly related to ancestor worship.

K'inich Janaab Pakal I:

The first great king of Palenque was K'inich Janaab Pakal I (Martin and Grube 2000, 2008). He reigned for sixty-eight years and was responsible for the recovery and expansion of Palenque. Under his tutelage Palenque became the superpower of the Lower Usumacinta. Before his death, K'inich Janaab Pakal I started to erect his mortuary pyramid, the Temple of the Inscriptions. The included text cited his birth, ascension, and made many references to the patron deities of Palenque. However, K'inich Janaab Pakal I died before the temple's completion. The final stages of the temple and the last third of the written texts were completed by his son K'inich Kan Bahlam II (Martin and Grube 2000, 2008). The parentage statement for K'inich Janab Pakal I was written on his sarcophagus lid suggesting that it was his last glyphic monument.

K'inich Kan Bahlam II:

The monuments that were created by the K'inich Kan Bahlam II were the final segment of the Temple of Inscriptions Panel and the subsequent internment of K'inich Janaab Pakal I into his tomb. The sarcophagus lid to K'inich Janaab Pakal I's tomb included the names and death dates of not only his parents but those of many of his ancestors whose direct genealogical connection is unproven (Martin and Grube 2008; Guenter 2008).

After the completion of the Temple of the Inscriptions, K'inich Kan Bahlam II started construction of the Temple of the Cross complex. The complex includes three temples dedicated to the patron gods of Palenque and to his father K'inich Janaab Pakal I. The first of these three temples, the Temple of the Cross, includes parentage statements for K'inich Kan Bahlam II on the remaining balustrade, panel, and both door jambs. Each parentage statement names his parents as K'inich Janaab Pakal I and Lady Tz'akbu Ajaw. His second temple, the Temple of the Foliated Cross also includes parentage statements on the alfardo, panel, and door jamb naming his parents as K'inich Janaab Pakal I and Lady Tz'akbu Ajaw. The last temple in the complex, the Temple of the Sun, also includes parentage statements on the main panel and door jambs. In total the Cross Complex has nine sets of parentage statements all naming the parents of K'inich Kan Bahlam II as K'inich Janaab Pakal I and Lady Tz'akbu Ajaw (Martin and Grube 2008; Robertson 1983).

Discussion:

The large number of parentage statements for K'inich Kan Bahlam II on mortuary and religious temples seems to suggest their use in ancestor worship. It is very clear that K'inich Kan Bahlam II was intent on honoring his deified father the great K'inich Janaab Pakal I and his mother Lady Tz'akbu Ajaw. However, the use of parentage statements by K'inich Kan Bahlam II in these instances does not prove that parentage statements were created for the purpose of ancestor worship for the following reasons:

1. K'inich Janaab Pakal I was not buried in the Cross Group, and it has been suggested that K'inich Kan Bahlam II himself might actually be buried there (Martin and Grube 2008).

2. Palenque did not use the medium of stelae for its monuments, and, therefore, all of its dynastic information, usually found on stelae, is included in the inscriptions of the Cross Group. Therefore, the parentage statements associated with ascension to the throne and other dynastic ceremonies are seen on the three hieroglyphic panels found in the Cross Group.
3. The focus of the Cross Group was not K'inich Janaab Pakal I or his son; it was the three patron gods of Palenque.

Therefore the prolific use of parentage statements by K'inich Kan Bahlam II does not prove that the Classic Maya used glyphic parentage statements as a means to show ancestor worship.

Parentage Statements and Ancestor Worship

Pendants:

Parentage statements were written on any of three media: pendants, ceramics, or monuments. Pendants could be made out of jade, wood, bone, or shell. While most contain images, a significant portion also contains hieroglyphic texts. Unfortunately the majority of the known pendants were not found by archaeologists in controlled excavations. However, it can be assumed that most of them originated from either tombs or cenotes. There are over two hundred known pendants of which only three have clear parentage statements. The first is an Early Classic Celt from Altun Ha', which contains the female parentage statement *Al*. The second is an inscribed bone from Topoxte that also includes the name of the individual's mother, but this time the parentage statement

Huntan was used. The third is an Early Classic celt that contains the image of a woman and includes the female parentage statement *Al*.

The majority of the other inscribed pendants have been tagged. That means that they contain the name of the owner and were dedicated either to him or his patron deity. This would suggest that the pendants found in burials and cenotes belonged to the dead individual and have little to do with the veneration of his or hers past ancestors.

Ceramics:

The majority of the known Maya ceramics like the pendants come from unknown sources. However, as with the pendants, it can be assumed that the majority of the ceramics came from either elite burials or dedicatory caches. Seventy-six of the 2480 known Maya ceramics contain parentage statements. This is only three percent of the known total. Nearly a third of the parentage statements on ceramic vessels pertain not to the parentage of Maya kings or queens but to that of the Maya gods or goddesses. The remaining examples are nearly all from either unknown sites or sites whose kings did not produce monuments with parentage statements. What can be seen is that the majority of the parentage statements found on the ceramics pertain to Maya kings who did not create monuments of their own. Examples of this can be found on ceramics from Tikal, Rio Azul, Motul de San José, and Uaxactun. Thus there is no proof that the use of parentage statements on funerary ceramics has any direct connection to ancestor worship.

Funerary Temples:

Maya monuments are varied and diverse. They range from altars and stelae, generally located in plazas, to panels and lintels, normally as parts of temples and

palaces. Inscribed monuments dealing with ancestor worship generally would be found on the inside of funerary temples. However, while a higher percentage of monuments within buildings contain parentage statements compared to those without, the number is misleading. Only two sites can claim the distinction of having funerary temples with parentage statements. They are Palenque and La Corona, both of which have inscribed panels from funerary temples that contain parentage statements connecting the actual ruler to his parent buried within the temple. However, these are an anomaly because both La Corona and Palenque also did not produce stelae and or altars at this time so all of their inscriptions are within funerary temples.

Altars:

While most hieroglyphic monuments containing parentage statements have no clear connection to ancestor worship, one type of monument clearly does. Tonina rarely used the normal parentage statements (Ayala 1995), instead it used the Capped Ajaw death statement which was shown above to mean the death of a parent. The Capped Ajaw death phrase was used in conjunction with rituals or visits to the tomb of the deceased parent (Martin and Grube 2008). This would clearly be an example of how parentage statements and ancestral worship are connected. While the Capped Ajaw death statement is quite common in the Western Peten and Honduras it is only used with the visitation of tombs at Tonina and La Corona.

Conclusion

Ancestor worship was a key component in the Classic Maya religion as shown by the many examples of its practice in inscribed images and texts. It is clear that the practice of ancestor deification played a key role in the politics of the Maya ruling class.

However, a direct connection between ancestor worship and the use of parentage statements can only be seen at Tonina and La Corona. This suggests that parentage statements were used for reasons other than ancestor worship by the majority of the Maya elite..

Political Legitimacy

Introduction:

It has long been suggested that parentage statements were directly related to the process of political legitimization by the new ruler upon his ascension to the throne. This was assumed by the simple fact that most of the known parentage statements refer back to the previous king who happened to be the current king's father. When this patrilineal line was broken epigraphers noticed that many times the mother of the king used the same Emblem Glyph as the site itself. Examples of this can be seen at Palenque, Tikal, and Tonina. Furthermore, at times when the legitimate or logical heir to the throne perished or disappeared before designating his replacement, the next king was forced to rewrite history and include his parentage in order to legitimize his rule (Bardsley 1994).

Political Legitimacy in the Classic Maya Texts

Political legitimization comes in many forms in the hieroglyphic texts or images. Most Maya rulers used a combination of the following traits or tools in order to make the reader understand who the rightful, designated ruler of the city was. At the same time it needs to be understood that the common citizen in a Classic Maya city would have known the king before he ascended the throne. The following are examples of methods of political legitimization shown in ancient Maya art:

1. Parentage statements connect the king to his parents.

2. Pre-ascension ceremonies are conducted by the king as a young boy. Many times these ceremonies were conducted under the watchful eye of his parents. These ceremonies ranged from those whose content remains unknown to bloodletting and heir designation ceremonies.
3. In bloodletting ceremonies, only a king was able to call the vision serpents and ancestors to help his people and images and texts showing when the king performing these essential ceremonies legitimized his rule.
4. The use of Emblem Glyphs, which only the members of the royal family could use. When used by the king, it showed that he was a member of the royal family.
5. Captives were taken in battle for sacrifice or political domination.
6. The *yichnal* glyphic phrase was used to show an overlord conducting a ceremony or event with a king from a smaller site. The king's of Calakmul and other large Maya kingdoms legitimized the kings of many of the smaller kingdoms by being present at their ascensions and Period Ending ceremonies.
7. Paired stelae showing the images of the kings parents were a constant reminder of where his power came from.
8. Rituals were performed at the tombs of past kings, usually the fathers of the current king.

Case Study 1 Yaxchilan:

The kings of Yaxchilan left an astounding amount of information about its Late Classic rulers. The site itself included over one hundred Late Classic monuments and more related monuments are found at Dos Caobas, El Chicozapote, El Kinel, La Mar, La

Pasadita, Laxtunich, Retalteco, and Site R. However, none of these monuments state who ruled Yaxchilan between the death of Itzamnaaj Bahlam III on 9.15.10.17.14 and the ascension of his son Bird Jaguar IV on 9.16.1.0.0. There is a ten year gap in the history of Yaxchilan and its kings. Upon his ascension in 9.16.1.0.0, Bird Jaguar IV created monuments not only for himself but for his mother and grandfather (Martin and Grube 2008).

Bird Jaguar IV's father was Itzamnaaj Bahlam III, who ruled Yaxchilan for over sixty years. During his reign he was known to have at least three different wives, Lady K'abal Xook, Lady Sak Biyaan, and Lady Ik' Skull of Calakmul. The principal wife was Lady K'abal Xook; she created Temple 23 where she is depicted performing bloodletting ceremonies with her husband and helping him prepare for war (Josserand 2007). She is also depicted in the texts of Temple 24, where her death was recorded. Itzamnaaj Bahlam III's second wife, Lady Sak Biyaan, also had her own temple, Yaxchilan Temple 11. While his third wife Lady Ik' Skull of Calakmul was never mentioned by him in the texts and did not have her own temple (Bardsley 1994).

This is why when after a ten year absence in the written record, when Lady Ik' Skull of Calakmul appeared as the mother of the new king, Bird Jaguar IV, it raised so many questions. Many scholars have tried to decipher what occurred during the ten years previous to the ascension of Bird Jaguar IV and a somewhat murky picture has begun to immerge. The late J. Kathryn Josserand (2007) wrote about the missing heir in a 2007 *Latin American Antiquity* article where she reanalyzed the glyphic text from Yaxchilan Lintel 23, from Yaxchilan Temple 23, to show that Lady K'abal Xook was named as the mother of an individual named Lord Tzik (Josserand 2007). While, it would not be

strange for her son to be named in her temple; there is no further mention of this Lord Tzik in the glyphic corpus of Yaxchilan or any other site. That being said, Josserand did offer a possible explanation for his fate and why he did not ascend the throne. Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway 3 Step II, records the capture of a royal lord of Yaxchilan from the ten year gap in the history of Yaxchilan (Houston 1993). The name of the lord is partially eroded, but the Xook component is visible which could refer to his mother's clan name (Josserand 2007).

Simon Martin and Nikolai Grube also point out that a lord from Yaxchilan named Yopaat Bahlam II is mentioned on Piedras Negras Panel 4 as the king of Yaxchilan and the grandson of Bird Jaguar III (Martin and Grube 2008). Further analysis shows that Yaxchilan Lintel 59, which shows the death of Lady K'abal Xook in 9.15.17.15.14, or seven years after her husband's death and three years before Bird Jaguar IV ascended the throne, was written using the death of a parent glyph, suggesting that at least that part of the temple was created by her son and not Bird Jaguar IV who now receives credit for its construction (Martin and Grube 2008). In other words, after the death of Itzamnaaj Bahlam III, he was followed by either one or two of the sons of Lady K'abal Xook. They were unable to complete any monuments of their own due to their untimely deaths and were replaced by Bird Jaguar IV who did everything he could to erase their memory from the history of Yaxchilan.

The monuments of Bird Jaguar IV show the care and detail that he exercised in assuring that his reign was legitimized. In 1989, Sandra Noble Bardsley wrote about the different forms of political legitimization used by Bird Jaguar IV (Bardsley 1994).

Bardsley suggested that the royal artists for Bird Jaguar IV fabricated his pre-ascension ceremonies that were depicted on Yaxchilan Stela 11. Stela 11 refers to both heir designation ceremonies and Period Ending ceremonies that were conducted by Bird Jaguar IV with his father and then after his father's death. However, Yaxchilan Stela 35 was more important because it showed the image of his mother, Lady Ik' Skull of Calakmul. This stela referred to a bloodletting ceremony between her and her husband Itzamnaaj Bahlam III (Martin and Grube 2008). Stela 35 could have been matched with a stela showing Itzamnaaj Bahlam III to create a stelae pair similar to those employed by the kings of Calakmul to show heir designation. These two stelae alone would have created a sense of legitimization for any visitor to the site. He added to this by including his parentage statements on three of his monuments. On Yaxchilan Stairway III he included parentage statements on six of the steps or risers.

Discussion:

While there is clear evidence (Bardsley 1989; Josserand 2007; Martin and Grube 2008) that political history was rewritten by Bird Jaguar IV when he ascended the throne in order to legitimize his rule; the role of parentage statements in this process is far from clear. Better stated the role that parentage statements made in this process was minimal at best. The text and imagery from Yaxchilan Stelae 11 and 35 depicting what might be falsified ceremonies, played a much larger role in legitimizing his reign than the inclusion of his parent's names. Bird Jaguar IV inclusion of his parent's names was expected as a king of Yaxchilan. His inclusion of his pre-ascension rituals and those of his mother were not expected, but were needed to legitimate his rule since he was not the legitimate heir to the throne.

Conclusion

It seems clear that some Maya kings did have to legitimize their position because of the names that appeared on their parentage statements. It might even be that the Maya kings who did not include the names of their mothers in their parentage statements did that so that they would not have to recreate the history of their city like Bird Jaguar IV did for Yaxchilan. Therefore, due to the fact that each Maya king was expected to use parentage statements, an unknown pedigree sometimes caused the Maya kings to create additional monuments to legitimize their rule and explain their heritage.

Paired Stelae: Parentage Statements and Heir Designation

Introduction

An analysis of the use of parentage statements throughout the Maya area showed that sites that used paired stelae did not use written parentage statements as regularly as those that did not. Only a small handful of women appear both as a mother on a parentage statement and as a queen on a paired stelae. It has to be assumed then that the paired stelae or, the women's image on either a stela or lintel, played a similar role as a parentage statement on a glyphic monument.

The use of paired stelae in the Late Classic was primarily seen in the monuments of Calakmul and the cities that it influenced. Calakmul itself had nine sets of paired stelae. Paired stelae or wall panels were also found at Cancuen, Coba, Dos Coabas, Dos Pilas, El Cayo, El Chorro, El Perú, Itzimte, La Corona, La Florida, Naachtun, Naranjo, Palenque, Piedras Negras, Pomona, and Yaxchilan. Three other stelae of unknown provenience also show royal women. If parentage statements or paired stelae were

erected after an heir had been designated that would explain not only their use and function, but why they only account for ten percent of the total monuments recorded.

Case Study 1 Calakmul:

The earliest stelae pair found at Calakmul are Stelae 28 and 29 which date to 9.9.10.0.0. The king portrayed on Stela 28 is thought to be Tajoom Uk'ab Kahk' who was known to have ascended the throne a year earlier (Martin and Grube 2008). The idea that the stelae pair showed on Stelae 28 and 29 was created by Tajoom Uk'ab Kahk' is based on the idea that the Kaan dynasty had moved to Calakmul at that time. However, the monuments themselves are too eroded to provide us a name of the people shown on them. A second stelae pair, Stelae 78 and 78, was erected on 9.10.0.0.0. They are thought to be the work of Yuknoom Head, however, yet again erosion makes it impossible to know for sure. The next king, Yuknoom Chen the Great also created a stelae pair showing who his heir would be. Calakmul Stela 9, shows an image of Yuknoom Chen the Great on one side and his wife on the other (Marcus 1987). The text of Stela 9 is fairly legible, unlike many of the other stelae at Calakmul, mentions Yuknoom Yich'aak K'ahk' who ascended the throne after the death of Yuknoom Chen the Great. Confusion arises because Yuknoom Chen the Great refers to reign Scroll Serpent on Calakmul Stelae 8 and 33 leading many to believe that he was his father and the two previous kings were his brothers (Martin and Grube 2008). This is a possibility because Yuknoom Chen the Great is referred to as the first king of Calakmul by two of his successors (Martin 2005). Simon Martin has also shown that some of the earlier and later monuments of Calakmul use the Bat Emblem Glyph associated with Oxpemul and Uxul (Martin 2005). Accordingly, the two previous stelae pairs could be from kings of the Bat dynasty who were replaced by Yuknoom Chen the Great.

Yuknoom Chen the Great was replaced by Yuknoom Yich'aak K'ahk', who created his own stelae pair, Stelae 115 and 116, on 9.12.10.0.0. He was defeated shortly thereafter in battle by Tikal, and upon his death he was replaced by Yuknoom Took' K'awiil (Martin and Grube 2008). The parentage of his successor Yuknoom Took' K'awiil is also murky. On his first stelae pair, Stelae 23 and 24 which date to 9.13.0.0.0, he included a male parentage statement. The name of his father is completely eroded, thus leaving us with two possibilities about his parentage. First, that he was the son of Yuknoom Chen the Great who ascended the throne because the heir of Yuknoom Yich'aak K'ahk' died with during the attack on Calakmul by Tikal. Or, second, he could be the son of Yuknoom Yich'aak K'ahk' and used the parentage statement because someone named Split Earth ruled Calakmul for a short time after Tikal destroyed the city (Martin and Grube 2000).

Yuknoom Took' K'awiil is the only Calakmul king that has two sets of paired stelae (This is also see at Naranjo and El Perú). In 9.15.0.0.0, he created Stelae 52 and 54, which show him with his wife. It is not known if the woman on Stela 23 and the woman on Stela 54 are one in the same. One explanation for this could be that the heir designated by the first marital pair, Stelae 23 and 24, was killed and so a second marital pair was erected to show that the heir had been replace. While portions of Stelae 23 and 24 are legible it is not known if a prince was mentioned in the text like it was on Stela 9.

There are two historical references that refer to the capture and death of a member of the royal house of Calakmul. The first is on Tikal Altar 9, associated with the date 9.15.5.0.0. The top of the altar shows a captive from Calakmul who is thought to be either Yuknoom Took' K'awiil or one of his sons (Martin and Grube 2000, 2008).

However, the altar bears no date, and the individual shown there could have been captured before the date on the associated stela. The date of the associated stela, 9.15.5.0.0, places it five years after the second set of paired stelae was erected at Calakmul, too late to show the death of the heir. The second important captive from Calakmul is found on a stela pair from Naachtun, Stela 18 and 19, which date to before 9.15.0.0.0. The queen is shown standing on a captive from Calakmul who more than likely was captured between the erection of the two marital pairs and was the missing heir who had to be replaced.

Upon his death Yuknoom Took' K'awiil was replaced by Wamaw K'awiil (Ruler Y), who created five stelae, Stelae 25,26,27,59, and 60. It is not known if any of them formed marital pairs. Ruler Y, or Wamaw K'awiil, was replaced by Ruler Z who created the marital pair of Stelae 62 and 88 which date to 9.16.0.0.0. Furthermore, there was a female parentage statement which is visible on the left side. This corresponds with the return of the Bat Emblem glyph to Calakmul itself. The rulers of the Bat Emblem Glyph either married into the Snake dynasty or they replaced it. Either way, they would not have been the rightful heirs of Wamaw K'awiil and would have needed a parentage statement. Ruler Y was followed by B'olon K'awiil who created the marital pair Stelae 57 and 58 and also has a visible female parentage statement on Stela 58. Those were the last paired stelae at Calakmul itself.

Thus, every Late Classic king at Calakmul whose monuments are not fully eroded created marital paired stelae. At the same time, parentage statements are only visible after a change in the dynastic family or a recent military defeat. It would seem that the paired stela were used to show who the legitimate heir to the throne was by defining who

his parents were before their deaths. This led to a clear dynastic succession and less problems than those seen at Palenque and Yaxchilan.

Case Study 2 Parentage Statements and Heir Designation

In 2006 Nikolai Grube published an article comparing the royal biographies of sixty-seven Classic Maya kings (Grube 2006). His data set includes the birth, ascension, and death dates for each of the Maya kings where available. If parentage statements played the same role as the paired stela in the designation of an heir, then they should appear in the glyphic texts only after the birth of the heir. That is to say that the father or current ruler would not mention his parentage until after he had decided who would replace him on the throne (See Appendix 7 for complete data set.). Only two of the 50 kings shown in Nikolai Grube's data set who used parentage statements had their heir born after they used a parentage statement on a glyphic monument. They were Piedras Negras Ruler 2 and Hawk Skull Lord of Moral-Reforma. The other 48 all either used parentage statements after the birth of their heir or their heir's birth is unknown.

Case Study 3 La Corona

The inscriptions at La Corona provide an excellent case study for the hypothesis of heir designation. The small site of La Corona was discovered in 1989 by a survey crew led by Nikolai Grube. They named the site Los Veremos. It was rediscovered by David Stuart and Ian Graham in 1995 and renamed La Corona. David Stuart and Ian Graham discovered seven new glyphic monuments, one of which connected the site of La Corona to the mysterious Site Q. Site Q was an imaginary site name given to the unknown home of nearly twenty looted monuments that reached the international art market in the 1970s. In 2005 Marcelo Canuto found a glyphic panel at La Corona that

directly confirmed the relationship between the majority Site Q monuments and La Corona.

Table 11. Kings of La Corona

King	Birth	Ascencion	Death	Parentage
Sak Masul	9.6.10.0.0?	9.9.12.10.6	9.11.3.6.18	
K'uk' Ajaw		9.11.3.6.18	9.11.5.7.9	
Chak Naab Kan	9.9.2.0.8	9.11.5.7.7	9.11.15.1.11	9.11.10.0.0
K'inich Yook	9.10.12.4.8	9.11.15.2.16	<9.12.17.8.0	9.11.14.9.1
Chaak Ak'aach Yuhk	9.11.7.6.8	9.12.17.8.0		9.11.14.9.1
Jaanab	9.12.7.9.11		bef 9.14.9.9.14	<9.15.0.0.0
Yajawte K'inich		c. 9.14.9.9.14	<9.17.5.0.0	9.15.0.0.0
Ruler of Altar 2			<9.18.15.11.11	9.17.5.0.0
Ruler of Altar 4		9.18.15.11.11		

Table 11 shows the nine Late Classic La Corona Kings who are mentioned in La Corona's glyphic texts. The birth dates are known for five of those nine, and the ascension and approximate death dates are known for seven of them. The last seven of the kings all use some form of parentage statement easily showing how the parentage statement worked to show an heir.

The first heir designation at La Corona came in the form of a paired monument. Site Q Panel 4 shows Chak Naab Kan and his wife Lady Six Sky celebrating the 9.11.10.0.0 Period Ending (Figure 16). They both died within the next six years and were replaced as designated by Panel 4 by their son K'inich Yook. However, K'inich Yook had a problem. His father had been preceded not by his own father but by his uncle or brother. In order to clarify the descent K'inich Yook created Site Q Panels 1 and 2 and La Corona Panel 1 where he included the dynastic sequence of his father, uncle, and

grandfather as well as the exploits of his father. More importantly, he included his parentage statement and that of his brother Chaak Ak'aach Yuhk. This was done for two reasons; first, K'inich Yook was unmarried at the time of his ascension to the throne and needed an heir. The easiest way to solve that was to immediately make his brother his heir by including his birth and parentage into his own monument. It could also be suggest that since his brother also included his parentage statement on Site Q Panel 1b, that he too was designating his heir at that time, as the future son of his brother. Thus in one day the dynastic line of La Corona was planned out for the next twenty plus years.

When K'inich Yook died around 9.12.17.8.0 he was immediately replaced by his brother Chaak Ak'aach Yuhk even though his own son Janaab was born nearly ten years earlier. While we do not know when Chaak Ak'aach Yuhk died, we know that he was replaced by Janaab, whose parentage statement is found on the new La Corona Panels. This clearly shows that once an heir had been designated only death could change it. This is also seen on La Corona Stela 1 where a broken glyph block suggests that Chaak Ak'aach Yuhk was also married. Even though Chaak Ak'aach Yuhk was married the parentage statement on the new La Corona Panels shows that the next heir was his nephew Jannab who next ascended the throne. Janaab was the father of Yajawte K'inich who created the Dallas Altar and married Lady Ti' the daughter of Yuknoom Took' K'awiil of Calakmul (Martin 2008).

The remaining La Corona texts are very fragmented and eroded. However, La Corona Altar 2 which dates to 9.17.5.0.0 includes a parentage statement where the father's name might be Yajawte K'inich. Even though most of the monument is illegible, it can be assumed that it refers to either a simple Period Ending ceremony or the

ascension to the throne of a son of Yajawte K'inich. Based on the late date of the monument it is more likely that it is a Period Ending monument for the son of Yajawte K'inich where the heir is designated. La Corona Altar 2 is followed by Altar 4 which opens with the date 9.18.15.11.11 and ends with 9.19.16.9.0. While the text is highly eroded in places it seems to include a parentage statement at the beginning which could connect the father in Altar 4 to the ruler in Altar 2.

The texts from La Corona show that both paired monuments (Site Q Panel 4) and parentage statements were used to designate an heir or show that one was already chosen. While the political interactions between K'inich Yook and Chaak Ak'aach Yuhk are unclear, what is known is that Chaak Ak'aach Yuhk was designated heir with the understanding that his brother's son, not his, would follow him on the throne. This same pattern of parentage statement usage can be seen at many other Maya sites.

Case Study 3 Female Parentage Statements

There are only a handful of known examples of females using parentage statements. These very rare instances of parentage statements shed more light on the heir designation principle associated with these parentage statements, see Table 12 (The Lady of Tikal has been excluded from this list because she is thought to have ruled Tikal [Martin and Grube 2008]).

Table 12. Females with Parentage Statements

Site	Female	King	Monument
Caracol	Lady Batz' Ek	K'an II	Caracol Stela 3
La Corona	Lady Naah Ek'	Winik Vulture	Dallas Altar
La Corona	Lady Kan	K'inich Yook	Dallas Altar
La Corona	Lady Ti	Yajawte K'inich	Dallas Altar
Naranjo	Lady Six Sky	K'ahk Tiliw Chan Chaak	Naranjo Stela 24
Piedras Negras	Lady Juntan Ahk	K'inich Yo'nal Ahk II	Piedras Negras Stela 3
Yaxchilan	Lady K'abal Xook	Itzamnaaj Bahlam III	Yaxchilan Lintel 23

The first female parentage statement was made when K'an II needed to show who had designated him heir to the throne. He included the parentage of his mother, Lady Batz' Ek, a princess of Yaxha, in order to clarify who had designated him heir to the throne. This was needed because K'an II succeeded his half-brother Knot Ajaw who had died without an heir. The three examples from La Corona all clearly show that the daughter of the king of Calakmul would be given preference and that her children were given the status of heir on three separate occasions.

At Naranjo, K'ahk Tiliw Chan Chaak does not even mention his father when he names the parentage of his mother as his reason to ascend the throne. At Piedras Negras the birth of Lady Juntan Ahk was recorded because her father K'inich Yo'nal Ahk had no male heir and needed to pass on his authority through her.

Lastly, Lady K'abal Xook of Yaxchilan was so worried that her son was not going to be named heir that she had her aged husband Itzmnaaj Bahlam III include her parentage statement in her temple, Temple 23 before his death. The parentage of each of these ladies was given for a specific reason. In three of the cases it was given retroactively to show why the king had been designated heir and the other times it was

used as a normal parentage statement to solidify the parentage statement of the current king.

Case Study 4 Bonampak

The city of Bonampak is renowned for its beautiful murals that depict a series of three events associated with the royal court. The sequence of events shown in the three rooms has been interpreted as an heir designation ceremony (Sharer and Traxler 2006). A young child, presumably the child of Chan Muwan and the princess of Yaxchilan, is shown on two occasions. The age and parentage of the child is not given in the text, which starts with the date 9.18.0.3.4. However, based on the child's size in the two areas where he is depicted on the murals, he cannot be over the age of three. At the same time, he could be as young as one year. What is not clear by the text is whether the events shown all happened within the two year span encompassed by the dates on the murals or if some events happened beforehand.

The depiction of an heir designation ceremony in 9.18.0.3.4 poses a problem for the heir designation hypothesis because Chan Muwan used parentage statements on Bonampak Stelae 1 and 2, both of which predate the murals. The dating of Bonampak Stela 1, which has a partially legible Long Count date of 9.17, is still unclear. The text seems to refer to the 9.17.10.0.0 period ending; however, the majority of the upper register where the date and associated text was included is either eroded or missing. If the visible TAN-LAM glyph referred to a half K'atun Ending, it could have referred to either the 9.17.10.0.0 or the 9.18.10.0.0. On the other hand, Bonampak Stela 2 shows both the mother and wife of Chan Muwan and gives his parentage a second time. The text starts with the date 9.17.5.8.9, the ascension of Chan Muwan, and the jumps to

9.17.18.15.18. There is little over a year and a half between the last date on Bonampak Stela 2 and the earliest date on the Bonampak murals. This suggests that the date for Stela 2 celebrated the birth of the heir and did indeed show the heir designation through the use of a parentage statement.

A possible explanation for Bonampak Stela 1, dating to 9.17.10.0.0, is that it refers to an heir who died and therefore had to be replaced. This is plausible because if Chan Muwan married the princess of Yaxchilan shortly after he ascended the throne under the direction of Itzamnaaj Bahlam IV then it is conceivable that during the fourteen years between his ascension and the creation of the Bonampak murals more than one child was born. In truth, it would be extremely rare if only one child had been born or that that first child was born after nearly fourteen years of marriage. Therefore, the parentage statement on Bonampak Stela 1 is another example of having to use parentage statements a second time to replace an heir due to death or other unforeseen circumstances.

Conclusion:

Parentage statements and paired stelae connect rulers back to a previous king and could show that an heir had been designated. Most polities chose between the paired stelae method or normal parentage statements to show heir designation. However, once the paired stelae pattern was set, the following kings usually continued it. The image of the parents set in stone was sufficient for the future king who did not need to connect himself to them in glyphic form through parentage statements. At the same time parentage statements were only used after the heir had been born (designated). This suggests that parentage statements were used as a pattern to show the system of kingship

through patrilineal descent. Just as paired stelae were meant to show the general populace the parentage of the future king.

Chapter 6 Discussion and Conclusion: Parentage Statements and the Role of the Classic Maya King

Introduction

The purpose of this thesis was to look at parentage statements and paired stelae within the sphere of the Classic Maya ruling elite. While it seems clear that no one hypothesis or idea will ever fully explain the need and usage of parentage statements by the Classic Maya elite, their continued use throughout the Maya lowlands points to their importance and essential nature. The introduction of the new death of parent glyph and the similarities between paired stela and parentage statements further show their importance during the Classic Period where divine kingship and elaborate city states flourished and expanded. The disuse of parentage statements and paired stelae in the Terminal and Postclassic, point to the end of divine kingship and the rituals and practices that went with it.

The Role of the Classic Maya King

The role of the Classic Maya king was to act as an intermediary between his people and the patron gods. It was his job to ensure that his subjects were able to produce the food needed to support him and his family as well as themselves. A lot is known about the various bloodletting and period ending rituals conducted by the royal family on behalf of their people. Parentage statements and paired stelae could be considered another ritual associated with divine kingship. They show an intense preoccupation for the future and the continual perpetuation of the system. A strong belief that the people would be better off through the system of divine kings, than on their own, led the Maya rulers to strive to always designate a legitimate heir before their death.

While little is known about the actual ceremonies and events pertaining to heir designation it is clear from David Stuart's interpretation of the Palenque Temple XVIII stucco inscription that the Classic Maya kings, such as K'inich Janaab Pakal I chose their heir or heirs before their deaths (Stuart 2005). The stucco inscription from Palenque Temple XVIII shows K'inich Janaab Pakal I seated with his three sons and telling them the order of succession (Stuart 2005).

Palenque Temple XVIII was created many years after the before mentioned event occurred. K'inich Janaab Pakal I never mentioned the ceremony in any of his inscriptions. Temple XVIII was created by his grandson K'inich Ahkal Mo' Naab' III, whose father was the third son of K'inich Janaab Pakal I, who died before his turn to ascend the throne. K'inich Ahkal Mo' Naab' III claimed the throne of Palenque in his father's place. He used the heir designation ceremony performed by his grandfather K'inich Janaab Pakal I to legitimize his claim to the throne.

What now seems clear is that the Classic Maya might have recorded these events when they occurred. That is to say, after the heir designation ceremony occurred, the erection of a pair of stelae showing the king and his wife or a glyphic monument containing a parentage statement for the king might have been a way to record it for posterity. Both acts were key for the perpetuation of the system in that they either confirmed the system via glyphic parentage statements or gave powerful support for the new king in the form of two giant stone images of the king's parents towering above him (paired stelae).

Classic Maya Kings and Paired Stelae

The desire to have an heir was of great importance to Classic Maya kings. It might well have played a role in becoming picked as the next king, in that many of the Maya kings ascended the throne only after their own children were born. For the kings in the Calakmul sphere of influence, whenever a king ascended the throne he created a pair of stelae with his image and that of his wife. This duty was not undertaken lightly. Yuknoom Ch'een the Great, arguably the most powerful Maya king ever, waited 26 years to erect Calakmul Stela 9 showing him and his wife. The long wait was because if the marital pair, in stela form, showed the parents of the next king. Then it could only happen after the future king had been chosen. The stelae or stela would then become a permanent register of the deified king's wishes since part of his soul would always remain inside the monument that bore his name and image. The stelae themselves served as propaganda tools for the next king who, for important ceremonies, would be able to position himself between the images of his parents and have their backing while performing his kingly duties. A divine king flanked by two massive pillars of stone containing the images of the previous king and queen would be a powerful reminder of the pattern of divine kingship and deified kings.

The purposes of the paired stela are further confirmed by the Yuknoom Took' K'awiil of Calakmul and Bird Jaguar IV of Yaxchilan. The first, Yuknoom Took' K'awiil created his stelae pair in 9.13.10.0.0 and a second pair in 9.15.0.0.0. While not much is known about the internal history of Calakmul during this period, there seems to have been an unrecorded defeat by Naachtun and its allies where a lord, the crown prince, was captured and displayed on Naachtun Stela 18. The death of the designated heir led Yuknoom Took' K'awiil to create the second set of stelae in 9.15.0.0.0, which was made

for the next heir to the throne who might have been a child of a different queen than the first. The creation of a second set of paired stelae is a clear example of the importance of the paired stela for the kings of Calakmul.

Classic Maya Kings and Parentage Statements

Only a handful of sites use the paired stelae formula to show heir designation, and most of these were either under the influence of Calakmul or were located on the northeastern edge of the Yucatan Peninsula. The rest of the Classic Maya sites used parentage statements on their monuments. This could have been to show that the heir had been chosen. If this was the case then when a king chose his heir he recorded his decision by placing his parentage statement on his next monument. Often this occurred many years after the king ascended the throne. However, it always occurred after the birth of the future king. Political and social struggles unique to each Maya city influenced when and how an heir was chosen. For example K'inich Janaab Pakal I designated that his three sons would follow him by order of age, even though each was old enough to already have children of his own. On the other hand, at La Corona two brothers were designated as heirs because the oldest brother was unmarried at the time of his father's death and did not have an heir of his own. K'inich Janaab Pakal I, a very old man when he died, seemed to expect relative stability that would allow for each of his three sons to reign until they reached a similar age as his own. While the young Chak Naab Kan, of La Corona, knew that his city was located between the superpowers Tikal and Calakmul and had to prepare for the untimely death of one or both of his sons.

The use of parentage statements as a means of designating an heir could explain the queen's parentage statement found on Caracol Stela 3 and Naranjo Stelae 24 and 29.

At Caracol, Stela 3 was a retrospective history written by K'an II to show who had designated him to ascend the throne. This was essential for K'an II since his half brother Knot Ajaw had ruled before him and was the rightful heir. The untimely death of Knot Ajaw left no one, other than his mother, to designate him as heir to the throne, thus her parentage statement on Caracol Stela 3 (Grube and Martin 2004).

Naranjo Stelae 24 and 29 are slightly different in that they belong to Lady Six Sky who was installed as queen and ruler of Naranjo by the kings of Calakmul and Dos Pilas. The earlier of the two stelae, Stela 29, which dates to 9.13.3.0.0, has Lady Six Sky naming her son, K'ahk' Tiliw Chan, as the heir to the Naranjo throne. While the text refers to this event as having occurred nearly two years earlier, Stela 29 was the first monument to make mention of it. Then Naranjo Stela 24 which dates to 9.13.10.0.0 or the first Period Ending for K'ahk' Tiliw Chan Chaak, he uses a parentage statement to designate his heir.

The importance of including a parentage statement can be seen by the small number of Maya cities that only created one or two stelae. These cities, such as El Juleque, El Resbalon, El Zotz, Ixkil, Los Alacranes, and Ojo de Agua used parentage statements on at least one of their monuments, unlike the larger cities such as Calakmul where a king could produce a dozen monuments and only include a parentage statement on one of them. Furthermore, the relocated stela from the Early Classic kings of Tikal nearly all include parentage statements. The perpetuation of the system was so important for the Classic Maya kings that they put a lot of their resources into making monuments so that the dynastic line would be verified in stone for future generations to look at.

Classic Maya Kings and Parentage Statements on Ceramic Vessels

The thousands of polychrome ceramics included in Justin Kerr's online collection and other published ceramic reports include a small number with parentage statements. A few of these parentage statements are clearly mythical in nature and refer to the birth of a goddess, however the rest are dynastic. These ceramic vessels were originally placed in the royal tomb of the individual whose parentage was written on the vessel. This fact was used in support of the supposition that parentage statements were a vital part of ancestor worship. The small number of parentage statements found on ceramic vessels does not allow a detailed analysis of their usage; however, a few patterns are seen that warrant further thought a research.

First, some of these dynastic parentage statements found on ceramic vessels are for the younger children of powerful kings. These younger children carried the title of ballplayer or artist, but are not known to have ruled a city. There is the possibility that these vessels were created to celebrate the ascension to these lesser positions within the Maya court or kingship in one of the hundreds of small Maya sites that did not produce glyphic monuments. Some of these vessels have been found at or attributed to Motul de San Jose, Holmul, and Naranjo. They too could have passed down control of their territory using parentage statements just like the Sajal at El Cayo did under the control of Piedras Negras.

Second, some of the kings whose parentage is given on ceramic vessels are from sites who at times created monuments and who for unknown reasons had gaps in the production of monuments or the inclusion of parentage statements. An example of this would be Animal Skull of Tikal whose parentage was found on a bowl from his reign

(Martin and Grube 2008). He reigned during the hiatus of Tikal, after its defeat by Calakmul and Caracol, and did not produce any monuments. Therefore, Animal Skull's parentage is only seen on the polychrome vessel that rested in his tomb. Another reason why parentage statements might be included on ceramic vessels found in tombs might be because the king's death was untimely. Stone monuments took time to plan and produce. A sudden sickness or injury would not allow the luxury of planning a monument. Polychrome vessels, which could be repainted when needed, offered a quick method to show parentage. Examples of this occurring can be found at Xultun and Rio Azul both of which are sites where monuments were produced without parentage statements and where parentage statements are found on polychrome vessels.

Lowland Classic Maya Kings and the Lack of Parentage Statements

Of the 164 sites included in this thesis from the Maya Lowlands, all sub-regions except the Puuc and Yucatan only a third use parentage statements. Explanations as to why the other two thirds of the sites did not use parentage statements vary. For some, such as Alta Mira or Santa Elena Balancan, the lack of parentage statements might be due to the natural erosion of the glyphic monuments. Others like La Florida, La Reforma III, and Zapote Bobal could be human-caused, in that many milpa fires have destroyed the glyphic content of once legible monuments. Looting and lack of archaeological excavations are also clear possibilities for the lack of parentage statement bearing monuments. However, there are sites such as El Chal, Ixtutz, Ucanal, and dozens of others that have been excavated and yet do not have monuments with parentage statements.

In the 1998 Texas Maya Meetings, Nikolai Grube and Simon Martin explained how Maya politics is shown in the glyphic texts. They identified two glyphic phrases that referred to subjugation of smaller sites by larger ones. The first glyphic phrase they identified was the **u-KAB-yi-ya** which was translated to mean “in the territory of” or “under the authority of” (Grube Martin 1998). This phrase was used to show that a smaller site, such as El Cayo, was under direct control of a larger site, in this case Piedras Negras.

While **u-KAB-yi-ya** was used regularly in the hieroglyphic texts, it had no effect on the use of parentage statements by the junior sites that fell under the control of their much larger neighbors. However, there was another glyphic phrase that did affect the use of parentage statements by junior sites. This glyphic phrase was *yichal* phonetically spelled **yi-chi-NAL**. The term *yichal* was translated to mean “together with” or “in the company of” (Grube Martin 1998). This phrase was used to show that Maya kings participated in the important rituals with kings from smaller sites under their control. The *yichal* phrase is found on glyphic monuments from Cancuen, El Chal, El Perú, Ikun, La Mar, and Sacul. None of the kings who used the *yichal* phrase employed the use of parentage statements, and only one site, El Perú, used paired stelae. This could show that when a king participated in a Period Ending ceremony or ascension ritual with the king from a junior site, and the *yichal* phrase was employed, then the junior king might then lose the right to decide who would succeed him after his death. The use of the *yichnal* phrase is clearly seen in the two forms of government that Golden (et al; 2008) wrote about when comparing the subsidiary sites of Piedras Negras and Yaxchilan.

Classic Maya Kings and the Lack of Parentage Statements in the Terminal Classic

The Terminal Classic is noted for the dramatic decline and depopulation of the Maya Lowlands (Sharer and Traxler 2006). This was caused by the decentralization of the Maya political system and the end of the divine kings. The last parentage statement found in the Maya Lowlands was on the Randel Stela when Sajal under the direction of the king of Sak Tzi named his parents and grandparents. It dates to 10.1.15.0.0 and names the parents of the Sajal, who just died, and then his wife, the mother of the new Sajal. Other Terminal Classic lowland sites such as Seibal, Ucanal, and Xunantunich all created stelae, none of which contained parentage statements. During the Terminal Classic the majority of the Lowland population either were killed or migrated to the Northern portions of the Yucatan Peninsula (Sharer and Traxler 2006).

During the end of the Late Classic and the start of the Terminal Classic the northern Yucatan Peninsula began to have a population influx and the rise of dozens of new polities. One zone or region within this area was the Puuc. The Puuc region located within the Puuc hills consisted of nearly fifty sites. A number of these sites (Chichen Itza, Sabinas Piletas, Tabi, Tanholna, Uxmal, and Xcalumkin) all produced at least one parentage statement. However, the majority of the inscriptions found in the Puuc Region do not refer to kings or dynastic ceremonies. It seems that some of these sites were created by female members of the Lowland Maya ruling elite since female parentage statements are only seen at Chichen Itza, Uxmal, and Xcalumkin. The sites that did use the traditional parentage statements only used them for one generation showing the collapse of the parentage statement system in the Terminal Classic (There are no paired stelae in the Terminal Classic). While ancestor worship and Maya kingship did not end during the Terminal Classic, divine kingship did. Patricia McAnany shows that the

Postclassic and Colonial Maya still performed ancestor worship or veneration in the same form as their Classic Maya counterparts (McAnany 1995). Diego de Landa also explained how the Postclassic Maya chose their next ruler: The oldest son would succeed the dead king, followed by either his brothers or uncles (Sharer and Traxler 2006). While the Post-Classic formula for choosing an heir was similar to that of the Classic Maya it had one different component. Diego de Landa's account makes it sound like the heir was chosen after the king's death and was the best qualified person following the above mentioned pattern. In the Classic Period the divine king, with the help of his equally divine wife, would select the next king without the help of the extended family.

Conclusion

Parentage statements and paired stelae were an essential part of the Classic Maya hieroglyphic corpus. While their inclusion is only seen on a small portion of the recorded monuments, their consistent use, during the Classic Period, shows that they were an integral part of their social political system. While the ideas that parentage statements were created for the purpose of ancestor worship or political legitimacy seem to work in specifically selected case studies they are not only explanations for why the Maya elite used parentage statements. The heir designation hypothesis also explains why parentage statements and paired stelae might have been used by the Maya elite. Consistent with this use in the Classic Period their decline and disuse in the Terminal and Postclassic clearly demonstrate the importance of parentage statements and paired stelae in the system of divine kingship, employed by the Classic Maya kings.

In the future, further advances in the phonetic decipherment of the remaining mystery glyphs should open the door to a better fuller understanding into the nature of the

Maya script and the kinship terms composed within it. At the same time better documentation of monuments found in museum vaults and private collections combined with further scientific excavations should greatly increase the number of available examples of each of the discussed parentage statements adding to what is known about each one. Further research is also needed to better explore paired stelae and the importance of Maya queens in the divine kingship system, because this thesis only brushes the surface in the exploration of their importance for the ancient Maya and dynastic rule in general.

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Appendix 1: Sources for the information, drawings, and photographs of monuments

Site:	Publication:
Acanmul	Proskouriakoff 1950; Pollock 1980
Acte	Mayer 2000b
Aguas Calientes	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Aguateca	Eberl 1999; Graham 1967; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Almuchil	Pollock 1980
Altamira	Ruppert and Denison 1943; Šprajc 2008
Altar de los Reyes	Šprajc 2008
Altar de Sacrificios	Graham 1972; Morley 1937-38; Nelson 1998
Altun Ha	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Anonal	Mayer 1988a
Arroyo de Piedra	Escobedo Ayala 2006; Houston 1987; Mayer 1989
Balakbal	Ruppert and Denison 1943; Šprajc 2008
Balamtun	Mayer 1995c
Becan	Mathews 1983a
Bejucal	Schele 1990 (MHFT XIV); Grube and Martin 2000 (MHWT XXIV); Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Bilimkok	Mayer 1995, 2007c
Bonampak	Arellano 1998; Cicero 1995; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1980, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1995e
Buenavista	Mayer 1991
Bugambilias	Mayer 1989
Calakmul	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Marcus 1989; Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008; Martin 2005; Mayer 1980, 1989, 1987
Calcehtok	Pollock 1980
Campeche	Pollock 1980
Cancuen	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Guenter 2002; Kistler 2004; Fahsen and Demarest 2001; Fahsen and Jackson 2003; Mayer 1987, 1989, 1995e; Morley 1937-1938; Skidmore 2006
Candzibaantun	Šprajc 2008
Cansacbe	Proskouriakoff 1950
Caracol	Beetz and Satterthwaite 1981; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Grube and Martin 2004; Martin 2005; Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008
Chakpichi	Dunning 1988
Champerico	Mayer 1984, 1995; Šprajc 2008
Chan Chen	Sidrys 1983
Chapultec	Proskouriakoff 1950
Cheyokolnah	Šprajc 2008
Chich	Garcia Campillo 1992
Chichen Itza	Grana-Behrens, Prager, and Wagner 1999; Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 (MHFT XXVIII); Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1995

Chihuahua	Narvarrete 1984
Chilib	Proskouriakoff 1950
Chinikiháa	Mayer 1984, 1987; Miller and Stuart 1981
Chinkultic	Grube 2002; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Navarrete 1984
Chochkitam	Proskouriakoff 1950
Chuncan	Mayer 1997c
Chunhuitz	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)
Cival	Grube and Martin 2004
Coba	Fritzler 2005; Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1); Gronemeyer 2004
Collections	Mayer 1978, 1980, 1984, 1987, 1989b, 1991, 1995a
Comalcalco	Andrews 1989; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Grube, Martin, and Zender 2002; Zender 2004
Comitan	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1991
Copan	Fash 1991; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Martin and Grube 2000, 2008; McHargue 1995; Morley 1920; Pahl 1976; Schele and Looper 1996 (MHWT XX)
Corozal	Schele and Grube 1994 (MHWT XVIII)
Dos Caobas	Congnaud, Green, Koch, and Meador 2003; Stuart 2007 (MHWT XXXI)
Dos Pilas	Boot 2002a, 2002b; Demarast 2007; Fashen 2002, 2003; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Houston 1987, 1993; Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008; Guenter 2003; Mayer 1991
Dzhekbabtún	Pollock 1980
Dzibilchaltún	Garcia 1992; Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 (MHFT XXVII)
Dzibilnocac	Bullard 1970; Mayer 1989, 1995a
Dzilam González	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 (MHFT XXVII)
Dzitbalche	Martin 2005; Nalda 2004
Edzna	Andrews 1984, Benavides Castillo 1997; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Proskouriakoff 1950
Ek Balam	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 (MHFT XXVII)
El Amparo	Palacios 1928
El Caribe	Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008; Mayer 1980, 1989
El Cayo	Biro 2004; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1980, 1989, 1995
El Cedral	Mayer 1991
El Cedro/ Nuevo Jalisco	Biro 2004; Cicero 1995
El Chal	Morales and Laporte 1994; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
El Chicozapote	Mayer 1987
El Chorro	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Houston 1986 and 1993; Mayer 1984, 1987, 1989, 1991; CMHI Archives
El Encanto	Jones and Satterthwaite 1982; Schele 1990 (MHFT XIV); Grube and Martin 2000 (MHWT XXIV); Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008
El Excavado	Houston 1993

El Gallinero	Šprajc 2008
El Juleque	Grube, Haase, and Sattler 1990
El Kinel	Stuart 2007 (MHWT XXXI)
El Mameyal	Šprajc 2008
El Manantial	Mayer 2002c
El Mirador	Borowicz 2002, Mayer 1995
El Pabellon	Morley 1937-1938
El Pajarel	Fitzsimmons 2004 and 2006
El Palmar	Mayer 1991; Proskouriakoff 1950; Šprajc 2008; Thompson 1936
El Perú	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Guenter 2004; Mayer 1980, 1984; Miller 1978
El Reinado	Mayer 1989, 1991; Mejia and Laporte 2004
El Resbalón	Carrasco 1985
El Rey	Mayer 1984
El Temblor	Schele and Grube 1994 (MHWT XVIII)
El Tortuguero	Zender and Guenter 2000; Hernandez 2006
El Zapote	Borowicz 2002; Clancy 1999; Mayer 1991, 1995
El Zotz	Mayer 1993a; Houston 2007, 2008
Finca Encanto	Blom 1982; Mayer 1995a; Proskouriakoff 1950
Flores	Mayer 2006a; Morley 1937-1938
Granada	Mayer 1984
Halakal	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 (MHFT XXVIII)
Halal	Pollock 1980; Proskouriakoff 1950
Holmul	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII)
Huacutal	Mayer 2000c
Huntichmul I	Pollock 1980
H-Wasil	Merk 2007
Ichmac	Pollock 1980
Ichmul	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 (MHFT XXVII); Mayer 1991
Ikil	Biro 2003
Itsimte-Sacluk	Maler 1908; Mayer 1995; Mejia 2003a, 2003b; Mejia and Garcia Campillo 2004; Mejia, Garcia Campillo, and Laporte 2005; Morley 1937-1938
Itzan	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Houston 1986; Johnson 1989; Mayer 1989, 1995e
Itzimte-Bolonchen	van Eeuw 1977 (CMHI 4:1); Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Ixkun	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Laporte and Mejia 2005a, 2005b
Ixlu	Jones and Satterthwaite 1982; Schele 1990 (MHFT XIV); Grube and Martin 2000 (MHWT XXIV); Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008
Ixtonton	Laporte and Torres 1988
Ixtutz	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3); Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Laporte and Escobedo 1992; Mayer 1989
Jaina	Mayer 1989, 1991; Proskouriakoff 1950

Jimbal	Jones and Satterthwaite 1982; Schele 1990 (MHFT XIV); Grube and Martin 2000 (MHWT XXIV); Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008
Jonuta	Mayer 1980, 1987, 1989, 1991
Kabah	Pollock 1980; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Proskouriakoff 1950
Kakab	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1991
Kanki	Pollock 1980; Zapata 1991
Kayal	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1984, 1989
Kiuc	Pollock 1980
Kuxub	Garcia Campillo 1992, 1995
La Amelia	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Houston 1993; Mayer 1991; Morley 1937-1938
La Corona	Freidel and Guenter 2003; Graham 1997; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Guenter 2005; Marken and Guenter 2006; Martin 2008; Martin and Grube 2000 and 2008; Mathews 1998; Mayer 1980, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1995e; Schuster 1997; Stewart 2006
La Esperanza	Mayer 1991, Navarrete 1984
La Florida	Graham 1970 ; Lopes 2003; Proskouriakoff 1950
La Honradez	van Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2); Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
La Joyanca	Arnauld, Breuil-Martinez and Ponciano Alvarado 2004
La Mar	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1984, 1991, 1995e
La Milpa	Grube 1994; Grube and Hammond 1998; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Hammond 1991, 2001; Hammond and Tourtellot III 1993
La Montura	Mayer 1998a
La Muñeca	Ruppert and Denison 1943
La Naya	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII); Mayer 1987; Wurster 2000
La Pasadita	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1989, 1995e; Stuart 2007 (MHWT XXXI)
La Pochitoca	Wurster 2000
La Reforma III	Maler 1910
La Rejolla	Laporte 2003; Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII)
La Sufricaya	Estrada-Belli 2001, 2004, 2005
Labna	Pollock 1980; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Lacanha Kuna	Arellano 1998; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1987, 1995, 1999d
Laguna Perdida	Mayer 1987, 1989, 1991, 1995, 1996; Pallan 2006
Lamanai	Closs 1988
Los Alacranes	Šprajc 2008
Los Higos	Morley 1920
Lubaantun	Wanyerka 2003

Machaquila	Fahsen 1984; Graham 1967; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Just 2006; Mayer 1989; Ponce de Leon, Iglesias, Lacadena Garcia-Gallo 2003
Managua	Mayer 1987
Maxcanu	Pollock 1980
Mayapan	Proskouriakoff 1950
Metate con Glifos	Dunning 1988, Mayer 1995e
Miraflores	Mayer 1980, 1991
Moral-Reforma	Juarez Cossio 2003; Lizardi Ramos 1961; Martin 2003; Mayer 1995; Pavon Abreu 1945; Shele and Grube 1994 (MHWT XVIII); Stewart 2006
Motul de San José	Maler 1910; Reents-Budet, Foias, Bishop, Blackman, Guenter 2006; Schele and Grube 1994 (MHWT XVIII)
Mountain Cow	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Grube and Martin 2004 (MHWT XXVIII); Mayer 1980
Mucaancah	Šprajc 2008
Muluchtzekel	Mayer 1995; Pollock 1980
Naachtun	Morley 1937-38; Reese-Taylor, Mathews, Zamora, Rangel, Walter, Alvarado, Arredondo, Morton, Parry, Salazar, Seibert 2004; Ruppert and Denison 1943; Mathews, Reese-Taylor, Zamora, Parmington 2004; Reese-Taylor 2005
Nadzcaan	Carrasco and Wolf 1996; Garcia 1993
Najtunich	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); MacLeod and Stone 1995
Nakbe	Borowicz 2002
Nakum	Morley 1937-38; Wurster 2000
Naranjo	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1); Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2); Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3); Grube and Martin 2004 (MHWT XXVIII); Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Martin and Grube 2000 and 2008; Mayer 1984, 1995, 2001b, 2002b; Tokovinine and Fialko 2007
Nimli Punit	Grube, MacLeod, Wanyerka 1999; Hammond, Howarth, Wilk 1999; Hammond and Howarth 1999; Stuart and Grube 2000; Wanyerka 2003
Nohcacab II	Dyckerhoff and Grube 1987
Nohpat	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Ojo de Agua	Šprajc 2008
Ojos de Agua	Mayer 1980, 1995; www.wayeb.org (Drawing by Alexandre Safronov)
Okop	Mayer 1987
Oxkintok	Mayer 1980, 1984; Pollock 1980; Proskouriakoff 1950
Oxpemul	Ruppert and Denison 1943; Šprajc 2008
Pacbitún	Helmke, Grube, Awe, and Healy 2006
Pajamal	Fitzsimmons 2004 and 2006; Stuart 2008
Palenque	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008; Marken 2007; Mayer 1989b; Robertson 1983 vol. 1-4; Stuart 2006
Panhale	CHMI Archives

Pasión del Cristo	Ruppert and Denison 1943
Paso Cabellos	Mayer 1995e
Pechal	Ruppert and Denison 1943
Pestac	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CHMI 6:3)
Pich Corralche	Pollock 1980
Piedra Quebrada	Laporte 2001
Piedras Negras	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008; Mayer 1987; Teufel 2004
Pixoy	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)
Polol	Laporte and Chocon 1993; Lundell 1934; Mayer 1991; Morley 1937-38; Patton 1987
Polola	Mayer 1991
Pomona	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Lizardi Ramos 1963; Mayer 1980, 1987, 1991; Moll 2003, 2005; Stuart 2007 (MHWT XXXI)
Poxil	Mayer 1995e
Punta de Chimino	Demarest 1991; Mayer 1993
Pusilha	Prager 2002; Wanyerka 2003
Quirigua	Looper 2003; Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Sharer 1990; Schele and Looper 1996 (MHWT XX)
Rancho Nohcacab	Gebauer 1989
Rancho San Pedro	Pollock 1980
Río Amarillo	Morley 1920
Río Azul	Adams 1999
Río Bec II	Marcus 1987; Ruppert and Denison 1943
Río Bec V	Ruppert and Denison 1943
Sabinas Piletas	Merk 2007; Pallan 2008
Sacchana	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1991
Sacul	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Laporte and Mejía 2006a, 2006b; Laporte, Mejía, con la colaboración de Escobedo, Wanyerka 2006
Sak Tzi	Biro 2005; Mayer 1987;
San Clemente	Quintana 2007; Wurster 2000
Santa Barbara	Mayer 1991; Socorro Jimenez and Ramos Pacheco 2003
Santa Elena Balancan	Grube, Martin, and Zender 2002 (MHWT XXVI); Mayer 1998b; Pallan 2006; Prager 2001; Stewart 2006
Santa Elena Poco Uinic	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Palacios 1928
Santa Rosa Xtampak	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1980, 1984, 1987; Proskouriakoff 1950
Santo Ton	Kettunen 2006
Sayil	Mayer 1995d; Pollock 1980; Proskouriakoff 1950
Seibal	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Sisilha	Pollock 1984
Sivalnajib	Narvarrette 1984
Tabi	Pollock 1980; Voss and Kremer 1998
Tamarindito	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1989, 1995e;
Tanholna	Prem and Grube 1988
Tayasal	Morley 1937-38

Tecolote	Golden 2003
Tenam Puente	Blom and Duby 1957; Palacios 1928
Tenam Rosario	Mayer 1995e
Tikal	Jones and Satterthwaite 1982; Schele 1990 (MHFT XIV); Grube and Martin 2000 (MHWT XXIV); Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Tila	Mayer 1984, 1991
Tintal	Borowicz 2002
Tohcok	Mayer 1999b
Tonala	Mayer 1991
Tonina	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008; Mayer 1995e
Topoxte	Lundel 1934; Mayer 1987; Wurster 2000
Tres Islas	Mayer 1991
Tulum	Proskouriakoff 1950; Mayer 1989
Tunkuyi	Mayer 1984, 1987, 1989, 1995
Tzendales	Morley 1937-38
Tzimin Che	Wanyerka 2003
Tzocchen	Mayer 1995e
Tzum	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)
Uaxactun	Boroqicz 2002; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Ucanal	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3); Laporte and Mejia 2002
Ukum	Mayer 1995e
Uolantun	Jones and Satterthwaite 1982; Schele 1990 (MHFT XIV); Grube and Martin 2000 (MHWT XXIV); Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008
Uxbenka	Wanyerka 2003; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Uxmal	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Uxul	Mayer 1991, Ruppert and Denison 1943; Šprajc 2008
X'Burrotunich	Garcia Campillo 1995
Xcalumkin	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:2); Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Mayer 1987, 1991, 1995e
X'Castillo	Pollock 1980
Xcocha	Pollock 1980
Xcochkax	Mayer 1991, Pollock 1980
Xculoc	Mayer 1991, Pollock 1980
Xkombec	Mayer 1987
Xmakabtun	Morley 1937-38
Xnaheb Ahsel	Wanyerka 2003
Xultun	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1); von Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2); Garrison and Stuart 2004; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Houston 1986
Xunantunich/Benque Viejo	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Xupa	Mayer 1995e
Yaltutu	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3)

Yaxchilan	Grahm and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1); Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2); Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3); Josserand 2007; Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008; Mathews 1988; Mayer 1980, 1995e; Tate 1992
Yaxcopoil	Mayer 1991
Yaxhá	Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Wurster 2000
Yaxhom	Dunning 1988
Yo'okop	Mayer 1991
Yula	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 (MHFT XXVII); Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX)
Zacpeten	Rice 2004
Zapote Bobal	Fitzsimmons 2004 and 2006

Appendix 2: A Comprehensive Survey of Maya Parentage Statements

Introduction

Understanding what parentage statements mean and how they are written is only the first step to truly understanding parentage statements. Even a clear understanding of why parentage statements were used avails us nothing if we cannot see their use in action. Individual reports have been written, detailing the dynastic histories of a few of the hundreds of Classic Maya cities. This survey includes information on the majority of the sites and, if applicable, the parentage statements used by their leaders. Appendix 4 will include a list of all the monuments used in this study and a citation where either a drawing or a photograph can be found. It will also include a citation showing where information about the contents of each monument can be located.

This chapter contains the biographical information, as seen through parentage statements and paired stelae, for each of the Maya kings whose parentage is known. In many cases the analysis of a given site will not include all of its known kings due to their lack of parentage statements by those kings. Sites that were surveyed that did not contain parentage statements will be mentioned only in passing, and sites whose parentage statements refer to individuals from other site will also be included. Therefore, this chapter is reserved for those kings who utilized parentage statements or who used paired stelae or the *yichnal* submission phrase. Moreover, fewer details will be given for those sites whose dynastic histories are already recorded by Simon Martin and Nikolai Grube (2000 & 2008). Site will be ordered alphabetically by common name and will include its three digit code and a sub-regional designation.

Acanmul (CAN) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site was reported by Tatiana Proskuriakoff (1950) as having an inscribed column that does not contain a parentage statement.

Acte (ATE) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.15.0.0.0)

Acte is a small site near Motul de San Jose and includes one stela which dates to 9.15.12.0.0 and does not contain a parentage statement (Mayer 2000b).

Aguas Calientes (AGC) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.18.0.0.0)

The site of Aguas Calientes contains one stela that dates to 9.18.0.0.0 which does not contain a parentage statement (Grube and Schele 1995).

Aguateca (AGA) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.10.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

Aguateca contains at least fifteen inscribed stela and one inscribed altar (Graham 1967 and Eberl 1999). Two of the stelae contain parentage statements for the kings of Dos Pilas. Information about the individuals mentioned on the stelae can be found with the section on Dos Pilas.

Almuchil (AMC) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site contains a few glyphs blocks none of which form a parentage statement (Pollock 1980).

Altamira (ALM) Calakmul Sub-Region (Late Classic-Terminal Classic)

Altamira has eight inscribed monuments none of which have legible dates or parentage statements (Ruppert and Dennison 1943; Sprajc 2008). Fragments of Stela 10 have recently been published and they too do not contain a date or parentage statement (Sprajc 2008).

Altar de los Reyes (ALR) Calakmul Sub-Region (Pre-Classic-9.19.0.0.0)

This site contains two inscribed stelae and two inscribed altars none of which contain parentage statements. However, Altar de los Reyes Stela 2 is thought to be from the Late Pre-Classic making it one of the oldest monuments in the Maya Lowlands (Sprajc 2008).

Altar de Sacrificios (ALS) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.1.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0)

Altar de Sacrificios is one of the oldest Maya sites in the Passion region. A complete set of its monuments was first published by John Graham (1972) and recently reanalyzed by Zachary Nelson (1998). The numbering of the rulers of Altar de Sacrificios comes from the latter work, as well as most of the translations. The kings of Altar de Sacrificios used a combination of parentage statements and marital pairs. Like most Maya sites what we know about Altar de Sacrificios is hindered by erosion and incomplete monuments.

The earliest ruler of Altar de Sacrificios to erect monuments was Ruler 1, who erected Stela 10 to celebrate the 9.1.0.0.0 period ending, the earliest monument erected in the Petexbatun sub-region. Altar de Sacrificios Stela 10 contains the Early Classic form of the **MIJIN** parentage statement and is followed by the severely eroded name of Ruler 1's father, possible the founder of the Altar de Sacrificios dynasty. Ruler 1 is followed

by Ruler 2 who erected Stela 11 to celebrate the 9.2.0.0.0 period ending date. No parentage statement is visible on Stela 11; however, this is probably due to erosion since the stela is severely eroded where the parentage statements would have occurred if they had been included in the text. Ruler 2 was followed in 9.4.10.0.0 by Ruler 3 who erected Stela 12 to celebrate the end of the half k'atun. The right side of Stela 12 includes a male parentage statement. However, the erosion makes it hard to be sure. There could also be a female parentage statement further along in the text on the right side.

After a nearly 100 year gap in the dynastic record appears Ruler 4 who erected three stela. His first Stela 18 mentions the date 9.7.10.4.0 and was dedicated on 9.9.5.0.0. His second Stela, Stela 8, was dedicated on 9.9.15.0.0 while his last Stela 9 was dedicated to celebrate the 9.10.0.0.0 Period Ending. Stela 18 and 8 both clearly give the names of both his mother and his father, even through the details are eroded, which hampers further translation of their names.

The next part of the dynastic history of Altar de Sacrificios is more complicated and open to speculation. Stela 4 dedicated on 9.10.10.0.0 gives the parentage of Ruler 6 as the 3 K'atun Lord of Altar de Sacrificios and Lady Ajaw. The monument starts with the death of the three K'atun Lord of Altar de Sacrificios on 9.10.3.17.0. A variant of the Capped Ajaw death statement that shows the death of a parent is used. The text then ends with the ascension to the throne of Ruler 6 on 9.10.5.17.0 I assume that the 3 K'atun Ajaw is Ruler 4 who is mentioned on monuments between 9.7.10.4.0 and 9.10.0.0.0.

While the death of Ruler 4 and the ascension of Ruler 6 are clear on Stela 4, Sculptured Panel 1 mentions another two more individuals including the date

9.10.11.13.0 which could be the ascension date of Ruler 7. This followed by Stela 1 recording the 9.11.10.0.0 Period ending which shows the queen of Altar de Sacrificios. It is not known if Stela 1 was paired with another monument. It contains a 1 k'atun and 10 tun distance number which could refer to either the 9.10.0.0.0 or 9.13.0.0.0 Period Endings. Due to the incomplete state of the monument it is unknown which it refers to. However, she could be the wife of Ruler 7 depicted to show his dynastic succession.

The next Period Ending monument is Stela 7 dated to 9.14.0.0.0 as depicts a queen holding the royal scepter. There is no known pair with Stela 7 the closest monument in Sculptured Panel 4 which contains dates from the 9.12.0.0.0 k'atun. The last royal women found at Altar de Sacrificios is on Stela 16 which is situated between Stela 17 (9.15.0.0.0) and Stela 15 (9.17.0.0.0) the monument is too highly eroded for any of the calendar glyphs to be read, but could date from around 9.16.0.0.0. After Stela 15 there is another hiatus until Stela 2 which celebrated the 10.1.0.0.0 Period Ending and contained not dynastic information.

Anonal (ANL) Petexbatun Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains two small glyphic panels that do not contain parentage statements (Mayer 1988).

Arroyo de Piedra (ARP) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.3.0.0.0-9.16.10.0.0)

Arroyo de Piedra was the twin capital of the Petexbatun sub-region with Tamarindito in the before the intrusion of Tikal with its satellite state of Dos Pilas. Between the two cities there were eight inscribed stelae, two panels, and three

hieroglyphic stairways. Four of monuments from Arroyo de Piedra and Tamarindito contain parentage statements (Escobedo Ayala 2006).

The earliest parentage statement is found on Arroyo de Piedra Stela 6 which dates to 9.7.0.0.0. The right side includes the parentage statement for the king of Arroyo de Piedra/Tamarindito. His mother was Lady Ahk and his father was Ruler B otherwise known as Chan K'inich. Tamarindito Stela 4 which dates to 9.6.0.0.0 probably contained the parentage statement for Ruler B, however, the areas before and after his name on the text are highly eroded. The king who commissioned Arroyo de Piedra Stela 6 is probably the father of the king mentioned on Arroyo de Piedra Stela 1. Arroyo de Piedra Stela 1, from 9.9.0.0.0, records the parentage of Ruler C and names his mother and says that he was the third son of his father.

The next parentage statement is found on Tamarindito Hieroglyphic Stairway 3, which does not include a calendar round date (It dates to around 9.14.0.0.0). It refers to Aj Ik Wolok (Ruler E) and names his mother as Lady Latsi (Who is said to be from Chak Ha' a small site near Tamarindito) and his father as Ruler D. The last parentage statement is found at Arroyo de Piedra. Arroyo de Piedra Stela 2 shows Chakbin Ahk (Ruler G) and is dated to 9.15.0.0.0. His parentage is given as a royal lady from Dos Pilas and Macaw Beasty Jaguar (Ruler F) Holy Lord of Arroyo de Piedra/Tamarindito.

Balakbal (BLK) Calakmul Sub-Region (8.18.0.0.0-8.19.0.0.0)

Balakbal has four inscribed stelae. Only Stela 5 contains a legible date of 8.18.9.17.18, it records the death of the king using the winged death statement, however

the Capped Ajaw portion of the death statement was not used and therefore it is not clear if it constitutes a parentage statement (Ruppert and Dennison 1943; Sprajc 2008).

Balamtun (BLM) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The stela recorded from this site contains the image of its ruler but no legible text to go with it (Mayer 1995c).

Becan (?) Calakmul Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site has an inscribed capstone that dates to either 9.14.3.3.15 or 9.17.1.16.15, it does not contain a parentage statement (Mathews 1983a).

Bejucal (BJC) Tikal Sub-Region (8.17.0.0.0-8.18.0.0.0)

The three inscribed stelae from Bejucal connect it to the Early Classic site of El Zotz as well as the Late Classic site of Motul de San Jose. None of the stelae from Bejucal contain parentage statements, but they did show that Bejucal was subordinate to El Zotz (Schele 1990; Grube and Schele 1995; Houston 2006, 2008).

Bilimkok (BMK) Yucatan Sub-Region (Terminal Classic)

Bilimkok contains one stela and one panel neither of which contains parentage statements (Mayer 1995, 2007c).

Bonampak (BPK) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.4.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

The small Maya city of Bonampak is known primarily for its spectacular Late Classic murals. However, it has a long dynastic history that starts long before the creation of the murals. However, due to the fact that most of Bonampak's Early Classic

texts were looted and are now found in museums and private collections it is impossible to know if we have all of its surviving texts (Arellano 1998; Cicero 1995; Mathews 1978; Miller 1986; and Sharer and Traxler 2006).

The earliest known Holy Lord of Bonampak was Wac Tzek Yaxun Bahlam. He is mentioned as a prisoner to the Holy Lord of Yaxchilan on Yaxchilan Lintel 49. The date of Yaxchilan Lintel 49 is unknown but it dates to around 400 AD. The next Holy Lord of Bonampak is found on the Houston Panel and dates to 9.3.10.0.0. It mentions two Holy Lords of Bonampak Kan But Chuen and Yachay Aj Cu. It seems that Kan But Chuen dedicated a building for the 9.3.10.0.0 Period Ending in the presence of the other Bonampak Lord. These same lords are also depicted on the Pop Panel that dates to 9.4.6.14.9 and possible another panel dating to 9.4.0.0.0. The image shows the two lords conversing and gives the title of Holy Lord of Bonampak to Yachay Aj Cu.

While it seems likely that Kan But Chuen was the father of Yachay Aj Cu there is no recognized parentage statement connecting the two kings. Yachay Aj Cu is also mentioned on Yaxchilan Lintel 37 as a visitor to the ascension of the king or the lord of a prisoner taken for the occasion. Yaxchilan Lintel 35 then mentions the next Holy Lord of Bonampak as Balam Hok'Ich and dates to 9.5.2.10.6. The next Holy Lord of Bonampak is mentioned on one of the looted Sak Tzi Panels. Hun Ek'Tut' is mentioned on the Brussels Stela that dates to 9.10.8.6.6.

The first Bonampak lord mentioned on known texts from the site itself was Aj Chuh Uul Yaxun Balam. He is credited with Sculptured Stones 1 and 5. Sculptured Stone 1 dates to 9.13.0.0.0 and records the Period Ending and shows the Holy Lord

sitting on his throne being attended by members of the court. Part of the stone is missing, and could have originally contained a parentage statement. Sculptured Stone 5 dates to 9.13.8.2.4. and mentions an individual from Lacanja.

The next Holy Lord of Bonampak is Chaan Muan I; he celebrated a military victory in 9.13.15.5.11 with Lintel 4. His later monument Sculptured Stone 4 shows him conversing with a lord from Lacanja and dates to 9.14.6.15.1. He is followed by Tok' Bakuy who shows his allegiance to Tonina in 9.14.3.8.4 even though his Tonina overlord was already dead. This lord, was followed by AJ Kan Tok' who, on 9.14.5.2.9 on Sculptured Stone 2, gives his parentage as Chan Muwan I.

The birth of the next Bonampak lord Bahlam Hok' Ich II, is mentioned on two panels from the small site of El Cedro (Nuevo Jalisco). He later gives his parentage on Lacanja Lintel 1, neither of his parents uses an emblem glyph but he claims the emblem glyphs of Bonampak and Lacanja and specifies that the events dated to 9.15.15.0.0 on Lacanja Lintel 1 took place at an unknown Knot site.

These lords of Bonampak are followed by Chaan Muwan II whose ascension and parentage are recorded on Bonampak Stela 2 dated to 9.17.5.8.9. The text also mentions his wife a princess of Yaxchilan. Chan Muwan II also erected Stela 1 where he again gives his parentage. He also erected three lintels and created the murals that Bonampak is known for. The murals show an heir designation ceremony where the child of Chan Muwan II and the princess of Yaxchilan is presented to the court.

Buena Vista (SDO) Belize Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site has one stelea that does not contain dates or parentage statements (Mayer 1991).

Bugambilias (?) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site has one stelea that does not contain a date or parentage statement (Mayer 1989).

Calakmul (CLK) Calakmul Sub-Region (8.19.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0)

The city of Calakmul is known for not only having the more stelae than any other Maya city, but also having the largest number of highly eroded stelae. Only recently has progress been made on deciphering the dynastic sequence of the site itself and the lords of Kaan. Accordingly, this will include the monuments and rulers associated with Calakmul itself at not specifically the Kaan dynasty (Carrasco Vargas et al 1999; Grube and Schele 1995; Marcus 1989; Martin 1996, 2000, 2005b, 2008; Martin and Grube 2000, 2008; Pincemin et al 1998; Ruppert and Dennison 1943).

The earliest monument at Calakmul is Stela 114 dating to 8.19.15.12.13, refers to the first king of Calakmul, and names both his parents. The next monument from Calakmul was Stela 43 which dates to 9.4.0.0.0. While today no parentage statement is visible, the lower portion of the left side, where a parentage statement would logically fit into the text, is eroded. However, he does name his grandfather who appears to be the same king from Stela 114. The next king who could have been from Calakmul was K'altuun Hix. He was mentioned, on La Corona Altar 5, as the father of Lady Naah Ek' Princess of Kan who married Vulture Winik an Early Classic king of La Corona. His wife is referred to as the queen of Kaan on the same monument. The next king of

Calakmul that we have a parentage statement for was First Axewielder . A small mirror back names First Axewielder as the father of the youth who owned the mirror.

Following these early classic kings the pattern of kings of Calakmul becomes set. In 9.9.10.0.0, the king of Calakmul created a pair of stela showing him and his wife. This king is thought to be Tajoom Uk'ab 'Kahk' who was mentioned at Caracol as having ascended the throne a year earlier. This was followed by another stela pair, Stela 76 and 78 that date to 9.10.0.0.0, which can be attributed to Yuknoom Head.

The next King, Yuknoom Chen the Great also created a stela pair showing who his heir would be. Calakmul Stela 9, shows an image of Yuknoom Chen the Great on one side and his wife on the other. The text also mentions Yuknoom Yich'aak K'ahk' who ascended the throne after the death of Yuknoom Chen the Great. Confusion arises because Yuknoom Chen the Great refers to rein Scroll Serpent on Calakmul Stela 8 and 33 leading many to believe that he was his father and the two previous kings were his brothers. This is still a real possibility because Yuknoom Chen the Great is referred to as the first king of Calakmul by two of his successors. Simon Martin has also showed that some of the earlier and later monuments of Calakmul use the Bat Emblem Glyph associated with Oxpemul. That being said the two stela pairs could be from kings of the Bat dynasty who were replaced by Yuknoom Chen the Great.

Yuknoom Chen the Great was replaced by Yuknoom Yich'aak Ka'hk who created his stela pair, Stela 115 and 116 on 9.12.10.0.0. He was shortly defeated in battle by Tikal and upon his death replaced by Yuknoom Took' K'awiil. The parentage of Yuknoom Took' K'awiil also is murky. On his first stela pair he includes a male

parentage statement. The name of his father is completely eroded. This could mean one of two things. First that he was the son of Yuknoom Chen the Great who ascended the throne because the heir of Yuknoom Yich'aak K'ahk' died on the attack on Calakmul. Second he could be the son of Yuknoom Yich'aak K'ahk' and used the parentage statement because someone named Split Earth ruled for a short time after Tikal destroyed the city.

Yuknoom Took' K'awiil is the only king that has two marital pairs. In 9.15.0.0.0, he created Stela 52 and 54, which show him with his wife. It is not known if the woman on Stela 23 and the one on Stela 54 are the same woman. One explanation for this could be that the heir designated by the first marital pair was killed and so the second one replaced it. There are two possibilities for this event, the first is Tikal Altar 9 associated with the date 9.15.5.0.0. However, the altar itself bears no date and could have been captured before he ascended the throne. The second is Stela 18 and 19 from Naachtun that date to before 9.15.0.0.0. The queen is shown standing on a captive from Calakmul.

Yuknoom Took' K'awiil was replaced by Wamaw K'awiil, Wamaw K'awiil and Ruler Y who created five stelae, Stela 25,26,27,59, and 60. He was replaced by Ruler Z who created the marital pair of Stela 62 and 88. Furthermore on a female parentage statement is visible on the left side. This corresponds with the return of the Bat Emblem glyph to Calakmul itself. Ruler Y was followed by B'olon K'awiil who created the marital pair 57 and 58 and also has a visible female parentage statement on Stela 58. Thus it was the city of Calakmul who expanded the use of paired stela throughout the region and the whole Maya Lowlands.

Calcehtok (?) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one inscribed panel that does not include a parentage statement (Pollock 1980).

Campeche (CMP) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site includes one inscribed monument that does not include a parentage statement (Pollock 1980).

Cancuen (CNC) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

Most of what we know about the dynastic history of Cancuen can be found on a small glyphic panel and a few eroded located at the site itself (Fahsen and Demarest 2001; Fahsen and Jackson 2003; Guenter 2002; Kistler 2004; Morley 1937-38). The earliest monument from the Cancuen area is a stone box that was left in a cave as an offering. The text does not contain a date or parentage statement, but it does include the glyph for **MAM** which refers to either grandfather or ancestor (Skidmore 2006).

The first recorded king of Cancuen was K'inich Kap Kayal Ahk performed an event with the king of Calakmul and subsequently died there (9.11.0.11.1). The panel includes the *Yichnal* glyph showing his subordination to the Calakmul king and alleviating the need for parentage statements. Three years after the death of K'inich Kap Kayal Ahk, K'iib Ajaw ascended the Cancuen throne at Calakmul and then returned home. He was replaced twenty-one years later by Chan Ahk Wi'. His son is assumed to be Tajal Chan Ahk, the author of most of Cancuen's monuments, who was born in 742. His parentage is not given, however, he did visit the tomb of Chan Ahk Wi' which leads

one to assume the he was the father of Tajal Chan Ahk. If this was the case then he would have had to have been preceded by a brother or uncle.

Tajal Chan Ahk created two stelae and a number of Ballcourt Markers, Cancuen Stela 2, which dates to 9.18.0.0.0 contains the image of Tajal Chan Ahk and his wife showing the parentage of the legitimate heir who seems to not have ascended the throne. The last monuments from Cancuen date to 9.19.0.0.0; the site was subsequently destroyed by outsiders.

Candzibaatun (?) Calakmul Sub-Region (8.18.0.0.0)

The site contains five inscribed stelae, all dating to 9.18.0.0.0, none of which contain a legible parentage statement. These five stelae represent the oldest dated monuments in the Calakmul sub-region (Šprajc 2008).

Cansacre (CNS) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site contains one inscribed column that does not contain any glyphic information (Proskouriakoff 1950).

Caracol (CRC) Belize Sub-Region (8.15.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0)

The earliest king of Caracol was Te' K'ab Chaak, he is mentioned on a few Late Classic monuments. He was followed by an unknown king who had some connection to K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo' who used the Caracol emblem glyph upon his arrival to Copan. The next king of Caracol was Yajaw Te', who erected Caracol Stela 20. The stela was broken in antiquity and most of the glyphs are illegible. At one time it probably contained parentage statements even though today no sign of them remain.

The next king of Caracol was K'ahk' Ujol K'inich I; he was followed by his son Yajaw Te' K'inich who on Caracol Stela 13, dating to 9.4.0.0.0, gives his parentage as K'ahk' Ujol K'inich I and Lady Penis-head of Xultun. His parentage statement is followed by more eroded names who probably were his grandparents. Yajaw Te' K'inich started the Caracol parentage pattern where the kings parents and paternal grandparents are named on dynastic stela. He was followed by K'an I who named his parents, on Caracol Stela 16, as Yajaw Te' K'inich and an unknown lady. K'an I also names his grandparents, K'ahk' Ujol K'inich I and Lady Penis-head of Xultun. Unfortunately in every instance the glyphs that connect the parents to the paternal grandparents are always eroded.

K'an I was followed by Yajaw Te' K'inich II who gave his parentage as K'an I and Lady K'al K'inich on Caracol Stela 14. He also had two wives Lady 1 and Lady Batz'. One of his monuments, Caracol Stela 1, showed his wife and set the royal ascension. Yajaw Te' K'inich was followed by Knot Ajaw. Knot Ajaw created Caracol Stela 6, dating to 9.8.10.0.0, shows him and his father. It also mentions an uncle Chekaj K'inich who, while not the ruler of Caracol, played a key part in helping the new king. Stela 6 states that Knot Ajaw was the child of Yajaw Te' K'inich II. He was followed by his brother K'an II. The parentage of K'an II is found on Caracol Altar 21 and Caracol Stela 3, his parents are Yajaw Te' K'inich II and Lady Batz' Ek'. Since Lady Batz' Ek' was the junior wife of Yajaw Te' K'inich II, K'an II included her parentage on Caracol Stela 3. Her father was the king of Yaxha' and her mother was from another nearby site.

K'an II was replaced by K'ahk' Ujol K'inich II. He ascended the throne before the death of K'an II and in his presence, this alone shows that he was his son and

therefore no parentage statement was needed or given. At the same time the queen of K'an II is shown on Caracol Stela 3 further confirming his parentage. He was the last king of Caracol that included a parentage statement. None of the last six kings of Caracol use parentage statements or paired stelae (Beetz and Satterthwaite 1981; Grube and Schele 1995; Grube and Martin 2004; Martin 2005; Martin and Grube 2000 & 2008).

Champerico (CHP) Calakmul Sub-Region (9.8.0.0-9.10.0.0)

Recent surveys in the state of Campeche located the Maya city of Champerico. Three stelae were located and documented. Two include legible texts and the third (Stela 2) includes the image of a woman. Lord Chak ascended the throne on 9.8.0.6.3 and celebrated the 9.8.10.0.0 and 9.9.0.0.0 period endings. He says that he is the 12th king from the site. Champerico Stela 2 depicts his queen and is paired a stela now found in the Campeche Museum. Lord Chak's parentage is given on Stela 3, unfortunately the names of his parents are illegible. It is probable that other monuments were looted from this site and it has yet to be excavated (Mayer 1984, 1995; Šprajc 2008).

Chan Chen (?) Belize Sub-Region (Early Classic)

The small site contains one inscribed stela that does not contain a parentage statement (Sidrys 1983).

Cheyokolnah (?) Calakmul Sub-Region (Early Classic)

This site contains one stela that while it does not contain a parentage statement is one of the earliest monuments in the region (Šprajc 2008).

Chich (CHI) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site contains five glyphic blocks and two lintels. None of them contain dates or parentage statements (Garcia Campillo 1992).

Chichen Itza' (CHN) Yucatan Sub-Region (10.0.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0)

The earliest inscription from Chichen Itza is found on the West Jamb from the Temple of Inscriptions and dates to 10.0.2.7.13.9. The earliest text from Chichen Itza that might contain a parentage statement is the Initial Series Lintel that dates to 10.2.9.1.9. It involves an unknown relationship glyph that connects two brothers K'ak'upakal and Kinil Ko-?-la. The next set of parentage statements can be found on lintels from the Temple of Three Lintels. Lintel 3, which dates to 10.2.10.0.0, names the mother of K'inil Ko-?-la as Lady K'ayam K'uk'. She is also found as the mother of K'ak'upakal and Kinil Ko-?-la twice on Lintel 3 from Las Monjas, and on the Temple of One Lintel.

Thus the inscriptions of Chichen Itza show two brothers who ruled the city with the help of their mother who was alive for most if not all of their reigns (Grana-Behrens et al 1999; Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003; and Grube and Schele 1995).

Chihuahua (CHA) Tonina Sub-Region (9.12.0.0.0)

The site contains one stela that does not have a parentage statement (Navarrete 1984).

Chilib (CLB) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site contains two monuments, neither of which contains a date or parentage statement (Proskouriakoff 1950).

Chinkultik (CKL) Tonina Sub-Region (9.7.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

The Maya city of Chinkultic is found in the highlands of Chiapas on the outer fringes of the Maya area. The most comprehensive study of its monuments was conducted by Carlos Navarrete (1984). A new stela fragment was discovered in 2002 and has since been added to the corpus (Grube 2002).

The majority of the monuments from Chinkultic and the surrounding area are very worn and rely on an artistic style that differs from that of the lowland Maya cities. Many of the stelae or panels from Chinkultic contain little to no text and none depict women. That being said the majority of the monuments from Chinkultic contain no dates and can only be partially dated by style.

The earliest parentage statement found for the city of Chinkultic actually comes from La Esperanza, a small nearby site. The Ballcourt Marker dates to 9.7.17.12.14 and contains the **MIJIN** parentage statement linked to the **MAM** glyph for grandfather. The name of the primary actor is not mentioned in the text on the edge of the Ballcourt Marker, however, it is written next to the ball player located in the center of the disk.

The next monument from Chinkultic that contains a parentage statement is Monument 10. Monument 10 was dated to 9.9.15.?.?, F1 contains what appears to be and eroded **MIJIN** followed by the name of the ruler. There is a slight possibility that a female parentage statement follows in the text. The last parentage statement that comes from Chinkultic is the undated Monument 20. The calendar round dates found within the text are too eroded to read and therefore leave the monument undated. However, the

monument does contain a **MIJIN** glyph in a similar shape and style to that of the La Esperanza Ballcourt Marker.

Chinikiha (CNK) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.7.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

The site is thought to have contained three monuments that were looted over the years. None of them carry contain a parentage statement (Mayer 1984, 1987; Miller and Stuart 1981).

Chochkitam (CKM) Tikal Sub-Region (Late Classic)

One stela was recorded from this site and it does not contain a date or parentage statement (Proskouriakoff 1950).

Chunhuitz (CNZ) Tikal Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site contains one inscribed stela that does not contain a date or parentage statement (Graham 1978).

Civil (CVL) Tikal Sub-Region (Late Pre-Classic)

The site contains one inscribed stela that does not contain a date or parentage statement (Grube and Martin 2004).

Coba (COB) Yucatan Sub-Region (Early Classic-9.17.0.0.0)

Coba has over twenty stelae, a number of panels, and a hieroglyphic stairway. None of the monuments from Coba include parentage statements; however, Stela 6 did use the **MAM** glyph to show a grandfather. The city of Coba used the paired stela, similar to Calakmul, Uxul, and El Perú to show parentage. Women are found on nearly

every stela, although, at times it is hard to tell if the individual shown on the stela is male or female (Fritzler 2005; Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1); Gronemeyer 2004).

Comacalco (CML) Usumacinta Sub-Region (Early Classic-9.19.0.0.0)

The site of Comacalco contains numerous inscribed bricks that date to the end of the Late Classic (Andrews 1989). It also contains an elaborate mural found within an elite tomb and many inscribed bones. Stela 1 has been described as dating from the Early Classic even though it does not contain a date. The only parentage statement found at the site is on an inscribed urn and pertains to a king from Tortuguero (Andrews 1989; Grube and Schele 1995; Grube, Martin, and Zender 2002; Zender 2004).

Comitan (CMT) (9.7.0.0.0-10.2.0.0.0)

An Early Classic Stela is thought to have been looted from the site (Polacios 1928). A second stela, the only stela recorded from the site itself dates to 10.2.5.0.0 and does not contain a parentage statement (Navarrete 1984).

Copan (CPN) Copan Sub-Region (9.0.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

Copan has hundreds of monuments that cover the reigns of seventeen kings. However, it is not known for having many parentage statements (Fash 1991; Grube and Schele 1995 (MHWT XIX); Martin and Grube 2000, 2008; McHargue 1995; Morley 1920; Pahl 1976; Schele andLooper 1996). The earliest king of Copan was K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo' he is originally thought to be from the city of Caracol (Stuart 2008). He was replaced as king of Copan by his son K'inich Popol Hol who on Stela 63, dating to 9.0.0.0.0, names him as his father. The next parentage statement at Copan could be on

Stela 20 but, a missing piece allows for the possibility that the glyph in question is not a female parentage statement.

The subsequent parentage statement is found on Copan Stela 9, dating to 9.6.10.0.0, and connects Moon Jaguar to his father Bahlam Nehn. That leaves the strong possibility that Wi' Yohl K'inich and Ruler 9 who were kings between Bahlam Nehn and Moon Jaguar were either brothers or sons of Bahlam Nehn. The successor of Moon Jaguar was Butz' Chan; a possible parentage statement for him is found on Altar Y. Only the titles of the king are visible making his connection to Moon Jaguar uncertain. A female parentage statement naming the mother of Yax Pasaj Chan Yopaat is located on Stela 8. The base Copan Stela N also contains a male parentage statement. Parentage statements are also found on the stairway to Structure 26 and Temple 11.

At Copan the Capped Ajaw death phrase is used on Steps 61 and 41 of the Hieroglyphic Stairway which connects Waxaklajuun Ubaah K'awiil to K'ahk' Joplaj Chan K'awiil and then K'ahk Joplaj Chan K'awiil to K'ahk' Yipyaj Chan K'awiil. This connects three generations of Copan kings.

Corozal (CRZ) Tikal Sub-Region (8.16.0.0.0)

Corozal has one stela which records the death of K'inich Muwaan Jol, an Early Classic king of Tikal. The stela does not contain a parentage statement (Schele and Grube 1994).

Dos Caobas (DCB) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.14.0.0.0)

The small site near Yaxchilan contains two stelae both of which contain multiple parentage statements which refer to the kings of Yaxchilan (Congnaud, Green, Koch, and Meador 2003; Stuart 2007). For more information see Yaxchilan.

Dos Pilas (DPL) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.12.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

A lot has been written about the dynastic history and monuments from the site of Dos Pilas. The earliest and most comprehensive work on Dos Pilas was done by Stephen Houston (1987, 1993). His initial work was followed by the analysis of recently discovered hieroglyphic stairways that were analyzed by Stanley Guenter (2003), Peter Biro (2002a, 2002b), and Federico Fahsen (2002). Their work was compiled into a concise dynastic sequence by Nikolai Grube and Simon Martin (2000 and 2008).

The first king of Dos Pilas was Bajlaj Chan K'awiil who was a prince of Tikal. His parentage is given on Dos Pilas Panel 6. While the name of his mother has long since eroded away his father's name was K'inich Muwaan Jol II Holy Lord of Tikal. Bajlaj Chan K'awiil is known to have had two wives, the first Lady Bulu' was the mother of Lady Six Sky who later became the queen of Naranjo. Her parentage is given on Naranjo Stela 24. His principle wife, Lady of Itzan, gave him two sons. The last step of Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway 4 refers to an Itzamnaaj B'ahlam and names his parents as Bajlaj Chan K'awiil and the Lady of Itzan. Due to erosion it is not clear if this connection is real or if Itzamnaaj B'ahlam is just part of the Lady of Itzan's royal name (Martin and Grube 2000).

He is followed on 9.13.6.2.0 by Itzamnaaj K'awiil, who on Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway 1 names his parents as Bajlaj Chan K'awiil and the Lady of Itzan.

Itzamnaaj K'awiil reigned until 9.14.15.1.19 where his death is recorded on Dos Pilas Stela 8. His death is recorded with the Capped Ajaw death statement that connects him to Ruler 3 his son. The death of Ruler 3 was recorded with the Capped Ajaw death phrase by his son K'awiil Chan K'inich on Aguateca Stela 1. The same Capped Ajaw death statement connects K'awiil Chan K'inich to his mother, the Lady of Cancuen, on the Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Bench. Further evidence of this connection can be seen on Dos Pilas Panel 19 showing Ruler 3 and the Lady of Cancuen. The same marital pair can be seen on Dos Pilas Stela 5. The queen of K'awiil Chan K'inich could be the royal lady depicted on Dos Pilas Panel 10.

K'awiil Chan K'inich was followed by Tahn Te' Kinich, whose parentage is given on Aguateca Stela 19. His father is named as the 4 K'atun Lord Ucha'an Kan B'ahlam who could have been the brother of K'awiil Chan K'inich.

Dzehkabtun (DZK) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one inscribed altar that does not include a parentage statement (Grana 1992).

Dzibanche (DZT) Yucatan Sub-Region (9.3.0.0.0-9.7.0.0.0)

Dzibanche has one lintel and two hieroglyphic stairways. It is thought to be the Early Classic home of the Kaan dynasty that later relocated to Calakmul. The site does not contain any parentage statements (Martin 2005; Nalda 2004).

Dzibilchaltun (DBC) Yucatan Sub-Region (10.0.0.0.0-11.8.0.0.0)

This Post-Classic site contains at least two inscribed stelae and three inscribed medallions, none of which contain parentage statements (Garcia 1992).

Dzibilnocac (DBN) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site contains one altar and one stela neither of which contains a parentage statement (Bullard 1970).

Dzilam (DZL) Yucatan Sub-Region (10.0.0.0-10.1.0.0)

The site contains two stelae neither of which contains a parentage statement (Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003).

Edzna' (ETZ) Puuc Sub-Region (Early Classic-Post Classic)

The site of Edzna was site extensively excavated by BYU since then the monuments have been studied by Antonio Benavides Castillo who published a summary on the site's monuments in 1997. The earliest monuments at Edzna date to the Early Classic, while the latest are thought to be from the Post-Classic (Andrews 1984; Benavides Castillo 1997). The site contains thirty stelae, two lintels and two hieroglyphic stairways.

The earliest parentage statement found at Edzna is from an undated glyphic block from Room 9 of the Four Storied Pyramid. The next parentage statement is found on Edzna Stela 18. Stela 18 dates to 9.12.0.0.0 and contains the names of both the mother and father of Ruler 1. The undated Stela 7 also contains a female parentage statement. The figure on Edzna Stela 21 could be female which would mean that paired stela existed at the site.

Ek' Balam (EKB) Yucatan Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0)

The current research at Ek Balam was conducted by Alfonso Lacadena and was published as part of the 2003 Maya Meetings (Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003). Ek Balam was a Late Classic Maya city near the outer edges of the Yucatan Peninsula. The earliest dated text is the Mural of the 96 Glyphs which records the arrival of a king to Ek Balam on 9.16.19.3.12. This king, Chak Jutuuw Chan Ek, is related to the first historical king of Ek Balam, Ukit Kan Le'k by an undecyphered relationship glyph. The mural in Room 22 gives the parentage of Ukit Kan Le'k. His father was Ukit Head and his mother was a royal lady from a site that ends in the letters ho' (Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003).

Later the Mural from Room 29sub connects Ukit Kan Le'k to another lord Chak Jutuuk Chan Ek' using the same unknown relationship glyph. The other figure mentioned in the same text, K'an B'o Tok' then became king of Ek Balam, replacing Ukit Kan Le'k. An undated monument from Ikil also contains a parentage statement linked to Ek Balam.

El Amparo (AMP) Tonina Sub-Region (9.11.0.0.0)

This small site near Tonina contains one monument that does not include a parentage statement (Palacios 1928).

El Caribe (CRB) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0)

This small site contains two stelae. El Caribe Stela 1 contains a child to father parentage statement. A highly eroded section of El Caribe Stela 2 could include a female parentage statement (Martin and Grube 2000, 2008).

El Cayo (CAY) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.14.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

The site of El Cayo is the home of two stelae, an altar, and a number of panels (Grube and Schele 1995; Mayer 1980, 1989, 1995; Stuart 2007). The earliest monument with a parentage statement is the Dumbarton and Oaks Panel attributed to El Cayo. It records the birth of Chak Tun Chok in 9.10.16.8.14. His parents were named as Lady Ahk and Mo' Ahk. The text also gives another female parentage statement which refers to another individual. He was followed by Aj Chak Wayaab' K'utiim who on Altar 4 names his parents as Och' Nal K'utiim and a Lady from Huun Naab'.

He was followed by the author of El Cayo Lintel 1 which dates to around 9.17.1.5.9 and records the birth of Chan-Panak Waybi into the Sajalship of El Cayo. His parents are named as a royal Lady and Aj Yax K'tutiim Sajal of El Cayo. Two more panels from the El Cayo area show images of royal women from El Cayo suggesting that they might have replaced some of the parentage statements.

El Cedral (CDR) Petexbatun Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The small site contains one panel that does not contain a parentage statement (Mayer 1991).

El Cedro (CDO) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.15.0.0.0)

The site also known as Nuevo Jalisco contains two small panels neither of which contains a parentage statement (Arellano 1998).

El Chal (CHL) Belize Sub-Region (9.16.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

The Late Classic site of El Chal contains two inscribed altars and five inscribed stelae. While none of them include a parentage statement, El Chal Stela 5, dating to 9.16.2.10.18, includes a *yichnal* statement connecting the king of El Chal to Itsam Balam the king of Ucanal. This shows that El Chal was under the control of the larger city of Ucanal (Morales and Laporte 1994).

El Chicozapote (CZP) Usumacinta Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site is thought to contain five lintels none of which contain a firm date or parentage statement (Mayer 1987).

El Chorro (CRO) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.13.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0)

El Chorro is a small site located in the Petexbatun sub-region. While it is commonly called El Chorro today, in the past it was called San Lucas and at times it has been confused with the nearby site of El Pato (Grube and Schele 1995; Houston 1986, 1993; Mayer 1984, 1987, 1989, 1991). A brief description of the site was given by Stephen Houston (1993) and descriptions of its looted monuments can be found in the Maya Monuments Series by Karl Mayer.

The earliest monument from El Chorro is Altar 6 that dates to 9.13.0.0.0 and refers to Ruler 1 and gives his parentage as K'awiil and a Lady from the Knot Site, an unknown site located somewhere between El Chorro and Bonampak. (There could be

earlier monuments from El Chorro, however; erosion does not allow further study of many of El Chorro's stela and panels.) Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway 3 refers to the capture of the Holy Lord of El Chorro around 9.15.0.0.0.

A looted altar found in the Maegli Collection refers to the 1 Katun anniversary of Aj Kan Max in 9.16.0.0.0. Aj Kan Max produced a number of altars and at least two stelae. One of the stela gives his parentage and names his mother as Lady White Macaw. It does not mention his father, which if his father was the Holy Lord captured by Dos Pilas, would be understandable from a political standpoint. This connection is further confirmed by his second stela that shows his mother performing a ritual under his watchful eye. Neither stela contains a date however; his reign lasted to at least 9.16.0.0.0. A further altar dated to 9.17.0.0.0 could also be his. Knot Eyed Jaguar is represented on the last dated stela from El Chorro. It dates to 9.17.10.0.0; however, there could be other kings due to the fact that there are a number of undated hieroglyphic steps containing the El Chorro Emblem glyph. One of the hieroglyphic steps that are thought to have come from El Chorro contains the parentage statement of the son of Knot Eyed Jaguar. However, the step itself does not contain a date or emblem glyph to confirm the connection.

El Encanto (ENC) Tikal Sub-Region (8.13.0.0.0)

The site contains one stela that does contain a set of parentage statements. For more information see Tikal (Jones and Satterthwaite 1982).

El Juleque (JUL) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.12.0.0.0)

El Juleque contains one stela that dates to 9.12.0.0.0; this stela contains a male parentage statement connecting the local king to his father. The layout and design of the stela make it truly one of the rarest stela in the Central Lowlands (Grube, Hasse, and Sattler 1990).

El Gallinero (?) (Calakmul Sub-Region) (?)

This site had the scattered remains of a few monuments and obvious signs that all of the best preserved monuments had been removed previously (Šprajc 2008).

El Mameyal (?) Calakmul Sub-Region (?)

This site contains one stela that shows a human figure (Šprajc 2008).

El Miradero (COL) Tonina Sub-Region (Late Classic)

Two altars and one panel were said to have been looted from a site called El Miradero located in or around Tonina. None of the three contain a parentage statement (Grube and Schele 1995).

El Mirador (MRD) Calakmul Sub-Region (Pre-Classic)

At least four inscribed monuments have been reported from this massive site. None of them contain a date or parentage statement (Borowicz 2002).

El Pabellon (PAB) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.10.0.0.0)

The small site across the river from Altar de Sacrificios contains one stela and no parentage statements (Morley 1937-38).

El Pajal (PJR) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.10.0.0.0)

El Pajal is one of the twin capitals of the Hixwitz kingdom and its monuments will be covered with its larger neighbor Zapote Babal (Fitzsimmons 2004 and 2006).

El Palmar (PLM) Calakmul Sub-Region (Early Classic-10.3.0.0.0)

El Palmar is the largest site in southwest Campeche. It was first visited by J Eric Thompson in 1936 who wrote a small summary of his findings. He published a few more details about the site in his book *Maya Explorer*. The only published photos from the site come from Tatiana Proskourakoff's *Classic Maya Sculpture* monograph. Later finds were recorded by Merle Green in 1984. Photos of the most recent finds were published by Karl Mayer in 1991.

The earliest monuments from El Palmar are El Palmar Altar 1 and Stela 45. Due to erosion it is unclear if either originally contained parentage statements. However, the pattern of paired stela is present with the female/male pairing on El Palmar Stela 45. The layout of the stela was similar to Tikal Stela 31. El Palmar Stela 8 and 10 both contain semi-legible inscriptions however, erosion in key locations makes the identification of parentage statements impossible. Further hampering the analysis of the monuments of El Palmar is the lack of a detailed report on the monuments. While the monuments with a clear date are known the remaining images on the otherwise eroded monuments is unknown. There are probably more paired stelae at this large site (Mayer 1991; Proskouriakoff 1950; Šprajc 2008; Thompson 1936).

El Perú (PRU) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (8.19.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

The site of El Perú was first recorded by Ian Graham in the early 1970s. Since that time it has been extensively looted and little remains of its once proud monuments. The site contains two hieroglyphic stairways, a couple altars, and at least forty-two stelae. In the last few years extensive excavations have occurred at the site under the direction of Southern Methodist University and its associates. Most of the dynastic information pertaining to this site originated in the 2004 site report by Stanley Guenter (Grube and Schele 1995; Guenter 2004; Miller 1978).

The earliest stela from El Perú is Stela 15. The right side of El Perú Stela 15 contains the parentage statement of Calavera de Serpiente and names his father Hoja Chan Ahk and his mother name now illegible. There also is an unwritten connection between Calavera de Serpiente and K'inich B'ahlam I Chan Ahk. It is assumed that they were father and son because he dedicated El Perú Stela 15. K'inich B'ahlam I Chan Ahk was named on El Perú Stela 16 in two different locations as the father of Dragon Jaguar. El Perú Stela 16 was dedicated by Tapir Chan Ahk, this makes it very probable that he is the son of Dragon Jaguar.

The next king of El Perú that is mentioned in the surviving texts is K'inich B'ahlam II who married Lady K'ab'el the princess of Calakmul. This occurred in front of her father Yuknoom Ch'een II Holy Lord of Calakmul; they later celebrated the 9.13.0.0.0 Period Ending with her brother Yuknoom Yich'aak Holy Lord of Calakmul. Her image can be found on three different stela clearly defining her role as the mother of the next king. The parentage of K'inich B'ahlam II is unknown due to vandalism on the monument that could have provided us with the key information. However, at the same

time since his ascension was in the presence (yichnal) of Yuknoom Ch'een II he would not have needed his parents to legitimize his ascension.

It is assumed that B'ahlam Tz'am was their son due to the fact that if he was breaking the already laid out ascension pattern (paired stela) he would have used a parentage statement. B'ahlam Tz'am is paired with his queen on El Perú Stela 31 and following the same pattern as with his own parentage it is assumed that his son is the Holy Lord shown on El Perú Stela 24. The Stela pair of El Perú Stela 24 is El Perú Stela 25; it shows a Holy Lord of El Perú and a younger individual. It has been suggested that this pair was a father and son.

This connection is further shown by the Capped Ajaw death phrase found on Stela 24 that connects the author of the Stela to his parent on Stela 24. The youth on Stela 25 could be the same 3 Katuun Lord who later married Lady Pakal of Calakmul. (She uses the Bat Emblem glyph that originated at Calakmul and later returned after the defeat of Ruler Y.) This marital couple is assumed to be the parents of Aj Yax Chow Pat who is thought to have been married to the Lady of Stela 39. This cannot be proven due to the fact that the side of the Stela 39 that would have included her image was removed by looter before it could be properly recorded.

The last king and queen of El Perú can be found on El Perú Stela 37. He is assumed to be the son of Aj Yax Chow Pat and his queen. The archaeological evidence at El Perú confirms that there were no more kings after the lord on Stela 37.

El Reinado (?) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site of El Reinado or Ni'tuunal was first recorded by Hector E. Mejia and Juan Pedro Laporte in 2004. The site contained a large number of eroded glyphic blocks that came from two different hieroglyphic stairways. It is also thought to be the source of a five glyphic blocks that show the actions of an unknown Mutul king. El Reinado is also mentioned on Itzan Stela 17. El Reinado Block 3 seems to contain a male parentage statement. The looted glyphic panels date to 9.12.0.0.0 or the end point of the decline of Tikal and the creation of Dos Pilas (Mayer 1989, 1991; Mejia and Laporte 2004).

El Resbalon (RSB) Yucatan Sub-Region (9.7.0.0.0)

The small site of El Resbalon has three hieroglyphic stairways that date to 9.7.0.0.0. They show that El Resbalon was subordinate to the Kaan kingdom, located at nearby Dzibanche. El Resbalon Hieroglyphic Stairway 1 contains a pair of parentage statements for the local king. The rulers name was read as Hok' Mah Balam (Carrasco 1985), his father's name contains the glyph Chak while his mother's contains Muyal Bahlam.

El Rey (REY) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site contains one stela that does not contain a date or parentage statement (Mayer 1984).

El Temblor (TMB) Tikal Sub-Region (8.16.0.0.0)

The small site contains one stela that does not include a parentage statement. However, the site was part of the Early Classic Tikal (Schele and Grube 1994). For more information see Tikal.

El Zapote (ZAP) Tikal Sub-Region (8.18.0.0.0-9.0.0.0.0)

The small site of El Zapote contains seven stelae of which five are inscribed. While there are no parentage statements at El Zapote, there are paired stelae. El Zapote Stela 4, which dates to 8.17.2.5.3, contains the image of a woman and is paired with El Zapote Stela 6. The next set of paired stelae is El Zapote Stela 7 and 3 which date near 8.18.0.0.0. The last paired stelae at the site is El Zapote Stela 5. One side shows the image of the queen while the other shows her husband the local king and dates to 9.0.4.0.0. Thus three generations of rulers are shown at El Zapote by the paired stelae formula (Clancy 1999; Proskouriakoff 1993).

El Zotz (ZTZ) Tikal Sub-Region (Early Classic)

The site of El Zotz is currently being excavated by Stephen Houston and Brown University (Mayer 1993a; Houston 2007, 2008). The site contains one stela and one lintel and a number of looted ceramics. Parentage statements can be found on the lintel and some of the ceramics. At least three of the rulers from El Zotz use the same name Chak-?-?-Ahk. The middle of the name included a dog or a fish. El Zotz lintel 1 includes a female parentage statement linking the local ruler to a royal lady and a male parentage statement linking him to Chak-Dog. The lintel does not contain a date but, a Chak Dog from El Zotz is mentioned on Bejucal Stela 2 dating to 8.17.17.0.0.

El Zotz Stela 1 does not contain a legible parentage statement or Calendar Round date. A female parentage statement can be found for a ruler of El Zotz on K679, the mother's name was Lady Chan. A male parentage statement for the same ruler or one with the same name can be found on a mirror back from Bagaces, Costa Rica. It provides

a glyphic connection between El Zotz and the nearby site of El Perú. As mentioned with the site of El Chorro there is a looted piece of a hieroglyphic stairway that bears the name associated with the lords of El Zotz in the context of a parentage statement.

Finca El Encanto (FNC) Usumacinta Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This small site includes two small panels neither of which contains a parentage statement (Blom 1982; Mayer 1995).

Flores (FLS) Tikal Sub-Region (10.0.0.0-10.2.0.0)

The site contains three Terminal-Classic stelae and no parentage statements (Mayer 2006a).

Granda (COL) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

Two stone monuments were reported for this site by Karl Mayer neither of which contains a Calendar Round date or parentage statement (Mayer 1984).

Halakal (HLK) Yucatan Sub-Region (10.2.0.0)

This small site near Chichen Itza contains one lintel and no parentage statements (Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003).

Holmul (HLM) Tikal Sub-Region (9.12.0.0)

The site contains a ballcourt marker dated to 9.12.0.0 (Grube and Martin 2004). Recent excavations at the site also have located painted ceramics that contain parentage statements for some of the kings of Naranja. For more information about these ceramics refer to Naranja.

Huacutal (HUA) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.16.0.0.0)

This small site near Motul de San Jose contains one stela and its own emblem glyph (Mayer 2000c). However, the remaining text on the stela does not include a parentage statement.

Huntichmul (HNT) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one lintel that does not contain a parentage statement (Pollock 1980).

H-Wasil (?) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site contains one door jamb that does not contain a parentage statement (Merk 2007).

Ichmac (ICC) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains four lintels, two jambs, and a glyphic band, none of which contain a legible date or parentage statement (Pollock 1980).

Ichmul (ICL) Yucatan Sub-Region (9.18.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0)

This small site contains two ballplayer panels that refer to the kings of Ek' Balam (Mayer 1991).

Ikil (IKL) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

Ikil contains two lintels one of which has a parentage statement. For more information refer to Ek' Balam (Biro 2003).

Itsimte-Sacluk (ITS) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.12.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0)

The small site on the outskirts of the San Pedro Martir drainage has ten stelae and four altars (Mejia et al 2005). The monuments from Itsimte-Sacluk have been recently published by the Guatemala Atlas Project. Due to erosion key portions of the text are missing. The earliest monument, Stela 6, contains the image of a woman and was paired with Altar 3. The image shows Lady Ohl performing a ritual, the monument was given the date 9.12.5.0.0, but it is far from secure.

The next monument that could contain a parentage statement is Stela 3. The original drawing by Morley shows what seems to be *yu-ne* below the Calendar Round date. This stela is followed by the recently discovered Stela 7, that dates to 9.17.0.0.0, which could contain a death of a parent glyph at D4, 5. The first section at D4 is hard to make out but the Ajaw infix *Sak* followed by an *Ik* is clearly visible. The other stela all fall between Stela 6 and Stela 7 by date and do not contain parentage statements.

Itzan (ITN) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.11.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0)

The small site of Itzan contained twenty-one stelae, three hieroglyphic stairways, three panels, and one carved altar (Johnson 1989). Since the early 1970's most of these monuments have either been looted or destroyed. What is known about its monuments comes from Ian Graham's unpublished drawings located in Harvard's Peabody Museum. The longest monument from Itzan, Stela 17, records the birth of the Itzan king. His mother is given at A11, her parentage statement is partially eroded. His father's name is given A13 but, a crack in the monument erased the actual parentage statement. The latest

monument from Itzan, Stela 6, does not contain a parentage statement; however, erosion in many key points leaves open the possibility that it did at one time.

Itzimte-Bolonchen (ITZ) Puuc Sub-Region (9.16.0.0-10.4.0.0)

This Puuc site contains twelve inscribed stelae (von Euw 1977). Of these the first two, Stela 4 and Stela 7, both dating to 9.16.0.0 contain parentage statements. The earlier stela, Stela 4, contains a female parentage statement *AL* at F1 followed by a male parentage statement now highly eroded. Stela 7 contains a stylistically different version of the **MIJIN** male parentage statement, and again due to erosion it is unclear if it contains a female parentage statement.

Ixkun (IXK) Belize Sub-Region (9.17.0.0-9.18.0.0)

Ixkun contains twelve stelae, six of which were inscribed (Laporte and Mejia 2005a, 2005b). The only parentage statement found at the site is on Ixkun Stela 1. Ixkun Stela 1 shows the king of Ixkun, Lord Rabbit God K, and the king of nearby Sacul. The stela names both the mother and the father of the king of Ixkun. It also shows the close connection between the sites of Sacul and Ixkun. The stela also shows the *Yichnal* glyph further connecting the two sites.

Ixlu (IXL) Tikal Sub-Region (10.1.0.0-10.2.0.0)

This small Terminal Classic site has two stelae and one altar (Jones and Satterwaite 1982). They refer to kings found at Tikal and Uaxactun. Neither of them contain any parentage statements, however, there are ancestors depicted as floaters on both stelae.

Ixtonton (IXT) Tikal Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site contains six inscribed monuments none of which contain a parentage statement (Laporte and Torres 1988).

Ixtutz (IXZ) Belize Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

This site four stelae and two panels; one of which refers to a connection between Ixtutz and Tikal (Graham 1980). None of them contain a parentage statement.

Jaina (Jaina) Puuc Sub-Region (9.11.0.0.0-Late Classic)

The site of Jaina is well known for its figurines; however, the site also contains at least three stelae and three panels (Proskouriakoff 1950). None of the inscribed monuments from Jaina contain parentage statements.

Jimbal (JMB) Tikal Sub-Region (10.2.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0)

Jimbal is a small Terminal-Classic site that pertained to the Tikal kingdom. It contains two inscribed altars and two stelae (Martin and Grube 2000, 2008). Jimbal Stela 1 contains a male parentage. More information can be found about this parentage statement with the description of Tikal.

Jonuta (JNT) Usumacinta Sub-Region (Late Classic)

Jonuta is thought to be the home of a number of monuments that were sold in pieces on the art market (Mayer 1980, 1987, 1989, 1991). The monuments refer to Palenque and Pomona establishing connections between the sites. None of the monuments contain a parentage statement.

Kabah (KAB) Puuc Sub-Region (10.2.0.0.0)

This small Puuc site contains three monuments none of which contain a parentage statement (Pollock 1980).

Kakab (?) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one stela that does not contain a parentage statement (Mayer 1991).

Kanki (KNK) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This Puuc site contains two lintels that do not contain parentage statements (Zapata 1991).

Kayal (KYL) Puuc Sub-Region (9.15.0.0.0-9.16.0.0.0)

This Puuc site contains a number of jambs, lintels, panels, and sculptured stones, none of which contain a parentage statement (Mayer 1984, 1989).

Kiuc (KUC) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one stela and one capstone neither of which contains a parentage statement (Pollock 1980).

Kuxub (KUX) Puuc Sub-Region (Terminal Classic)

This Puuc site contains three stelae none of which contain a parentage statement (Garcia Campillo 1992, 1995).

La Amelia (AML) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

This Late Classic site contains one hieroglyphic stairway and two wall panels. The two panels, which date to 9.19.0.0.0, each contain one parentage statement referring to a king who used the Dos Pilas Emblem Glyph (Houston 1993).

La Corona (Site Q) (CRN) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.11.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

The dynastic history of La Corona can be found written on at least fifteen different glyphic monuments (Stewart 2006; Martin 2008). La Corona has the unique history as being the source of the majority of the Site Q monuments. Many of the Site Q glyphic panels are now known to have come from two different hieroglyphic stairways located at the sites core. Each of these stairways now has at least eight known pieces. Surveys and excavations at La Corona have added two stelae, three altars, and a couple panels.

The earliest dynastic information found at La Corona is the marriage between Lady Naah Ek of Calakmul to the lord (Chan in the Mouth) of La Corona. Lady Naah Ek is said to be the daughter of Lady Bakab who was the husband of Kab Tuun Hix the Holy Lord of Calakmul. This event occurred in 520 AD and was the first of three royal weddings between Calakmul and La Corona.

The next dynastic information from La Corona can be found in on Site Q Panel 2a and 2b. The list includes the ascension dates for three kings Sak Masul, Kuk Ajaw and Chak Naab Kan. The text then refers to a royal trip performed by Kinich Yook who returned to La Corona after the death of his parents Chak Naab Kan and Lady Six Sky. He ascends the throne as the son of the Say Wayis and the Capped Ajaw death glyph that he uses to record Chak Naab Kan death further shows that he was the father of Kinich

Yook. The dynastic information found on Site Q Panel 2a and 2b is confirmed by Site Q Panel 1 and Panel 4 and La Corona Panel 1. These panels commissioned by Kinich Yook give the parentage Chak Naab Kan as Lady Ix Kan and Sak Masul. It follows with the parentage statements for Kinich Yook and Red Turkey his brother. The pieces of the monument end with the death of Lady Six Sky the wife of Chak Naab Kan and the mother of the two children recorded on the panels. The only monument that can be ascribed to Chak Naab Kan is Site Q Panel 4 which shows Chak Naab Kan and Lady Six Sky performing the scattering ritual for the 9.10.10.0.0 period ending. This image clearly defined the parentage for his successor.

When Kinich Yook ascended the throne it was during a time of great turmoil. Shortly after his ascension La Corona Panel 1 tells us that he was forced to flee with his brother to Calakmul. Three years later he reascended the throne of La Corona. One of his first monuments Site Q Panels 1 and 4 clearly show that his successor would be his younger brother Red Turkey. This occurred because at the time of his ascension Kinich Yook had no heir. La Corona Stela 1 refers to the ascension of Red Turkey and mentions that he was married.

The Dallas Altar refers to a royal marriage between the Lady of Calakmul and Kinich Yook. She was the daughter of Lady Balahm who was the wife of Yuknoom Chen II of Calakmul. This marriage led to the birth of Jannab. Both his male and female parentage is given on the new La Corona Panels recently photographed by Justin Kerr and it is assumed that he ascended the throne after the death of Red Turkey his uncle.

After the birth of Jannab there is a break in the legible monuments at La Corona. The Dallas Altar refers to a third visit to La Corona by the ruling family of Calakmul in 9.15.0.0.0. Lady Ti the daughter of a Royal Lady who is the wife of Yuknoom Took Kawil Holy Lord of Calakmul. At this time it is not known who her husband was other than he was the lord of La Corona. The next parentage statement can be found on La Corona Altar 2 with the date of 9.17.5.0.0 the female parentage huntan can clearly be seen and the mother could be Lady Katun who came from a site with an emblem glyph. It might be followed by a male parentage statement but erosion limits the amount of information that can be gleaned from it. The parents from La Corona Altar 2 could be the royal couple from the Dallas Altar, however the connection is far from secure.

The last dated monument from La Corona, Altar 4, from 9.18.15.0.0 refers to a La Corona lord Bolon Kawil and probably gives his parentage at the start of the text. The outlines of names are clearly visible but the connecting parentage statements are hard to define due to the condition of the monument.

The fragmentary corpus of La Corona includes sixteen different parentage statements. They show the dynastic connections for eight of the nine lords of La Corona. Unlike many of the Maya cities it is very probable that there are more monuments from La Corona that lay unpublished in private collections throughout the world.

La Esperanza (ESP) Tonina Sub-Region (9.7.0.0.0)

See Chinkultic for information about the altar from this site.

La Florida (FLD) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.15.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

The site of La Florida was first researched by Ian Graham in the 1960's (Graham 1970; Lopes 2003). His work was later added upon by Luis Lopez and Stanley Guenter who deciphered its emblem glyph. The monuments of La Florida are in poor shape and only a few of them have been properly analyzed.

The earliest reference to La Florida comes from Piedras Negras where in 9.12.2.0.16 Lady Katuun a princess from La Florida marries the crown prince of Piedras Negras. Seven years later on 9.12.8.14.1, Yaxchilan Lintel 45 which records the capture of Aj Nik a sub-lord to K'ahk' Ti' Kuy the king of La Florida (Naman). These references are followed by La Florida Stela 9, which dates to 9.15.0.0.0. The monument shows a royal lady performing a ceremony. The text describes her as the mother of the Ajaw. This stela was paired with Stela 10 which contained a large glyphic text, now eroded. All of the other monuments in located in the same plaza are also too eroded to read.

The next king mentioned at La Florida was Chaak (K2784) who ascended the throne around 9.14.15.0.0; this lord was probably the son of the queen mentioned in La Florida Stela 9. He was probably followed by B'ahlam K'ahk Chan Yopaat who created La Florida Stela 7 in 9.16.15.0.0 and La Florida Stela 8 within the next twenty years. The inscribed portion of La Florida Stela 8 could have contained a parentage statement; however, erosion makes it impossible to know for sure. La Florida Stela 5 could also be attributed to him but, since it contains no legible date, the assumption cannot be proven. The only other legible monument is La Florida Stela 1, which unfortunately does not contain a date or parentage statement. It could well be the earliest monument from the site.

Another collection of parentage statements that are thought to come from this site are recorded in an article written by Luis Lopez, and are found on ceramics displayed in the local museums. Anonymous Plate 2 found in an exhibition catalog from Brussels says Chak son of Lady Lord that Sky Raises. Unfortunately there is no date with the text. Anonymous Vase 3 reads the vessel belongs to the son of Lady Sun Lord and the son of Reddened Chak. This vessel like the other one does not carry a date. The only reason we know that they are from La Florida is because of the use of the La Florida emblem glyph.

La Honradez (HRZ) Tikal Sub-Region (9.16.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

The site of La Honradez contains ten inscribed stelae (von Euw and Graham 1984). Two stelae, Stela 5 dating to 9.18.0.0.0 and Stela 7 dating to 9.17.0.0.0 contain the male parentage statement MEJIN. Erosion limits our ability to locate other parentage statements on the monuments.

La Joyanca (JOY) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.2.0.0.0-9.3.0.0.0)

This medium sized site was part of the Early Classic kingdom of Hiwzitz that was later located at the nearby sites of Zapote Babel and Pajalal (Arnald at el 2002). The site includes one stela, a base, and a small amount of graffiti none of which contain parentage statements.

La Mar (MAR) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

La Mar contains three stelae that celebrate the alliance between the Sajal of El Mar and the king of Piedras Negras (Grube and Schele 1995). The stelae do not contain

parentage statements, but they do include a Yichnal statement cementing the connection between the two sites.

La Milpa (MLP) Belize Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0)

The site of La Milpa contains the remains of twelve stelae, eight of which show signs of inscriptions (Grube 1994). Most of the stelae from La Milpa are badly eroded and a secure date can only be obtained from Stela 7 at 9.17.10.0.0. None of the monuments show signs of parentage statements.

La Muerta (?) Calakmul Sub-Region (Early Classic)

This site contains one stela that contains a very early Emblem Glyph but no parentage statement.

La Muneca (MCA) Calakmul Sub-Region (9.13.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0)

This site located near Calakmul contains eight carved stela none of which contain a parentage statement (Ruppert and Denison 1943).

La Naya (NAY) Tikal Sub-Region (9.14.0.0.0)

The site of La Naya is located near Yaxha and contains four stelae (Wurster 2000). La Naya Stela 1 that dates to 9.14.3.0.0 contains a male parentage statement naming the local ruler as the son of the king of Yaxha. It is unclear if the local ruler governed La Naya or if La Naya was part of Yaxha itself. No information has been published about the other three stelae from the site other than their existence.

La Pasadita (PSD) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.15.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0)

This small site located near Yaxchilan has five lintels. None of the lintels contain parentage statements; however, they do establish a connection between the Sajal of La Pasadita and Yaxchilan (Stuart 2007).

La Pochitoca (PCT) Tikal Sub-Region (Early Classic)

This site contains one inscribed stela that does not include a parentage statement (Wurster 2000).

La Rejolla (REJ) Belize Sub-Region (9.10.0.0.0-9.12.0.0.0)

The small site of La Rejolla was founded as an outpost by the kings of Caracol. It contains three stelae (Grube and Martin 2004). La Rejolla Stela 1, dating to 9.10.7.5.1 gives the parentage of the local king and establishes the connection between La Rejolla and Caracol. La Rejolla Stela 3 that dates to 9.12.0.0.0 also shows numerous members of the royal court or family.

La Sufricaya (SUF) Tikal Sub-Region (Late Pre-Classic-8.19.0.0.0)

Recent excavations at La Sufricaya have uncovered six stelae and a large number of murals (Estrada-Belli 2001, 2004, 2005). Mural 7 has been dated to 8.17.1.4.12 and Stela 5 has been dated to 8.19.6.8.5. Stela 6 dates in between the two. The monuments clearly show that La Sufricaya was under the control of Tikal. None of the monuments show parentage statements; however, this is more than likely due to their early age and erosion.

Labna (LAB) Puuc Sub-Region (10.1.0.0.0)

The small site contains one inscribed building that does not include a parentage statement (Pollock 1980).

Lacanha (LAC) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.8.0.0.0-9.16.0.0.0)

Seven stelae and a number of lintels have been recorded from the site of Lacanha (Mayer 1999d; Stuart 2007). A number of looted stelae and panels are thought to have come from the site. Parentage statements can be found on three monuments from Lacanha. The earliest are found on two stela that date to 9.8.0.0.0. The first Lacanha Stela 1 shows the male parentage statement while the other a looted stela found in Brussels shows both parentage statements and is the earliest connection between Lacanha and Bonampak. The last set of parentage statements found at Lacanha can be on Lintel where the parentage of the local Sajal is given. For more information about the parentage statements found at Lacanha see Bonampak.

Laguna Perdida (Site X) (?) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.15.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

In 2006 Carlos Pallan published a thesis on unprovenienced Maya monuments found in museums in Mexico. His thesis suggested that the three stela commonly called Site X came from the small site of Laguna Perdida that is located near the San Pedro Martir River (Mayer 1996; Pallan 2006). The original site report mentions that the local guide claimed that more stelae existed even though Morley had not been able to find them. Morley did record a ballplayer panel and a glyphic altar.

The three Site X stelae date from 9.15.0.0.0, 9.17.0.0.0, and 9.17.10.0.0. The last of these, commonly called the Canberra Stela, contains a parentage statement for the 3 Katuun Ajaw and captor of fourteen prisoners naming his father of the king as the

previous king and the mother as an Aj Kahuun. The other two Site X stela are from earlier in his reign and do not contain parentage statements.

Lamanai (LMN) Belize Sub-Region (9.9.0.0.0)

This site contains a number of inscribed stelae. However, only Lamanai Stela 9 has been published and it does not contain a parentage statement (Closs 1988).

Los Alacranes (ALC) Calakmul Sub-Region (9.6.0.0.0-9.7.0.0.0)

The small site of Los Alacranes contains two stelae that date from the Early Classic (Sprajc 2008). Los Alacranes Stela 1 refers to the birth and ascension of the Sak Witzil B'aah under the direction of Sky Witness the Kaan (Calakmul) king in 9.6.7.3.18. It names his father as the previous king and appears to name his mother as well. Stela 2 appears to show the ascension of Sak Witzil B'aah's successor in 9.7.9.0.7.

Los Higos (HIG) Copan Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0)

The site of Los Higos was under the control of Copan and contains one stela that dates to 9.17.0.0.0 which does contain a pair of parentage statements (Morley 1920).

Lubaantun (LBT) Belize Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0)

This site contains three ballcourt markers none of which contain a parentage statement (Wanyerka 2003).

Machaquila (MQL) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.14.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0)

The site of Machaquila contains fourteen inscribed stelae, two inscribed altars and one hieroglyphic stairway (Graham 1967). The earliest monument is Stela 13 that dates

to 9.14.0.0.0, the text on this monument is severely eroded and while no parentage statement can now be seen it could easily have obtained one. Federico Fahsen names the lord of this stela as Ruler I. He is followed by Ruler II who created Stela 10 and 11. Stela 10 does not include a visible parentage statement; however erosion leaves open the possibility that it did at one time.

Machaquila Stela 11 contains the sites only clear parentage statements. The stela, which dates to 9.15.10.0.0, names the mother of Ruler II as Lady Yax Pach K'uk' and the father as Pa' K'in Chak I, it is very possible that he is Ruler I. Ruler II was followed by Ruler III who monuments Stela 12 and 18 do not show visible parentage statements. The next ruler, Ruler IV created Stela 2 on whose back was the longest text at the site. Unfortunately the back of Stela 2 is highly eroded and no drawing has been made. However, there appears to be a set of parentage statements visible in their eroded estate.

Federico Fahsen states that Ruler 4 is claiming descent from Ruler 3 at J5 and K3 on the sides of Stela 2 (Fahsen 1984). However, this said Fahsen believes that he is the son of Ruler II. The latest parentage statement found at Machaquila is found on Stela 6 dating to 10.0.5.16.0. The names of the parents of the sites last ruler are recorded. There are no other parentage statements at the site; however, Stela 8 and Stela 3 both of which refer to different kings whose parentage is not stated, contain eroded glyphs along their outer edge that could have included a parentage statement. Furthermore, Stela 17, a drawing of which has not been published contain numerous glyphs and could contain a parentage statement.

The last possible parentage statement is found on the hieroglyphic stairway where Block B shows a **ya-Female Face-Sotz**. If the female face was a “**na**” then the glyph would be a variant of the mother glyph seen at Bonampak and Yaxchilan.

Managua (MNG) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one stela that does not contain a parentage statement (Mayer 1987).

Maxcanu (MXC) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains a column and a panel neither of which contain a parentage statement nor date (Pollock 1980).

Mayapan (MPN) Yucatan Sub-Region (10.5.0.0.0-10.10.0.0.0)

This Post-Classic site contains three stelae none of which contain a parentage statement (Proskouriakoff 1950).

Metate Con Glifos (MTT) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains two lintels neither of which contains a parentage statement (Mayer 1995).

Miraflores (MRF) Usumacinta Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site was once the home of at least four large fragments that once made an elaborate panel (Mayer 1991). The panel refers to a king of Palenque since Miraflores clearly was under its dominion. The panel does not contain a parentage statement.

Moral Reforma (MRL) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.10.0.0.0-9.16.0.0.0)

The corpus of Moral Reforma includes five stelae and two altars (Martin 2003; Stewart 2007). The earliest stela, Stela 5, mentions the 9.10.0.0.0 period ending and might have included a parentage statement; however, a large portion of the stela is missing. The next stela, Moral Reforma Stela 4 dedicated in 9.13.0.0.0 refers to three different ascensions by Hawk Skull Holy Lord of Moral Reforma. His parentage might be at the start of the text however the erosion on the monument limits our ability to define the glyphs connecting him to his parents.

Moral Reforma Stela 2 refers to the birth of his son Chak and then gives his death using the Capped Ajaw death statement. Stela 2 also gives the parentage for Chak and his later ascension to the throne. The last monument from Moral Reforma is Stela 1 dated to 9.16.5.0.0. It mentions a lord Wo Chan Kawil who could be the same Chak that is mentioned on Stela 2.

Motul de San Jose (MTL) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.13.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0)

Motul de San Jose, otherwise known as the IK' site is known not for its stone monuments, but for its paints polychrome ceramics (Maler 1910; Reents-Budet et al 2006). The site itself contains six stela in differing stages of erosion. The original seat of the IK' kingdom is thought to have been Bejucal were the earliest IK' Emblem Glyph is seen (Houston 2008). The IK' Emblem glyph is also seen on a large number of looted polychrome vessels. The earliest monument from Motul de San Jose is Stela 3 that dates to 9.13.9.1.17 and connects the king of Motul de San Jose to the current king of Tikal.

The king of Motul de San Jose could have been Sak Muwaan who is thought to have reigned between 700-726 AD.

Sak Muwan is named as the father of Chuy-ti Ch'an who appears as a ballplayer and ambassador on a polychrome vase looted from the nearby site of La Florida. There is no evidence that Chuy-ti Ch'an ascended the throne after his father. The next king of Motul de San that we have record of is a king who was captured by Dos Pilas around 9.15.13.0.0. Five years later in 9.15.18.0.10, K1429, shows a new king named Yajawte' Kinich. He is believed to be the person shown of Motul de San Jose Stela 2 and 6 both of which lack published information.

Yajawte' is later shown on K3054 with the next king of Motul de San Jose Lamaw Ek'. There is no parentage statement connecting the two, suggesting that they were brothers. K1728 gives the parentage of Lamaw Ek' and names his father as a 3 Katuun Lord of Motul de San Jose. However, the name is not a recognizable lord from the site. The last kings of Motul de San Jose are found facing each other on Stela 1 dating to 9.19.10.0.0. The pattern of father and son stela would suggest that these two individuals were father and son or kings from two different sites.

Mountain Cow (MCW) Belize Sub-Region (9.19.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0)

This site has two altars neither of which contains a parentage statement (Grube and Martin 2004).

Muluchtzekel (MLS) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains two jambs and one panel none of which contain parentage statements (Pollock 1980).

Mucaancah (MUC) Calakmul Sub-Region (?)

This site contains two eroded ballplayer panels (Sprajc 2008).

Naachtun (NCT) Calakmul Sub-Region (9.3.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

The site of Naachtun was once thought to be the site of Masuul, however a History Chanel video by Nikolai Grube suggests that it might have been the Bat site. This would be the same kingdom that was mentioned on the stela from Calakmul, El Perú, Opexmul, and Uxul. Therefore, the Emblem Glyph of Naachtun has not been fully decided. The site contains twenty-six stelae most of which show signs of past inscriptions (Morley 1937-38; Reese-Taylor et al 2004). Due to the severe erosion at Naachtun little has been written about its monuments.

However, we do know that Naachtun Stela 18 and 19 form a marital pair in the Calakmul style. Two more stelae showing queens have been reported from the site. The first is Stela 21 which shows the queen in a full dress while the second, Stela 26, was found in the 2004 field season and shows an Early Classic queen of the site. Thus while the heavy erosion and lack of recent publications limit our knowledge on the location of parentage statements, if any existed, on the monuments from Naachtun at least three marital pairs did exist at the site.

Nadza'an (NDZ) Calakmul Sub-Region (Late Classic-10.0.0.0)

This site near Calakmul contains at least seven inscribed stelae with no known parentage statements; however, they do mention the kings of Calakmul (Garcia 1993).

Naj Tunich (NTN) Belize Sub-Region (9.13.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0)

This large cave system contains at least eighty different inscriptions none of which contain a parentage statement (MacLeod and Stone 1995).

Nakbe' (NKB) Calakmul Sub-Region (Pre-Classic)

This Pre-Classic site contains one inscribed stela that does not include a parentage statement (Borowicz 2002).

Nakum (NKM) Tikal Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0)

This site contains three inscribed stelae none of which contain a parentage statement (Wurster 2000).

Naranjo (NAR) Tikal Sub-Region (9.2.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

Naranjo is one of the best published sites in the Maya world. It contains forty-five stelae and number of other monuments (Grube and Martin 2004). It also has parentage statements for at least one king on a ceramic vessel from Holmul.

The name of the earliest king of Naranjo was recently discovered on Naranjo Stela 45. It shows Tzik'in Bahlam and his son Naatz Chan Ahk performing an unknown ceremony. Even though the remaining fragments of Stela 45 do not show a parentage statement, the stelea's iconography has led researchers to believe that they are father a son. Tzik'in Bahlam is also mentioned on two stela from Tikal as the maternal

grandfather of Chaak Tok Ich'aak II the Holy Lord of Tikal who reigned from 468-508. They would suggest that Tzik'in Bahlam reigned at Naranjo before 458 who his daughter could have married the holy lord of Tikal (Tokovinine and Fialko 2007).

The earliest parentage statement from Naranjo can be seen on the eroded Naranjo Stela 15. It contains a parentage statement where Naatz Chan Ahk can be read as the father or the current king of Naranjo. However, the name of the current holy lord is illegible. The next ruler of Naranjo was Tajal Chaak, his name is found on a ceramic plate that also contains the name of his mother as Lady Casper, and it does not include the name of his father. Like the three previous kings there are no dates associated with his reign.

Aj Wosal Chan K'inich is the first great king of Naranjo. His parentage can be found on Naranjo Altar 1. His father was Pik Chan Ahk is referred to as a lord but fails to use an emblem glyph. His mother is referred to as a 4 Katun queen and was named Lady Stone-in-Hand. None of Aj Wosal Chan K'inich's monuments mention a wife or heir. What is known is that after his death the new king angered the Holy Lord of Calakmul. When Aj Wosal Chan K'inich ascended the throne, he did it under the watchful eye of the Calakmul king who apparently did not appreciate the change in loyalty by his son.

The king who was later defeated by Calakmul was called K'uxaj (Tokovinine 2007). K'uxaj did not produce any monuments and was defeated in warfare. The next king K'ahk' Skull Chan Chaak temporarily reversed his cities fortunes; however, he too like his predecessor did not produce any monuments. He is mentioned on a stucco text

and Caracol. If K'uxaj was the, son of Aj Wosal Chan K'inich then he could have been K'ahk' Skull Chan Chaak father since he could have ascended the throne in his late forties. His wife could be the queen represented on Naranjo Stela 37 celebrating the 9.12.0.0.0 Period Ending date. This means that there was an heir designated for the city of Naranjo.

It has been suggested that warfare destroyed the royal family of Naranjo and that Lady Six Sky came from Dos Pilas to replace the dynasty (Martin and Grube 2008). Her parentage is given on Naranjo Stela 24 as B'alaj Chan K'awiil Holy Lord of Dos Pilas and Lady Bulu'. Her husband is never mentioned however, he was probably a junior lord of the Naranjo dynastic family. Her son K'ahk' Tiliw Chan Chaak was born on 9.12.15.13.7 he ascended the throne as the 38th ruler of Naranjo five years later on 9.13.1.3.19. His mother Lady Six probably served as his guardian or regent. K'ahk' Tiliw Chan Chaak's death is not known, however, he died young and did not designate an heir or express who his wife was before his death. Naranjo Stela 18 mentions Yax Mayuy Chan Chaak and another individual with a partial name of Chan Chaak. He is also mentioned as the king who lost to Tikal.

Due to his defeat by Tikal he did not produce any monuments are rule for that long of time. It is assumed that K'ahk' Yipiiy Chan Chaak is the second Chan Chaak mentioned on Naranjo Stela 18. He succeeded Yax Mayuy Chan Chaak and produced one monument Naranjo Stela 20. He does not give a parentage statement but is assumed to be the brother of Yax Mayuy Chan Chaak. K'ahk' Ukalaw Chan Chaak was the third son of K'ahk' Tiliw Chan Chaak. He gives his parentage on Naranjo Stela 13 and says his mother was Lady Unen Bahlam of Tuubal. His was succeeded by his son, Bat

K'awiil, who also claimed descent Lady Shell Star of Yaxha, on a ceramic vessel excavated from nearby site of Holmul.

Furthermore, the famous Naranjo artist Aj Maxam also claims the same parentage. Bat K'awiil is followed by Itzamnaaj K'awiil's, another son of K'ahk' Ukalaw Chan Chaak and Lady Shell Star of Yaxha. He gives his parentage on the back of Naranjo Stela 8. He also names his wife as Lady Rubber Ball of Yaxha. The last king of Naranjo Waxaklajuun Ubaah K'awiil could have been the son of Itzamnaaj K'awiil however; he left no parentage statement to prove that connection.

Nim Li Punit (NMP) Belize Sub-Region (9.14.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0)

Nim Li Punit has eight inscribed stelae and at least six different rulers (Wanyerka 2003). However, only two stelae, Nim Li Punit Stela 14 and 21, contain parentage statements. They both date to 9.18.0.0.0 and name the parents of K'awill Mo' Jaguar God of the Underworld. His mother is named as a princess from the B'ahlam site, while his father was the previous king of Nim Li Punit.

Nohcacab (RNC) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains four monuments none of which contain parentage statements (Dyckerhoff and Grube 1987).

Nohacab II (NCC) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one monument that does not contain a parentage statement (Dyckerhoff and Grube 1987).

Nohpat (NPT) Puuc Sub-Region (10.1.0.0.0)

This site contains one altar that does not include a parentage statement (Grube and Schele 1995).

Ojo de Agua (OJO) Tonina Sub-Region (9.7.0.0.0-9.8.0.0.0)

There are two monuments that are thought to have come from Ojo de Agua. The first, a stela mentioned by Frans Blom (1957) has an initial series date of 9.7.15.0.0 and mentions the ascension of a local lord and gives a parentage statement mentioning his father. The text also says that he is the seventh king at the site. The second monument is an altar currently found in the Art Institute of Chicago. The monument contains two calendar round dates that are not secured to the long count. It does not contain a parentage statement and could be the work of the same lord.

Ojo de Agua (?) Calakmul Sub-Region (?)

This site contains one inscribed stela that does not include parentage statement (Sprajc 2008).

Oxkintok (OXK) Puuc Sub-Region (9.2.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0)

The site of Oxkintok has a large number of lintels and over twenty stelae that range in date from the Early Classic to the late Terminal Classic. Unfortunately none of these monuments include a parentage statement (Pollock 1980).

Oxpemul (OXP) Calakmul Sub-Region (Early Classic-10.0.0.0.0)

The recently re-discovered site of Oxpemul has at least thirteen inscribed stelae and a large number of inscribed altars (Ruppert and Dension 1943; Sprajc 2008). While the majority of them date to the end of the Late Classic there are a few from the Early

Classic. The toponym of Oxpeñul is known as the Kawak Throne Ajaw and its Emblem Glyph is thought to be a bat which has also been found at the nearby sites of, Calakmul, El Perú, Naachtun, and Uxul.

Oxpeñul Stela 1 contains no text but stylistically dates to the Early Classic. In the Late Classic, after the defeat of Calakmul, kings started producing monuments again at Oxpeñul. The first was Chan Chak who names his mother on Stela 12 dating to 9.15.0.0.0. He was probably the author of Stela 13 and 14 as well. Following the pattern set by his son, the male parentage statement for Chan Chak was probably on the lower portion of Stela 13 which is broken into many pieces. He was followed by his son, Chak Tajla Way, who created a pair of stelae, Oxpeñul Stela 2 and 4, both dating to 9.17.0.0.0. He named his mother on the side of Stela 2 and his father on the side of Stela 4. Due to the paired stelae his successor Aj Mi'iy K'inich did not use parentage statements.

Pacbitun (PAC) Tikal Sub-Region (9.2.0.0.0)

The site is known to have two carved altars and one carved stela. Stela 6 dates from 9.2.5.?.?. and portrays the local ruler (Helmke et al 2006). While portions of the text are missing or illegible it seems that the text does include the parentage of the local ruler.

Palenque (PAL) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.10.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0)

Palenque is known for its wonderfully clear inscriptions and elaborate wall panels. There are over one hundred inscriptions found at the site itself, many of which contain parentage statements (Martin and Grube 2000, 2008). The earliest parentage statement found at the site does not refer to a king but to an unknown under lord. The

insenario stand from the Cross Group includes the death of a parent glyph. The first king to include a parentage statement was K'inich Janaab Pakal I who named his parents as Lady Sak K'uk' and K'an Mo' Hix on the lid of his own sarcophagus.

He was followed by two of his sons and then a grandson. The first was K'inich Kan Bahlam II who named his parents as K'inich Janaab Pakal I and Lady Tz'akbu Ajaw on the Alfardas of the Temple of the Cross, Temple of the Cross Panel, Temple of the Foliated Cross Alfardas, Temple of the Foliated Cross Panel, Temple of the Sun Panel, and the Temple of Inscriptions Panel. He also connects himself to his mother on the East Panel of the Temple of Inscriptions using the Capped Ajaw death phrase.

He was followed by his brother K'inich K'an Joy Chitam II who named his parents as K'inich Janaab Pakal I and Lady Tz'akbu Ajaw on Dumbarton Oaks Panel, War Panel and the Palace Tablet. He also records the death of his father K'inich Janaab Pakal I with the Capped Ajaw death statement of the Palace Tablet. He was followed by his nephew K'inich Ahkal Mo' Nahb III whose parents were Tiwol Chan Mat and Lady Kinuw. They were named on the texts from Temple XVIII and Temple XXI. Furthermore the stucco inscription from Temple XVIII suggests that Tiwol Chan Mat was the third son of K'inich Janaab Pakal I.

The texts of K'inich Ahkal Mo' Nahb III mention two more grandsons of K'inich Janaab Pakal I, the first Janaab Ajaw presided over the ascension of K'inich Ahkal Mo' Nahb III, while the later K'inich Janaab Pakal II succeeded him on the throne. No known parentage statement exists for him but it seems likely that he was the brother of K'inich Ahkal Mo' Nahb III. He was followed by an unknown king named K'inich Kan B'ahlam

III, the only reference we have from him is found at the site of Pomona. He was followed by K'inich K'uk' Bahlam II who names his parents as K'inich Ahkal Mo' Nahb III and Lady Man Nik on the Tablet of 96 Glyphs. He was the last king of Palenque to create monuments and use parentage statements.

Panhale (PNH) Usumacinta Sub-Region (10.3.10.1.10)

This contains one stela that dates to 10.3.10.1.10. The king on the stela uses the Pomona Emblem glyph.

Passion de Cristo (PCR) Calakmul Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This small site near Calakmul contains two stelae and no parentage statements (Ruppert and Dension 1943).

Paso Cabellos (COL) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site is thought to be the home of a looted Classic style panel that does not contain a parentage statement (Mayer 1995).

Pechal (PLC) Calakmul Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains three stelae none of which contain a parentage statement (Ruppert and Dension 1943).

Pich Corralche (XCR) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains two stelae neither of which have parentage statements (Pollock 1980).

Piedra Quebrada (PQD) Belize Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This small site contains one stela that does not include a parentage statement (Laporte 2001).

Piedras Negras (PNG) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.4.0.0-10.0.0.0)

The first five kings of Piedras Negras are only mentioned on fragmentary texts or foreign references (Teufel 2004). There are no visible parentage statements associated with any of these Early Classic kings. Piedras Negras Stela 31, erected by K'inich Yo'nal Ahk II, includes an eroded female parentage statement. The location of the male parentage statement is completely eroded but, it is assumed to be by a previous Holy Lord of Piedras Negras. Ruler 2's parentage can be found on Piedras Negras Stela 34 and Panel 15. Though they are both names are eroded, they are clearly K'inich Yo'nal Ahk I and Lady Bird Headdress.

Ruler 2 is also shown on Piedras Negras Panel 7 which connects him to a royal lady from Hix Witz; however, the exact nature of the connection is unclear due to erosion. Piedras Negras Stela 33 also shows him with his wife, who might be the same lady from Hix Witz. The parentage of the next king, K'inich Yo'nal Ahk II, is found on Piedras Negras Stela 1, 6, and 8. Piedras Negras Stela 1 also refers to the birth of his wife Lady Katun Ajaw from the city of La Florida and their marriage shortly after his ascension to the throne. Later, Piedras Negras Stela 8 mentions that she is his wife. Piedras Negras Stela 3 refers to the birth of his daughter Lady Huntan Ahk but does not include a parentage statement.

The origin of Ruler 4 is unclear; he was either the husband or son of Lady Huntan Ahk, the daughter of K'inich Yo'nal Ahk II. The only clues to his parentage can be found on Stela 40 where he scatters incense in the tomb of a royal lady and Stela 11 where the back rack associated with a jaguar deity contains the male parentage statement followed by a royal image (Martin and Grube 2008). This would suggest that he was the daughter of Lady Huntan Ahk. Ruler 4 was followed by Yo'nal Ahk III who on Piedras Negras Stela 14 gives his female parentage; however, it only contains the royal title without a personal name. Stela 14 also shows a royal lady who could be his mother or wife. It is assumed that he is the son of Ruler 4.

Yo'nal Ahk III was followed by Ha' K'in Xook who on Piedras Negras Stela 23 gives the male parentage statement clearly connecting him to Ruler 4. The location of the female parentage statement is eroded. He was followed by Ruler 7 whose mother was named on Piedras Negras Throne 1; she appears to be the same woman mentioned on Piedras Negras Stela 40, erected by Ruler 4. He also mentions Ruler 4 within his texts; therefore it is assumed that he too is the son of Ruler 4. Ruler 7 was the last king of Piedras Negras.

Pixoy (PIX) Puuc Sub-Region (9.13.0.0.0-Late Classic)

The site contains five stelae none of which contain a parentage statement (von Euw 1977).

Polol (Pol) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0-10.0.0.0.0)

The site of Polol is thought to have one of the Maya Lowlands oldest monuments. Altar 1 is thought to be from 7.19?.9?.14?., this would make it the oldest monument in

the Lowlands (Patton 1987). The site also includes four Late Classic inscribed stelae. The largest stela is Stela 4 that contains images of the local king on each of the sides. It has been suggested that the back was carved twenty years after the front side (Patton 1987). The front has two lords, probably a father and son and the back just has one lord. There are no visible parentage statements on the legible parts of the remaining stelae.

Pomona (PMT) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.13.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0)

The site of Pomona is known for its beautiful glyphic panels that were sold on the world art market in the 1970s. The site has at least seven stela and an untold number of glyphic panels (Garcia Moll 2006; Lizardi Ramos 1963; Stuart 2007). The earliest glyphic panel dates to 9.13.0.0.0 it mentions Period Ending rituals seen by different Early Classic kings of Pomona. The panel mentions three different Pomona kings and the earliest of them are referred to as a grandfather. This would suggest that the kings mentioned in the panel set were grandson, father, and grandfather.

The only clear parentage statement from Pomona is found on Panel 11 which is part of the Tablet of 96 Glyphs. The parentage statement that is used is the Capped Ajaw death statement connecting the death of Kuch K'in B'alam on 9.13.4.1.1, to his son Pi B'alam who created the panel. A later king of Pomona, K'inich Ho' Hix B'alam, shown on Pomona Stela 7, ascended the throne accompanied by the king of Palenque which dates to 9.15.19.15.13. He was followed later by another king that went by the name of Kuch B'alam. He is shown on Pomona Panel 10 with his wife Lady K'in. She is also depicted on a panel found in the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts. This king was later captured by the king of Piedras Negras and the Sajal of La Mar (Martin and Grube 2008).

The only monument created after this event was Panhale Stela 1 that dates to 10.0.0.0 and does not contain a parentage statement.

Puerto Barrios Altar (COL) Tikal Sub-Region (9.14.0.0.0)

This altar from an unknown site contains an unknown Emblem Glyph and no parentage statement (Escobedo and Fahsen 1995).

Pusilha (PUS) Belize Sub-Region (9.5.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

The large site of Pusilha contains fourteen inscribed stelae, three ballcourt markers, and a hieroglyphic stairway (Prager 2002; Wanyerka 2003). The earliest parentage statement found at Pusilha is found on Stela P that dates to 9.10.15.0.0. Stela P has a clear male parentage statement however the female parentage statement is probably found on the missing lower section of the stela. This parentage statement is followed by another one parentage statement on Stela M that dates to 9.14.0.0.0. The stela clearly shows the female parentage statement, however the lower portion of the stela where the male parentage statement is located is missing. A pair of parentage statements is found on Stela E dating to 9.15.0.0.0. The only other parentage statement is found on Fragment 7 and it appears to be a male parentage statement even though the names on either side of the parentage statement is partially missing.

Quirigua (QRG) Copan Sub-Region (9.2.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

The kings of Quirigua are known for their elaborate large stelae, altars, and zoomorphs (Looper 2003; Sharer 1990). However, for most of its history, Quirigua it was under the control of nearby Copan and subsequently no parentage statements appear on its early

monuments. The earliest parentage statement at Quirigua is found on Stela E. However, unlike most parentage statements this one in the form of the Capped Ajaw death statement seems to refer to the stela itself and not a traditional sentence. That is to say Stela E was created by K'ahk' Tiliw Chan Yopaat to celebrate the death of his father, an unrecorded king of Quirigua. The accompanying text of Stela E mentions a figure whose name appears to be that of Sky Xul the next king of Quirigua. However, this too could be referring to the father of K'ahk' Tiliw Chan Yopaat.

The death of K'ahk' Tiliw Chan Yopaat is recorded on Zoomorph G, using the Capped Ajaw death statement, by his son Sky Xul. He recorded his father's death three times on the same monument using different death statements accompanied by the Capped Ajaw death statement. Sky Xul was the last king of Quirigua and there are no other parentage statements found at the site.

Rancho San Pedro (SPD) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains four monuments none of which contain a parentage statement (Pollock 1980).

Rio Amarillo (RAM) Copan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains two altars neither of which have parentage statements (Morley 1920).

Rio Azul (RAZ) Tikal Sub-Region (8.17.0.0-Terminal Classic)

The genealogical history of Rio Azul can be found on a combination of glyphic monuments, polychrome ceramics, and painted tomb murals (Adams 1999). The earliest

king of Rios Azul, Sak Bahlam , is mentioned on Stela 1. His parentage is not mentioned on the stela, however, it does mention Sihyaj K'ahk', suggesting that Rio Azul was under direct control of Tikal. He was followed by a king known as Three Monkey. The death of Three Monkey was recorded on Tomb 7 October 21st 418 AD. Since the tomb was looted we do not know any more about this ruler. He is probably the author of eroded Rio Azul Stela 3.

The next king that we know anything about was called Six Sky. Six Sky is mentioned on ceramic texts and his death is recorded in Tomb 12 as March 18th 450 AD. One of the looted vessels (K1446) contains a male parentage statement; however, it is unclear who if Six Sky is the father or the son in the text. The next king of Rio Azul was called Ruler X. The parentage of Ruler X is said to be Siyaj Chan K'awil II and Lady Ayiin of Tikal (Adams 1999). The parentage of Ruler X is deduced from the murals found in Tomb 1 which did not use traditional parentage statements.

He is followed some time later by Tzakaj Kawii; K1383 mentions the mother of Tzakaj Kawii but does not mention his father or give a clear date. He was the father of Ruler Z, the king who created Rio Azul Stela 2, his wife, the mother of Ruler Z, name is illegible on that same stela.

Rio Bec II (RBC) Calakmul Sub-Region (Classic)

This site contains three stelae none of which contain a parentage statement (Ruppert and Denison 1943).

Rio Bec V (RBC) Calakmul Sub-Region (Early Classic)

This site contains four stelae none of which contain a parentage statement (Ruppert and Denison 1943).

Sabana Piletas (?) Puuc Sub-Region (10.1.0.0.0)

This newly discovered site contains a hieroglyphic stairway that does contain the male parentage statement for the local leader (Personal Communication Pallan 2008).

Sacul (SCU) Belize Sub-Region (9.16.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

This site has six stelae none of which have a parentage statement (Laporte and Mejia 2006). The term *yichnal* is present on Stela 1 showing the subordination of Sacul to the nearby site of Ucanal.

Sak Tzi (COL) Usumacinta Sub-Region (?-10.2.0.0)

The location of the site of Sak Tzi remains a mystery to archaeologists today. In 2004 Peter Biro published a report detailing the kings of Sak Tzi that were found on the many texts relating to the site (Biro 2004). A large number of the texts have no known origin and some could come from Sak Tzi itself. One of the looted monuments carries a parentage statement it is called either the Lausanna Stela or the Randel Stela. It dates to 10.1.15.0.0 and refers to the death of B'ahlam Chijj K'uk' Maax the Sajal of Sak Tzi. His mother was named as Lady Ba'hlam and his father was Chan Tok Wayaab' the eighteenth Sajal. This is followed by the name of a junior Sajal Aj Yax Chakat and his mother Lady K'e'ech of K'in Ha. The junior Sajal is presumed to be the son of the dead Sajal. The king of Sak Tzi Chan Te' is then mentioned as the overlord of the Sajal.

San Clemente (SCM) Tikal Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains two hieroglyphic stairways and two stelae. Due to erosion and lack of publication no dates are known from this site and no parentage statements can be seen (Quintana 2007).

Santa Barbara (?) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one column that does not include a parentage statement (Mayer 1991).

Santa Elena Balancan (SEB) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.9.0.0.0-9.11.0.0.0)

The small site of Santa Elena Balancan has three panels and one stela fragment (Grube, Martin, and Zender 2002). None of the inscriptions include a parentage statement; however the king of Santa Elena Balancan did ascend the throne under the auspices of the king of Palenque.

Santa Elena Poco Unic (SEP) Tonina Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0)

The site contains five stelae none of which contain a parentage statement (Palacios 1928).

Santa Rosa Xtampak (SRX) Puuc Sub-Region (9.15.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0)

The site of Santa Rosa Xtampak has eight stelae and a number of capstones and other structural monuments (Proskouriakoff 1950). None of the monuments have parentage statements written on them.

Sayil (SAY) Puuc Sub-Region (9.19.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0)

The site of Sayil contains nine stelae and a number of lintels and door columns (Proskouriakoff 1950). None of the monuments from Sayil have parentage statements written on them.

Siebal (SBL) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.16.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0)

This site of Siebal has twenty-one inscribed stelae, a hieroglyphic stairway, and one glyphic panel (Just 2006). The earliest monument from Siebal, Hieroglyphic Stairway 1 dating to 9.16.0.0.0, refers to the destruction of Siebal by Dos Pilas and how the army of Dos Pilas destroyed the monuments of Siebal's kings. Siebal spent some years under the control of Dos Pilas. Later a new dynasty was formed under the watchful eye of the king of Ucanal. None of the monuments from Siebal use parentage statements to connect the different kings.

Silvalnajib (SVL) Tonina Sub-Region (Pre-Classic)

This site has one altar, which does not contain a parentage statement (Navarrete 1984).

Tabi (?) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one stela which contains a male a parentage statement (Voss and Kremer 1998).

Tamarindito (TAM) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.3.0.0.0-9.16.0.0.0)

See Arroyo de Piedra for information about the monuments from this site.

Tanholna (TNH) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This small Chenes site has two stelae and one altar (Prem and Grube 1988). The top of the altar is heavily eroded; however, a male parentage statement is visible connecting the king to his father. A second male parentage statement at the end of the text is also present.

Tayasal (TSL) Tikal Sub-Region (9.18.0.0.0-9.19.0.0.0)

This site contains two stelae and a lintel none of which contain a parentage statement (Morley 1937-38).

Tecolote (?) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site has a mural that does not contain a parentage statement (Golden 2003).

Tenam Puente (TNP) Tonina Sub-Region (9.18.0.0.0)

This site contains two stelae neither of which have a parentage statement (Palacios 1928).

Tikal (TIK) Tikal Sub-Region (8.12.0.0.0-10.2.0.0.0)

Tikal is one of the oldest Maya cities and is by far the best researched (Jones and Satterwaite 1982; Martin and Grube 2000, 2008). The dynastic sequence of Tikal, while not complete, is very well documented in the surviving monuments. The surviving dynastic sequence of Tikal includes thirty-three known kings. The earliest known king was Yax Ehb Xook, he was followed by Foliated Jaguar and then Animal Headdress. The first king of Tikal that left a glyphic record was Sihyaj Chan K'awiil I, his parents are recorded on El Encanto Stela 1 as Lady Skull and Animal Headdress Holy Lord of Tikal.

After Sihyaj Chan K'awiil there seems to have been break in the male line at Tikal, since he followed by Lady Unen B'ahlam, who left no written record. She was followed by K'inich Muwaan Jol who was named as the father of Chak Tok Ich'aak I on Tikal Stela 39, which dates to 8.17.0.0. Chak Tok Ich'aak I's mother was named as Lady B'ahlam Way on the same stela. Chak Tok Ich'aak I was killed 378 by the forces of Sihyaj K'ahk' of Teotihuacán.

A little over a year and a half after the death of Chak Tok Ich'aak I, Yax Nuun Ahin I ascended the throne of Tikal. Tikal Stela 31 gives his parentage as Spearthrower Owl, possibly the king of Teotihuacán, and Lady Une B'ahlam, possible a member of the Tikal royal family. The names of his parents are also given on his belt shown on Tikal Stela 31. He was followed by his son Sihyaj Chan K'awiil II who also gives his parentage on Tikal Stela 31. Tikal Stela 31, which dates to 9.0.10.0.0, gives his parentage as Yax Nuun Ahin I and Lady K'inich.

Sihyaj Chan K'awiil II was followed by K'an Chitan, who on Tikal Stela 40 shows his image on the front and his parents Lady Ahiin and Sihyaj Chan K'awiil II on the sides. The back mentions the death of his father and his own ascension to the throne. His parentage is shown using traditional parentage statements on Tikal Stela 13. K'an Chitam was succeeded by Chak Tok Ich'aak II. His parentage is given as K'an Chitam and Lady Tzutz Nik on Tikal Stela 3.

The next ruler of Tikal was known as the Lady of Tikal. Tikal Stela 12, that dates to 9.4.13.0.0, gives her parentage; however, unfortunately, the text below the male parentage glyph is missing so her exact parentage is unknown. However, since her birth

is recorded as 504 she is probably the daughter of Chak Tok Ich'aak II. She ruled with Kaloomte B'ahlam a local war hero. They were followed by Bird Claw, he is mentioned on Tikal Stela 8, which does not include a parentage statement. It is assumed that he was the brother of the Lady of Tikal and Wak Chan K'awiil the next king of Tikal. The parentage of Wax Chan K'awiil is given on Tikal Stela 17, dating to 9.7.0.0.0, it names his parents as Chak Tok Ich'aak II and Lady Hand.

Due to the defeat of Tikal by the armies of Caracol and Calakmul, the next kings of Tikal did not produce stone monuments (Martin and Grube 2008). The first of these kings, Animal Skull, is known from ceramic vessels that give his parentage as Fire Cross and Lady Hand Sky of B'ahlam. The identities of Ruler 23 or 24 of Tikal is still unconfirmed. However, Bajlaj Chan K'awiil, the first king of Dos Pilas, was a prince of Tikal. His father was K'inich Muwaan Jol II, who was either the 23rd or 24th king of Tikal. It is also known that Nuun Ujol Chaak, the 25th king of Tikal, was the brother of Bajlaj Chan K'awiil of Dos Pilas suggesting that they had the same father. That being said the father of Nuun Ujol Chaak is K'inich Muwaan Jol II. This new king could either be the 23rd or 24th Kings of Tikal. It is more likely that he is the 23rd because the records of Dos Pilas mention the death of another lord of Tikal who could also be the brother of Nuun Ujol Chaak and the 24th king of Tikal.

Nuun Ujol Chaak was followed by Jasaw Chan K'awiil, Lintel 3 from Tikal Temple I, records his parentage as Nuun Ujol Chaak and Lady Jaguar Seat. He was followed by Yik'in Chan K'awiil whose parents are named on Lintel 3 from Tikal Temple 4 and Tikal Stela 5 that dates to 9.15.13.0.0. His father is named as Jasaw Chan K'awiil, and his mother was named as Lady Lachan Unen Mo', who might be from the

city of La Florida. Due to the erosion of his name glyph, the next king of Tikal is simply known as Ruler 28. The masterpiece Tikal Temple 6 contains his parentage and declares it as Yik'in Chan K'awiil and an unknown lady.

He was succeeded by Yax Nuun Ahiin II. Tikal Stela 19 and 22 contain the parentage statement for Yax Nuun Ahiin II and name his father as Yik'in Chan K'awiil and an unknown woman. Furthermore, his wife can be seen of Kerr Vessel #2695. He was followed by Nuun Ujol K'inich, no monuments survive from his reign. However, he was probably the son of Yik'in Chan K'awiil or Ruler 28. The last Tikal king who uses have a parentage statement was Dark Sun, who on Lintel 2 from Temple 3 names his father as Nuun Ujol K'inich, his mother's name does not survive. Neither of the last two kings of Tikal used a parentage statement in their texts.

Tila (TLA) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.12.0.0.0-9.13.0.0.0)

Tila contains one stela and one panel neither of which contains a parentage statement (Mayer 1984, 1991).

Tintal (TNT) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one stela that does not include a parentage statement (Borowicz 2002).

Tohcok (TCK) Yuctan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site has a mural and one glyphic panel, neither of which contains a parentage statement (Mayer 1999b).

Tonala (COL) Tonina Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one stela that does not include a parentage statement (Mayer 1991).

Tonina (TNA) Tonina Sub-Region (9.4.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0)

The site of Tonina has nearly two-hundred monuments which refer to twelve different kings (Martin and Grube 2000, 2008). The city of Tonina did not use parentage statements like the rest of the Maya Lowlands. While there are one or two female parentage statements found at the site there is not a single traditional male parentage statement. The kings of Tonina predominately used the Capped Ajaw death statement, to show the genealogical connection between the different kings.

There are seven instances where the Capped Ajaw death phrase is used at Tonina and one from the nearby site of Santo Ton. The earliest dated monument from Tonina that uses the Capped Ajaw death phrase is Monument 165 that refers to the death of the Aj K'uhuun K'elen Hix. This same individual oversaw the ascension of the two year old Ruler 4 a few years earlier in 706 AD. This is followed Tonina Monument 144, which records the death of Lady K'awiil Chan, in 722 AD, a royal lady who used the Tonina Emblem glyph during the reign of Ruler 4. Following the pattern set by Palenque and Yaxchilan these would be the parents of Ruler 4. Lady K'awiil Chan could easily be the daughter or sister of K'inich Baaknal Chaak, the ruler who died shortly before the ascension of Ruler 4. If K'inich Baaknal Chaak died without a legitimate heir, then her offspring would have a legitimate claim to the throne of Tonina. She also could be the lady referred to in the death phrase on Tonina Monument 77, which at the same time

could contain the “mother of child” parentage statement as seen as Bonampak and Yaxchilan.

The succeeding Holy Lord of Tonina, K'inich Ich'aak Chapaat, refers to his mother by the traditional AL parentage statement on Monument 138, and mentions visiting the tomb of K'inich Baakal Chaak on Tonina Monument 161. Interestingly, Tonina Monument 135 uses the Capped Ajaw death statement to refer to the death of an individual whose name is missing, along with part of the calendar round date. However, the partial calendar round date of 11 Hix is visible and this date could correspond to the long count date of 9.13.16.15.14 or 24 days before the ascension of Ruler 4. Furthermore, the birth of K'inich Ich'aak Chapaat would only be 72 days after the death of K'inich Baakal Chaak allowing him to be his biological son as suggested by Simon Martin and Nikolai Grube (2008). Because he was not born prior to his fathers' death, he was not available to become king and the throne went to Ruler 4 who was either the nephew or cousin of K'inich Baaknal Chaak.

K'inich Ich'aak Chapaat was followed by K'inich Tuun Chapaat, who records his mother as Lady K'ahk' Nik Te', this suggests that there should be a monument celebrating the death of his father. The monument from Santo Ton could refer to this event. The next example of the Capped Ajaw death phrase at Tonina is Monument 69. It refers to the death of Wak Chan K'ahk', who is called the first son or heir to the throne. At his death he held the title of Chok or prince suggesting that he never ruled at Tonina. However, the author of Tonina Monument 69 could very easily have been his son, a missing ruler of Tonina. This suggests that Wak Chan K'ahk' was the son of K'inich

Tuun Chapaat. His son, one of the missing kings of Tonina, must have ascended the throne around 775 AD, or thirteen years after the last date for K'inich Tuun Chapaat.

Most of the monuments where the Capped Ajaw death statement is used refer to visits made to the tomb of the dead individual by the standing king. The last example of the death phrase at Tonina is Monument 149, it refers to the death of Aj Kololte who does not use an emblem glyph. Since Monument 149 was created by Ruler 8 then it would refer to his father. Two other monuments from the Tonina area contain the same death phrase, Santo Ton Altar 1 and the Mexican Disc, however, currently no connection has been made between the deaths mentioned and the known Holy Lords of Tonina.

Topoxte (TRT) Tikal Sub-Region (Late Classic)

The site has four weathered stelae none of which have a parentage statement. The site also has a number of inscribed burial objects one of which is an inscribed bone that has a female parentage statement referring to a Lady of Tikal (Wurster 2000).

Tortuguero (TRT) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.9.0.0-9.14.0.0)

Tortuguero was an offshoot of Palenque and its kings used a variant of the same Emblem Glyph (Arellano Hernandez 2006). The royal family of Tortuguero also married into that of Palenque. The earliest monument from Tortuguero is Monument 2, which dates to 9.9.3.5.0, no parentage statement is visible on its inscribed portions. It is followed by Monument 8, dating to 9.10.18.3.10, which was a lid to a sarcophagus. The text refers to the arrival of a royal lady, maybe from Yomoop, who was thought to be the queen of B'ahlam Ajaw. The text ends naming the mother of B'ahlam Ajaw as Lady Na Tun Witz. The text ends with the male parentage statement not followed by a name.

The parentage of B'ahlam Ajaw is also given on the surviving portions of Monument 6, yet again the name of his father cannot be read. The father's name is too eroded to read. Marc Zender and Stanley Guenter believe that the father's name was Ik' Muuy Muwaan I, due to a reference on the Tortuguero Wooden Box that says the Ik' Muuy Muwaan II had the same name as his grandfather (Zender and Guenter 2000). The ascension of Ik' Muuy Muwaan II is recorded on the Tortuguero Wooden Box, however, his parentage statement seems to be on Monument 9. Erosion makes confirmation difficult of Monument 9's parentage statement impossible. Monument 7 contains two more male parentage statements, however since we only have a fraction of the original monument the owner of the parentage statement and the date of its creation are unknown.

Tres Islas (TRS) Petexbatun Sub-Region (9.1.0.0.0-9.2.0.0.0)

The small Early Classic site located in the Passion region was first surveyed by Ian Graham and recently partially excavated by the Passion area excavations (Demarest 2006). Three stelae have been located at the site (Mayer 1991). Stela 3 contains the date 8.18.4.4.0 which could be the birth date of the king represented on the stela. He was born in 400 AD and became king in 415. A second king, Yax Te' K'inich, dedicated Stela 1 and 2, to celebrate the 9.2.0.0.0 Period Ending. Stela 1 mentions the birth and ascension of Kinich Ya Ahk Ajaw to the throne.

Stela 1 might also refer to a grandfather while Stela 2 contains a visible male parentage statement and the king paired with his queen to show the dynastic succession. Stela 2 also says that the new was the 19th in the order of Tres Islas kings. The stela also use the emblem glyphs from nearby Cancuen and Machaquila. The physical set up of the

three stelae is similar to Stela 31 of Tikal in that the middle stela contains the image of the king and his wife and the two side stelae could represent his father and grandfather both of whom are mentioned in the legible portions of the text.

Tulum (TUL) Yucatan Sub-Region (9.8.0.0.0-Late Classic)

The site of Tulum contains three stelae (Proskouriakoff 1950). The only stela that has been published is Stela 1 that shows a king on one side and the queen on the other (Mayer 1991). It is the earliest example of paired stelae in the northern Yucatan and predates those from the nearby site of Coba.

Tunkuyi (TUN) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains four monuments none of which contain a parentage statement (Mayer 1995).

Tzimin Che' (?) Belize Sub-Region (10.4.0.0.0)

This site contains one stela that does not include a parentage statement (Wanyerka 2003).

Tzocchen (DZO) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains one monument that does not contain a parentage statement (Mayer 1995).

Tzum (TZM) Puuc Sub-Region (9.18.0.0.0)

The site has six stelae none of which contain a parentage statement (von Euw 1977).

Uaxactun (UAX) Tikal Sub-Region (8.12.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0)

Uaxactun is one of the most heavily researched sites in the Maya area. Most of its monuments come from the Early Classic where it was a rival and subordinate state to nearby Tikal (Grube and Schele 1995; Boot 2004). Due to erosion a lot of dynastic details are missing on its many early monuments. However, there are legible parentage statements from the site itself and artifacts removed from the site.

The only Early Classic stela that might have a parentage statement is Stela 9 however, it is far from clear. There is a clear female parentage statement on the mural found in B-13, dating to 8.17.1.4.2. It shows a young girl with her mother and the accompanying text names the girl and her mother. The mural, as a whole, deals with the “entrada event” and the overthrow of Tikal and the surrounding area. The only other parentage statement found on a monument from Uaxactun is Stela 14, dating to 9.19.0.0.0, which names the parents of Chan K’an-ko who were a royal lady and the king of Tikal.

There is another set of parentage statements dealing with kings of Uaxactun. In 2004 Erik Boot published an article detailing the parentage statements found on seven early ceramic vessels that were either published in the Uaxactun site report or photographed by art dealers. They refer to a Yax Nah K’an and K’uk B’ahlam Ik. While not all of the names are clear, many of the seven pots show three generations of Uaxactun kings. Since none of the kings mentioned on the ceramic vessels have been found on the monuments of Uaxactun they would seem to date from before 8.17.0.0.0.

Ucanal (UCN) Belize Sub-Region (Late Classic-10.1.0.0.0)

The site contains seven stelae none of which contain a parentage statement (Laporte and Mejia 2002).

Ukum (UKM) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains two monuments neither of which contains a parentage statement (Mayer 1995).

Uxbenka (UXB) Belize Sub-Region (8.17.0.0.0-9.17.0.0.0)

Uxbenka has ten inscribed stelae (Wanyerka 2003). Three of them date from the Early Classic while the other seven date to the Late Classic. The earliest stela, Stela 11, dating to 8.17.0.0.0, refers to a son of Chak Tok Ich'aak I of Tikal. The ruler shown on Stela 11 carries the portrait of his father on his belt and the text itself contains a male parentage statement. While the name of the father is eroded it probably included at one time the Tikal Emblem Glyph. The only other parentage statement from Uxbenka is found on Stela 21 which dates to the same time as Stela 11 or shortly thereafter. It also carries a male parentage statement and possibly part of a female parentage statement. However, the names of the people involved are missing. None of Uxbenka's Late Classic monuments have parentage statements.

Uxmal (UXM) Puuc Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0-10.4.0.0.0)

The site of Uxmal contains seventeen stelae and a number of altars and other monuments (Grube and Schele 1995). Parentage statements can be found on Altar 10 in the form of a female parentage statement followed by the "mother" glyph. The Ball-Court Sculpture one has what appears to be a male parentage statement; however, it could

be an emblem glyph or title. Another possible male parentage statement comes from the eroded fragments of Uxmal Stela 9. The last possible parentage statements come from the back of Uxmal Stela 17 where the eroded text appears to have included a pair of parentage statements. The main king of Uxmal was Lord Chak his parents are Lord Chak Winal and Lady Bone.

Uxul (UXL) Calakmul Sub-Region (9.9.0.0.0-9.15.0.0.0)

Uxul is a small site near Calakmul that like La Corona was under the control of the kings of Calakmul (Ruppert and Denison 1943; Sprajc 2008). Its earliest monuments are Uxul Stela 2 and 3 which form a marital pair. They show the king and queen of Uxul, at the same time, the side of Stela 2 also contains the **ya-BAT-na** glyph followed by partially eroded glyphs which doesn't leave clear if the woman on Stela 2 was the wife or mother of the king on Stela 3. This pair of stelae was followed by Altar 2, which dates to 9.10.10.0.0, it is heavily eroded but seems to include a male parentage statement for Ruler 1.

The ascension of next king is shown on Stela 6 with the date of 9.11.7.10.19. His first monuments were Stela 12 and 13, another marital pair, that also included the information that Yuknoom Ch'een the Great of Calakmul was present at Uxul. The next king of Uxul created Stela 14, dating to 9.13.0.0.0, and has no surviving form of parentage statement.

XBurrotunich (XBT) Puuc Sub-Region (Terminal Classic)

This site contains two monuments, neither of which contains parentage statements.

Xcalumkin (XLM) Puuc Sub-Region (9.15.0.0.0-10.3.0.0.0)

The site of Xcalumkin has a large number of glyphic inscriptions (Graham and von Euw 1992). They refer to at least a half dozen different individuals. There are also a number of parentage statements. Miscellaneous 5 contains a rare version of the female parentage statement *Al* also seen at Chichen Itza and La Corona. It could be followed by a male parentage statement; however, it is far from clear. Another female parentage statement is found on Panel 4. Lastly a male female pair can be seen on Lintel 4.

X'Castillo (XCS) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains a capstone and a panel neither of which contain a parentage statement (Pollock 1980).

Xcocha (XCA) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains columns and glyphic bands none of which contain parentage statements (Pollock 1980).

Xcochkax (XCK) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains Columns and lintels none of which contain parentage statements (Pollock 1980).

Xcoloc (XCL) Puuc Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This Puuc style site contains lintels and hieroglyphic columns none of which have parentage statements (Pollock 1980).

Xkombec (?) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site has a series of fragments from a monument and no parentage statements (Mayer 1987).

Xmakabatun (XMK) Tikal Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains four stelae and no parentage statements (Morley 1937-38).

Xnaheb (XNH) Belize Sub-Region (9.17.0.0.0)

This site contains two stelae and no parentage statements (Wanyerka 2003).

Xultun (XUL) Tikal Sub-Region (8.17.0.0.0-10.2.0.0.0)

The site of Xultun has twenty-five stelae many of which are badly weathered (von Euw 1978; von Euw and Graham 1984). One of those stelae, Stela 20 which dates stylistically to 9.0.0.0.0 contains a male parentage statement on its side. There are also a number of ceramic vessels in the Kerr Collection that refer to kings of Xultun. One of the ceramic vessels, K2324, contains a female parentage statement naming Lady K'uk' as the mother of the king of Xultun. The name of the king and any possible male parentage statement are not legible in the text.

Xunantunich (XUN) Tikal Sub-Region (9.19.0.0.0-10.1.0.0.0)

This site near Naranjo contains three inscribed stelae and one altar none of which have parentage statements (Grube and Schele 1995).

Xupa (XUP) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains fragments of a monument that does not include a parentage statement (Mayer 1995).

Yaltutu (YLT) Belize Sub-Region (9.18.0.0.0)

This site near Ucanal has one stela without a parentage statement (Graham 1980).

Yaxchilan (YAX) Usumacinta Sub-Region (9.3.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

The city of Yaxchilan has over thirty stelae, fifty lintels, twenty altars, and five hieroglyphic stairways (Mathews 1980; Tate 1992). Most were created by Yaxchilan's Late Classic kings, and on at least two occasions these kings referred by to their predecessors by inscribing a king list. The first eight rulers did not producer monuments and subsequently their parentage is unknown. The eighth king of Yaxchilan, Bird Jaguar II is thought to have had two sons. The first, Knot-Eye Jaguar I, created Yaxchilan Stela 27 and 14 which date to 9.4.0.0.0 and 9.4.10.0.0. On his two stelae he wears a rear-facing belt ornament of a human head that has been identified as the image of Bird Jaguar II and denotes him as his father.

Knot-eye Jaguar I was followed by K'inich Tatbu Skull II, who on Lintel 22 names his parents as Bird Jaguar II and Lady Chuwen. The next king of Yaxchilan whose parentage is known was Bird Jaguar III, his father is known from his belt as K'inich Tatbu Skull III. All of his monuments were made by his grandson Bird Jaguar IV. His wife Lady Pakal is shown on Yaxchilan Stela 3. He is the first Yaxchilan king to use both Yaxchilan Emblem Glyphs. The second one could have come from the family of his wife. Her death is recorded on Yaxchilan Lintel 27 with the death of a parent glyph which is then followed by the death of her son, Itzamnaaj B'ahlam III.

The parentage of Itzamnaaj B'ahlam III was recorded as Bird Jaguar III and Lady Pakal. His parentage was recorded on Yaxchilan Hieroglyphic Stairway III Riser 1, Step

4, Riser 5, and Step 6. It is also found on Dos Caobas Stela 1. Itzamnaaj B'ahlam III is known to have had three wife's, Lady K'abal Xook, Lady Ik' Skull of Calakmul, and Lady Sak Biyaan.

The next king of Yaxchilan did not leave a known written record. He was thought to be Yopaat B'ahlam II. He could have reigned part if not all of the ten years deemed the hiatus in the glyphic record of Yaxchilan. He could be the Aj Tzuk mentioned as the son of Lady K'abal Xook the principle wife of Itzamnaaj B'ahlam III (Josserand 2007). Yaxchilan Lintel 59 could be his work as it mentions the death of his mother Lady K'abal Xook by using the death of a parent glyph.

He was followed by Bird Jaguar IV, who records the death of his father Itzamnaaj B'ahlam III on Yaxchilan Lintel 27. On the same monument he records the death of his grandmother Lady Pakal. He then records the death of his mother Lady Ik' Skull of Calakmul on Yaxchilan Lintel 28. The deaths of his parents were recorded using the death of parent glyph. Traditional parentage statements for Bird Jaguar IV can be found on Yaxchilan Stela 10 and 11. The later also includes images of his parents in the upper register. Another parentage statement is also found on Yaxchilan Hieroglyphic Stairway 4.

Bird Jaguar IV was followed by his son Itzamnaaj B'ahlam IV who parentage is found on Yaxchilan Stela 7. His parents were Bird Jaguar IV and Lady Great Skull. He is shown with his mother Lady Great Skull on Yaxchilan Lintel 1 and 14. Itzamnaaj B'ahlam IV was followed by K'inich Tatbu Skull IV who gives his parentage as

Itzamnaaj B'ahlam IV and Lady Ch'ab Ajaw on his only monument, Yaxchilan Lintel 10. K'inich Tatbu Skull IV was the last known king of Yaxchilan.

Yaxcopoil (YXP) Yucatan Sub-Region (Post-Classic)

This site contains four monuments none of which have parentage statements (Mayer 1991).

Yaxha (YXH) Tikal Sub-Region (8.17.0.0.0-9.18.0.0.0)

The monuments of Yaxha are very poorly preserved and provide very little legible texts (Maler 1908; Wurster 2000). There are no visible parentage statements on the remaining texts. However, Yaxha Stela 7 is stylistically similar to Tikal 31 in that the remaining pieces of the stela show that the sides of the stela contained the images of the parents of the king of Yaxha. None of the later monuments from Yaxha contain images of queens or parentage statements.

Yaxhom (YXM) Yucatan Sub-Region (Late Classic)

This site contains five monuments none of which contain parentage statements.

Yo'okop (OKP) Yucatan Sub-Region (9.8.0.0.0-Late Classic)

This site contains three stelae and a hieroglyphic stairway none of which contain a parentage statement.

Yula (YUL) Yucatan Sub-Region (10.2.0.0.0)

This site near Chichen Itza contains two lintels neither of which contains a parentage statement (Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003).

Zakpeten (ZPT) Tikal Sub-Region (10.0.0.0-10.1.0.0)

This site has four stelae and one altar that refer to the last kings of Tikal. See Tikal for more information (Rice 2004).

Zapote Bobal (ZPD) San Pedro Martir Sub-Region (9.10.0.0-9.15.0.0)

The kingdom of Hixwitz consisted of the cities of Zapote Bobal, El Pajal, and La Joyanca. The site of Zapote Bobal has fourteen stelae and twenty-one altars (Fitzsimmons 2004, 2006). Most of the monuments are weathered and drawings have only been published of a few. In a personal email James Fitzsimmons, one of the lead investigators at Zapote Bobal said that he did not know of any parentage statements on the monuments pertaining to Hixwitz (personal communication James Fitzsimmons 2007). My own analysis of the photos from the 2004 site report confirms the statement.

However, there is one parentage statement associated with Hixwitz. There is a ceramic vessel numbered K4692 that refers to the death of Chan Ahk king of Hixwitz which used the death of a parent glyph. The author of the vessel then would be the son or daughter of the dead king.

Appendix 3: Names and Sources for Monuments Used in this Thesis

Site	Code	Type	Mon #	Date	Source	Zone
Acanmul	CAN	Column	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Acte	ATE	Stela	1	9.15.12.0.0	Mayer 2000b	San Pedro Martir
Aguas Calientes	AGC	Stela	1	9.18.0.0.0	Grube and Schele 1995	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Altar	M	Late Classic	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	1	9.15.10.0.0	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	2	9.15.5.0.0	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	3	9.15.0.0.0	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	4	Late Classic	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	5	9.13.0.0.0	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	6	9.17.0.0.0	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	7	9.18.0.0.0	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	8	Late Classic	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	9	Late Classic	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	10	Late Classic	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	12	Late Classic	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	13	Late Classic	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	15	Early Classic	Eberl 1999	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	16	9.10.0.0.0	Eberl 1999	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	17	Late Classic	Eberl 1999	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	18	Late Classic	Eberl 1999	El Petexbatun
Aquateca	AGA	Stela	19	9.17.15.0.0	Eberl 1999	El Petexbatun
Almuchil	AMC	Glyphs	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Altamira	ALM	Stela	2	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Altamira	ALM	Stela	3	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Altamira	ALM	Stela	4	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Altamira	ALM	Stela	6	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul

Altamira	ALM	Stela	9	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Altamira	ALM	Stela	10	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Altamira	ALM	Stela	12	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Altamira	ALM	Stela	14	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Altar de los Reyes	ALR	Altar	3	9.18.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Altar de los Reyes	ALR	Stela	1	9.7.15.12.9	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Altar de los Reyes	ALR	Stela	2	9.18.10.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Altar	1	9.7.15.2.9	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Altar	3	9.5.0.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Altar	4	9.10.10.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Altar	5	9.10.0.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Altar	6	Late Classic	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Panel	1	9.10.11.13.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Panel	2	9.10.11.13.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Panel	3	Late Classic	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Panel	4	9.12.0.15.14	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Panel	5	Late Classic	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Panel	6	Late Classic	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Panel	9	Early Classic	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	1	9.11.0.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	2	10.1.0.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	3	9.13.0.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	4	9.10.5.17.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	5	9.10.11.12.17	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	6	9.10.15.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	7	9.14.0.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	8	9.9.15.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	9	9.10.0.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	10	9.1.0.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	11	9.2.0.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	12	9.4.10.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	13	9.3.0.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun

Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	15	9.16.18.5.1	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	16	Late Classic	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	17	9.15.0.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Altar de Sacrificios	ALS	Stela	18	9.9.5.0.0	Nelson 1998	El Petexbatun
Anonal	ANL	Panel	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1988a	El Petexbatun
Anonal	ANL	Panel	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1988a	El Petexbatun
Arroyo de Piedra	ARP	Stela	1	9.9.0.0.0	Escebedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Arroyo de Piedra	ARP	Stela	2	9.15.0.0.0	Escebedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Arroyo de Piedra	ARP	Stela	6	9.7.0.0.0	Escebedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Arroyo de Piedra	ARP	Stela	7	9.14.0.0.0	Escebedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Balakbal	BLK	Stela	1	Early Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Balakbal	BLK	Stela	2	Early Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Balakbal	BLK	Stela	3	Early Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Balakbal	BLK	Stela	5	8.18.10.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Balamtun	BLM	Stela	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1995c	San Pedro Martir
Becan		Capstone	1	9.14.3.3.15	Mathews 1983a	Calakmul
Bejucal	BJC	Stela	1	8.18.0.0.0	Schele 1990	Tikal
Bejucal	BJC	Stela	2	8.17.17.0.0	Schele 1990	Tikal
Bejucal	BJC	Stela	3	8.18.0.0.0	Schele 1990	Tikal
Bilimkok	BMK	Panel	1	Terminal Classic	Mayer 2007c	Puuc
Bilimkok	BMK	Stela	1	Terminal Classic	Mayer 2007c	Puuc
Bonampak	BPK	Altar	2	9.13.0.0.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	COL	Column	PI 72	9.14.3.8.4	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Lintel	1	9.17.10.0.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Lintel	2	9.17.16.3.8	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Lintel	3	9.15.9.3.14	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Lintel	4	9.13.15.5.11	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	COL	Lintel	PI 39	9.4.0.0.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Mural	Room 1	9.18.10.2.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Mural	Room 2	9.18.10.2.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Mural	Room 3	9.18.10.2.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta

Bonampak	BPK	Panel	1	9.14.3.5.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	COL	Panel	PI 122	9.4.2.10.1	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
Bonampak	COL	Panel	PI 26	9.3.4.16.4	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Bonampak	COL	Panel	PI 38	9.4.8.14.9	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
Bonampak	COL	Panel	PI 48	9.19.0.0.0	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Stela	1	9.17.10.0.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Stela	2	9.17.18.15.18	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Stela	3	9.17.15.0.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	COL	Stela	PI 80	9.19.0.0.0	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Stone	1	9.13.0.0.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Stone	2	9.14.5.2.9	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Stone	4	9.14.6.15.1	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Bonampak	BPK	Stone	5	9.13.8.2.4	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Buena Vista	SDO	Stela	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Yucatan
Bugambilias		Stela	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Yucatan
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	1	9.10.0.0.5	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	4	9.14.???.?	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	7	9.13.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	8	9.14.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	9	9.12.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	13	9.12.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	15	9.19.0.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	16	9.19.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	17	10.0.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	23	9.13.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	24	9.13.10.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	25	9.15.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	26	9.15.5.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	27	9.15.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	28	9.9.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	29	9.9.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	30	bef 9.12.10	Marcus 1987	Calakmul

Calakmul	CLK	Stela	31	bef 9.12.10	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	32	9.11.5.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	33	9.11.5.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	34	bef 9.12.10	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	35	9.11.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	36	9.11.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	37	bef 9.12.10	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	38	9.13.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	39	9.13.10-9.15	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	40	9.13.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	41	9.13.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	42	9.13.10-9.15	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	43	9.4.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	45	9.?.10.0.0.	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	48	9.15.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	50	9.19.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	51	9.14.19.5.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	52	9.15.0.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	53	9.15.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	54	9.15.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	55	9.15.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	57	9.17.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	58	9.17.0.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	59	9.15.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	60	9.15.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	61	10.4.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	62	9.16.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	64	9.19.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	65	9.19.10.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	66	9.18.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	67	9.18.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	69	9.18.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul

Calakmul	CLK	Stela	70	9.13.10-9.15	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	71	9.14.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	72	9.14.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	73	9.14.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	74	9.13.10-9.15	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	75	9.12.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	76	9.10.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	77	9.12.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	78	9.10.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	79	9.13.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	80	9.18.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	84	10.3.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	86	9.12.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	87	bef 9.12.10	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	88	9.11.?.?.?	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	89	9.15.0.0.14	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	91	10.3.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	93	9.12.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	94	9.12.10.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	104	10.3.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	105	10.3.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	106	Late Classic	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	107	Late Classic	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	108	Late Classic	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	109	Late Classic	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	110	Late Classic	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	111	Late Classic	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	114	9.0.0.0.0	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	115	9.12.10-9.13.5	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	116	9.12.18.27.15	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	112	Late Classic	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calakmul	CLK	Stela	113	Late Classic	Marcus 1987	Calakmul

Calakmul	CLK	Stairway	1	Late Classic	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Calcehtok		Panel	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Campeche	CMP	Misc	2	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Cancuen	CNC	Altar	1	9.18.5.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
Cancuen	CNC	Ballcourt M	1	9.19.0.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
Cancuen	CNC	Ballcourt M	2	9.19.0.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
Cancuen	CNC	Ballcourt M	3	9.19.0.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
Cancuen	CNC	Panel	1	9.18.8.6.14.9	Guenter 2003	El Petexbatun
Cancuen	CNC	Stairway	1	9.17.15.4.14	Fahsen and Demarest 2001	El Petexbatun
Cancuen	CNC	Stela	1	9.18.10.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
Cancuen	CNC	Stela	2	9.18.0.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
Candzibaantun		Panel	1	8.18.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Candzibaantun		Stela	4	8.18.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Candzibaantun		Stela	3	8.18.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Candzibaantun		Stela	2	8.18.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Candzibaantun		Stela	1	8.18.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Cansacre	CNS	Column	1	Late Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Caracol	CRC	Altar	1	9.8.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	2	9.17.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	3	9.18.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	4	9.3.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	5	9.6.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	6	9.7.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	7	9.11.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	10	10.1.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	11	9.9.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	12	9.19.10.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	13	10.0.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	14	9.5.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	15	9.9.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	16	10.0.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal

Caracol	CRC	Altar	17	9.11.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	18	10.1.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	19	9.10.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	21	9.10.0.0.0	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	22	9.19.0.0.0	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Altar	23	9.18.10.0.0	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Ballcourt M	1	9.18.0.0.0	Helmke 2006	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Ballcourt M	2	9.18.0.0.0	Helmke 2006	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Ballcourt M	3	9.18.8.3.9	Helmke 2006	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Ballcourt M	4	9.18.12.10.14	Helmke 2006	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	1	9.8.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	2	Early Classic	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	3	9.11.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	4	9.7.10.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	5	9.9.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	6	9.8.10.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	7	9.9.10.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	8	9.19.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	9	9.18-10.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	10	10.3.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	11	9.18.10.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	13	9.4.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	14	9.6.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	15	9.7.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	16	9.5.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	17	10.1.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	18	9.19.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	19	9.19.10.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	20	8.17.4.12.12	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	21	9.13.10.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	22	9.10.0.0.0	Beetz Satterhwaite 1981	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stela	23	8.15.0.0.0	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal

Caracol	CRC	Stucco	B16	9.12.7.14.1	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Stucco	B19	9.7.15.1.0	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Tomb	B19-2rd	9.10.1.12.11	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
Caracol	CRC	Tomb	B20-4th	9.5.3.1.3	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
Champerico	CHP	Panel	1	Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Champerico	CHP	Stela	1	9.9.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Champerico	CHP	Stela	2	9.9.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Champerico	CHP	Stela	3	9.9.10.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Chan Chen		Stela	1	Early Classic	Sidrys 1983	Belize
Cheyokolnah		Stela	1	8.18.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Chich	CHI	Block	1	Late Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
Chich	CHI	Block	2	Late Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
Chich	CHI	Block	3	Late Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
Chich	CHI	Block	4	Late Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
Chich	CHI	Block	5	Late Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
Chich	CHI	Lintel	1	Late Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
Chich	CHI	Lintel	2	Late Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
Chichen Itza'	CHN	3 Lintel	1	10.2.10.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	3 Lintel	3	10.2.10.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	4 Lintel	1	10.2.12.1.9	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	4 Lintel	2	10.2.12.2.4	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	4 Lintel	3	10.2.12.1.8	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	4 Lintel	4	10.2.12.2.4	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Ballcourt Stone	1	10.1.15.3.6	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Capstone	1	10.2.8.10.4	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Capstone	2	10.2.8.10.4	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Disk	Caracol 1	10.3.0.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan

Chichen Itza'	CHN	Fragment	Caracol 17	10.2.16.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Fragment	Caracol 18	10.3.0.2.1	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Fragment	Caracol 9	10.2.8.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Casa Colorado	Band 1	10.3.0.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Casa Colorado	Band 2	10.2.0.15.3	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Jamb	5B18	10.8.7.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Temple Hieroglyphics	East Jamb	10.0.2.7.13	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Temple Hieroglyphics	West Jamb	10.0.2.7.13	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Lintel	Akab Dzib	10.2.1.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Lintel	High Priest	10.3.5.3.0	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Lintel	Initial Series	10.2.9.1.9	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Lintel	Monjas #2	10.2.13.13.1	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Lintel	T of 1 Lintel	10.2.0.0.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Lintel	Water Trough	10.2.0.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Monjas	1	10.2.10.11.7	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Monjas	2	10.2.10.11.7	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Monjas	3	10.2.10.11.7	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Monjas	4	10.2.10.11.7	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Monjas	5	10.2.10.11.7	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Monjas	6	10.2.10.11.7	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan

Chichen Itza'	CHN	Monjas	7	10.2.10.11.7	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Panel	Akab Dzib	10.2.11.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Stela	2	10.3.1.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Stela	Caracol 1	10.2.17.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Temple Hieroglyphics	Jamb	10.1.19.17.13	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chichen Itza'	CHN	Temple Hieroglyphics	Jamb	10.1.19.17.13	Schele and Grube 1995	Yucatan
Chihuahua	CHA	Stela	1	9.12.0.17.14	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chilib	CLB	Column	1	Late Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Chilib	CLB	Jamb	1	Late Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Chincultik	CKL	Ballcourt Marker	1	9.7.17.12.14	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Ballcourt Marker	33	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Ballcourt Marker	34	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Ballcourt Marker	35	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Monument	32	Early Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Monument	36	9.17.0.0.0	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	3	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	8	9.9.15.1.10	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	9	9.19.0.0.0	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	10	9.9.15.0.0	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	1	9.17.0.0.0	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	3	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	4	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	5	Late Classic	Palacios 1928	Tonina

Chincultik	CKL	Stela	6	Late Classic	Palacios 1928	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	7	9.17.10.0.0	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	8	9.18.0.0.0	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	11	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	12	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	13	Early Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	14	Early Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	15	Early Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	16	Early Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	17	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	18	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	19	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	20	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	21	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	22	Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	23	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	24	Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	25	Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	26	Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	27	Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	28	Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	29	Postclassic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	30	Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	31	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	37	Late Classic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
Chincultik	CKL	Stela	?	9.17.0.0.0	Grube 2002	Tonina
Chinikiha	COL	Stela	PL 24	9.18.10.0.0	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
Chinikiha	CNK	Throne	1	9.7.0.0.0	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
Chochkitam	CKM	Stela	1	9.17.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Tikal
Chunhuitz	CNZ	Stela	1	Late Classic	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Cival	CVL	Stela	1	Preclassic	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
Coba	COB	Panel	C	Early Classic	Law 2005	Yucatan

Coba	COB	Panel	D	Early Classic	Law 2005	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stairway	1	Classic	Mayer 1991	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	1	9.12.10.5.12	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	19	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	2	9.10.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	3	9.10.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	4	9.9.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	5	9.11.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	6	9.9.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	8	9.11.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	9	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	10	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	11	9.10.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	12	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	13	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	15	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	16	9.16.7.2.8	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	17	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	18	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan

Coba	COB	Stela	20	9.17.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	21	9.11.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	22	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	23	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1997 (CMHI 8:1)	Yucatan
Coba	COB	Stela	25	9.14.10.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 102	Classic	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 121	Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 122	Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 123	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 126	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 129	Early Classic	Mayer 1987	Tikal
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 134	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 140	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Tikal
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 142	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 164a	9.15.15.2.3	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 186	9.14.0.0.0	Mayer 1984	Tonina
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 28	9.17.3.10.0	Mayer 1980	Tonina
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 56	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Tikal
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 84	Classic	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Altar	PI 91	9.17.3.10.0	Mayer 1995	
Collections	COL	Base	PI 108	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Block	PI 104	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Block	PI 63	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Block	PI 97	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Capital	PI 102	Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Capital	PI 115	Classic	Mayer 1995	
Collections	COL	Capital	PI 82	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Capital	PI 84	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Capital	PI 85	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc

Collections	COL	Capstone	PI 68	9.15.9.12.9	Mayer 1980	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Capstone	PI 70	Postclassic	Mayer 1980	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 10	9.15.5.10.1	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 114	10.3.10.0.0	Mayer 1995	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 121	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 131	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 136	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 173	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 230	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 40	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Column	PI 52	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Column	PI 52	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Puuc
Collections	COL	Column	PI 54	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Column	PI 55	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 65	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Column	PI 66	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 67	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 7	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 70	Postclassic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 77	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 79	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Column	PI 9	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Column	PI 96	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Jamb	PI 117	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Jamb	PI 172	Postclassic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Jamb	PI 219	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Puuc
Collections	COL	Jamb	PI 35	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Jamb	PI 56	10.1.0.0.0	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Jamb	PI 56	10.1.10.0.0	Mayer 1980	Puuc
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 203	9.15.2.11.12	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 204	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 253	9.14.1.17.14	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta

Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 255	9.17.6.5.8	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 257	9.15.19.2.2	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 259	9.16.16.12.2	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 260	9.16.1.13.17	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 262	9.16.1.7.12	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 264	9.16.18.0.19	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 44	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 53	9.17.0.0.0	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 7	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 74	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 76	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 82	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 92	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 93	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 94	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Lintel	PI 95	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 114	Classic	Mayer 1987	Tikal
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 115	Classic	Mayer 1987	Tikal
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 136	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 137	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 148	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 165	Postclassic	Mayer 1987	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 167	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 169	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 170	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 171	Postclassic	Mayer 1987	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 173	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 185	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 186	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Monument	PI 186a	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Panel	Berman	9.19.0.0.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 100	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Yucatan

Collections	COL	Panel	PI 100	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 109	9.12.5.0.0	Mayer 1987	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 11	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 115	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 117	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 121	Classic	Mayer 1989	Belize
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 123	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 124	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 125	9.14.0.0.0	Mayer 1987	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 125	9.12.0.0.0	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 127	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 135	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 135	Postclassic	Mayer 1989	Belize
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 136	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 137	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 138	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Tikal
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 140	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 141	9.12-9.16	Mayer 1991	Tikal
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 142	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 143	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 143	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 144	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 155	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 155	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 156	9.13.0.0.0	Mayer 1991	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 158	9.13.0.0.0	Mayer 1991	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 159	9.12.14.3.4	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 159	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Tikal
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 160a	9.17.15.0.0	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 162	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 167	Postclassic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 173	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta

Collections	COL	Panel	PI 175	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Puuc
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 180	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 185	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 192	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Tonina
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 196	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 198	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 199	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 202	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Tonina
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 202	Terminal Classic	Mayer 1995	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 206	Terminal Classic	Mayer 1995	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 218	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 220	Postclassic	Mayer 1995	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 229	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Tikal
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 236	9.13.10.1.5	Mayer 1991	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 238	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Puuc
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 31	Classic	Mayer 1987	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 33	Classic	Mayer 1987	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 34	Classic	Mayer 1987	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 36	Classic	Mayer 1987	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 36	9.17.12.13.14	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 42	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 46	Postclassic	Mayer 1980	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 47	Classic	Mayer 1980	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 50	Classic	Mayer 1984	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 53	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 6	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 69	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Tikal
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 69	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 70	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 73	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Tikal
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 75	Classic	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 78	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Calakmul

Collections	COL	Panel	PI 83	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 85	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Tikal
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 85	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 86	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 91	Classic	Mayer 1995	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 94	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 94	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 95	Classic	Mayer 1995	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI 96	Classic	Mayer 1995	
Collections	COL	Panel	PI cov	Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Panel	Pop	9.4.8.14.9	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Pedestal	PI 96	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Pilar	PI 77	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stairway	PI 143	9.14.14.?.?	Mayer 1989	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Stairway	PI 54	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Stairway	PI 55	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Tikal
Collections	COL	Statue	PI 91	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Stela	Bruselas	9.8.0.0.0	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Stela	Hamburg	Classic	Mayer 1980	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 1	Early Classic	Mayer 1980	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 10	? .13.?.14.?.8	Mayer 1980	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 109	Classic	Mayer 1995	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 11	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 111	9.12-9.16	Mayer 1987	Tikal
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 111	Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 112	Classic	Mayer 1995	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 113	Classic	Mayer 1987	Tikal
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 117	Classic	Mayer 1995	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 118	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 130	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Tikal
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 131	Classic	Mayer 1987	Tikal
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 132	10.3.0.0.0	Mayer 1984	Puuc

Collections	COL	Stela	PI 133	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 133	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 134	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 138	10.2.0.0.0	Mayer 1991	Tonina
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 140	10.2.10.0.0	Mayer 1991	Tonina
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 141	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 141	9.10-9.14	Mayer 1995	Puuc
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 146	Early Classic	Mayer 1989	Tikal
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 153	9.16.10.0.0	Mayer 1995	Tikal
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 154	9.12.0.0.0	Mayer 1995	San Pedro Martir
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 16	Postclassic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 160	9.19.0.0.0	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 162	Postclassic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 163	Postclassic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 165	9.15.0.0.0	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 168	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 17	Postclassic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 170	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	El Petexbatun
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 175	Early Classic	Mayer 1995	Tikal
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 181	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 182	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 182	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 188	Postclassic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 190	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 194	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 196	Terminal Classic	Mayer 1995	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 203	Early Classic	Mayer 1995	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 206	10.0.0.0.0	Mayer 1991	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 24	10.2.13.0.0	Mayer 1980	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 25	9.17.17.5.0	Mayer 1984	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 32	9.12-9.16	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta

Collections	COL	Stela	PI 33	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 34	9.13.1.1.2	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 35	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 36	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	San Pedro Martir
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 40	9.19.0.0.0	Mayer 1987	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 43	Classic	Mayer 1987	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 43	9.15.1.8.0	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 44	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 45	9.18-10.0	Mayer 1984	Tikal
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 46	8.19.0.0.0	Mayer 1984	Tikal
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 49	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 50	Classic	Mayer 1987	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 51	Classic	Mayer 1987	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 61	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 62	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 63	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 64	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 66	9.19.0.0.0	Mayer 1980	Tonina
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 69	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 75	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Calakmul
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 81	Early Classic	Mayer 1987	Belize
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 84	9.15.0.0.0	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 84	Early Classic	Mayer 1995	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 86	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 88	Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 90	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 90	9.11.8.14.0	Mayer 1995	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 91	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 92	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 95	Classic	Mayer 1991	
Collections	COL	Stela	PI 95	Classic	Mayer 1995	

Collections	COL	Stela	PI 97	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Yucatan
Collections	COL	Throne	PI 178	9.15.15.15.12	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Comacalco	CML	Brick	fig 114	9.16.0.16.2	Andrews 1989	Usumacinta
Comacalco	CML	Brick	fig 115	9.17.5.4.2	Andrews 1989	Usumacinta
Comacalco	CML	Brick	fig 118	9.19.3.13.12	Andrews 1989	Usumacinta
Comacalco	CML	Mural	Tomb	Classic	Andrews 1989	Usumacinta
Comacalco	CML	Stela	1	Early Classic	Andrews 1989	Usumacinta
Comacalco	CML	Stucco	T VII	Classic	Andrews 1989	Usumacinta
Comitan	CMT	Stela	1	10.2.5.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Tonina
Comitan	COL	Stela	PI 164	9.7.0.5.9	Mayer 1984	Tonina
Copan	CPN	Altar	A'	9.3-9.7	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	B'	9.16.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	C'	9.16.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	D'	9.16.13.9.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	E of Stela 5	9.11.15.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	E of Stela 5	9.12.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	F'	9.17.4.1.11	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	G	9.17.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	G'	9.15.4.17.1	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	G1	9.18.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	G2	9.18.5.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	H'	9.13.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	I'	9.13.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	J'	9.0-9.5	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	K'	9.0-9.5	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	K	9.12.16.7.8	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	L'	9.4-9.6	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	L	9.19.11.14.5	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	M'	9.4-9.6	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	N'	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	O'	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	of 1	9.12.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan

Copan	CPN	Altar	of 13	9.10.17.0.4	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	of E	9.9.5.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	P'	9.0-9.5	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	Q'	9.4.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	Q	9.17.5.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	R	9.16.12.5.17	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	S	9.15.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	T'	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	T	9.17.12.5.17	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	U	9.16.12.5.17	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	U'	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	V	9.16.12.5.17	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	W	9.18.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	W'	9.17.5.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	W of Stela 5	9.12.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	X	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	Y	9.6.9.4.6	Wagner 2003	Copan
Copan	CPN	Altar	Z	9.17.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Ante	Step	9.5.6.4.2	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Ballcourt M	II-B	9.15.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Bench	3	9.15.6.8.12	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Fragments	Cylindrical	9.14.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Fragments	E'	9.17.12.5.17	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Fragments	S'	Early Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Fragments	V'	Early Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Fragments	X'	9.18.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Fragments	Y'	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Fragments	Z'	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Motmot	1	9.0.10.7.5	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Papagayo	Step	9.0.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Reviewing Stand	Temple 11	9.17.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan

Copan	CPN	Shrine	R'	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stairway	str 2	9.15.17.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stairway	str 26	9.16.5.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	1	9.11.15.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	2	9.10.15.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	3	9.11.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	4	9.17.12.13.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	5	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	6	9.12.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	7	9.9.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	8	9.17.12.6.2	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	9	9.6.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	10	9.10.19.13.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	11	9.17.5.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	12	9.10.15.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	13	9.11.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	15	9.4.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	16	9.1.17.4.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	17	9.6.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	18	9.7.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	19	9.10.19.15.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	20	9.1.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	21	9.6.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	22	9.4.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	23	9.11.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	24	9.2.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	25	9.2.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	26	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	29	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	32	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	34	9.0.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	35	9.15.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan

Copan	CPN	Stela	48	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	49	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	50	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	53	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	60	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	63	9.0.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	A	9.15.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	B	9.15.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	C	9.17.12.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	D	9.15.5.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	E	9.9.2.17.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	F	9.17.12.13.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	H	9.17.12.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	J	9.16.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	M	9.16.5.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	N	9.16.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stela	P	9.9.10.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Stone	Xukpi	9.0.2.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Structure	22a	9.15.15.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Structure	Azul	Classic	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Temple	11	9.16.12.5.17	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Temple	18	9.16.14.16.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Temple	22	9.16.12.5.17	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Temple	26	9.16.5.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Copan	CPN	Temple	21a	9.17.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Corozal	CRZ	Stela	1	8.16.2.6.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Tikal
Dos Caobas	DCB	Stela	1	9.14.0.0.0	Cougnaud et al 2003	Usumacinta
Dos Caobas	DCB	Stela	2	9.14.0.0.0	Cougnaud et al 2003	Usumacinta
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	1	9.13.15.0.0	Houston 1993	El Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	3	9.15.5.0.0	Houston 1993	El Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	4	Late Classic	Houston 1993	El Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	5	9.15.11.0.0	Houston 1993	El Petexbatun

Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	6	9.15.0.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	7	9.17.0.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	8	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	9	9.14.15.5.15	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	10	9.12.10.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	11	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	14	9.14.5.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	15	9.16.0.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	16	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	17	9.14.5.3.4	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	18	9.14.10.4.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Altar	19	9.14.6.10.2	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Bench	1	9.15.9.9.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	1	9.14.0.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	2	9.14.0.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	3	9.14.0.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	4	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	5	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	6	9.12.13.17.7	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	7	9.12.13.17.7	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	8	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	9	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	10	9.16+2	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	11	9.18.0.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	12	9.15.0.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	13	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	14	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	15	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	16	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	17	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	18	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Panel	19	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun

Dos Pilas	DPL	Stairway	1	9.14.13.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stairway	2	9.12.12.11.2	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stairway	3	9.15.9.16.15	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stairway	4	9.12.12.11.2	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	1	9.13.15.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	2	9.15.5.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	3	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	4	9.15.11.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	5	9.15.0.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	6	9.17.0.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	7	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	8	9.14.15.5.15	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	9	9.12.10.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	10	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	11	9.14.5.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	12	9.16.0.0.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	13	Late Classic	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	14	9.14.5.3.4	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	15	9.14.10.4.0	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dos Pilas	DPL	Stela	16	9.14.6.10.2	Houston 1993	EI Petexbatun
Dzehkabtun	DZK	Altar	1	Late Classic	Grana	Puuc
Dzibalche	DZT	Lintel	1	9.6.0.0.0	Nalda 2004	Calakmul
Dzibalche	DZT	Stairway	2,4,16	9.7.0.0.0	Nalda 2004	Calakmul
Dzibalche	DZT	Stairway	3--21	9.3.10.3.10	Nalda 2004	Calakmul
Dzibilchaltun	DBC	Medalion	1	11.0.0.0.0	Garcia Campillo 1992	Yucatan
Dzibilchaltun	DBC	Medalion	2	11.0.0.0.0	Garcia Campillo 1992	Yucatan
Dzibilchaltun	DBC	Medalion	3	11.2.13.0.19	Garcia Campillo 1992	Yucatan
Dzibilchaltun	DBC	Medalion	4	11.8.16.13.9	Garcia Campillo 1992	Yucatan
Dzibilchaltun	DBC	Stela	9	10.0.10.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Dzibilchaltun	DBC	Stela	19	10.0.0.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Dzibilnocac	DBN	Capstone	East	Late Classic	Bullard 1970	Puuc

Dzibilnocac	DBN	Capstone	West	Late Classic	Bullard 1970	Puuc
Dzibilnocac	DBN	Altar	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Dzibilnocac	DBN	Stela	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Puuc
Dzilam	DZL	Stela	1	10.0.10.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Dzilam	DZL	Stela	2	10.1.3.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Edzna'	ETZ	Lintel	1	Late Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Lintel	2	Late Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Panel	1	Late Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	1	9.14.10.0.0	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	2	9.15.0.0.0	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	3	9.14.0.0.0	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	4	Late Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	5	9.18.0.0.0	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	6	Late Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	7	9.15.10.0.0+2	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	8	non-classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	9	9.19.0.0.0	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	10	Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	11	Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	12	8.16-8.19	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	15	Postclassic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	16	Postclassic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	17	Postclassic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	18	9.12.0.0.0	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	19	9.13.0.0.0	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	20	9.12.14.0.0	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	21	9.14.15.0.0	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	22	9.11.0.0.0	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	23	9.15.10.0.0*	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	24	Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	25	Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc

Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	26	Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	27	8.17-8.19	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	28	Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	29	8.17-8.19	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Edzna'	ETZ	Stela	30	Classic	Benavides Castillo 1997	Puuc
Ek' Balam	EKB	Balustrade	1	9.17.0.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Capstone	1	10.0.11.11.10	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Capstone	2	10.0.11.11.10	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Capstone	3	9.17.0.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Capstone	6	9.17.12.5.15	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Capstone	7	9.17.4.7.19	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Capstone	10	10.0.1.15.1	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Capstone	14	9.17.10.7.17	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Capstone	15	9.18.0.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Capstone	18	9.18.3.15.11	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Capstone	19	9.18.0.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Capstone		Late Classic	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Column	1	10.0.0.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Misc	1	Late Classic	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Misc	4	9.19.0.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan

Ek' Balam	EKB	Misc	5	Late Classic	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Misc	7	Late Classic	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Mural	22	9.17.13.8.13	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Mural	29-Sub B	9.18.15.9.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Mural	29-Sub C	9.19.3.10.14	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Mural	A	9.16.19.6.1	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Ek' Balam	EKB	Stela	1	10.0.10.0.0	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
El Amparo	AMP	Monument	1	9.11.13.0.0	Palacios 1928	Tonina
El Caribe	CRB	Stela	1	9.17.10.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
El Caribe	CRB	Stela	2	9.17.10.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
El Cayo	CAY	Altar	1	9.15.0.0.0	Grube and Schele 1995	Usumacinta
El Cayo	CAY	Lintel	1	9.17.1.2.12	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
El Cayo	COL	Panel	PI 30	9.15.0.0.0	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
El Cayo	COL	Panel	PI 51	9.14.19.7.0	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
El Cayo	COL	Panel	PI 75	9.15.2.7.1	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
El Cayo	CAY	Stela	1	9.16.10.0.0+2	Maler 1908	Usumacinta
El Cayo	CAY	Stela	2	9.19.0.0.0	Maler 1908	Usumacinta
El Cedral	CDR	Panel	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	El Petexbatun
El Cedro	CDO	Panel	1	9.15.0.11.5	Arellano Hernandez 1998	El Petexbatun
El Cedro	CDO	Panel	2	9.15.0.11.5	Arellano Hernandez 1998	El Petexbatun
El Chal	CHL	Altar	3	Late Classic	Morales and Laporte 1994	Tikal
El Chal	CHL	Altar	4	Late Classic	Morales and Laporte 1994	Tikal
El Chal	CHL	Stela	1	9.18.0.0.0	Morales and Laporte 1994	Tikal
El Chal	CHL	Stela	3	Late Classic	Morales and Laporte 1994	Tikal
El Chal	CHL	Stela	4	9.16.10.0.0	Morales and Laporte 1994	Tikal
El Chal	CHL	Stela	5	9.15.-9.18	Morales and Laporte 1994	Tikal
El Chal	CHL	Stela	10	Late Classic	Morales and Laporte 1994	Tikal

El Chicozapote	CZP	Lintel	1	Late Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Usumacinta
El Chicozapote	CZP	Lintel	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
El Chicozapote	CZP	Lintel	3	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
El Chicozapote	CZP	Lintel	4	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
El Chicozapote	COL	Lintel	PI 33	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
El Chorro	CRO	Altar	2	9.16.0.0.0	Grube and Schele 1995	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	CRO	Altar	3	9.15.15.0.0	Grube and Schele 1995	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	CRO	Altar	4	9.17.0.0.0	Grube and Schele 1995	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	CRO	Altar	6	9.13.0.0.0	Houston 1993	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	CRO	Altar	Maegli Col	9.16.11.15.16	Grube and Schele 1995	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	CRO	Stairway	1	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	COL	Panel	PI 79	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	CRO	Stela	2	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	CRO	Stela	3	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	CRO	Stela	1	9.13.0.0.0	Houston 1993	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	COL	Stela	PI 143	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	COL	Stela	PI 181	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	El Petexbatun
El Chorro	COL	Stela	PI 57	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	El Petexbatun
El Encanto	ENC	Stela	1	8.13.0.0.0	Jones and Satterthwaite 1982	Tikal
El Juleque	JUL	Stela	1	9.12.0.0.0	Grube, Haase, and Satler 1990	San Pedro Martir
El Kinel		Stela	1	9.18.0.0.0	Stuart 2007	Usumacinta
El Mameyal		Stela	1	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
El Miradero	Col	Altar	1	Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
El Miradero	Col	Altar	2	Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
El Miradero	Col	Panel	1	Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
El Mirador	MRD	Monument	118	Preclassic	Borowicz 2002	Calakmul
El Mirador	MRD	Pedernal	1	Preclassic	Borowicz 2002	Calakmul
El Mirador	MRD	Stela	2	Preclassic	Borowicz 2002	Calakmul

El Mirador	MRD	Stela	18	Preclassic	Mayer 1995	Calakmul
El Pabellon	PAB	Stela	1	9.10.0.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
El Pajalal	PJR	Stela	2	9.10.0.0.0	Fitzsimmons 2006	San Pedro Martir
El Palmar	PLM	Altar	1	9.6.0.0.0	Mayer 1991	Calakmul
El Palmar	PLM	Stela	8	9.14.10.0.	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
El Palmar	PLM	Stela	10	9.15.15.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
El Palmar	PLM	Stela	12	Late Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
El Palmar	PLM	Stela	14	9.19.10.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
El Palmar	PLM	Stela	16	9.18.10.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
El Palmar	PLM	Stela	31	Late Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
El Palmar	PLM	Stela	41	9.13.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Calakmul
El Palmar	PLM	Stela	45	Early Classic	Mayer 1991	Calakmul
El Palmar	PLM	Stela	46	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Calakmul
El Peru	PRU	Altar	of 36	9.0.10.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Altar	of 39	9.18.10.0.0	Freidel 2005	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stairway	1	9.13.0.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stairway	2	Terminal Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	1	9.11.5.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	6	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	7	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	8	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	9	9.3.5.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	9	Early Classic	Freidel 2005	San Pedro Martir

El Peru	PRU	Stela	10	9.0.0.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	10	Early Classic	Freidel 2005	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	11	9.12.0.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	12	9.12.0.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	14	Early Classic	Freidel 2006	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	15	8.19.0.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	16	9.1.15.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	17	9.2.0.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	18	9.12.10.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	19	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	20	9.12.10.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	21	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	22	9.6.0.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	23	9.4.10.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	24	9.16.10.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	25	9.16.10.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	26	Early Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	27	9.15.10.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	San Pedro Martir

El Peru	PRU	Stela	28	9.10.0.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	30	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	31	9.15.5.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	32	9.18.0.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	33	9.13.0.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	34	9.13.0.0.0	Freidel 2005	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	35	9.14.0.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	36	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	37	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	38	9.18.10.0.0	Freidel 2005	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	39	9.18.10.0.0	Freidel 2005	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	40	Early Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	41	Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	42	Terminal Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
El Peru	PRU	Stela	PI 48	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	San Pedro Martir
El Reinado		Block	1	Late Classic	Mejia and Laporte 2004	San Pedro Martir
El Reinado		Stairway	1	Late Classic	Mejia and Laporte 2004	San Pedro Martir
El Resbalon	RSB	Stairway	1	9.7.6.4.18.3	Carrasco 1985	Calakmul
El Resbalon	RSB	Stairway	3	9.6.6.7.16	Carrasco 1985	Calakmul
El Rey	REY	Stela	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan

El Temblor	TMB	Stela	1	8.16.3.10.2	Schele and Grube 1994	Tikal
El Zapote	ZAP	Stela	1	9.0.0.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Tikal
El Zapote	ZAP	Stela	3	8.18.0.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Tikal
El Zapote	ZAP	Stela	4	8.17.2.5.3	Mayer 1991	Tikal
El Zapote	ZAP	Stela	5	9.0.4.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Tikal
El Zapote	ZAP	Stela	7	8.18.0.0.0	Mayer 1991	Tikal
El Zapote	ZAP	Stela	6	8.17.2.5.3	Schele and Grube 1994	Tikal
El Zotz	ZTZ	Lintel	1	Early Classic	Houston 2006	Tikal
El Zotz	ZTZ	Stela	1	Early Classic	Houston 2006	Tikal
Finca El Encanto	FNC	Panel	2	Classic	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Finca El Encanto	FNC	Panel	1	Late Classic	Blom 1982	Usumacinta
Flores	FLS	Stela	1	10.2.0.0.0	Mayer 2006a	Tikal
Flores	FLS	Stela	2	10.1.0.0.0	Mayer 2006a	Tikal
Flores	FLS	Stela	3	10.0.0.0.0	Mayer 2006a	Tikal
Granada	COL	Column	PI 72	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Granada	COL	Jamb	PI 73	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Halakal	HLL	Lintel	1	10.2.0.11.8	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Halal	HLL	Jamb	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Halal	HLL	Lintel	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Halal	HLL	Lintel	2	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Halal	HLL	Lintel	NwG	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Holmul	HLM	Ballcourt Marker	1	Early Classic	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
Huacutal	HUA	Stela	1	9.16.0.0.0	Mayer 2000c	San Pedro Martir
Huntichmul	HNT	Lintel	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
H-wasil		Jamb	1	Late Classic	Merk 2007	Yucatan
Ichmac	ICC	Glyphic Band	WQ	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Ichmac	ICC	Jamb	WQ Left	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Ichmac	ICC	Jamb	WQ Right	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Ichmac	ICC	Lintel	WQ Center	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc

Ichmac	ICC	Lintel	WQ Field Wall	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Ichmac	ICC	Lintel	WQ North	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Ichmac	ICC	Lintel	WQ S Range	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Ichmul	ICL	Panel	1	9.17.10.0.0	Pollock 1980	Yucatan
Ichmul	ICL	Panel	2	10.0.0.0.0	Pollock 1980	Yucatan
Ikil	IKL	Lintel	1	9.11-9.16	Biro 2003	Yucatan
Ikil	IKL	Lintel	2	9.11-9.16	Biro 2003	Yucatan
Itsimte	ITS	Altar	1	9.17.5.0.0	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Altar	2	9.14.10.0.0	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Altar	3	9.12.5.0.0	Lamporte 2002	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Altar	4	Late Classic	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Stela	1	9.15.5.0.0	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Stela	2	9.15.10.0.0	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Stela	3	9.16.0.0.0	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Stela	4	9.15.15.0.0	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Stela	5	9.15.0.0.0	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Stela	6	9.12.5.0.0	Lamporte 2002	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Stela	7	Late Classic	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Stela	8	Late Classic	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Stela	9	Late Classic	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itsimte	ITS	Stela	10	Late Classic	Mejia 2003	San Pedro Martir
Itzan	ITN	Panel	1	Late Classic	Johnson 1989	El Petexbatun

Itzan	ITN	Stairway	1	9.11.0.0.0	Houston 1993	El Petexbatun
Itzan	ITN	Stairway	2	9.15.10.11.5	Houston 1993	El Petexbatun
Itzan	ITN	Stela	6	9.19.19.16.0	Grube and Schele 1995	El Petexbatun
Itzan	ITN	Stela	13	9.17.0.0.0	Houston 1993	El Petexbatun
Itzan	ITN	Stela	17	9.17.10.6.5	Grube and Schele 1995	El Petexbatun
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Lintel	1	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Stela	1	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Stela	3	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Stela	4	9.16.0.0.0	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Stela	5	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Stela	6	10.4.1.0.0	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Stela	7	9.16.0.0.0	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Stela	8	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Stela	9	10.1.0.0.0	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Stela	10	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Stela	11	9.19.10.0.0	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Itzimte-Bolonchen	ITZ	Stela	12	10.2.0.0.0	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Ixxun	IXK	Altar	2	9.17 +2-2	Laporte 2005	Tikal
Ixxun	IXK	Stela	1	9.18.0.0.0	Laporte 2005	Tikal
Ixxun	IXK	Stela	2	9.17.9.6.14	Laporte 2005	Tikal
Ixxun	IXK	Stela	3	9.17.0.0.0	Laporte 2005	Tikal
Ixxun	IXK	Stela	4	9.18.5.8.1	Laporte 2005	Tikal
Ixxun	IXK	Stela	5	9.18.10.0.0	Laporte 2005	Tikal
Ixxun	IXK	Stela	12	9.17.10.0.0	Laporte 2005	Tikal
Ixlu	IXL	Altar	1	10.2.10.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Ixlu	IXL	Stela	1	10.1.10.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Ixlu	IXL	Stela	2	10.2.10.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Ixtonton	IXT	Panel	2	Late Classic	Laporte and Torres 1988	Tikal
Ixtonton	IXT	Panel	5	Late Classic	Laporte and Torres 1988	Tikal
Ixtonton	IXT	Panel	7	Late Classic	Laporte and Torres 1988	Tikal
Ixtonton	IXT	Stela	2	9.17+2	Morales 1988	Tikal
Ixtutz	IXZ	Panel	1	Late Classic	Graham 1980 (CHMI 2:3)	Tikal

Ixtutz	IXZ	Panel	2	9.17.0.0+2	Morales 1990	Tikal
Ixtutz	IXZ	Stela	1	Late Classic	Graham 1980 (CHMI 2:3)	Tikal
Ixtutz	IXZ	Stela	2	Late Classic	Graham 1980 (CHMI 2:3)	Tikal
Ixtutz	IXZ	Stela	3	Late Classic	Graham 1980 (CHMI 2:3)	Tikal
Ixtutz	IXZ	Stela	4	9.17.10.0.0	Graham 1980 (CHMI 2:3)	Tikal
Jaina	JAI	Femur	1	Late Classic	Grana	Puuc
Jaina	JAI	Jade	1	Late Classic	Grana	Puuc
Jaina	JAI	Panel	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Jaina	JAI	Panel	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Puuc
Jaina	COL	Panel	PI 20	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Jaina	JAI	Stela	1	9.11.0.0.0	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Jaina	JAI	Stela	2	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Jaina	JAI	Stela	3	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Jimbal	JMB	Altar	1	10.2.10.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Jimbal	JMB	Altar	2	10.3.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Jimbal	JMB	Stela	1	10.2.10.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Jimbal	JMB	Stela	2	10.3.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Jonuta	JNT	Monument	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Usumacinta
Jonuta	JNT	Monument	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
Jonuta	COL	Panel	PI 38	9.16-9.19	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
Jonuta	COL	Panel	PI 75	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
Jonuta	COL	Panel	PI 82	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
Jonuta	COL	Stela	PI 195	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Kabah	KAB	Altar	3	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kabah	KAB	Altar	4	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kabah	KAB	Altar	8	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kabah	KAB	Altar	25	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kabah	KAB	2A3	East	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kabah	KAB	2C6	North	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kabah	KAB	2C6	South	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kabah	KAB	2A3	West	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kabah	KAB	Mural	1	10.2.13.15.11	Schele and Grube 1994	Puuc

Kabah	KAB	Panel	1	10.2.7.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Puuc
Kakab		Stela	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Puuc
Kanki	KNK	Column	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kanki	KNK	Lintel	1	600-650	Zapata 1992	Puuc
Kanki	KNK	Lintel	2	600-650	Zapata 1992	Puuc
Kanki	KNK	Lintel	3	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kanki	KNK	Miscellaneous	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kayal	KYL	Jamb	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Kayal	KYL	Jamb	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Kayal	KYL	Jamb	3	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Kayal	COL	Jamb	PI 76	aft 9.16	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Kayal	KYL	Lintel	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Kayal	KYL	Panel	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Kayal	KYL	Panel	3	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Kayal	KYL	Relief Panel	4	Late Classic	Mayer 1999	Puuc
Kayal	KYL	Stone	1	9.15.13.0.0	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Kiuic	KUC	Capstone	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kiuic	KUC	Stela	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Kuxub	KUX	Stela	3	Terminal Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
Kuxub	KUX	Stela	1	Terminal Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
Kuxub	KUX	Stela	2	Terminal Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
La Amelia	AML	Stairway	1	9.17.0.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
La Amelia	AML	Stela	1	9.19.0.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
La Amelia	AML	Stela	2	9.19.0.0.0	Morley vol 2	El Petexbatun
La Corona	CRN	Altar	1	9.11.3.5.10	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
La Corona	CRN	Altar	2	9.17.5.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
La Corona	CRN	Altar	4	9.18.15.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
La Corona	CRN	Panel	1	9.12.5.7.4	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir

La Corona	CRN	Stairway	1	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
La Corona	CRN	Stela	1	9.14.2.3.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
La Corona	CRN	Stela	2	9.15.10.0.0?	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
La Corona (Site Q)	CRN	Altar	1 (Dallas)	9.15.0.0.0	Mathews 1995	San Pedro Martir
La Corona (Site Q)	CRN	Ballplayer Panels	1-.6	9.12-9.15	Mathews 1995	San Pedro Martir
La Corona (Site Q)	CRN	Glyphic Panel	1-.12	9.10-9.15	Mathews 1995	San Pedro Martir
La Corona (Site Q)	CRN	Glyphic Panel	A-D	9.8-9.14	Mathews 1995	San Pedro Martir
La Corona (Site Q)	CRN	Panel	1a,b	9.11.14.9.1	Mathews 1995	San Pedro Martir
La Corona (Site Q)	CRN	Panel	2a,b	9.11.16.2.8	Mathews 1995	San Pedro Martir
La Corona (Site Q)	CRN	Stela	1	9.11.10.0.0	Mathews 1995	San Pedro Martir
La Corona (Site Q)	CRN	Stela	5	9.12.0.0.0	Mathews 1995	San Pedro Martir
La Esperanza	ESP	Ballcourt M	1	9.7.17.12.14	Navarrete 1984	Tonina
La Florida	FLD	Altar	H	Late Classic	Graham 1970	San Pedro Martir
La Florida	FLD	Altar	G	9.15.0.0.0	Graham 1966	San Pedro Martir
La Florida	FLD	Stela	2	Late Classic	Graham 1970	San Pedro Martir
La Florida	FLD	Stela	1	9.18.0.0.0	Graham 1966	San Pedro Martir
La Florida	FLD	Stela	5	Late Classic	Graham 1970	San Pedro Martir
La Florida	FLD	Stela	7	9.16.15.0.0.	Graham 1966	San Pedro Martir
La Florida	FLD	Stela	8	9.17.3.7.5	Graham 1966	San Pedro Martir

La Florida	FLD	Stela	9	9.15.0.0.0	Graham 1966	San Pedro Martir
La Florida	FLD	Stela	10	Late Classic	Graham 1970	San Pedro Martir
La Florida	FLD	Stela	12	Late Classic	Graham 1970	San Pedro Martir
La Honradez	HRZ	Stela	1	9.17.10.0.0	von Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
La Honradez	HRZ	Stela	2	9.17.15.0.0	von Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
La Honradez	HRZ	Stela	3	9.17.5.0.0	von Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
La Honradez	HRZ	Stela	4	9.18.10.0.0	von Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
La Honradez	HRZ	Stela	5	9.18.0.0.0	von Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
La Honradez	HRZ	Stela	6	9.16.15.0.0	von Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
La Honradez	HRZ	Stela	7	9.17.0.0.0	von Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
La Honradez	HRZ	Stela	8	9.16.10.0.0	von Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
La Honradez	HRZ	Stela	9	9.18.5.9.0	von Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
La Joyanca	JOY	Graffiti	6E-12sub	13 kumku	Arnauld 2004	San Pedro Martir
La Joyanca	JOY	Stela	1	9.2.10.0.0	Arnauld 2004	San Pedro Martir
La Joyanca	JOY	Support	2	Classic	Arnauld 2004	San Pedro Martir
La Mar	MAR	Stela	1	9.17.15.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Usumacinta
La Mar	MAR	Stela	2	9.18.5.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Usumacinta
La Mar	MAR	Stela	3	9.18.5.0.0	Mayer 1991	Usumacinta
La Milpa	MLP	Stela	1	Late Classic	Grube 1994	Tikal
La Milpa	MLP	Stela	2	Late Classic	Grube 1994	Tikal
La Milpa	MLP	Stela	3	Late Classic	Grube 1994	Tikal

La Milpa	MLP	Stela	4	9.17.10.0.0	Hammond 1998	Tikal
La Milpa	MLP	Stela	5	9.17.10.0.0	Grube 1994	Tikal
La Milpa	MLP	Stela	6	Late Classic	Grube 1994	Tikal
La Milpa	MLP	Stela	7	9.17.10.0.0	Grube 1994	Tikal
La Milpa	MLP	Stela	12	Late Classic	Hammond 1998	Tikal
La Montura		Stela	1	9.13.10.0.0	Mayer 1998	San Pedro Martir
La Muneca	MCA	Stela	1	10.3.0.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
La Muneca	MCA	Stela	3	9.19.0.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
La Muneca	MCA	Stela	4	9.18.0.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
La Muneca	MCA	Stela	5	9.17.10.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
La Muneca	MCA	Stela	6	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
La Muneca	MCA	Stela	8	9.13.10.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
La Muneca	MCA	Stela	13	10.2.10.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
La Muneca	MCA	Stela	14	9.13.?.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
La Naya	NAY	Stela	1	9.14.3.0.0	Wurster 2000	Tikal
La Naya	NAY	Stela	2	Late Classic	Wurster 2000	Tikal
La Naya	NAY	Stela	3	Late Classic	Wurster 2000	Tikal
La Naya	NAY	Stela	4	Late Classic	Wurster 2000	Tikal
La Pasadita	PSD	Lintel	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
La Pasadita	PSD	Lintel	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
La Pasadita	PSD	Lintel	4	9.17.0.16.1	Schele and Grube 1994	Usumacinta
La Pasadita	COL	Lintel	PI 263	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
La Pasadita	COL	Panel	PI 73	9.15.15.14.9	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
La Pochitoca	PCT	Stela	1	Late Classic	Wurster 2000	Tikal
La Rejolla	REJ	Stela	1	9.10.7.5.1	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
La Rejolla	REJ	Stela	2	Late Classic	Laporte 2003	Tikal
La Rejolla	REJ	Stela	3	9.12.0.0.0	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
La Sufricaya	SUF	Monument	9	Early Classic	Estrada-Belli 2001	Tikal
La Sufricaya	SUF	Mural	1	Early Classic	Estrada-Belli 2003	Tikal
La Sufricaya	SUF	Mural	2	Early Classic	Estrada-Belli 2001	Tikal
La Sufricaya	SUF	Mural	3	Early Classic	Estrada-Belli 2003	Tikal

La Sufricaya	SUF	Mural	6	Early Classic	Estrada-Belli 2004	Tikal
La Sufricaya	SUF	Mural	7	8.17.1.4.12	Estrada-Belli 2005	Tikal
La Sufricaya	SUF	Mural	9	Early Classic	Estrada-Belli 2005	Tikal
La Sufricaya	SUF	Stela	1	Early Classic	Estrada-Belli 2003	Tikal
La Sufricaya	SUF	Stela	2	Early Classic	Estrada-Belli 2003	Tikal
La Sufricaya	SUF	Stela	3	Early Classic	Estrada-Belli 2003	Tikal
La Sufricaya	SUF	Stela	5	8.19.6.8.5	Estrada-Belli 2001	Tikal
La Sufricaya	SUF	Stela	6	8.17.?9.9	Estrada-Belli 2001	Tikal
Labna	LAB	Altar	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Labna	LAB	Panel	2	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Labna	LAB	Panel	3	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Labna	LAB	Panel	4	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Labna	LAB	Panel	5	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Labna	LAB	Panel	6	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Labna	LAB	Structure	1	10.1.13.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Puuc
Lacanha	LAC	Lintel	1	9.15.15.0.0	Arellano Hernandez 1998	Usumacinta
Lacanha	LAC	Lintel	7	9.15.11.13.3	Grube and Schele 1995	Usumacinta
Lacanha	COL	Panel	PI 132	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
Lacanha	COL	Panel	PI 95	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
Lacanha	LAC	Stela	1	9.8.0.0.0	Grube and Martin 2004	Usumacinta
Lacanha	LAC	Stela	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1999	Usumacinta
Lacanha	LAC	Stela	7	9.8.0.0.0	Stuart 2007	Usumacinta
Lacanha	LAC	Stela	6	Late Classic	Mayer 1999	Usumacinta
Laguna Perdida		Altar	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	San Pedro Martir
Laguna Perdida		Panel	1	Late Classic	Morley vol 3	San Pedro Martir
Laguna Perdida	COL	Panel	PI 148	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	San Pedro Martir
Laguna Perdida	COL	Stela	Canberra	9.17.0.0.0	Mayer 1989	San Pedro Martir
Laguna Perdida	COL	Stela	PI 101	9.17.10.0.0	Mayer 1991	San Pedro Martir

Laguna Perdida	COL	Stela	PI 169	9.15.0.0.0	Mayer 1991	San Pedro Martir
Lamanai	LMN	Stela	9	9.9.12.0.0	Grube and Martin 2004	Belize
Los Alacranes	ALC	Stela	1	9.6.7.3.18	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Los Alacranes	ALC	Stela	2	9.7.9.0.7	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Los Higos	HIG	Stela	1	9.17.10.0.0	Morley 1920	Copan
Lubaantun	LBT	Ballcourt Marker	1	9.17.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Lubaantun	LBT	Ballcourt Marker	2	9.17.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Lubaantun	LBT	Ballcourt Marker	3	9.17.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Machaquila	MQL	Altar	A	Late Classic	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Altar	B	10.0.10.0.0	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stairway	1	Late Classic	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	2	9.18.10.7.5	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	3	9.19.5.11.0	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	4	9.19.10.12.0	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	5	10.0.10.17.5	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	6	10.0.5.16.0	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	7	10.0.0.14.15	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	8	9.19.15.13.0	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	10	9.15.0.0.0	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	11	9.15.10.0.0	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	12	9.16.10.0.0	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	13	9.14.0.0.0	Graham 1963?	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	17	9.18.5.0.0	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	18	9.17.5.1.0	Schele and Grube 1994	El Petexbatun
Machaquila	MQL	Stela	19	9.17-9.18	Graham 1967	El Petexbatun
Managua	MNG	Stela	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Maxcanu	MXC	Column	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Maxcanu	MXC	Panel	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Mayapan	MPN	Stela	1	10.5.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Yucatan

Mayapan	MPN	Stela	5	10.8.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Yucatan
Mayapan	MPN	Stela	6	10.10.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Yucatan
Metate con Glifos	MTT	Lintel	1	Late Classic	Dunning 1988	Puuc
Metate con Glifos	MTT	Lintel	2	Late Classic	Dunning 1988	Puuc
Miraflores	MRF	Fragment	A	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Usumacinta
Miraflores	MRF	Fragment	B	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Usumacinta
Miraflores	MRF	Fragment	C	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Usumacinta
Miraflores	MRF	Fragment	D	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Usumacinta
Moral Reforma	MRL	Altar	1	Late Classic	Cossio 2005	San Pedro Martir
Moral Reforma	MRL	Altar	2	9.13.10.0.0	Pavon Abreu 1945	San Pedro Martir
Moral Reforma	MRL	Stela	1	9.16.5.0.0	Martin 2003	San Pedro Martir
Moral Reforma	MRL	Stela	2	9.15.0.0.0	Pavon Abreu 1945	San Pedro Martir
Moral Reforma	MRL	Stela	3	9.15.4.0.0	Pavon Abreu 1945	San Pedro Martir
Moral Reforma	MRL	Stela	4	9.13.0.0.0	Martin 2003	San Pedro Martir
Moral Reforma	MRL	Stela	5	9.9.9.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
Motul de San Jose	MTL	Stela	1	9.19.10.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	San Pedro Martir
Motul de San Jose	MTL	Stela	2	10.0.0.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	San Pedro Martir
Motul de San Jose	MTL	Stela	3	9.13.9.1.7	Grube and Martin 2004	San Pedro Martir
Motul de San Jose	MTL	Stela	4	Late Classic	Schele and Grube 1994	San Pedro Martir
Mountain Cow	MCW	Altar	1	10.0.5.0.0	Morley Vol 2	Tikal
Mountain Cow	MCW	Altar	2	9.19.0.0.0	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
Mucaancah	MUC	Panel	1	Terminal Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Mucaancah	MUC	Panel	2	Terminal Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Muluchtzekel	MLS	Jamb	L	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc

Muluchtzekel	MLS	Jamb	R	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Muluchtzekel	MLS	Panel	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	1	9.9.10.0.0	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	2	9.10.10.0.0	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	3	9.5.0.0.0	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	4	9.14.10.0.0	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	5	9.6.10.0.0	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	6	9.18.0.0.0	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	7	9.17.0.0.0	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	8	9.16.0.0.0	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	9	9.15.0.0.0	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	10	9.16.10.0.0	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	11	9.14.10-9.17	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	12	9.12.0.0.0	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	13	Classic	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	14	Classic	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	15	9.14. ?13. ?	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	16	9.5-9.9	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	17	9.16.0.0.0	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	18	Classic	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	19	Classic	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	20	Classic	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	21	9.12.16.17.12	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	22	Classic	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	23	9.3.10.0.0	Morley vol 3	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	24	Classic	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	26	Early Classic	Reese -Taylor et al 2004	Calakmul
Naachtun	NCT	Stela	25	Late Classic	Reese 2005	Calakmul
Nadza'an	NDZ	Stela	1	10.0.0.0.0	Carrasco and Wolf 1996	Calakmul
Nadza'an	NDZ	Stela	8	Classic	Carrasco and Wolf 1996	Calakmul
Nadza'an	NDZ	Stela	10	Classic	Carrasco and Wolf 1996	Calakmul
Nadza'an	NDZ	Stela	12	Classic	Carrasco and Wolf 1996	Calakmul

Nadza'an	NDZ	Stela	13	Classic	Carrasco and Wolf 1996	Calakmul
Nadza'an	NDZ	Stela	16	Classic	Carrasco and Wolf 1996	Calakmul
Nadza'an	NDZ	Stela	20	Classic	Carrasco and Wolf 1996	Calakmul
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	19	9.15.17.2.5	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	20	Classic	Brady 1988	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	23	9.15.6.5.2	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	24	9.16.10.5.2	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	28	9.16.4.1.5	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	29	9.17.0.6.3	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	34	9.15.12.9.15	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	37	9.15.7.7.12	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	52	9.15.10.0.0	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	65	9.15.13.11.7	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	66	9.16.3.10.4	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	70	9.15.19.9.4	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	25	Classic	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	88	9.13.0.0.0	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Naj Tunich	NTN	Drawing	82	9.16.16.9.16	Grube and Schele 1995	Belize
Nakbe'	NKB	Stela	1	Preclassic	Borowicz 2002	Calakmul
Nakum	NKM	Stela	C	9.19.10.1.0	Wurster 2000	Tikal
Nakum	NKM	Stela	D	10.1.0.0.0	Morley vol 2	Tikal
Nakum	NKM	Stela	U	9.17.0.0.0	Wurster 2000	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Altar	1	9.8.0.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Altar	2	10.1.0.0.0	Grube and Martin 2004	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Ballcourt M	1	Late Classic	Graham 1980 (CHMI 2:3)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Panel	1	9.10.0.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stairway	1	9.10.10.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	1	9.13.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	2	9.14.1.3.19	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	3	9.14.1.3.19	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal

Naranjo	NAR	Stela	4	9.12.5.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	5	9.13.7.3.8	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	6	9.18.17.5.18	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	7	9.19.0.3.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	8	9.18.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	9	9.10.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	10	9.19.0.3.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	11	9.18.13.3.13	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	12	9.18.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	13	9.17.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	14	9.18.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	15	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	16	9.2-9.4	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	17	9.12.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	18	9.14.15.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	19	9.17.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	20	9.14.2.12.16	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	21	9.13.15.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal

Naranjo	NAR	Stela	22	9.13.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	23	9.14.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	24	9.13.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	25	9.9.2.0.4	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	26	Classic	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	27	9.9.10.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	28	9.14.10.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	29	9.13.3.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	30	9.14.3.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	31	9.14.10.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	32	9.19.10.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	33	9.17.10.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	34	9.11.0.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	35	9.18.10.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	36	9.17.10.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	37	9.12.0.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	38	9.8.0.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	39	Classic	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	40	Classic	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	41	9.2.0.0.0	Graham 1980 (CHMI 2:3)	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	45	Early Classic	Mesoweb.org	Tikal
Naranjo	NAR	Stela	?	9.2-9.4	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Nim Li Punit	MRL	Stela	1	9.15.10.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Tikal
Nim Li Punit	NMP	Stela	2	9.14.15.4.14	Wanyerka 2003	Tikal
Nim Li Punit	NMP	Stela	3	10.0.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Tikal
Nim Li Punit	NMP	Stela	4	Late Classic	Wanyerka 2003	Tikal
Nim Li Punit	NMP	Stela	7	9.19.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Tikal
Nim Li Punit	NMP	Stela	14	9.18.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Tikal
Nim Li Punit	NMP	Stela	15	9.14.10.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Tikal
Nim Li Punit	NMP	Stela	21	9.18.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Tikal

Nohcacab	RNC	Monument	1	Late Classic	U. Gebauer 1988	Puuc
Nohcacab	RNC	Monument	2	Late Classic	U. Gebauer 1988	Puuc
Nohcacab	RNC	Monument	3	Late Classic	U. Gebauer 1988	Puuc
Nohcacab	RNC	Monument	4	Late Classic	U. Gebauer 1988	Puuc
Nohcacab II	NCC	Monument	2	Late Classic	Grube 1989	Puuc
Nohpat	NPT	Altar	1	10.1.9.0.0	Grube and Schele 1995	Puuc
Ojo de Agua	OJO	Stela	1	9.7.10.0.0	Wayeb.org	Tonina
Ojo de Agua		Panel	1	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxkintok	OXK	Altar	15	Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Altar	16	Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	1	Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	2	Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	3	Late Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	4	Late Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	5	Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	6	Late Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	7	Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	8	Late Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	9	Late Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	10	Late Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	11	9.2.11.16.17	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	12	Late Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	13	Late Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	14	Early Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Lintel	15	Early Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Miscellaneous	18	9.2.10.0.0	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Miscellaneous	41	Late Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Miscellaneous	48	Late Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	COL	Monument	PI 231	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Panel	3C7	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Puuc

Oxkintok	COL	Panel	PI 158	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Oxkintok	COL	Panel	PI 162	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Oxkintok	COL	Panel	PI 162a	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stairway	2B10	Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stairway	2B11	Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	2	Terminal Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	3	10.1.0.0.0	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	4	Early Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	9	10.1.10.0.0	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	10	Terminal Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	11	Terminal Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	12	Terminal Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	13	Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	14	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	15	Classic	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	17	Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	18	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	19	Terminal Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	20	9.16.0.0.0	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	21	10.1.10.0.0	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	23	Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	24	Late Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	25	Late Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	26	Terminal Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Oxkintok	OXK	Stela	27	9.2.0.0.0	Rivera 1990	Puuc
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	16	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Altar	14	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	14	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	8	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	6	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Altar	5	9.15.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	5	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul

Oxpemul	OXP	Altar	4	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	3	9.16.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Altar	2	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Altar	9	9.16.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Altar	3	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Altar	15	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	1	Early Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	2	9.17.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	4	9.17.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	7	10.0.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	9	9.16.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	10	9.16.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	11	9.15.10.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	12	9.15.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	13	9.15.10.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	15	10.0.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	17	9.15.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	18	9.16.5.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Oxpemul	OXP	Stela	19	9.16.5.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Pacbitun	PAC	Altar	3	Early Classic	Sprajc 2008	Belize
Pacbitun	PAC	Altar	4	Early Classic	Sprajc 2008	Belize
Pacbitun	PAC	Stela	6	9.2.5.?.?	Healy 1992	Belize
Palenque	PAL	Creation Stone	1	9.17.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Dead Head Mon	1	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Dumbarton Oaks	Panel	9.14.11.2.7	Famsi.org	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	East Court	East Figures	9.10.9.6.12	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	East Court	Stairway	9.11.6.16.11	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	East Court	West Figures	9.11.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Group XVI	Kan Tok	9.16.16.15.9	Stuart 2005	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House A	Medallions	9.11.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta

Palenque	PAL	House A	Pier A	9.11.15.14.19	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House A	Pier B	9.11.10.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House A	Pier C	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House A	Pier D	9.11.10.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House A	Pier E	9.11.10.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House A-D	Pier G	9.14.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House A-D	Pier J	9.14.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House B	Ik Inscription	Late Classic	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House B	Pier B	Late Classic	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House B	Pier C	Late Classic	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House B	SW Room	Late Classic	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House C	Panel	9.11.9.5.19	Famsi.org	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House C	Pier C	9.11.6.16.11	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House C	Pier Cs	9.11.6.16.11	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House C	Pier D	9.11.6.16.11	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House C	Pier E	9.11.6.16.11	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House C	Pier F	9.11.6.16.11	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House C	Pier Fs	9.11.6.16.11	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House D	Pier B	9.14.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House D	Pier C	9.14.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House D	Pier D	9.14.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House D	Pier E	9.14.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House D	Pier F	9.14.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House D	Pier G	9.14.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House E	Bench 9	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House E	Cauac Throne	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House E	Del Rio Throne	9.12.11.12.10	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House E	Glyphic Strip	9.12.11.12.10	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House E	Oval Palace T	9.12.11.12.10	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House E	W Corridor	9.12.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	House I	Entrance	Late Classic	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta

Palenque	PAL	Northern Palace	Terrace	Late Classic	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Olvidado	Pier A	9.10.14.5.10	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Olvidado	Pier B	9.10.14.5.10	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Olvidado	Pier B	9.10.14.5.10	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Olvidado	Pier C	9.10.14.5.10	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Palace	Bench 1	9.11.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Palace	Bench 2	Late Classic	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Palace	Palace Tablet	9.14.8.14.15	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Palace Tower	T 96 Glyphs	9.17.13.0.0.	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	COL	Panel	PI 167	Classic	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Palenque	COL	Panel	PI 239	9.10.11.17.0	Mayer 1991	Usumacinta
Palenque	COL	Panel	PI 6	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Usumacinta
Palenque	COL	Panel	PI 65	Late Classic	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
Palenque	COL	Panel	PI 74	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Sarcophagus	Cover	9.12.11.5.18	Robertson 1983 vol 2	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Sarcophagus	Sides	9.12.11.5.18	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	South Struct	Altar	9.8.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	COL	Stela	PI 146	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple	Tablet Orator	9.15.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple	Tablet Scribe	9.15.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple A	Pier A	Late Classic	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Cross	Alfarda 1	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Cross	Alfarda 2	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Cross	East Jamb	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Cross	Tablet	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta

Palenque	PAL	Temple Cross	West Jamb	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Fol Cross	Alfarda 1	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Fol Cross	Alfarda 2	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Fol Cross	North Jamb	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Fol Cross	Tablet	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple II	Pier A	Late Classic	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Inscript	Center Panel	9.12.0.0.0	Famsi.org	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Inscript	East Panel	9.10.0.0.0	Famsi.org	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Inscript	West Panel	9.13.4.15.15	Famsi.org	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple IV	Block	Late Classic	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple IV	Tablet Slaves	9.16.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Jaguar	Tablet	Late Classic	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Sun	Alfarda 1	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Sun	Alfarda 2	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Sun	North Jamb	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Sun	Pier A	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Sun	Pier B	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Sun	Pier Bn	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Sun	Pier C	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple Sun	South Jamb	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta

Palenque	PAL	Temple Sun	Tablet	9.13.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XIV	North Jamb	9.14.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XIV	South Jamb	9.14.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XIV	Tablet	9.13.13.15.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XIX	Alfarda 1	9.15.2.7.16	Stuart 2005	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XIX	Pier Stone	9.15.2.7.16	Stuart 2005	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XIX	Pier Stucco	9.14.2.9.0	Stuart 2005	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XIX	Platform S	9.14.13.0.0	Stuart 2005	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XIX	Platform W	9.15.5.0.0	Stuart 2005	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XVI	Tablet	9.14.19.10.17	Stuart 2005	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XVII	Tablet	9.14.10.4.2	Stuart 2005	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XVIII	Incensario	9.14.13.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XVIII	Stucco	9.14.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XXI	Platform	9.13.17.9.0	Stuart 2005	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Temple XXI	Tablet	9.15.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 4	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	Tower	Figures	9.11.0.0.0	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Palenque	PAL	West Court	Figures	9.11.10.16.7	Robertson 1983 vol 3	Usumacinta
Panhale	PNH	Stela	1	10.3.10.1.10	CMHI Archive	Usumacinta
Pasion del Cristo	PCR	Stela	1	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Pasion del Cristo	PCR	Stela	2	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Paso Cabellos	COL	Panel	PI 174	Classic	Mayer 1995	San Pedro Martir
Pechal	PLC	Stela	1	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Pechal	PLC	Stela	2	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Pechal	PLC	Stela	3	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul

Pestac	PST	Stela	1	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Pich Corralche	XCR	Stela	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Pich Corralche	XCR	Stela	2	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Piedra Quebrada	PQD	Stela	1	Late Classic	Laporte 2001	Tikal
Piedras Negras	PNG	Altar	1	10.0.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Altar	2	9.16.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Altar	3	9.19.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Altar	4	9.18.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Ballcourt Marker	1	9.12.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Ballcourt Marker	2	9.12.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Miscellaneous	1	9.10.6.2.1	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Miscellaneous	16	9.14.16.1.7	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	1	Late Classic	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	2	9.11.15.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	3	9.17.11.6.1	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	4	9.11.6.1.8	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	5	9.12.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	7	9.12.5.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	8	9.12.5-9.16	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	9	9.11-9.14	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	10	9.11-9.13	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	11	9.2.-9.6.10	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	12	9.4.3.10.1	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	13	Late Classic	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	14	Late Classic	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	15	9.13.15.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Panel	16	Late Classic	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	COL	Panel	PI 105	9.12.13.4.3	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta

Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	1	9.13.15.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	2	9.13.5.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	3	9.14.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	4	9.14.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	5	9.14.5.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	6	9.12.15.0.0.	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	7	9.15.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	8	9.14.14.9.18	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	9	9.15.5.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	10	9.15.10.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	11	9.15.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	12	9.18.5.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	13	9.17.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	14	9.16.10.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	15	9.17.15.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	16	9.16.15.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	17	9.18.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	18	9.15.16.11.2	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	19	9.18.5.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	22	9.16.5.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	23	9.17.1.4.10	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	25	9.8.15.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	26	9.9.15.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	29	9.6.7.12.19	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	30	9.5.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	31	9.10.5.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	32	9.10.15.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	33	9.10.10.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	34	9.11.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	35	9.11.10.0.0.	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	36	9.11.15.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	37	9.12.0.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta

Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	38	9.12.10.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	39	9.12.5.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	40	9.15.15.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	43	Late Classic	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	45	Late Classic	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Stela	46	Late Classic	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	COL	Stela	PI 112	9.13.11.7.?	Mayer 1987	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Throne	1	9.17.15.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Piedras Negras	PNG	Throne	2	9.11.10.0.0	Teufel 2004	Usumacinta
Pixoy	PIX	Stela	1	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Pixoy	PIX	Stela	2	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Pixoy	PIX	Stela	3	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Pixoy	PIX	Stela	4	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Pixoy	PIX	Stela	5	9.13.0.0.0	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Polol	POL	Altar	1	7.19?.9?.14?	Patton 1987	San Pedro Martir
Polol	POL	Stela	1	9.18.0.0.0	Patton 1987	San Pedro Martir
Polol	POL	Stela	2	9.19.0.0.0	Patton 1987	San Pedro Martir
Polol	POL	Stela	3	9.17.0.0.0	Patton 1987	San Pedro Martir
Polol	POL	Stela	4	10.0.0.0.0	Patton 1987	San Pedro Martir
Polola	PPL	Monument	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Yucatan
Pomona	PMT	Panel	1	Late Classic	Stuart 2007	Usumacinta
Pomona	PMT	Panel	4	9.6.0.0.0	Grube, Martin, and Zender 2002	Usumacinta
Pomona	COL	Panel	PI 170	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Usumacinta
Pomona	PMT	Panel	Y	9.9.0.0.0	Grube, Martin, and Zender 2002	Usumacinta
Pomona	PMT	Stela	1	9.16.0.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Usumacinta
Poxil		Monument	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Yucatan

Puerto Barrios	PKN	Altar	1	9.15.14.0.0	Escebedo and Fahsen 1995	Tikal
Punta de Chimino	PTC	Panel	1	Late Classic	Demarest 1991	El Petexbatun
Punta de Chimino	PTC	Stairway	1	Late Classic	Demarest 1991	El Petexbatun
Pusilha	PUS	Ballcourt M	1	9.16-9.18	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Ballcourt M	2	9.16-9.18	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Ballcourt M	3	9.16-9.18	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stairway	1	9.18.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	C	9.9.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	D	9.10.15.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	E	9.15.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	F	9.16.0.0.0	Prager 2002	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	H	9.11.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	K	9.12.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	M	9.14.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	N	9.17.0.0.0	Prager 2002	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	O	9.7.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	P	9.10.15.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	Q	9.8.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	R	9.16-9.19	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	U	9.15.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Pusilha	PUS	Stela	Z	9.0-9.5	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Quirigua	QRG	Altar	22	Late Classic	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Altar	L	9.11.0.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Altar	M	9.15.3.2.4	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Altar	N	9.15.0.0.0	Schele and Looper 1996	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Altar	O'	9.18.0.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Altar	P'	9.18.5.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Altar	Q	9.15.0.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Altar	R	9.15.0.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Altar	V	Late Classic	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Monument	25	Late Classic	Sharer 1990	Copan

Quirigua	QRG	Monument	26	9.2.18.13.1	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Monument	27	Early Classic	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Monument	28	Late Classic	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Monument	29	Early Classic	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Monument	30	Early Classic	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	A	9.17.5.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	C	9.17.5.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	D	9.16.15.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	E	9.17.0.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	F	9.16.10.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	H	9.16.0.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	I	9.18.10.0.0	Looper 1996	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	J	9.16.5.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	K	9.18.15.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	S	9.15.15.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	T	9.13.0.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Stela	U	9.2.3.8.0	Schele andLooper 1996	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Structure	1B-1	9.19.0.0.0	Schele andLooper 1996	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Zoomorph	B	9.17.10.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Zoomorph	G	9.17.5.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Zoomorph	O	9.18.0.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Quirigua	QRG	Zoomorph	P	9.18.5.0.0	Sharer 1990	Copan
Rancho San Pedro	SPD	Jamb	NHG	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Rancho San Pedro	SPD	Misc	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Rancho San Pedro	SPD	Misc	2	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Rancho San Pedro	SPD	Misc	3	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Rio Amarillo	RAM	Altar	1	Classic	Morley 1920	Copan
Rio Amarillo	RAM	Altar	2	Classic	Morley 1920	Copan
Rio Azul	COL	Altar	PI 62	Early Classic	Mayer 1987	Tikal
Rio Azul	RAZ	Stela	1	8.17.16.12.15	Adams 1999	Tikal
Rio Azul	RAZ	Stela	2	9.13.19.17.19	Adams 1999	Tikal
Rio Azul	RAZ	Stela	3	9.0-9,1	Adams 1999	Tikal

Rio Azul	RAZ	Stela	4	Terminal Classic	Adams 1999	Tikal
Rio Azul	RAZ	Stucco	Temple All	Early Classic	Adams 1999	Tikal
Rio Azul	RAZ	Tomb	1	8.19.1.9.13	Adams 1999	Tikal
Rio Azul	RAZ	Tomb	12	9.0.14.8.13	Adams 1999	Tikal
Rio Azul	RAZ	Tomb	19	8.17-9.0	Adams 1999	Tikal
Rio Azul	RAZ	Tomb	23	Classic	Adams 1999	Tikal
Rio Bec II	RBC	Stela	1	?4.?.?.?	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Rio Bec II	RBC	Stela	3	Classic	Marcus 1987	Calakmul
Rio Bec II	RBC	Stela	5	4 ahaw	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Rio Bec V	RBC	Stela	2	9.0.5.10.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Rio Bec V	RBC	Stela	4	9.8.0.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Rio Bec V	RBC	Stela	5	Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Rio Bec V	RBC	Stela	6	Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Sabana Piletas		Structure	1	10.1.15.0.0	Merk 2007	Puuc
Sacul	SCU	Stela	1	9.16.10.0.0	Lamporte 2006	Tikal
Sacul	SCU	Stela	2	9.18.0.0.0	Lamporte 2006	Tikal
Sacul	SCU	Stela	3	9.15.0.0.0	Lamporte 2006	Tikal
Sacul	SCU	Stela	6	9.17.9.4.9	Lamporte 2006	Tikal
Sacul	SCU	Stela	9	9.18.0.0.0	Lamporte 2006	Tikal
Sacul	SCU	Stela	10	9.18.10.0.0	Lamporte 2006	Tikal
Sak Tzi	COL	Stela	PI 61	10.1.15.0.0	Mayer 1980	Usumacinta
San Clemente	SCM	Stairway	1	Late Classic	Quintana 2007	Tikal
San Clemente	SCM	Stairway	2	Late Classic	Quintana 2007	Tikal
San Clemente	SCM	Stela	1	Late Classic	Quintana 2007	Tikal
San Clemente	SCM	Stela	2	Late Classic	Quintana 2007	Tikal
Santa Barbara		Column	5	Late Classic	Mayer 1991	Puuc
Santa Elena Balancan	SEB	Monument	1	9.9.0.0.0	Grube, Martin, and Zender 2002	San Pedro Martir
Santa Elena Balancan	SEB	Panel	1	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
Santa Elena Balancan	SEB	Panel	2	Late Classic	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir

Santa Elena Balancan	SEB	Panel	4	9.11.5.0.0	CMHI Archive	San Pedro Martir
Santa Elena Poco Uinic	SEP	Stela	1	Late Classic	Palacios 1928	Tonina
Santa Elena Poco Uinic	SEP	Stela	2	Late Classic	Palacios 1928	Tonina
Santa Elena Poco Uinic	SEP	Stela	3	9.17.19.13.16	Palacios 1928	Tonina
Santa Elena Poco Uinic	SEP	Stela	4	Late Classic	Palacios 1928	Tonina
Santa Elena Poco Uinic	SEP	Stela	5	Late Classic	Palacios 1928	Tonina
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Stela	6	Late Classic	Bullard 1970	Puuc
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Capstone	2	9.15-9.16	Bullard 1970	Puuc
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Capstone	1	9.15-9.16	Mexicon Feb 2007	Puuc
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Column	1	9.15-9.16	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Palace	1	9.15-9.16	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Stela	1	10.3.0.0.0	Kettunen 2006	Puuc
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Stela	2	9.15-9.16	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Stela	3	10.2.2.0.0	Mayer 1980	Puuc
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Stela	4	10.4.2.0.0	Kettunen 2006	Puuc
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Stela	5	9.16.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Stela	7	9.16.0.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Santa Rosa Xtampak	SRX	Stela	8	10.0.0.0.0	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Capital	4B1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Column	East	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Column	West	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Doorway	3B1/2	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Lintel	4B1/C	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Lintel	4B1/L	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Lintel	4B1/R	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Stela	1	Postclassic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Stela	2	Late Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Stela	3	10.3.0.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Puuc

Sayil	SAY	Stela	4	10.3.0.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Stela	5	Postclassic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Stela	6	9.19.0.0.0	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Stela	7	Postclassic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Puuc
Sayil	SAY	Stela	9	Postclassic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Siebal	SBL	Panel	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stairway	1	9.16.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	1	10.2.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	2	10.0.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	3	10.2.5.3.10	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	4	9.16.10.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	5	9.18.10.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	6	9.17.0.0.0	Morley Vol 2	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	7	9.18.10.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	8	10.1.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	9	10.1.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	10	10.1.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	11	10.1.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	12	9.18.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	13	10.3.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	14	10.2.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	15	10.2.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	16	Late Classic	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	17	10.2.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	18	10.3.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	19	10.3.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	20	10.3.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	21	10.1.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Siebal	SBL	Stela	6//22	9.17.0.0.0	Graham 1996 (CMHI 7:1)	EI Petexbatun
Sisila	SIS	Doorway	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Sisila	SIS	Lintel	2	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Sivalnajib	SVL	Altar	1	Preclassic	Navarrete 1984	Tonina

Tabi		Stela	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Tamarindito	TAM	Panel	5	Late Classic	Escobedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Tamarindito	TAM	Panel	6	Late Classic	Escobedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Tamarindito	TAM	Stairway	1	9.16.8.8.6	Escobedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Tamarindito	TAM	Stairway	2	9.16.10.0.0	Escobedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Tamarindito	TAM	Stairway	3	9.14.0.0.0	Escobedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Tamarindito	TAM	Stela	3	9.15.0.0.0	Escobedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Tamarindito	TAM	Stela	4	9.6.0.0.0	Escobedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Tamarindito	TAM	Stela	5	9.3.1.9.0	Escobedo Ayala 2006	El Petexbatun
Tanholna	TNH	Altar	1	Late Classic	H.J. Prem 1988	Puuc
Tanholna	TNH	Stela	1	Late Classic	H.J. Prem 1988	Puuc
Tanholna	TNH	Stela	2	Late Classic	H.J. Prem 1988	Puuc
Tayasal	TSL	Lintel	1	9.18.0.0.0	Morley vol 5	Tikal
Tayasal	TSL	Stela	1	9.17.0.0.0	Morley vol 5	Tikal
Tayasal	TSL	Stela	2	9.19.0.0.0	Morley vol 5	Tikal
Tecolote		Mural	1	Late Classic	Golden 2003	Usumacinta
Tenam Puente	TNP	Stela	1	9.18.0.0.0	Palacios 1928	Tonina
Tenam Puente	TNP	Stela	2	9.18.0.0.0	Palacios 1928	Tonina
Tikal	TIK	Mural	48	9.1.1.10.10	Ayala 1985	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	1	8.17.2.16.17	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	2	9.15.13.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	3	9.5-9.8	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	4	9.5-9.8	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	5	9.14.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	6	9.18.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	7	9.19.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	8	9.16.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	9	9.15.5.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	10	9.17.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	11	10.2.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	12	Early Classic	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	13	Early Classic	Jones 1982	Tikal

Tikal	TIK	Altar	14	9.13.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	16	Early Classic	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	18	Classic	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	19	Early Classic	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Altar	20	Early Classic	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Ballcourt M	1	9.15.17.10.4	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Ballcourt M	2	Early Classic	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Ballcourt M	3	Early Classic	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Lintel	Str10 L1	9.15.10.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Lintel	T1 L2	9.13.3.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Lintel	T1 L3	9.13.3.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Lintel	T2 L2	9.15.+3	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Lintel	T3 L2	9.19+2.5	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Lintel	T4 L2	9.15.10.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Lintel	T4 L3	9.15.10.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	1	8.19-9.1	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	2	8.19-9.1	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	3	9.2.13.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	4	8.17.2.16.17	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	5	9.15.13.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	6	9.4.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	7	9.3.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	8	9.3.2.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	9	9.2.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	10	9.4.13.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	11	10.2.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	12	9.4.13.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	13	9.2-9.3	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	14	9.5+3	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	15	9.3.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	16	9.14.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	17	9.7.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal

Tikal	TIK	Stela	18	8.18.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	19	9.18.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	20	9.16.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	21	9.15.5.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	22	9.17.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	23	9.4.3.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	24	9.19.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	25	9.4.3.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	26	9.7.10+2.5	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	27	9.3.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	28	8.19-9.1	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	29	8.12.14.8.15	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	30	9.13.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	31	9.0.10.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	32	8.18-8.19	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	33	8.15-8.17	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	34	9.13+6	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	35	8.17.0.0.0	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	36	Preclassic	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	37	Classic	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	38	Classic	Jones 1982	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	39	8.17.0.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Tikal
Tikal	TIK	Stela	40	9.1.13.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Tikal
Tila	TLA	Monument	C	9.13.0.0.0	Mayer 1984	Tonina
Tila	COL	Panel	PI 222	9.12.13.0.0	Mayer 1991	Tonina
Tintal	TNT	Stela	1	Early Classic	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Tohcok	TCK	Misc	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1999	Yucatan
Tohcok	TCK	Mural	Str 1	Late Classic	Mayer 1999	Yucatan
Tonala	COL	Stela	PI 226	Classic	Mayer 1991	Usumacinta
Tonina	COL	Altar	PI 99	9.18.15.0.0	Mayer 1989	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Altar	69	9.17.5.7.5	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina

Tonina	COL	Base	PI 187	9.13.0.0.0	Mayer 1984	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Misc	1	10.3.17.9.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Misc	2	10.3.15.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Misc	3	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Misc	4	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Misc	5	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Misc	6	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Misc	34a	9.10.0.0.0	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	1	Late Classic	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	3	9.13.0.0.0	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	5	Late Classic	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	6	Late Classic	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	7	9.17.18.13.9	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	8	9.12.0.0.0	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	9	9.11.0.0.0	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	10	Late Classic	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	11	Late Classic	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	12	Late Classic	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	13	Late Classic	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	14	Late Classic	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	15	9.18.9.3.7	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	16	9.12.10.0.0	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	17	9.17.16.10.1	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	18	9.13.17.9.0	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	19	9.14.18.14.12	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	20	9.18.0.14.0	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	22	Late Classic	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	24	Late Classic	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina

Tonina	TNA	Monument	25	9.14.12.9.0	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	26	9.12.0.0.0	Mathews 1983 (CMHI 6:1)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	27	9.14.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	28	9.9.1.13.11	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	29	9.12.16.3.12	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	30	9.15.5.2.7	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	31	9.14.5.14.3	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	32	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	33	9.13.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	34	9.18.5.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	35	9.13.12.9.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	36	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	37	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	38	9.14.2.9.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	39	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	40	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	41	9.18.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	42	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	43	9.4.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina

Tonina	TNA	Monument	44	9.17.16.10.1	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	45	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	46	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	47	9.16.10.16.13	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	49	9.13.0.10.3	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	50	9.9.1.13.11	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	52	9.18.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	55	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	56	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	58	9.13.0.0.0	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	63	9.14.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	65	9.18.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	70	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	71	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	72	9.18.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	74	9.9.2.4.18	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	75	9.10.12.15.4	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	76	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	77	9.17.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina

Tonina	TNA	Monument	80	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	82	9.18.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	83	9.18.5.10.3	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	84	9.13.1.0.4	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	85	9.12.7.9	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	86	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	87	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	89	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	90	9.18.0.0.0	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	91	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	95	9.18.15.13.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	98	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	99	9.11.16.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	100	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	101	10.4.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	102	9.9.15.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	104	10.0.7.9.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	106	9.8.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	107	9.18.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina

Tonina	TNA	Monument	108	9.18.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	109	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	110	9.14.10.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	111	9.12.16.3.12	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	112	9.12.0.0.0	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	113	9.12.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	114	9.18.3.10.17	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	115	9.10.12.15.4	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	116	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	117	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	121	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	122	9.13.19.13.3	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	123	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	125	9.14.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	126	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	130	9.18.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	131	9.18.0.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	133	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	134	9.13.5.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina

Tonina	TNA	Monument	135	9.15.4.5.14	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	136	9.14.5.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	137	9.15.5.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	138	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	139	9.13.10.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	140	9.13.5.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	141	9.13.8.6.7	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	142	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	143	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	144	9.18.6.5.3	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	145	9.13.5.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	146	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	147	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	148	9.7.4.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	149	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	150	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	151	9.13.1.0.4	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	152	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina

Tonina	TNA	Monument	153	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	154	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	155	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	156	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	157	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	158	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	159	9.14.18.8.14	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	160	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	161	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	162	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	163	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	164	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	165	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	166	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	167	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	168	9.7.4.0.0	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	169	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	170	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina

Tonina	TNA	Monument	171	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	172	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	173	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	174	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	175	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	176	Late Classic	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	177	Late Classic	Mayer 2007	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	A1	9.13.5.0.0	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	A11	Late Classic	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	A12	Late Classic	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	A14	9.17.19.15.2	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	A2	9.13.7.6.5	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	A6	9.14.18.14.12	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	A8	9.15.9.6.4	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	TNA	Monument	A9	9.17.3.3.14	Ayala 1995	Tonina
Tonina	COL	Panel	PI 250	9.10.8.17.4	Mayer 1995	Tonina
Topoxte	TPX	Stela	1	Late Classic	Wurster 2000	Tikal
Topoxte	TPX	Stela	2	Late Classic	Wurster 2000	Tikal
Topoxte	TPX	Stela	3	Late Classic	Wurster 2000	Tikal
Topoxte	TPX	Stela	4	Late Classic	Morley Vol 2	Tikal
Tortuguero	TRT	Monument	1	9.11.0.0.0	Hernandez 2006	Usumacinta
Tortuguero	TRT	Monument	2	9.9.3.5.0	Hernandez 2006	Usumacinta
Tortuguero	TRT	Monument	3	9.10-9.12	Hernandez 2006	Usumacinta
Tortuguero	TRT	Monument	5	9.14.0.0.0	Hernandez 2006	Usumacinta
Tortuguero	TRT	Monument	6	9.11.16.8.18	Hernandez 2006	Usumacinta
Tortuguero	TRT	Monument	7	9.10-9.12	Hernandez 2006	Usumacinta
Tortuguero	TRT	Monument	8	9.10.18.3.10	Hernandez 2006	Usumacinta
Tortuguero	TRT	Monument	9	9.10-9.12	Hernandez 2006	Usumacinta

Tortuguero	TRT	Monument	10	9.10-9.12	Hernandez 2006	Usumacinta
Tortuguero	TRT	Monument	13	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Usumacinta
Tortuguero	TRT	Monument	16	9.10.17.2.14	Hernandez 2006	Usumacinta
Tres Islas	TRS	Stela	1	9.2.0.0.0	Mayer 1991	El Petexbatun
Tres Islas	TRS	Stela	2	9.2.0.0.0	Mayer 1991	El Petexbatun
Tres Islas	TRS	Stela	3	9.1.0.0.0	Mayer 1991	El Petexbatun
Tulum	TUL	Stela	3	Late Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Yucatan
Tulum	TUL	Stela	2	Late Classic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Yucatan
Tulum	TUL	Stela	1	9.8.10.0.0	Mayer 1989	Yucatan
Tunkuyi	TUN	Capital	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Yucatan
Tunkuyi	TUN	Capital	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Yucatan
Tunkuyi	TUN	Column	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Yucatan
Tunkuyi	TUN	Column	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Yucatan
Tzendales	TZD	Stela	1	9.18.0.0.0	Morley vol 2	Usumacinta
Tzimin Che'	?	Stela	1	10.4.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Tzocchen	DZO	Stone	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Tzum	TZM	Stela	1	Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Tzum	TZM	Stela	2	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Tzum	TZM	Stela	3	9.18.0.0.0	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Tzum	TZM	Stela	4	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Tzum	TZM	Stela	5	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Tzum	TZM	Stela	6	Late Classic	von Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	Puuc
Uaxactun	UAX	Altar	1	8.18.13.5.1	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	Uax	Mural	BXIII	8.17.1.4.12	Schele and Grube 1994	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	1	8.18.13.5.11	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	2	9.16.0.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	3	9.3.13.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	4	8.18.0.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	5	8.17.1.4.12	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	6	9.9.6.2.3	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	7	9.19.0.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	8	Late Classic	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal

Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	9	8.14.15.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	10	8.12.0.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	11	Late Classic	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	12	10.3.0.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	13	10.0.0.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	14	9.19.0.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	15	Early Classic	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	16	Early Classic	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	17	8.19.0.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	18	8.16.0.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	19	8.16.0.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	20	9.3.0.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	21	Early Classic	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	22	9.3.10.0.0	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	23	9.2.0.0.0	Law 2005	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	24	Early Classic	Morley Vol 1	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	25	9.5.0.0.0	Morley Vol 1	Tikal
Uaxactun	UAX	Stela	26	9.0.10.0.0	Proskouriakoff 1950	Tikal
Ucanal	UCN	Altar	1	Late Classic	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3)	Tikal
Ucanal	UCN	Altar	3	Late Classic	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3)	Tikal
Ucanal	UCN	Stela	2	10.0.0.0.0	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3)	Tikal
Ucanal	UCN	Stela	3	Late Classic	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3)	Tikal
Ucanal	UCN	Stela	4	10.1.0.0.0	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3)	Tikal
Ucanal	UCN	Stela	6	Late Classic	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3)	Tikal
Ucanal	UCN	Stela	7	Late Classic	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3)	Tikal
Ukum	UKM	Jamb	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Yucatan
Ukum	UKM	Jamb	2	Late Classic	Mayer 1995	Yucatan
Uolantun	UOL	Stela	1	8.18.13.5.11	Jones 1982	Tikal
Uxbenka	UXB	Stela	3	Late Classic	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Uxbenka	UXB	Stela	5	9.13-9.19	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Uxbenka	UXB	Stela	6	9.13-9.19	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Uxbenka	UXB	Stela	11	8.17.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize

Uxbenka	UXB	Stela	14	9.12.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Uxbenka	UXB	Stela	15	9.17.10.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Uxbenka	UXB	Stela	18	8.19.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Uxbenka	UXB	Stela	19	9.12.11.13.11	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Uxbenka	UXB	Stela	21	8.19.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Uxbenka	UXB	Stela	22	9.16.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Uxmal	UXM	Altar	10	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Ballcourt M	1	10.3.17.2.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Ballcourt M	2	10.3.17.2.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Capstone	1	10.3.17.12.1	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Capstone	2	10.3.18.9.12	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Capstone	5	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Capstone	6	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	COL	Column	PI 176	Postclassic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Step	1	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Misc	76	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Monument	1	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Monument	2	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Monument	3	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Monument	4	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Mural	1	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stairway	1	10.3.0.0.0	Schele and Grube 1994	Puuc

Uxmal	UXM	Stela	1	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	2	10.4.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	3	9.17.0.0.0?	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	4	9.18.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	5	Terminal Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	6	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	7	10.4.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	8	Terminal Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	9	Terminal Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	10	Terminal Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	11	10.4.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	12	Terminal Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	13	Terminal Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	14	10.4.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	15	Terminal Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxmal	UXM	Stela	17	10.4.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Uxul	UXL	Stela	1	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Altar	2	9.10.10.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Altar	3	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Altar	4	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul

Uxul	UXL	Stela	2	9.9.19.15.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	3	9.9.19.15.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	4	Late Classic	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	5	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	6	9.12.0.0.0	Ruppert and Denison 1943	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	8	9.11.10.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	9	9.12.5.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	10	9.12.5.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	11	9.15.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	12	9.11.10.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	13	9.11.10.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	14	9.13.0.0.0	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	15	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
Uxul	UXL	Stela	16	Late Classic	Sprajc 2008	Calakmul
XBurrotunich	XBT	Monument	2	Terminal Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
XBurrotunich	XBT	Monument	1	Terminal Classic	Garcia Campillo 1992	Puuc
Xcalumkin	COL	Block	PI 67	Late Classic	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Capital	1	9.15.13.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Capital	2	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Capital	3	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Capital	4	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Capital	5	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Column	1	9.15.12.6.9	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Column	2	9.15.12.6.9	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Column	3	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc

Xcalumkin	XLM	Column	4	10.3.10.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Column	5	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Column	6	9.14.7.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	COL	Column	PI 78	9.15.10.0.0	Mayer 1984	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Cornice	1	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Jamb	1	9.15.12.6.9	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Jamb	2	9.15.12.6.9	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Jamb	3	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Jamb	4	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Jamb	5	9.17.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Jamb	6	9.15.2.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Jamb	7	9.15.2.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Jamb	8	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Jamb	9	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	COL	Jamb	PI 233	9.15.18.0.0	Mayer 1995	Puuc
Xcalumkin	COL	Jamb	PI 79	9.16-9.19	Mayer 1980	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Lintel	1	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Lintel	2	9.14.17.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Lintel	3	9.15.2.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Lintel	4	9.14.7.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc

Xcalumkin	XLM	Misc	5	10.1.0.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	COL	Monument	PI 163	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Panel	1	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Panel	2	9.15.12.6.9	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Panel	3	9.14.7.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Panel	4	9.14.7.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Panel	5	9.15.2.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Panel	6	9.15.2.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Panel	7	9.15.2.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	XLM	Panel	8	9.15.2.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	Puuc
Xcalumkin	COL	Panel	PI 164	Late Classic	Mayer 1989	Puuc
X'Castillo	XCS	Capstone	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
X'Castillo	XCS	Panel	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcocha	XCA	Column	B of G Band	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcocha	XCA	Column	CG	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcocha	XCA	Column	SeG	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcocha	XCA	Glyphs	B of G Band	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcocha	XCA	Glyphs	SeG	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcochkax	XCK	Column	Fifth Tier	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcochkax	XCK	Column	Fifth Tier	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcochkax	XCK	Doorway	Fourth Tier	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcochkax	XCK	Lintel	Fifth Tier	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcochkax	XCK	Lintel	Fourth Tier	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcoloc	XCL	Capstone	B	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcoloc	XCL	Column	B	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc

Xcoloc	XCL	Column	B	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcoloc	XCL	Glyphs	B	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcoloc	XCL	Lintel	North	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcoloc	XCL	Lintel	Center	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xcoloc	XCL	Lintel	South	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xculoc	XCL	Lintel	1	Late Classic	Pollock 1980	Puuc
Xkombec		Frag	1	Late Classic	Mayer 1987	Puuc
Xmakabatun	XMK	Stela	1	9.17-10.0	Morley Vol 1	Tikal
Xmakabatun	XMK	Stela	2	9.17-10.0	Morley Vol 1	Tikal
Xmakabatun	XMK	Stela	3	9.17-10.0	Morley Vol 1	Tikal
Xmakabatun	XMK	Stela	4	9.17-10.0	Morley Vol 1	Tikal
Xnaheb	XNH	Stela	1	9.17.0.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Xnaheb	XNH	Stela	2	9.17.10.0.0	Wanyerka 2003	Belize
Xultun	XUL	Stela	1	10.1.0.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	2	9.13.0.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	3	10.1.10.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	4	9.11.0.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	5	9.12.0.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	6	9.3.17.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	7	9.7.10.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	8	10.0.0.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	9	9.?.10.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	10	10.3.0.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	12	8.15-8.17	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	13	9.5.7.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	14	9.15.0.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	15	9.14.0.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	16	9.16-18	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	17	9.15.0.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	18	9.2.0.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	19	9.2.0.0.0	von Euw 1978 (CMHI 5:1)	Tikal

Xultun	XUL	Stela	20	9.0-9.1	von Ew and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	21	9.12.0.0.0	von Ew and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	22	9.11.0.0.0	von Ew and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	23	10.2.0.0.0	von Ew and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	24	9.16.10.0.0	von Ew and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
Xultun	XUL	Stela	25	10.2.0.0.0	von Ew and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	Tikal
Xunantunich	XUN	Altar	1	Late Classic	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Xunantunich	XUN	Stela	1	10.1.0.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Xunantunich	XUN	Stela	8	9.19.10.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Xunantunich	XUN	Stela	9	10.0.0.0.0	Graham 1978 (CMHI 2:2)	Tikal
Yaltutu	YLT	Stela	1	9.18.10.0.0	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3)	Tikal
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	1	9.15.15.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	3	9.16.1.9.3	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	4	9.16.1.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	5	Late Classic	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	6	Late Classic	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	7	9.14.15.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	9	9.16.0.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	10	9.15.3.1.5	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	11	9.16.1.3.5	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	13	9.0?.0.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	14	9.16.1.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	15	9.16.0.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	16	9.16.6.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Altar	22	9.15.9.8.1	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Ballcourt M	A	Late Classic	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Ballcourt M	B	Late Classic	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Ballcourt M	C	Late Classic	Tate 1992	Usumacinta

Yaxchilan	YAX	Ballcourt M	D	Late Classic	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Ballcourt M	E	Late Classic	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	1	9.16.1.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	2	9.16.6.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	3	9.16.5.0.0	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	4	Late Classic	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	5	9.16.1.2.0	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	6	9.16.1.8.6	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	7	9.16.1.8.8	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	8	9.16.4.1.1	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	9	9.16.17.6.12	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	10	9.18.17.13.14	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	11	9.5.2.10.6	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	12	9.17.6.15.0	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	13	9.16.0.14.5	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	14	9.15.10.0.1	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	15	9.16.17.2.4	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	16	9.16.0.13.17	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	17	9.16.0.14.5	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	18	9.0-9.3	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta

Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	19	9.0-9.3	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	20	9.0-9.3	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	21	9.16.1.0.9	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	22	9.4.11.8.16	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	23	9.14.14.13.17	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	24	9.13.17.15.12	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	25	9.14.11.15.1	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	26	9.14.12.6.12	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	27	9.15.10.17.14	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	28	9.16.4.6.17	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	29	9.13.17.12.10	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	30	9.16.1.0.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	31	9.17.0.0.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	32	9.13.17.15.13	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	33	9.15.16.1.6	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	34	9.4.11.8.16	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	35	9.5.2.10.6	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	36	9.5.0.0.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	37	9.5.2.10.6	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	38	9.16.12.2.6	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	39	9.15.10.0.1	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	40	9.16.7.0.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	41	9.16.4.1.1	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	42	9.16.1.2.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	43	9.16.1.8.6	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	44	9.12.17.12.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta

Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	45	9.12.8.14.1	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	46	9.14.1.17.14	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	47	9.4.11.8.16	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	48	9.4.11.8.16	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	49	9.4.11.8.16	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	50	9.19.0.0.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	51	9.17.10.0.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	52	9.16.15.0.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	53	9.13.5.12.13	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	54	9.16.5.0.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	55	9.19.0.0.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	56	9.15.6.13.1	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	57	9.17.10.0.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	58	9.16.5.0.0	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	59	9.15.17.15.14	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Lintel	60	9.5.0.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Misc	1	Late Classic	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Panel	str 8	Late Classic	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stairway	1	Late Classic	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stairway	2	9.16.6.0.0	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stairway	3	9.15.0.12.0	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stairway	4	9.16.1.0.0	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stairway	5	9.18.10.0.0	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Statue	1	9.16.0.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	1	9.16.10.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	2	9.9.0.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	3	9.10.16.10.13	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	4	9.17.5.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	5	9.18.6.5.11	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	6	9.11.16.10.13	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	7	9.17.0.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	8	bef 9.14.15	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta

Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	9	9.16.7.9.2	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	10	9.16.15.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	11	9.16.1.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	12	9.16.1.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	13	9.16.1.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	14	9.4.10.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	15	9.12.8.14.1	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	16	9.15.6.13.1	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	17	Late Classic	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	18	9.15.0.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	19	9.12.9.8.1	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	20	9.13.10.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	21	9.17.18.1.13	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	22	Late Classic	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	23	Late Classic	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	24	Late Classic	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	25	9.17.0.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	26	9.17.0.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	27	9.4.0.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	29	Late Classic	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	30	9.17.0.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	31	9.16.0.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	35	9.15.10.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Stela	3//33	9.16.5.0.0	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Throne	2	Late Classic	Mathews 1988	Usumacinta
Yaxchilan	YAX	Throne	str 6	9.5.0.0.0	Tate 1992	Usumacinta
Yaxcopoil	YXP	Column	1	Postclassic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Yucatan
Yaxcopoil	YXP	Stela	1	Postclassic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Yucatan
Yaxcopoil	YXP	Stela	2	Postclassic	Proskouriakoff 1950	Yucatan
Yaxcopoil	YXP	Stela	3	Postclassic	Mayer 1991	Yucatan
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	1	9.2-9.3	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	2	say pre 8.17	Wurster 2000	Tikal

Yaxha	YXH	Stela	3	Early Classic	Wurster 2000	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	4	say pre 8.17	Wurster 2000	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	5	say pre 8.17	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	6	9.1-9.4	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	8	9.4.0.0.0	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	9	9.4.0.0.0	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	10	9.4.0.0.0	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	11	bef 9.2	Wurster 2000	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	12	Classic	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	13	9.18.3.0.0	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	31	9.18.5.16.14	Wurster 2000	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	32	Classic	Wurster 2000	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	7a	9.3.0.0.0	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Yaxha	YXH	Stela	7b	9.3.0.0.0	Borowicz 2002	Tikal
Yaxhom	YXM	Jamb	1	Late Classic	Dunning 1988	Puuc
Yaxhom	YXM	Jamb	2	Late Classic	Dunning 1988	Puuc
Yaxhom	YXM	Jamb	3	Late Classic	Dunning 1988	Puuc
Yaxhom	YXM	Lintel	1	Late Classic	Dunning 1988	Puuc
Yaxhom	YXM	Stone	1	Late Classic	Dunning 1988	Puuc
Yo'okop	OKP	Stairway	A-F	9.8.0.0.0	Shaw 2005	Yucatan
Yo'okop	OKP	Stela	1	9.9.-9.11	Shaw 2005	Yucatan
Yo'okop	OKP	Stela	2	Late Classic	Shaw 2005	Yucatan
Yo'okop	OKP	Stela	3	4 ahaw	Shaw 2005	Yucatan
Yula	YUL	Lintel	1	10.2.4.8.4	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Yula	YUL	Lintel	2	10.2.11.14.1	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003	Yucatan
Zac Peten	ZPT	Stela	4	Late Classic	Rice 2004	Tikal
Zac Peten	ZPT	Altar	1	10.0.0.0.0	Rice 2004	Tikal
Zac Peten	ZPT	Stela	3	Late Classic	Rice 2004	Tikal
Zac Peten	ZPT	Stela	1	Late Classic	Rice 2004	Tikal
Zac Peten	ZPT	Stela	2	Late Classic	Rice 2004	Tikal

Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Altar	C	9.9-9.11	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Altar	P	9.14.15.0.0	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	5	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	1	9.10.15.0.0	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	2	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	6	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	11	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	14	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	15	9.12.10.0.0	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	4	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Altar	F	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	8	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	9	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	10	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Altar	Q	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	12	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir
Zapote Bobal	ZPB	Stela	13	Late Classic	Fitzsimmons 2004	San Pedro Martir

Appendix 4: Location and Transcriptions of Parentage Statements

Name of Monument	Location	Source of Drawing	Transcription	Date
Aguateca Stela 19	A6	Aguateca Archaeological Project	u-?-CH'AB	9.17.15.0.0
Aguateca Stela 19	B7	Aguateca Archaeological Project	AL	9.17.15.0.0
Altar de Sacrificios Stela 10	C5	Graham 1972 fig 29	u-MIJIN-na	9.1.0.0.0
Altar de Sacrificios Stela 18	A11	Graham 1972 fig 46	ya-AL-la	9.9.5.0.0
Altar de Sacrificios Stela 18	B12	Graham 1972 fig 46	u-MIJIN-na	9.9.5.0.0
Altar de Sacrificios Stela 4	D3,C4	Graham 1972 fig 11	u-BAAH CH'AB	9.10.5.17.0
Altar de Sacrificios Stela 4	C6,D6	Graham 1972 fig 11	u-BAAH U-HUNTAN-na	9.10.5.17.0
Altar de Sacrificios Stela 8	Rs C4	Graham 1972 fig 19	ya-AL-la	9.9.15.0.0
Altar de Sacrificios Stela 8	Rs C5	Graham 1972 fig 19	u-MIJIN	9.9.15.0.0
Altun Ha Jade Pendant	B7	Schele and Grube 1994 figure 165	ya-AL-la	9.7.11.2.17
Arroyo de Piedra Stela 1	A12	Escobedo Ayala 2006 fig 9	ya-AL-la	9.9.0.0.0
Arroyo de Piedra Stela 1	B12	Escobedo Ayala 2006 fig 9	3-MIJIN-li	9.9.0.0.0
Arroyo de Piedra Stela 2	G1	Escobedo Ayala 2006 fig 11	ya-AL-la	9.15.0.0.0
Arroyo de Piedra Stela 2	G2	Escobedo Ayala 2006 fig 11	u-MIJIN-li	9.15.0.0.0
Arroyo de Piedra Stela 6	B3	Escobedo Ayala 2006 fig 15	ya-AL-la	9.7.0.0.0
Berman Panel Bonampak Area	D6	Arellano 1998 fig 26	u-MIJIN NIK-ka-ja	9.19.0.0.0
Bonampak Sculptured Stone 2	D5	Arellano 1998 fig 16	u-MIJIN-li	9.14.5.2.9
Bonampak Stela 1	I1	Arellano 1998 fig 21	ya-AL-la	9.17.10.0.0
Bonampak Stela 1	I3	Arellano 1998 fig 21	u-MIJIN NIK-il	9.17.10.0.0
Bonampak Stela 2	H1	Arellano 1998 fig 20	ya-na-BAT	9.17.13.15.18
Bonampak Stela 2	I3	Arellano 1998 fig 20	u-MIJIN NIK-il	9.17.13.15.18
Brussels Stela (Lacanja)	F1	Arellano 1998 fig 8	ya-AL-la	9.8.0.0.0
Brussels Stela (Lacanja)	F3	Arellano 1998 fig 8	u-MIJIN-li	9.8.0.0.0
Calakmul Stela 114	D10	Pincemin et al 1998	ya-AL	9.0.0.0.0
Calakmul Stela 114	C8	Pincemin et al 1998	u-MIJIN	9.0.0.0.0
Calakmul Stela 23	R side A8	Drawing by David Stuart CMHI Archives	u-MIJIN-?	9.13.10.0.0
Calakmul Stela 58	Right Side	Unpublished by Simon Martin	ya-AL	9.17.0.0.0
Caracol Altar 21	J1	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII) II-35	ya-AL-la	9.10.0.0.0

Caracol Altar 21	J3	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII) II-35	u-MIJIN-li	9.10.0.0.0
Caracol Stela 1	F3	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII) II-26	ba-?-ji HUN-ta-na	9.8.0.0.0
Caracol Stela 1	G2	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII) II-26	?-CH'AB	9.8.0.0.0
Caracol Stela 13	D5	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII) II-14	MIJIN-?	9.11.0.0.0
Caracol Stela 13	C3	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII) II-14	ya-AL-la	9.11.0.0.0
Caracol Stela 16	C4	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII) II-16	MIJIN?	9.4.0.0.0
Caracol Stela 16	B17	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII) II-16	ya-AL	9.4.0.0.0
Caracol Stela 3	B8	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII) II-21	ya-AL-la	9.5.0.0.0
Caracol Stela 3	B9	Grube and Martin 2004 (MHFT XXVIII) II-21	u-MIJIN-li	9.5.0.0.0
Champerico Stela 3	C2	Sprajc 2008 Figure 8.14	ya-AL	9.9.10.0.0
Champerico Stela 3	C4	Sprajc 2008 Figure 8.14	u-MIJIN-li	9.9.10.0.0
Chichen Itza' Akab Dzib Lintel	H1	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 p.46	ya-na-BAT	10.2.1.0.0
Chichen Itza' Intitial Series Lintel	B3	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 p.50	ya-BAT-na	10.2.9.1.9
Chichen Itza' Monjas Lintel 3	D1	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 p.57	ya-na-BAT	10.2.10.11.7
Chichen Itza' Monjas Lintel 3	Y4	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 p.57	ya-na-BAT	10.2.10.11.7
Chichen Itza' Temple of One Lintel	G2	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 p.54	ya-na-BAT	Terminal Classic
Chichen Itza' Three Lintels Lintel 3	B2	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 p.52	u-BAT-?-na	10.2.10.0.0
Chichen Itza' Three Lintels Lintel 3	G2	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 p.52	ya-AL	10.2.10.0.0
Chincultik (La Esperanza) Ballcourt Marker	H1	Navarrete 1984	?-MIJIN	9.7.17.12.14
Chincultik Monument 10	E3	Navarrete 1984	MIJIN-na	9.9.15.0.0
Chincultik Monument 20	E3	Navarrete 1984	MIJIN-na	Early Classic
Glyphic Panel Unknown Provenance	B2	Mayer 1995 Pl. 125	CHIT-CH'AB	9.14.0.0.0

Glyphic Panel Unknown Provenance	C5	Mayer 1995 Pl. 125	AL-al	9.14.0.0.0
Maegli Collection Glyphic Band 2	C1	Mayer 1984 Pl. 54	ti-yu-ne	Late Classic
Copan Altar Y	E2-F2	Schele 1989 fig 201	u-BAAH u-TZAK	9.6.9.4.6
Copan Hieroglyphic Stairway	Step 8	Schele 1989 fig 213	?-HUNTAN-na ya-BAT	9.16.5.0.0
Copan Stela 8	A4	www.famsi.org; Schele #1039	ya-AL-la	9.17.12.6.2
Copan Temple 11-Sub	G1	Schele 1989 fig 172	u-MIJIN-na	9.16.12.5.17
Copan Stela 20	C4	Schele 1989 fig 167b	ya-AL	9.1.10.0.0
Copan Stela 63	C4	Schele 1989 fig 163	yu-ne	9.0.0.0.0
Copan Stela 9	F6	Schele 1989 fig 196a	u-MIJIN-na	9.6.10.0.0
Copan Stela N Base	I3	Schele 1989 fig 248	yu-ne	9.16.10.0.0
Dos Caobas Stela 1	Front K1	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	u-MIJIN	9.14.0.0.0
Dos Caobas Stela 1	Front H2	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	?-AL-?	9.14.0.0.0
Dos Caobas Stela 1	Back E2	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	ya-AL-la	9.14.0.0.0
Dos Caobas Stela 1	Back F2	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	u-MIJIN-?	9.14.0.0.0
Dos Caobas Stela 2	J1	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	u-MIJIN-li	9.14.0.0.0
Dos Caobas Stela 2	L2,M2	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	u-BAAH U-HUNTAN-na	9.14.0.0.0
Dos Pilas Panel 18	A4	Houston 1993	ya-AL	Late Classic
Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway 2	D2	Fahsen 2002	AL?	9.12.12.11.2
Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway 2	F1	Fahsen 2002	u-MIJIN-?	9.12.12.11.2
Dos Pilas Panel 6	A7	Houston 1987	u-MIJIN-na-il	9.12.13.17.7
Edzna' Stela 18	F3	Benavides Castillo 1997 fig 50	ya-AL	9.12.0.0.0
Edzna' Stela 18	I1	Benavides Castillo 1997 fig 50	u-MIJIN-li	9.12.0.0.0
Edzna' Stela 7	A1	Benavides Castillo 1997 fig 41	ya-AL-la	9.15.10.0.0
Edzna' Glyphic Block from Room 9	A1	Andrews 1984 Figure 60	yu-ne	Late Classic
Ek' Balam Hieroglyphic Mural Room 22	N2	Grube, Lacadena, and Martin 2003 p.17	ya-AL	9.17.13.8.13
El Caribe Stela 1	B1	Morley 1937-38	u-MIJIN-li	9.17.10.0.0
El Cayo (Dumbarton Oaks Panel	B11	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	ya-la	9.15.2.7.1
El Cayo (Dumbarton Oaks Panel	D1	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	u-MIJIN-na NIK-il	9.15.2.7.1

El Cayo Panel 1	A12	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	ya-AL	9.17.1.2.12
El Cayo Panel 1	B15	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	u-MIJIN-li	9.17.1.2.12
El Chorro Altar 1	G1	Houston 1993	u-MIJIN-li	9.13.0.0.0
El Chorro Altar 1	E1	Houston 1993	AL-la	9.13.0.0.0
El Chorro (Site Q Stela 4)	A1	Mayer 1989 Pl. 181	ya-AL-la	Late Classic
El Encanto Stela 1	B12	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN-?	8.13.0.0.0
El Encanto Stela 1	B10	Jones 1982	ya-AL	8.13.0.0.0
El Juleque Stela 1	C8	Grube, Haase, and Sattler 1990	MIJIN	9.12.0.0.0
El Peru Stela 16	?	Guenter 2004	MIJIN	9.1.15.0.0
El Peru Stela 15	F1	Guenter 2004	yu-ne	8.19.0.0.0
El Peru Stela 15	F4	Guenter 2004	ya-AL-la	8.19.0.0.0
El Reinado Block 3	B2	Mejia and Laporte 2004	MIJIN	Late Classic
El Resbalon Hieroglyphic Stairway 1	14	Carrasco and Boucher 1985	ya-AL-la	9.7.6.4.18.3
El Resbalon Hieroglyphic Stairway 1	12a	Carrasco and Boucher 1985	u-MIJIN-na	9.7.6.4.18.3
El Zotz Bagaces Mirror	B4	Houston 2008 fig 7	u-MIJIN	Early Classic
El Zotz Lintel 1	A2	Houston 2008 fig 2	ya-AL-la	Early Classic
El Zotz Lintel 1	F3	Houston 2008 fig 2	MIJIN-na	Early Classic
Ikil Lintel 1	H1	Biro 2003	ya-AL-CHAN-o	Late Classic
Itzan Stela 17	B11	CMHI Archive	MIJIN?	9.17.10.6.5
Itzan Stela 17	A10, B10	CMHI Archive	u-BAAH-u-?	9.17.10.6.5
Itzimte-Bolonchen Stela 4	C1	van Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	ya-AL-la	9.16.0.0.0
Itzimte-Bolonchen Stela 7	D1	van Euw 1977 (CMHI 4:1)	MIJIN-li	9.16.0.0.0
Ixkun Stela 1	K1,J2	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3)	u-BAAH-hi u-HUNTAN-na	9.18.0.0.0
Ixkun Stela 1	J4,K4	Graham 1980 (CMHI 2:3)	u-BAAH u-CH'AB-il	9.18.0.0.0
Jimbal Stela 1	B8	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN	10.2.10.0.0
La Corona (Site Q Panel 1a)	G5	Mayer 1987 Pl. 37	MIJIN-li	9.11.14.9.1
La Corona (Site Q Panel 1a)	H1	Mayer 1987 Pl. 37	ya-AL	9.11.14.9.1
La Corona (Site Q Panel 1a)	D4	Mayer 1987 Pl. 37	ya-AL	9.11.14.9.1
La Corona (Site Q Panel 1a)	C7	Mayer 1987 Pl. 37	MIJIN-li	9.11.14.9.1
La Corona (Site Q Panel 1b)	C3	Mayer 1995 Pl. 145	MIJIN-li	9.11.14.9.1

La Corona (Site Q Panel 1b)	A7	Mayer 1995 Pl. 145	ya-AL-la	9.11.14.9.1
La Corona (Site Q Panel 2b)	L7	Mayer 1995 Pl. 161	u-MIJIN-li	9.11.16.2.8
La Corona Altar 2	W2,X1	Drawing by David Stuart CMHI Archive	?-u-HUNTAN-na	9.17.5.0.0
La Corona Altar 4	G1	Drawing by David Stuart CMHI Archive	AL?	9.18.15.0.0
La Corona Altar 4	H2	Drawing by David Stuart CMHI Archive	MIJIN?	9.18.15.0.0
La Corona Altar 5 (Dallas)	T1a	Martin 2008	Mystery Sign	9.15.0.0.0
La Corona Altar 5 (Dallas)	G6	Martin 2008	ya-AL-la	9.15.0.0.0
La Corona Altar 5 (Dallas)	M1	Martin 2008	ya-AL	9.15.0.0.0
La Corona Altar 5 (Dallas)	U1	Martin 2008	ya-AL	9.15.0.0.0
La Corona Altar 5 (Dallas)	G5	Martin 2008	Mystery Sign	9.15.0.0.0
La Corona Altar 5 (Dallas)	K1a	Martin 2008	Mystery Sign	9.15.0.0.0
La Corona Hieroglyphic Panel (K9126)	C3	Martin 2008	CHIT MIJIN-li	Late Classic
La Corona Hieroglyphic Panel (K9126)	D1	Martin 2008	ya-AL	Late Classic
La Corona Panel 1	E4	Guenter 2005	u-MIJIN-li	9.12.5.7.4
La Florida Stela 9	D2	Graham 1970 fig 9b	ya-na-BAT	9.15.0.0.0
La Honradez Stela 5	C8	van Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	u-MIJIN	9.18.0.0.0
La Honradez Stela 7	B8	van Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	u-MIJIN	9.17.0.0.0
La Naya Stela 1	C4	Wurster 2000 Figure 204	yu-ne	9.14.3.0.0
La Rejolla Stela 1	C3	Grube and Martin 2004 II-37	ya-AL	9.10.7.5.1
La Rejolla Stela 1	D4	Grube and Martin 2004 II-37	u-MIJIN-li	9.10.7.5.1
Lacanha Lintel 1	C6,D6	Arellano 1998 fig 19	u-ba-ha u-ya-CH'AB-il	9.15.15.0.0
Lacanha Lintel 1	J1	Arellano 1998 fig 19	ya-AL	9.15.15.0.0
Lacanha Stela 7	D1	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	ya-AL-la	9.8.0.0.0
Lacanha Stela 7	D2	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	u-MIJIN-?	9.8.0.0.0
Laguna Perdida (New York Collection)	B8,A9	Mayer 1991 Pl. 118	u-BAAH-hi u-HUN-ta-na	9.17.10.0.0
Laguna Perdida (New York Collection)	B10,C1	Mayer 1991 Pl. 118	u-CHIT-ti u-cha-ba	9.17.10.0.0
Los Alacranes Stela 1	K1	Sprajc 2008 Figure 8.18	u-MIJIN-li	9.6.7.3.18
Los Alacranes Stela 1	E3	Sprajc 2008 Figure 8.18	ya-AL	9.6.7.3.18
Machaquila Stairway 1	B1	Graham 1967 fig 39	ya-na-BAT	Late Classic

Machaquila Stela 11	B5	Graham 1967 fig 63	u-BAAH u-HUNTAN-na	9.15.10.0.0
Machaquila Stela 11	A6	Graham 1967 fig 63	u-CHIT?	9.15.10.0.0
Machaquila Stela 6	B7	Graham 1967 fig 55	u-BAAH ka-ba	10.0.5.16.0
Machaquila Stela 6	C1	Graham 1967 fig 55	u-BAAH CHIT	10.0.5.16.0
Moral Reforma Stela 4	B10	Lisardi 1964	HUNTAN-na	9.13.0.0.0
Moral Reforma Stela 2	A11	Pavon Abreu 1945	u-b'a-hi u-HUNTAN-na	9.15.0.0.0
Moral Reforma Stela 2	D3	Pavon Abreu 1945	MIJIN-li	9.15.0.0.0
Moral Reforma Stela 4	A11	Lisardi 1964	MIJIN-li	9.13.0.0.0
Naranjo Hieroglyphic Stairway	Step ?	Schele and Grube 1994 Figure 168	u-BAAH-hi u-HUNTAN-na	Late Classic
Naranjo Hieroglyphic Stairway	Step ?	Schele and Grube 1994 Figure 168	MIJIN-na	Late Classic
Naranjo Stela 15	pB 1	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	MIJIN	Early Classic
Naranjo Stela 5	A4	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	AL?	9.13.7.3.8
Naranjo Altar 1	I12	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	ya-AL	9.8.0.0.0
Naranjo Altar 1	k1	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	MIJIN	9.8.0.0.0
Naranjo Stela 13	G1,H1	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	u-BAAH-hi u-HUNTAN-na	9.18.17.5.18
Naranjo Stela 24	E7,D8	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	u-BAAH U-HUNTAN-na	9.13.10.0.0
Naranjo Stela 24	E10	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	u-MIJIN-li	9.13.10.0.0
Naranjo Stela 29	E3	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:1)	MIJIN-li	9.13.3.0.0
Naranjo Stela 8	F4	Graham and von Euw 1975 (CMHI 2:2)	u-BAAH-? u-HUNTAN-na	9.18.10.0.0
Nim Li Punit Stela 21	C6	Wanyerka 2003 Figure 34	u-b'a-hi-u-?-?-CH'AB	9.18.0.0.0
Nim Li Punit Stela 14	B8	Wanyerka 2003 Figure 28	HUNTAN-na	9.18.0.0.0
Nim Li Punit Stela 14	A9	Wanyerka 2003 Figure 28	HUNTAN-na	9.18.0.0.0
Nim Li Punit Stela 14	B10	Wanyerka 2003 Figure 28	u-b'a-?-?-ji	9.18.0.0.0
Nim Li Punit Stela 21	D4	Wanyerka 2003 Figure 34	u-b'a-hi-u-HUNTAN	9.18.0.0.0
Ojo de Agua Stela 1	B10	www.wayeb.org	u-MIJIN-li	9.7.10.0.0
Oxpemul Stela 12	C6	Sprajc 2008 Figure 8.37	ya-AL-la	9.15.0.0.0
Oxpemul Stela 2	D3-4	Sprajc 2008 Figure 8.23	u-BAAH-hi u-HUNTAN-na	9.17.0.0.0
Oxpemul Stela 4	D4	Sprajc 2008 Figure 8.26	u-MIJIN-li	9.17.0.0.0
Pacebitun Stela 6	B12	Helmke, Grube, Awe, and Healy 2006	u-MIJIN	9.2.10.0.0

Palenque Temple XXI Platform	A2	Stuart 2006 Figure 117	?-HUNTAN-na	Late Classic
Palenque Temple XVIII Jamb	A13	Stuart 2006 Figure 115	u-MIJIN-li	Late Classic
Palenque Sarcophagus Cover Edge	54	Robertson 1983 Vol 1, #170	u-HUNTAN	Late Classic
Palenque Sarcophagus Cover Edge	52	Robertson 1983 Vol 1, #170	u-MIJIN-li	Late Classic
Palenque War Panel	F9	Mayer 1991 Pl. 239	u-MIJIN -li	9.13.10.6.8
Palenque Temple XIX South Platform	K2,L2	Stuart 2006 fig 54	u-BAAH-hi u-CH'AB	9.14.13.0.0
Palenque Olvidado Pier D	C8	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #254	u-BAAH u-HUNTAN-na	9.10.14.5.10
Palenque Palace Tablet	C14,D14	Robertson 1983 Vol 3, #258	u-BAAH-hi u-HUNTAN-na	9.14.8.14.15
Palenque Tablet of the 96 Glyphs	I5,J5	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #264	u-MIJIN-li ?-u-?-na	9.17.13.0.0.
Palenque Tablet of the 96 Glyphs	J7,I8	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #264	u-BAAH-hi u-HUNTAN-na	9.17.13.0.0.
Palenque Temple Cross Alfarda 2	I2	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #13a	u-MIJIN-li	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Cross Alfarda 2	K1	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #13a	ya-AL-la	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Cross East Jamb	B1	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #43	u-HUNTAN-na	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Cross Tablet	K4	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #9	u-MIJIN-li	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Cross Tablet	K5	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #9	ya-AL-la	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Cross West Jamb	E5	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #33	u-MIJIN-li	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Foliated Cross Alfarda 2	K1	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #13c	ya-AL-la	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Foliated Cross Alfarda 2	I2	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #13c	u-MIJIN-li	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Foliated Cross South Jamb	B1	Schele and Mathews 1979 #302	ya-AL-la	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Foliated Cross Tablet	H1	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #153	u-MIJIN-li	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Inscriptions Center Panel	F7	Robertson 1983 Vol 1, #96	u-HUNTAN-na	9.12.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Inscriptions West Panel	S11	Robertson 1983 Vol 1, #97	HUNTAN-na	9.13.4.15.15
Palenque Temple Inscriptions West Panel	A1	Robertson 1983 Vol 1, #97	u-HUNTAN-na	9.13.4.15.15

Palenque Temple Sun North Jamb	A8'	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #113	u-MIJIN-li	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Sun North Jamb	B1	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #113	ya-AL	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Sun Tablet	M5	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #95	u-HUNTAN-na	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Sun Tablet	L4	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #95	u-MIJIN-li	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Sun Tablet	K2	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #95	u-MIJIN-li	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque Temple Sun Tablet	C11,D11	Robertson 1983 Vol 4, #95	u-BAAH-hi u-CH'AB	9.13.0.0.0
Piedras Negras Panel 15	A12	Teufel 2004 pg. 524	ya-AL-la	9.13.15.0.0
Piedras Negras Stela 1	K8	Teufel 2004 pg. 307	u-MIJIN-li	9.13.15.0.0
Piedras Negras Stela 14	A15	Teufel 2004 pg. 386	ya-AL-la	9.16.10.0.0
Piedras Negras Stela 23	K6	Teufel 2004 pg. 411	u-MIJIN-li	9.17.1.4.10
Piedras Negras Stela 31	H4	Teufel 2004 pg. 432	ya-AL-?	9.10.5.0.0
Piedras Negras Stela 34	C12	Teufel 2004 pg. 443	ya-AL-?	9.11.0.0.0
Piedras Negras Stela 40	B18	Teufel 2004 pg. 465	ya-BAT	9.15.15.0.0
Piedras Negras Stela 6	B10	Teufel 2004 pg. 336	?-LI-NIK-?	9.12.15.0.0
Piedras Negras Stela 6	B15	Teufel 2004 pg. 336	ya-AL	9.12.15.0.0.
Piedras Negras Stela 7	B12	Teufel 2004 pg. 341	u-MIJIN-li	9.15.0.0.0
Piedras Negras Stela 8	B12	Teufel 2004 pg. 351	u-MIJIN-na NIK-al	9.14.14.9.18
Piedras Negras Stela 8	A11	Teufel 2004 pg. 351	ya-AL	9.14.14.9.18
Piedras Negras Throne 1	T1	Teufel 2004 pg. 549	ya-la	9.17.15.0.0
Pusilha Stela E	Back C1	Wanyerka 2003 fig 49	u-MIJIN?	9.15.0.0.0
Pusilha Stela E	Back D3-C4	Wanyerka 2003 fig 49	u-BAAH u-HUNTAN-na	9.15.0.0.0
Pusilha Stela M	Back D6,C7	Wanyerka 2003 fig 53	u-ba-ji HUNTAN	9.14.0.0.0
Pusilha Stela P	H3	Wanyerka 2003 fig 56	MIJIN-li-?	9.10.15.0.0
Sak Tzi (Walter Randel Stela)	I6	Mayer 1980 Pl. 61	ya-AL-la	10.1.15.0.0
Sak Tzi (Walter Randel Stela)	H1	Mayer 1980 Pl. 61	u-MIJIN-li	10.1.15.0.0
Sak Tzi (Walter Randel Stela)	F3	Mayer 1980 Pl. 61	u-BAAH HUNTAN-na	10.1.15.0.0
Tabi Monument 1	E1	Voss and Kremer 1998	u-MIJIN	Late Classic
Tamarindito Hieroglyphic Stairway 3	Step VI	Escobedo Ayala 2006 fig 25	u-CHIT CH'AB	9.14.0.0.0
Tamarindito Hieroglyphic Stairway 3	Step III, Step IV	Escobedo Ayala 2006 fig 25	BAAH-hi-aj u-HUNTAN-na	9.14.0.0.0

Tanholna Altar 1	B3	Prem and Grube 1998 Figure 2	u-MIJIN-?	Late Classic
Tanholna Altar 1	B7	Prem and Grube 1998 Figure 2	u-MIJIN	Late Classic
Tikal Stela 12	C7	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN-na	9.4.13.0.0
Tikal Stela 13	B4	Jones 1982	ya-AL-la	9.2.0.0.0
Tikal Stela 13	A7	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN-na	9.2.0.0.0
Tikal Stela 17	H7	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN-na	9.7.0.0.0
Tikal Stela 17	H5	Jones 1982	ya-AL-la	9.7.0.0.0
Tikal Stela 19	A4	Jones 1982	AL	9.18.0.0.0
Tikal Stela 19	B7	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN-?	9.18.0.0.0
Tikal Stela 22	B6	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN	9.17.0.0.0
Tikal Stela 25	G3	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN-?	9.4.3.0.0
Tikal Stela 3	D6	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN-?	9.2.13.0.0
Tikal Stela 3	C5	Jones 1982	?-?-?	9.2.13.0.0
Tikal Stela 31	M3	Jones 1982	yu-ne	9.0.10.0.0
Tikal Stela 31	B21	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN-li	9.0.10.0.0
Tikal Stela 31	B23	Jones 1982	ya-AL-la	9.0.10.0.0
Tikal Stela 31	K4	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN-na	9.0.10.0.0
Tikal Stela 39	A3	Grube and Martin 2000 Figure 49	ba-aj u-HUNTAN-na	8.17.0.0.0
Tikal Stela 39	A5	Grube and Martin 2000 Figure 49	MIJIN?-il	8.17.0.0.0
Tikal Stela 5	C7	Jones 1982	ya-AL-la	9.15.13.0.0
Tikal Stela 5	C10	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN-li	9.15.13.0.0
Tikal Stela 7	B6	Jones 1982	u-MIJIN	9.3.0.0.0
Tikal Temple 1 Lintel 3	F4	Jones 1982	CHIT CH'AB	9.13.3.0.0
Tikal Temple 1 Lintel 3	E1	Jones 1982	u-HUNTAN-na	9.13.3.0.0
Tikal Temple 4 Lintel 3	G5,H5	Jones 1982	hi-BAAH-aj u-HUNTAN-na	9.15.10.0.0
Tikal Temple 4 Lintel 3	G8	Jones 1982	CHIT CH'AB	9.15.10.0.0
Tonina Monument 138	B5	Graham and Mathews 1999 (CMHI 6:3)	ya-AL	Late Classic
Tonina Monument 69	F1	Graham and Mathews 1996 (CMHI 6:2)	ba-AL	9.17.5.7.5
Topoxte Inscribed Bone	A7	Wurster 2000 Figure 107	u-BAAH-ya-yi HUNTAN-na	Late Classic
Tortuguero Monument 6	H1	Arellano Hernandez 2006 fig 25	u-ni-chi	9.11.16.8.18
Tortuguero Monument 6	F16, E17	Arellano Hernandez 2006 fig 25	u-BAAH u-CHIT CH'AB	9.11.16.8.18

Tortuguero Monument 7	F1	Arellano Hernandez 2006 fig 28	u-MIJIN-?	9.10-9.12
Tortuguero Monument 7	E3	Arellano Hernandez 2006 fig 28	u-MIJIN-na	9.10-9.12
Tortuguero Monument 8	25	Arellano Hernandez 2006 fig 29a	u-MIJIN-li	9.10.18.3.10
Tortuguero Monument 8	105	Arellano Hernandez 2006 fig 29a	u-BAAH HUNTAN-na	9.10.18.3.10
Tortuguero Monument 8	108	Arellano Hernandez 2006 fig 29a	u-MIJIN-li	9.10.18.3.10
Tortuguero Monument 9	D8	Arellano Hernandez 2006 fig 31	u-MIJIN-na	9.10-9.12
Tortuguero Monument 9	D7	Arellano Hernandez 2006 fig 31	AL	9.10-9.12
Tres Islas Stela 2	A9	Tomasic and Fahsen 2004	u-MIJIN-?	9.2.0.0.0
Uaxactun Mural BXIII	I5	Morley 1946 plate 50	ya-AL	8.17.1.4.12
Uaxactun Stela 1	Frag 3	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	MIJIN?	8.18.13.5.11
Uaxactun Stela 14	D2	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	ya-AL-la	9.19.0.0.0
Uaxactun Stela 14	D4	Graham 1986 (CMHI 5:3)	u-MIJIN-li-ka	9.19.0.0.0
Uolantun Stela 1	B16	Jones 1982	MIJIN	8.18.13.5.11
Uxbenka Stela 11	A4	Wanyerka 2003 fig 93	u-MIJIN-?	8.17.0.0.0
Uxbenka Stela 21	A1	Wanyerka 2003 fig 98	u-MIJIN-li	8.19.0.0.0
Uxmal Altar 10	J1	Graham 1992 (CMHI 4:2)	ya-AL-la	Late Classic
Uxmal Altar 10	L1	Graham 1992 (CMHI 4:2)	ya-na-BAT	Late Classic
Uxmal Ball-court Sculpture 1	K1	Graham 1992 (CMHI 4:2)	u-MIJIN-na	10.3.17.2.0
Uxul Altar 2	G1	CMHI Archives	u-MIJIN-li	9.10.10.0.0
Uxul Stela 2	C4	Sprajc 2008 Figure 8.48	ya-BAT	9.9.19.15.0
Xcalumkin	Q1	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	MIJIN-ka	10.1.0.0.0
Xcalumkin Panel 4	A3	Graham and von Euw 1992 (CMHI 4:3)	ya-AL-la	9.14.7.0.0
Xultun Stela 20	B9	van Euw and Graham 1984 (CMHI 5:2)	u-MIJIN-na	9.0.0.0.0
Yaxchilan Hieroglyphic Stairway 3	Step 6/D5	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	u-MIJIN-li	9.15.0.12.0
Yaxchilan Hieroglyphic Stairway 3	Step 1R/ L1	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	ya-AL-la	9.15.0.12.0
Yaxchilan Hieroglyphic Stairway 3	Step 2/ B8	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	ya-AL-la	9.15.0.12.0
Yaxchilan Hieroglyphic Stairway 3	Step 4/A5	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	ya-AL	9.15.0.12.0
Yaxchilan Hieroglyphic Stairway 3	Step 4/A6	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	u-MIJIN-li	9.15.0.12.0

Yaxchilan Hieroglyphic Stairway 3	Step 5R/O2	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	u-MIJIN-li	9.15.0.12.0
Yaxchilan Hieroglyphic Stairway 4	Step 1/ C6	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	u-MIJIN-li	9.16.1.0.0
Yaxchilan Lintel 1	J1	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	ya-BAT-na	9.16.1.0.0
Yaxchilan Lintel 10	D4	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	u-BAAH-hi u-HUNTAN-na	9.18.17.13.14
Yaxchilan Lintel 10	D6	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	u-BAAH-ya-yi u-CH'AB	9.18.17.13.14
Yaxchilan Lintel 22	B1	Graham and von Euw 1977 (CMHI 3:1)	u-MIJIN-na	9.4.11.8.16
Yaxchilan Lintel 23	E1	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	ya-AL-la	9.14.14.13.17
Yaxchilan Lintel 23	F2	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	u-MIJIN-el	9.14.14.13.17
Yaxchilan Lintel 23	L1	Graham 1982 (CMHI 3:3)	ya-BAT	9.14.14.13.17
Yaxchilan Lintel 47	C2	Graham 1979 (CMHI 3:2)	u-MIJIN-na	9.4.11.8.16
Yaxchilan Panel from Structure 8	?	Tate 1992 pg. 161	AL?	Late Classic
Yaxchilan Stela 10	A1,B1	Tate 1992 pg.232	u-BAAH-hi u-HUNTAN-na	9.16.15.0.0
Yaxchilan Stela 10	D2	Tate 1992 pg.232	?-CH'AB	9.16.15.0.0
Yaxchilan Stela 11	H3	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	u-BAAH u-CHIT	9.16.1.0.0
Yaxchilan Stela 11	G1	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	ya-AL	9.16.1.0.0
Yaxchilan Stela 18	C5	Tate 1992 pg. 246	ya-AL-la	9.15.0.0.0
Yaxchilan Stela 7	C6	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	u-BAAH u-CH'AB	9.17.0.0.0
Yaxchilan Stela 7	D8	Stuart 2007 (XXX1 MHWT)	u-ti-BAAH u-CHIT	9.17.0.0.0
La Esperanza Ballcourt Marker 1	H1	Navarrete 1984 Figure 88	u-MIJIN	9.7.17.12.14
Chinkultic Monument 10	F1	Navarrete 1984 Figure 40	?-MIJIN-?	9.9.15.0.0
Sabana Piletas Hieroglyphic Stairway 1	Last Step	Pallan Personal Communication 2008	u-MIJIN-li-NIK-ka	10.1.10.0.0
Rio Azul Stela 2	B6	Adams 2000	u-MIJIN-?	9.13.19.17.19
Rio Azul Stela 2	A4	Adams 2000	AL?	9.13.19.17.19
Comalcalco Stone Urn	C3	Grube, Martin, and Zender 2002 Figure 70	MIJIN-?	9.11.0.0.0
Tikal Burial 10 Bowl B	D1	Culbert 1993 fig 19	u-MIJIN-li	
Tikal Burial 22 Bowl C	zB	Culbert 1993 fig 26	MIJIN	
Tikal Burial 195 Bowl E	P1	Culbert 1993 fig 50	u-MIJIN-na	
Tikal Burial 195 Bowl E	E1	Culbert 1993 fig 50	YAX-MIJIN?-na	

Tikal Burial 195 Bowel E	K1	Culbert 1993 fig 50	ya-AL	
Tikal Inscribed Shell	A4	Schele and Grube 1994 Figure 202	u-MIJIN	
K679	G1	www.famsi.org	ya-la	
K635	R1	www.famsi.org	yu-ne	
K635	B'1	www.famsi.org	ya-la	
K681	L1	www.famsi.org	ya-AL	
K681	R1	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN-li	
K772	A1	www.famsi.org	ya-AL-la	
K1152	D1	www.famsi.org	AL	
K1216	J1	www.famsi.org	yu-ne	
K1254	J1	www.famsi.org	MIJIN	
K1383	F6	www.famsi.org	u-BAAH HUNTAN-na	
K1440	J4	www.famsi.org	ya-AL	
K1446	C2	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN	
K1728	I1	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN	
K2067	B2	www.famsi.org	AL	
K2207	C1	www.famsi.org	AL	
K2226	K1	www.famsi.org	MIJIN-?	
K2324	B6	www.famsi.org	u-BAAH HUNTAN-na	
K2728	N1	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN-na	
K3390	Q1	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN	
K3876	F1	www.famsi.org	MIJIN?	
K4384	A1	www.famsi.org	u-tzi-MIJIN?	
K4412	D1	www.famsi.org	MIJIN-li	
K4732	N1	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN-li	
K4961	M1	www.famsi.org	mi?-MIJIN-na	
K4976	D1	www.famsi.org	yu-ne	
K4976	P1	www.famsi.org	ya-AL	
K4999	F2	www.famsi.org	ya-AL	
K5164	B3	www.famsi.org	ya-AL	
K5178	B1	www.famsi.org	MIJIN?	
K5356	E1	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN	

K5458	A1	www.famsi.org	ya-AL
K5460	G1	www.famsi.org	ya-la
K5460	N1	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN-li
K5509	S1	www.famsi.org	AL-la
K5763	H1	www.famsi.org	MIJIN-li
K5847	P8	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN-li
K6395	L1	www.famsi.org	MIJIN?
K7185	O1	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN-?-ka
K7226	H1	www.famsi.org	MIJIN-ka
K7749	H1	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN-ka-il
K7750	3A1	www.famsi.org	?-MIJIN-li
K7750	2D2	www.famsi.org	?-HUNTAN-na
K7750	2A8	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN
K8076	J2	www.famsi.org	AL
K8342	K1	www.famsi.org	ya-AL
K8526	F2	www.famsi.org	MIJIN-li
K8680	A2	www.famsi.org	ya-AL-la
K8719	I6	www.famsi.org	?-MIJIN
K8732	D3	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN-li
K8815	O1	www.famsi.org	MIJIN
K8928	I1	www.famsi.org	ya-AL
K8955	L1	www.famsi.org	u-MIJIN
K519	D4	www.famsi.org	yu-ne
K5357	C2	www.famsi.org	MIJIN?
Uaxactun Burial A-31	B1	Boot 2005 Fig 1	u-MIJIN-na
K5018	C1	Boot 2005 Fig 3	MIJIN
Museo Juan Antonio Valdes	D1	Boot 2005 Fig 2	MIJIN
Teotihuacán-style Tripod 1	B2	Boot 2005 Fig 4	u-MIJIN
Teotihuacán-style Tripod 1	C3	Boot 2005 Fig 4	yu-ne
Teotihuacán-style Tripod 2	B1	Boot 2005 Fig 5	u-MIJIN
Teotihuacán-style Tripod 3	B2	Boot 2005 Fig 6	u-MIJIN
Teotihuacán-style Tripod 3	B3	Boot 2005 Fig 6	yu-ne

Early Classic Lid	E1	Boot 2005 Fig 7	u-MIJIN	
Pot from Homul Building F	AA	Tokovinine 2005 fig 18 (Holmul Informe 2005)	u-MIJIN	

Appendix 5: Location of Capped Ajaw Death Statement

Text	Location	Source	Transcription
Aguateca Stela 1	A5	Graham 1967	u-?-?-SAK-MIJIN?-?
Altar de Sacrificios Stela 4	B6-A7	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi-ya u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Balakbal Stela 5	C3	Grube 2008	K'A'-yi
Bonampak Panel 4	E2-F2	Stuart 2007 (MHIT XXXI)	K'A'-yi ?
Copan Hieroglyphic Stairway	Step 41	Schele and Looper 1996 fig 146	K'A'-yi SAK-MIJIN?-li
Copan Hieroglyphic Stairway	Step 61	Schele and Looper 1996 fig 139	i-K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-na-li
Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Bench	Y2	Houston 1993	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Bench	R1,S1	Houston 1993	K'A'-yi-ya u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Dos Pilas Stela 8	D10	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
El Peru Stela 24	?	Guenter 2004 fig 12a	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'
K4692 (HIXWITZ)	C4-D4	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK' u-ti-si
La Corona (Site Q Panel 1B)	C7-D7	Mayer 1995	K'A'-yi u-SAK-IK'-li
La Corona (Site Q Panel 2B)	G2-F3	Mayer 1995	K'A'-yi SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Palenque Palace House C	I1	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	SAK-MIJIN?-na-IK'
Palenque Palace Tablet	J10-I11	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Palenque Temple of Inscriptions West Tablet	Q9-R10	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	i-K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-na-IK'-li
Palenque Temple of the Cross Incensario	H7-G8	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Palenque Temple XVIII Stucco	pC2-pD2	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	i-K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-na-IK'-li
Piedras Negras Lintel 3	U2,V2	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi-?
Piedras Negras Stela 7	C3	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi-ya-u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'
Piedras Negras Stela 8	A23	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	?-u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Pomona Panel of 96 Glyphs	J5-I6	Stuart 2007 (MHIT XXXI)	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-na-IK'-li
Quiriqua Stela E East	D10	Kettunen 2005 fig 10	yi-?yi SAK-MIJIN?-IK'
Quiriqua Zoomorph G	N'2	Sharer 1990	i-K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-il
Quiriqua Zoomorph G	M'5	Sharer 1990	?-?-?-u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Quiriqua Zoomorph G	Z2	Eberl 2005 fig 2.7	och b'ih u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Santo Ton Altar 1	A4,A5	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	u-K'A'-ya-u-MIJIN-na-?-u-SAK-IK'-?
Tonina (Disk) Altar 1	G-I	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi u-MIJIN?-ka-SAK-IK'-li
Tonina Monument 135	M1	Kettunen 2005 fig 9	u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li

Tonina Monument 144	D-E	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	i-K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-il
Tonina Monument 165	K-L	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	i-k'a'-a-yi-ya u-MIJIN?-SAK-il-ik'
Tonina Monument 69	D1	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Tonina Monument 77	pA-Pc	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-a-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-na-ik'-li
Yaxchilan Lintel 27	F2	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'
Yaxchilan Lintel 27	A2-B2	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Yaxchilan Lintel 28	S1b-T1	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-na-ik'-li
Yaxchilan Lintel 59	L1-M1	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li
Yaxchilan Stela 12	A2-B2	Kettunen 2005 Table 2	K'A'-yi u-SAK-MIJIN?-IK'-li

Appendix 6: Partial Inventory of paired stelae

Site	Monument Type	M Number	Image	Image Location
Altar de Sacrificios	Stela	1	Woman	Front
Altar de Sacrificios	Stela	7	Woman	Front
Bonampak	.Stone	2	Woman	Front
Bonampak	Mural		Woman	Front
Bonampak	Mural		Man	Front
Bonampak	Stela	2	Man	Front
Bonampak	Stela	2	Woman	Front
Bonampak	Stela	2	Woman	Front
Calakmul	Stela	9	Man	Front
Calakmul	Stela	9	Woman	Back
Calakmul	Stela	23	Woman	Front
Calakmul	Stela	24	Man	Front
Calakmul	Stela	28	Woman	Front
Calakmul	Stela	29	Man	Front
Calakmul	Stela	76	Man	Front
Calakmul	Stela	78	Woman	Front
Calakmul	Stela	9	Woman	Back
Calakmul	Stela	9	Man	Front
Calakmul	Stela	115	Man	Front
Calakmul	Stela	116	Woman	Front
Calakmul	Stela	52	Man	Front
Calakmul	Stela	54	Woman	Front
Calakmul	Stela	62	Man	Front
Calakmul	Stela	88	Woman	Front
Calakmul	Stela	57	Woman	Front
Calakmul	Stela	58	Man	Front
Canuen	Stela	1	Woman	Back
Canuen	Stela	1	Man	Front

Caracol	Stela	1	Woman	Front
Champerico	Stela	2	Man	Front
Champerico	Collections	1	Woman	Front
Coba	Stela	1	Woman	Front
Coba	Stela	2	Woman	Front
Coba	Stela	4	Woman	Front
Coba	Stela	5	Man	Back
Coba	Stela	5	Woman	Front
Coba	Stela	6	Man	Front
Coba	Stela	29	Woman	Front
Collections Bonampak	Lintel	1	Woman	Front
Copan	Stela	H	Woman	Front
Dos Pilas	Panel	10	Woman	Front
El Cayo	Panel	Col	Man	Front
El Cayo	Panel	Col	Woman	Front
El Cayo	Panel	Col	Woman	Front
El Chal	Stela	10	Woman	Front
El Chorro	Stela	1	Woman	Front
El Peru	Stela	31	Man	Front
El Peru	Stela	31	Woman	Front
El Peru	Stela	32	Man	Front
El Peru	Stela	32	Woman	Front
El Peru	Stela	33	Man	Front
El Peru	Stela	34	Woman	Front
El Peru	Stela	?>	Woman	Front
Itzimte	Stela	6	Woman	Front
La Corona	Panel	Site Q 4	Woman	Front
La Corona	Panel	Site Q 4	Man	Front
La Florida	Stela	9	Woman	Front
La Pasadita	Lintel	1	Man	Front
La Pasadita	Lintel	1	Woman	Front
La Pasadita	Lintel	2	Man	Front

La Pasadita	Lintel	2	Woman	Front
Naachtun	Stela	18	Woman	Front
Naachtun	Stela	19	Man	Front
Naachtun	Stela	26	Woman	Front
Naachtun	Stela	?	Woman	Front
Naranjo	Stela	24	Woman	Front
Naranjo	Stela	29	Woman	Front
Naranjo	Stela	31	Woman	Front
Oxpemul	Stela	2	Man	Front
Oxpemul	Stela	4	Woman	Front
Palenque	Panel	Oval	Man	Front
Palenque	Panel	Oval	Woman	Front
Piedras Negras	Panel	1	Woman	Front
Piedras Negras	Stela	1	Woman	Front
Piedras Negras	Stela	2	Man	Front
Piedras Negras	Stela	2	Woman	Front
Piedras Negras	Stela	14	Man	Front
Piedras Negras	Stela	14	Woman	Front
Piedras Negras	Stela	32	Man	Front
Piedras Negras	Stela	32	Woman	Front
Piedras Negras	Stela	33	Woman	Front
Piedras Negras	Stela	33	Man	Front
Piedras Negras	Stela	40	Woman	Front
Pomona	Jamb	1	Man	Front
Pomona	Jamb	2	Woman	Front
Pomona	Jamb	Looted	Woman	Front
Pomoy	Stela	Looted	Woman	Front
Tres Islas	Stela	2	Man	Front
Tres Islas	Stela	2	Woman	Front
Tulum	Stela	1	Woman	Back
Tulum	Stela	1	Man	Front
Uxul	Stela	2	Woman	Front

Uxul	Stela	3	Man	Front
Uxul	Stela	4	Woman	Front
Uxul	Stela	5	Man	Front
Xupa	Panel	1	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	1	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	1	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	5	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	5	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	7	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	7	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	13	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	13	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	14	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	14	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	15	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	17	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	17	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	24	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	24	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	25	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	26	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	26	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	32	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	32	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	38	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	40	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	41	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	41	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	43	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	43	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	53	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	53	Woman	Front

Yaxchilan	Lintel	54	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Lintel	54	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Stela	1	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Stela	1	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Stela	3	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Stela	3	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Stela	4	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Stela	4	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Stela	11	Man	Front
Yaxchilan	Stela	11	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan	Stela	33	Woman	Front
Yaxchilan/Site R	Lintel	4	Man	Front
Yaxchilan/Site R	Lintel	4	Woman	Front

Appendix 7: Dynastic Information for Selected Maya Kings

Site	King	Birth	Ascension	Death	First Parentage or Paired Stelae
Balakbal	Ruler Stela 5		8.17.9.17.18	8.19.9.16.9	8.19.9.16.9
Calakmul	Tajoom Uk'ab K'ahk'		9.9.9.0.5	9.9.17.11.14	9.9.10.0.0
Calakmul	Yuknoom Ch'een II	9.8.7.2.17	9.10.3.5.10	9.12.13.13.5	9.11.10.0.0
Calakmul	Yuknoom Yich'aak K'ahk'	9.10.16.16.19	9.12.13.17.7	9.13.3.7.18	9.12.10.0.0
Caracol	Knot Ajaw	9.7.2.0.3	9.8.5.16.12		9.8.5.16.12
Caracol	K'an II	9.7.14.10.8	9.9.4.16.2	9.11.5.15.9	9.10.0.0.0
Copan	K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo'		426?	435?	
Copan	Moon Jaguar		9.5.19.3.0	9.7.4.17.4	9.6.10.0.0
Copan	Butz' Chan	9.6.9.4.6	9.7.5.0.8	9.9.14.16.9	aft 9.6.9.4.6
Copan	K'ahk Uti' Witz' K'awiil	9.8.11.6.19	9.9.14.17.5	9.13.3.5.7	9.13.0.0.0
Copan	Waxaklajuun Ubaah K'awiil		9.13.3.6.8	9.15.6.14.6	9.13.3.5.7
Copan	K'ahk' Joplaj Chan K'awiil		9.15.6.16.5	9.15.17.12.16	9.15.6.14.6
Copan	K'ahk' Yipiiy Chan K'awiil		9.15.17.13.10	763?	9.16.10.0.0
Copan	Yax Pasaj Chan Yopaat		9.16.12.5.17	820?	9.17.12.6.2
Dos Pilas	Itzamnaaj K'awiil	9.12.0.10.11	9.13.6.2.0	9.14.15.1.19	9.12.12.11.2
Dos Pilas	Ruler 3		9.14.15.5.15	9.15.9.16.11	9.14.15.5.15
Dos Pilas	Tahn Te' K'inich	9.15.16.12.1	9.16.19.0.14		9.17.15.0.0
Dos Pilas	Lachan K'awiil Ajaw Bot	9.16.9.4.19	9.18.11.13.4		
El Cayo	Chak Lakamtuun	9.10.16.8.14	9.13.5.2.9	9.15.1.6.3	9.15.1.6.3
El Cayo	Chan Panak Wayib	9.16.4.3.16	9.17.1.5.9		9.17.1.5.9
Itzan	Uchan Bahlam	9.15.4.15.3	9.15.17.8.17		9.17.10.6.5
La Corona	Chak Naahb' Chaan	9.9.2.0.8	9.11.5.7.7	9.11.15.1.11	9.11.10.0.0
La Corona	K'inich Yook	9.10.12.4.8	9.11.15.2.16	<9.12.17.8.0	9.11.14.9.1
Laguna Perdida	Aj K'an Chow	9.13.10.8.3	9.14.11.2.17		
Los Alacranes	Sak B'aah Witzil	9.3.9.16.11	9.6.7.3.18		9.6.7.3.18
Machaquila	Ochk'in Kalo'mte'	9.16.19.10.19	9.18.8.1.5		10.0.5.16.0
Moral-Reforma	Hawk Skull Holy Lord	9.11.3.5.14	9.11.8.12.10		9.13.0.0.0?

Moral-Reforma	Wo Chan Kawil	9.13.19.8.1	9.14.18.4.3		9.15.0.0.0
Naranjo	Aj Wosal Chan K'inich		9.5.12.0.4	615?	9.8.0.0.0
Naranjo	K'ahk' Tiliw Chan Chaak	9.12.15.13.7	9.13.1.3.19		9.13.10.0.0
Naranjo	K'ahk' Ukalaw Chan Chaak		9.16.4.10.18	780?	
Naranjo	Itzamnaaj K'awiil	9.17.02.12	9.17.13.4.3	810-814?	9.18.17.5.18
Palenque	K'uk' Bahlam I	8.18.0.13.6	8.19.15.3.4		
Palenque	Casper	8.19.15.3.4	8.19.19.11.17		
Palenque	B'utz'aj Sak Chiik	9.1.4.5.0	9.2.12.6.18		
Palenque	Ahkal Mo' Nahb' I	9.1.10.0.0	9.3.6.7.17	9.4.10.4.17	
Palenque	K'an Joy Chitam I	9.2.15.3.8	9.4.14.10.4	9.6.11.0.16	
Palenque	Ahkal Mo' Nahb' II	9.4.9.0.4	9.6.11.5.1	9.6.16.10.7	
Palenque	Kan B'ahlam I	9.4.10.1.5	9.6.18.5.12	9.7.9.5.5	
Palenque	Lady Yohl Ik' Nal		9.7.10.3.8	9.8.11.6.12	
Palenque	Ajen Yohl Mat		9.8.11.9.10	9.8.19.4.6	
Palenque	Lady S'ak K'uk'		9.8.19.7.18		
Palenque	K'inich Janaab Pakal I	9.8.9.13.0	9.9.2.4.8	9.12.11.5.18	9.10.14.5.10
Palenque	K'inich Kan B'ahlam II	9.10.2.6.6	9.12.11.12.10	9.13.10.1.5	9.13.0.0.0
Palenque	K'inich K'an Joy Chitam II	9.10.11.17.0	9.13.10.6.8		9.13.10.6.8
Palenque	K'inich Ahkal Mo' Naab' III	9.12.6.5.8	9.14.10.4.2		9.14.13.0.0
Piedras Negras	K'inich Yo'nal Ahk I		9.8.10.6.16	9.10.6.2.1	9.10.5.0.0
Piedras Negras	Ruler 2	9.9.13.4.1	9.10.6.5.9	9.12.14.10.13	9.11.0.0.0
Piedras Negras	K'inich Yo'nal Ahk II	9.11.12.7.2	9.12.14.13.1	729?	9.13.15.0.0
Piedras Negras	Ruler 4	9.13.9.14.15	9.14.18.3.13	9.16.6.11.17	9.15.15.0.0
Piedras Negras	Yo'nal Ahk III		9.16.6.17.1	766?	9.16.10.0.0
Piedras Negras	Ha' K'in Xook		9.16.16.0.4	9.17.9.5.11	9.17.1.4.10
Piedras Negras	Ruler 7	9.15.18.16.7	9.17.10.9.4	808?	9.17.15.0.0
Quirigua	K'ahk' Tiliw Chan Yopaat		9.14.13.4.17	9.17.14.13.2	9.17.5.0.0
Tikal	Spearthrower Owl		8.16.17.9.0	9.0.3.9.18	
Tikal	Yax Nuun Ahiin I		8.17.2.16.17	8.18.8.1.2	9.0.10.0.0
Tikal	Sihyaj Chan K'awiil II		8.18.15.11.0	9.1.0.8.0	8.19.0.0.0
Tikal	K'an Chitam	8.18.19.12.1	9.1.2.17.17		9.1.13.0.0

Tikal	Lady of Tikal	9.3.9.13.3	9.3.16.8.4		9.4.13.0.0
Tonina	K'inich Bahlam Chapaat	9.8.12.14.17	9.9.1.13.11	9.11.12.9.0	
Tonina	Ruler 2		9.11.16.0.1	9.12.15.0.0?	
Tonina	K'inich Baaknal Chaak	9.11.0.3.13	9.12.16.3.12		c.9.14.0.0.0
Tonina	Ruler 4	9.13.14.12.14	9.13.16.16.18		c.9.14.0.0.0
Tonina	K'inich Ich'aak Chapaat	9.13.17.1.6	9.14.12.2.7		c.9.15.0.0.0
Tortuguero	B'ahlam Ajaw	9.8.19.8.5	9.10.11.3.10	9.12.6.17.18	9.11.16.8.18
Yaxchilan	Itzamnaaj Bahlam III		9.12.9.8.1	9.15.10.17.14	9.14..14.13.17
Yaxchilan	Bird Jaguar IV	9.13.17.12.10	9.16.1.0.0		9.16.1.0.0

