

Get this from a library! Hieroglyphs and history at Dos Pilas: dynastic politics of the Classic Maya. [Stephen D Houston] -- Since their discovery by early explorers, Maya hieroglyphs have prompted much speculation.

As specialists, we tidy up. Through our drawings, a complex surface reduces to light stipple, a series of edges to inked lines of variable width. The results are there for all to see, in the form of legible images that facilitate study, comparison, and reproduction. Yet the images do not quite capture a stone. Each sculpture has its own quarry marks and irregularities; there are peck-marks or chisel lines, along with signs of careful or rough handling. Such details seldom make their way into an epigraphic drawing. Nor, with a few exceptions, do our site maps, even good ones, display sculptures as they were first found. Instead, monuments appear in orderly rows, as though still standing. They are in the places where they should be, or might have been when freshly placed, not as they were when discovered. At Caracol, green to Maya fieldwork—this was in—I confronted the curious afterlife of Maya texts. The carvings seemed anything but tidy. Most lay in shocking disarray, broken into pieces, some far-flung. Later, at Dos Pilas, I resolved to record such patterning. Fortunately, at that site, most monuments were still in original position. They had not much shifted from the time of the Maya Collapse. It soon became clear that, with few exceptions, the stelae at Dos Pilas were hacked just above the butt. There was behavioral information here, worthy of mention. Inspired, I drew the plans of all sculptures at the site, their cross-sections where possible, even the profiles and block arrangements of hieroglyphic stairways. My maps showed fall patterns at larger scale, especially of the stela at the site Houston. I was not alone in this interest. Looking at Panel 19 after its discovery in, Ed Shook, a wise, old hand at Maya archaeology, observed that many blows of an axe had played across its surface. To me, this approach represented the future of epigraphy as a field discipline. Sculptures could and should be shown by presumed initial placement or as flat, reproducible surfaces. But they were also three-dimensional things tumbling through time—pieces of transported, worked stone touched variably by nature, reverence, and malice. As rocks, they had dimension, weight, signs of quarrying, chipping, knapping, chiseling, polishing, and painting, features that could be processed and massaged statistically. Yet, from my perspective, the conversation between lithicists and epigraphers has yet to begin beyond these faltering steps. Enterprising students take note! The fact is, most sculptures get moved after discovery. Yet not everyone is inclined to note their original position. A photographer may pivot or adjust the monument to the right angle for photography. Or, as at Tonina in recent decades, archaeologists appear to trundle texts off to the local museum, where provenience is known to few and God. Find-spot is certainly not mentioned in any public display or report available to scholars. This seems more than an oversight—it is an out-and-out shame. Initial documentation is the key, as is the act of making those observations available to others. At Piedras Negras, where I worked from to, and again in, sculptures have shifted many times. Their original position is usually reconstructible and shown as such on maps. But their archaeological placement, as objects left by the Maya, remains enigmatic, in key examples. Alden Mason—a gifted prose stylist and indifferent excavator—had heaped at least 4 to 5 m of backfill atop Stela. Despite diligent search, we continue to be only vaguely aware of the original location of Stela 40, a monument showing ancestral rites that came from the terrace in front of Structure J. Found shattered in a recessed, corbelled niche in Structure J-6 of the palace, it had been duly recovered and pieces reassembled in their current form; a few small fragments, daubed bright red, occur in storage at the University of Pennsylvania Museum see Figure 2 for J-6 and its access stairway, as cleaned off in. The throne plays an important role in Maya cultural history, its ancient destruction being taken by J. A fuller study would involve a closer study of patched edges on the original in Guatemala City, especially of the horizontal text on the bench itself, but the photograph taken by Satterthwaite in spells out where many of the blocks were first found. By looking at outlines and areas of exposed carving, and inserting cleaned images of those fragments, one can see how the throne was broken apart Figures 3a and 3b. I suspect that some of the blocks had been removed unwittingly when workers cleared fill. Too late, Satterthwaite, who tended to work out of the camp, found the error. Identifiable blocks, with higher-resolution images inserted Courtesy of the Penn Museum Archives The

throne was an obvious casualty of violence, just as Thompson said. The left and right sides of the throne had been removed from the niche and placed face-up, more-or-less in correct, relative position. But the human faces that adjoined them, also face-up, had been moved in one case—“that of the figure to the left”—all the way behind a frontal column. The snout of the witz lay on the step of the outer doorway. Strangely, the hieroglyphic supports, although in correct relative position, were both face-up, yet with each top touching the other in opposed position. The special targets of violence, and their weakest points structurally, were the human faces and points of transition to the witz. It seems likely that the throne back had been dragged out of its niche and only then attacked. A stairway, only partly preserved, led from the throne room to an elevated floor to the west—“this may have allowed the ruler to approach the throne without stepping outside to public view Figure 4. No diagnostic sherds came from the lower level, but it surely dated to the Yaxche period, from about AD to The visible throne room was certainly Chacalhaaz in date, c. AD to Piedras Negras Throne 3, found in fill within Structure O, 14 cm. The University of Pennsylvania found one, Throne 2, re-used in the Str. O, possibly an unfinished structure. Perhaps they had been destroyed during that construction and their pieces inserted into fill nearby. Indeed, it may be the sole remains of his very accession throne, for Ruler 2 was only 12 years of age when he succeeded to power. Luis Romero, a Guatemalan archaeologist who worked with us on the Piedras Negras Project, has subsequently restored the J-6 stairway, finding at least one new cache in the process. When I last saw it, in , the throne room looked sorry indeed, a hole punched in the back by idle looters, and the roots of a ramon tree curving in threatening arc towards the wall. The Throne Building is as forlorn as it was when left by assailants in the 9th century AD. Hieroglyphs and History at Dos Pilas: Dynastic Politics of the Classic Maya. University of Texas Press, Austin. The Rise and Fall of Maya Civilization. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

2: Dos Pilas - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

*Hieroglyphs and History at DOS Pilas: Dynastic Politics of the Classic Maya [Stephen D. Houston] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Since their discovery by early explorers, Maya hieroglyphs have prompted much speculation.*

Location[edit] Need latitude and longitude and preferably altitude similar to the articles on sites such as Tikal grr talk Simon Burchell talk Does anyone know which is true? Regards, Simon Burchell talk However it is also known as Dos Pozos which, this time correctly, is the Spanish for Two Wells since two wells were also found on the site. It would seem that this is a good example of someone making the mistake years ago and everyone else since has replicated the mistake until it is believed to be the truth. If it were indeed named from stelae, I would expect something more like dos piedras two stones. Best regards, Simon Burchell talk Que bueno que los dos tenemos espositas latinas, son muy carinosas! Interesting language exchange, I went and reinterrogated my wife, in Mexico they do say una pila de agua, but not una pila on its own, unlike Guatemala where it is a colloquialism for what we could call in English a stone trough for washing clothes for example. The use of pila in Guatemala tends to be restricted to a place to wash clothes or electric batteries, the latter of which seems rather unlikely. He is thus an original source. The books were originally published in French and I believe Italian entitled Citta Maya , I have access to the English translations from the French. It seems Vinson and Ivanoff independently visited the site near-contemporaneously: Vinson as a geologist working for Esso Standard Oil visiting twice, first in late ? The names of many of these sites are down to the chicleros and the names they gave their camps, the origins of which have been lost or are perhaps only now remembered by the chicleros themselves, as part of their as yet unrecorded folklore. Later in the s a young English scholar, Ian Graham, confirmed the fact that Mayas had settled in the area—he authenticated—the vestiges of another Mayan site, La Aguateca, relatively near Dos Pozos. A third nearby site, El Tamarindo, has been found by an American geologist on a petroleum prospecting campaign. According to Ian Graham, who continues to identify, classify, and catalogue the data of the Petaxbatun River region, Dos Pozos was the center sic of the Mayan culture in the area, and its influence can be seen in the hieroglyphs at La Aguateca. In fact in this book he relates that one of the wells is really the mouth of a river and the other well which he says is of much more interest is manmade by the Maya. He gives the size of the first stela he found there to be 8 feet high by 5 feet wide and weighing several tons. Best regards Tim --Tcsgenerics Also, no mention is made of the Teotihuacan collapse and the effect it may have had on the Maya, i. Kind regards, Tim--Tcsgenerics Inexplicably, Ivanoff also felled most of the trees in the Dos Pilas plaza, producing a clearing that is visible in aerial photographs taken less than two years later [El descubrimiento de las ciudades de Aguateca, Dos Pilas y Tamarindito fue consecuencia de los trabajos exploratorios de petroleo efectuados por Esso [In they spotted what looked like potential ruins and structures along the Petexbatun escarpment on a flight in the company helicopter between their base and Sayaxche. Then according to Vinson he heard about the Dos Pilas site from the Flores brothers, who showed him some carved stones from the site, and Vinson suggested they take an archaeologist there: Concerning the naming of the site, Vinson gives this different version: Writing some years later in Mayan enigma: For a price, not in chicle but in gold, [Vinson] finally got Lisandro to take him to Dos Pozos. The art treasures that I had scarcely begun to exhume fascinated him. And since, as he put it, I was working for an "unknown entity"â€” in other words, for no oneâ€” there was no need to show me any special consideration. But he would have to "discover" something on this site, almost anything, if he wanted to interest the outside world. So he improperly renamed my discovery Dos Pilas, "two troughs," instead of Dos Pozos, two wells, which is what we had found. I am very suspicious of Dos Pilas as "two stelae", pila is just not a word that is used in Guatemala to refer to stelae. If it were pilares, literally "pillars", it would be more likely. Yeah, have not come across any other source offering the "two stelae" explanation.

3: La Amelia - Wikipedia

Dos Pilas is a Pre-Columbian site of the Maya civilization located in what is now the department of Peten, www.enganchecubano.com dates to the Late Classic Period, being founded by an offshoot of the dynasty of the great city of Tikal in AD in order to control trade routes in the Petexbatun region, particularly the Pasian River.

Archaeological and epigraphic research has shown that Dos Pilas was the capital of a Classic Maya state remarkable for its late and rapid trajectory of florescence, expansion, and violent collapse. The major occupation at the site began in the seventh century, when outcast members of the royal family of the great city of Tikal arrived at Dos Pilas and rapidly constructed the site center. From this new base, the first rulers concentrated their political and military efforts on defeating their relatives and rivals at Tikal. In the late seventh century, Dos Pilas defeated and sacrificed the king of Tikal, Shield Skull, enhancing the prestige of this newly created Maya polity. Even some large and ancient centers, such as Seibal, were subjugated. During this period of expansionism, the Dos Pilas center acquired great wealth and prestige, as reflected in its tombs and cave deposits, and its many stone monuments. The fall of Dos Pilas was as rapid and dramatic as its rise. Archaeological remains corresponding to this date show that the site was besieged and destroyed. Evidence of the final years of the site includes concentric fortification walls around architectural complexes and impoverished occupation by small remnant populations. See also Archaeology ; Maya, The ; Tikal. Arthur Demarest et al. Additional Bibliography Brady, James E. The Role of Caves at Dos Pilas. The Petexbatun Regional Archaeological Project: A Multidisciplinary Study of the Maya Collapse. Vanderbilt University Press, Hieroglyphs and History at Dos Pilas: Dynastic Politics of the Classic Maya. University of Texas Press, Martin, Simon, and Nikolai Grube. Chronicle of the Maya Kings and Queens: Deciphering the Dynasties of the Ancient Maya. Demarest Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

4: Dos Pilas - Wikipedia

Hieroglyphs and History at DOS Pilas: Dynastic Politics of the Classic Maya by Houston, Stephen D.. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, The dust jacket has some wear and chipping at the head of the spine and a touch at the upper corners.

5: Talk:Dos Pilas - Wikipedia

*Dos Pilas**Dos Pilas, an important archaeological site of the Maya civilization located in the Petexbatun region of the Peten rain forest of Guatemala. Archaeological and epigraphic research has shown that Dos Pilas was the capital of a Classic Maya state remarkable for its late and rapid trajectory of florescence, expansion, and violent collapse.*

6: Dos Pilas : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

S.D. Houston, Hieroglyphs and History at Dos Pilas: Dynastic Politics of the Classic Maya , Fig. See Also: Schele Photos for "Dos Pilas" Click to view high resolution in a new window.

7: Petexbatun Lake - Wikipedia

Abstract The discovery of the new steps in Dos Pilas, capital of the Petexbatun kingdom, in August of and the subsequent excavations during the latter part of that year and.

8: Schele Drawing Collection

He is the author of Reading the Past: Maya Glyphs (London: British Museum,) and Hieroglyphs and History at Dos

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Pilas, Guatemala (Austin: University of Texas Press,) and a coeditor (with Oswaldo Chinchilla and David Stuart) of The Decipherment of Ancient Maya Writing (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, in press).

9: Women rulers in Maya society - Wikipedia

A Summary of the Text of Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway 2 B'ajlaj Chan K'awiil was born at Tikal in , just as that great city's fortunes began a precipitous downturn.

Crusades the illustrated history Banwari Lal Arora (A Reader) Excel 2000 VBA programmers reference Apple pie moonshine label Failures in the financial services industry The bases of design Solving child behavior problems at home at school The secret life of girls Foolish rabbits big mistake Applied Photography, Student Text Portable medieval reader Mr. Temple and Dr. Franklin Proceedings, First Annual United States Mexico International Labor Law Conference, Mexico City, Mexico, o Meaning, expression, and thought Day by day we magnify thee Ford gt 85 service manual It always pays to be prepared Coca cola annual report 2016 Electron configuration practice problems Plan of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, located at P Fromkin, V. A. The non-anomalous nature of anomalous utterances. Modifying Paths and Points 3. SECRETS OF WINNING TRAFFIC THROUGH SEARCH ENGINES . 67 Design of the present The sin of Father Mouret. Jewellery making tutorials Yii rapid application development Prentice hall pre algebra practice workbook Nasa systems engineering handbook Greenhouse operation management 31. Childrens understanding of society (Martyn Barrett and Eithne Buchanan-Barrow). Jazz since 1968 Badass body diet 19. Webster and the Baltimore convention Sensory and Attentional Mediation of Covert Orienting Beyond revealed preference The Official Knock! Knock! Joke Book (The Official Knock! Knock! Joke Book) Financial futures The Fire of Roses The time machine and other cases