

# The Glyphic Corpus of Lubaantún, Toledo District, Belize

## The Monumental Inscriptions

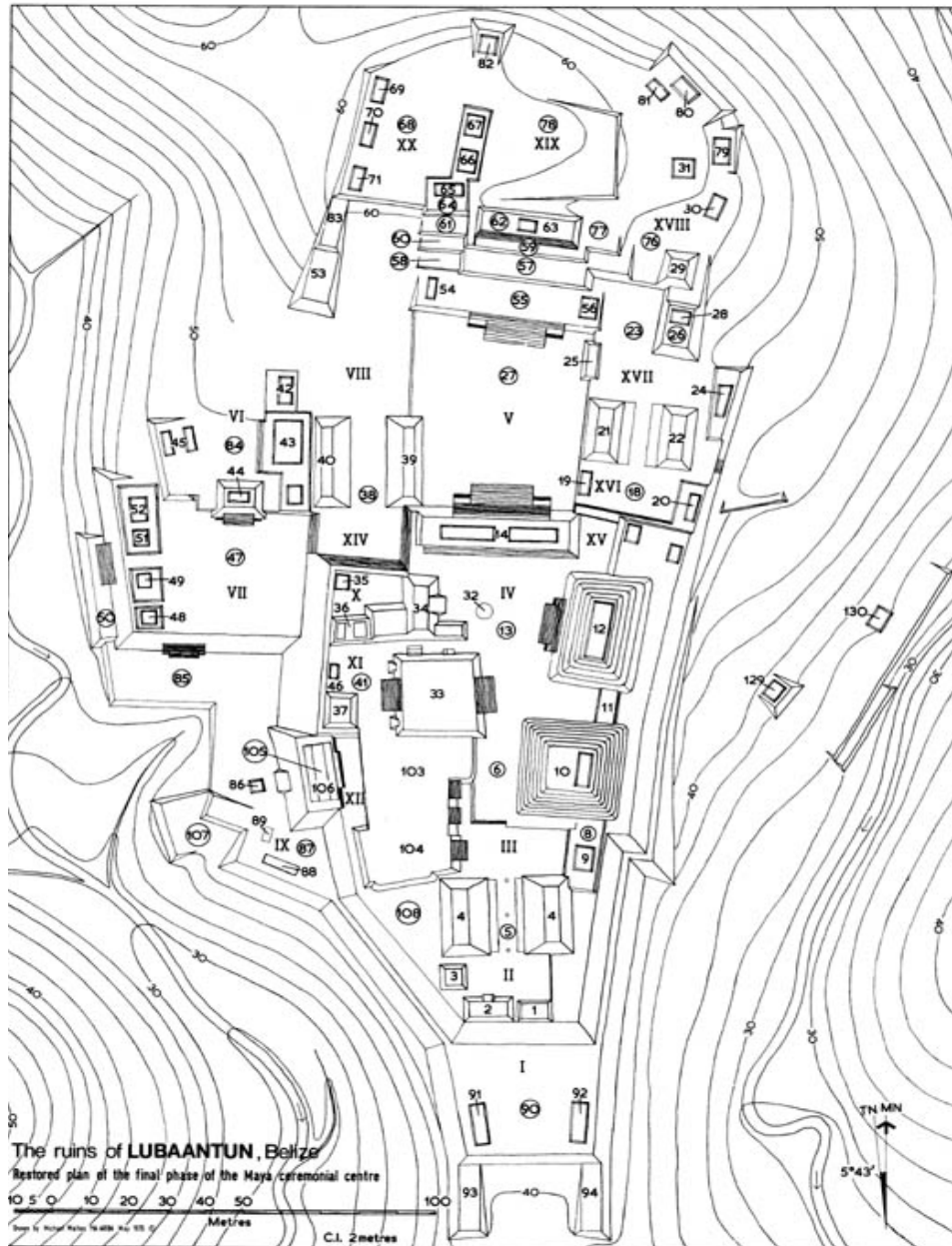


Figure 2. Plan Map of Lubaantún (Drawn by Michael Walton, Courtesy of Dr. Norman Hammond [Hammond 1972: Figure 20.4])

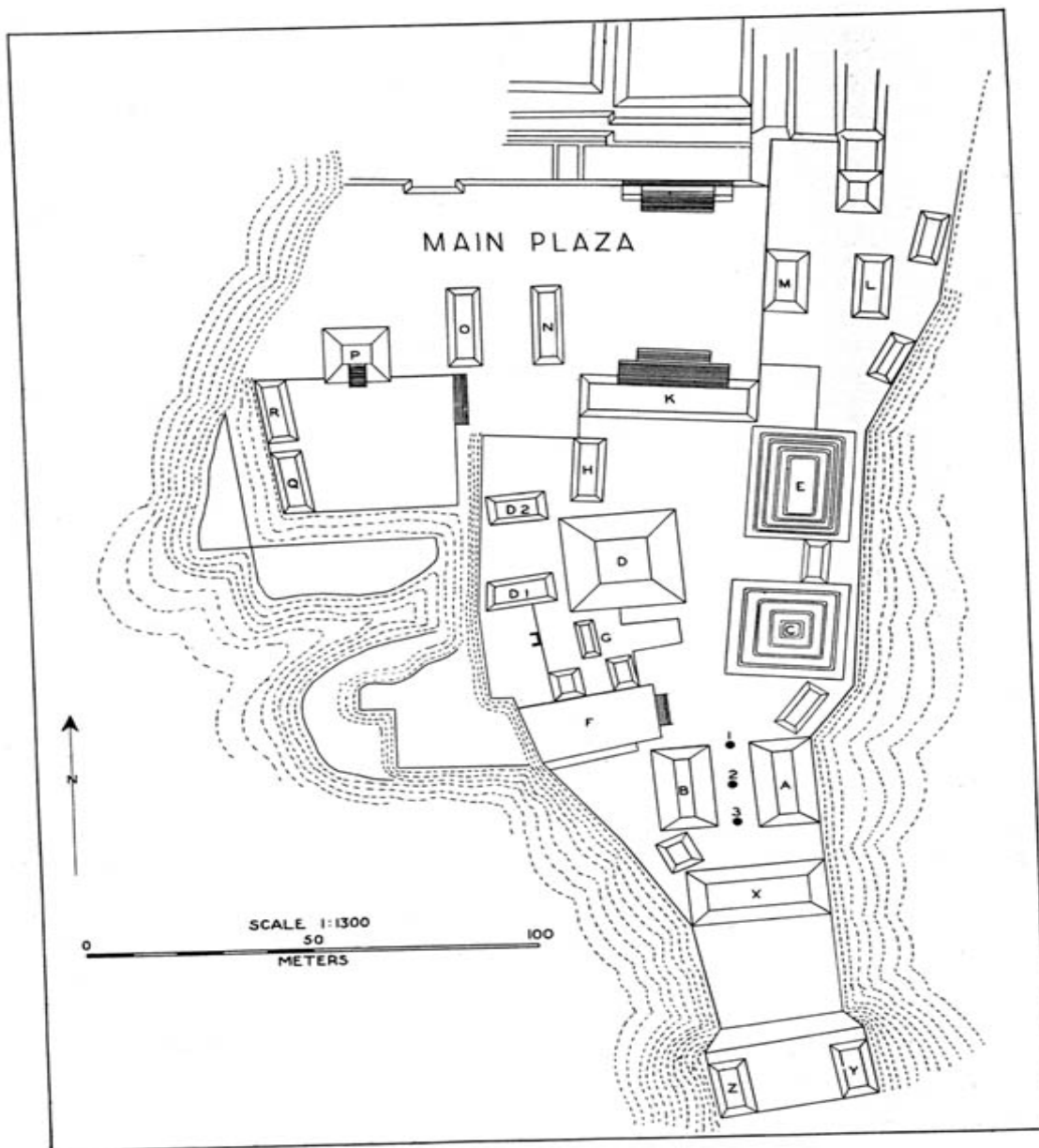
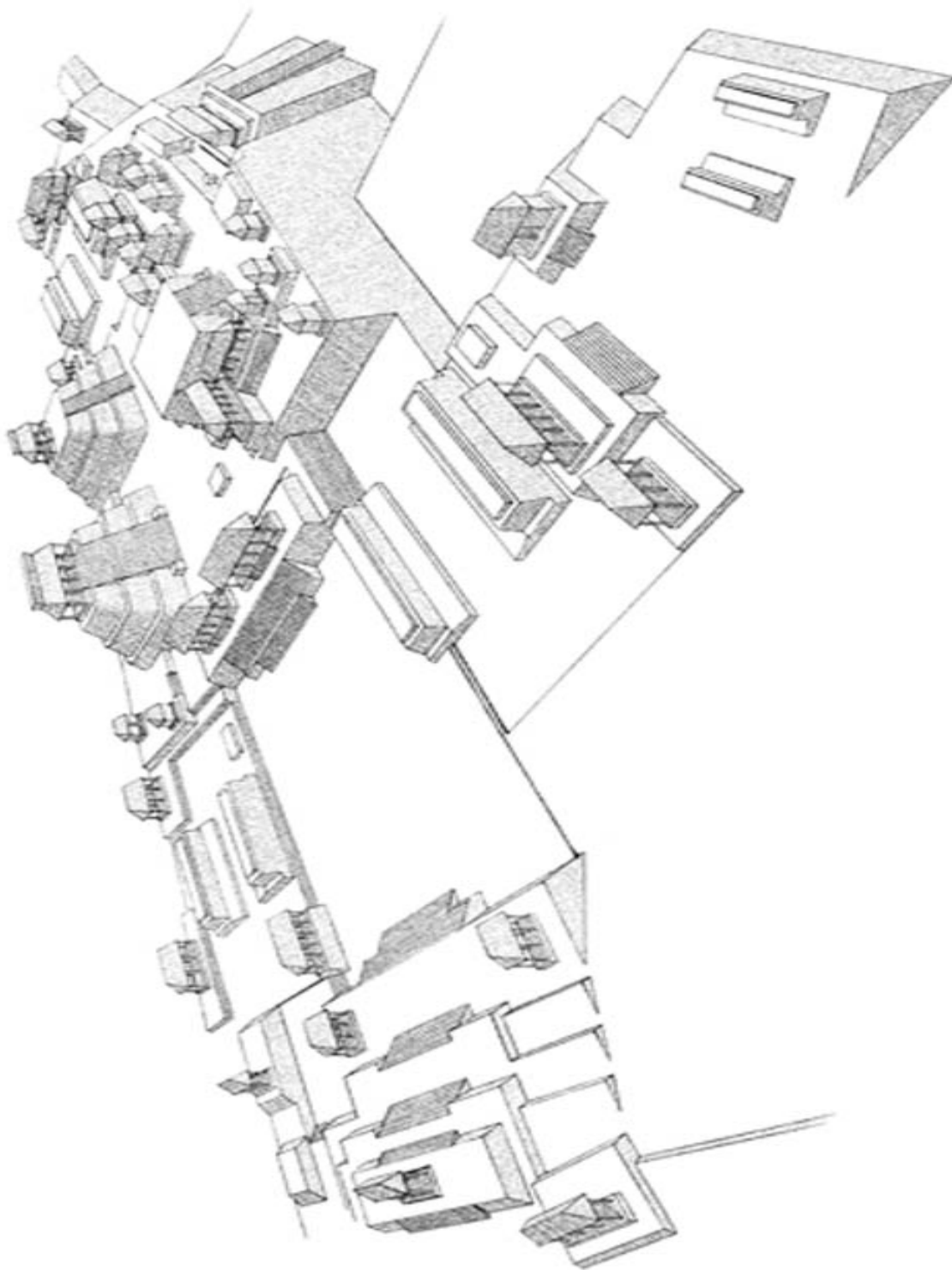


Figure 2.1. Plan Map of Lubaantún showing the original location of the Ballcourt Markers (Morley 1937-38: Vol. V: Plate 213).



**Figure 2.2. Reconstruction of Lubaantún Site Core. (Drawing by David Morgan, San Francisco, CA, for a long range project on Maya ballcourt architecture co-authored by Nicholas Hellmuth, FLAAR)**



**Figure 3. Lubaantún, Ballcourt Marker I (North). (Drawing by J. Montgomery)**

**Lubaantún, Ball Court Marker I (North Marker)**

**Location:** Originally located by Merwin (1915) face-up at the north end of the southern Ballcourt (Structure 4). Now located in the Peabody Museum at Harvard University.

**Condition:** Intact, but severely eroded.

**Material:** Finely burnished limestone.

**Shape:** Circular

**Dimensions:** (Morley 1938:Vol. IV:5-8)

MW: .54 m

MTH: .32 m

**Carved Areas:** Top only. L-shaped text block (6 glyphs) and two ballplayers.

**Dedicatory Date:** \*Late Classic Period: 9.17.10.0.0 – 9.18.0.0.0 (AD 780-790)

**Line Drawings:**

John Montgomery (SBEP, Figure 3)

Barbara Page (Graham 1971:35)

J. Eric Thompson (1963: Figure 10)

**Photographic References:**

Graham (1971: Plate 16)

Hammond (1975: Figure 148)

Hammond (1982: Figure 9.26)

Joyce and Shumaker (1995: Plate, Page 59)

Leyenaar and Parsons (1988: Figure 16)

Morley (1937-38: Vol. V: Plate 162a)

Whittington (2001: Figure 38)

**Other References:**

Graham (1971: 34-35)

Hammond (1970: 216, 220)

Hammond (1971: 26)

Hammond (1972: 9-11)

Hammond (1975:375-377)

Hammond (1977: 103-104)

Hammond (1982: 266)

Joyce and Shumaker (1995: 58-59)

Leyenaar and Parsons (1988:74)

Merwin (1914-1916)

Morley (1937-38: Vol. IV: 1-11)

Rice (1974: 33, 39)

Wanyerka (2000: 12-13)

Wanyerka (2004)

Whittington (2001: 171)

**Commentary:** The text contains a total of 6 eroded glyph blocks, most of which cannot be read with any certainty. However, the glyph at A2 may in fact be the well-known ballplayer title read *Aj Pitzil*. Morley was the first scholar to provisionally date all three ballcourt markers to between 9.17.10.0.0 to 9.18.0.0.0 (A.D. 780-790) based on stylistic evidence. Hammond's analysis of the ceramics associated with the ballcourt also seem to confirm Morley's tentative date (1975:375).

Text:

A1: TV.?:23 **JO'.?:na**

A2: TV.?:?:? or T12.200:507.178:506 (**AJ. pi:tsi.la:wa**)

A3: T59.?:? **ti.?:?**

B1: T126.128:?:? **ya.ch'a:?:?**

C1: T?:?:? **?:?:?**

D1: T?:?:?:?:? **?:?:?:?:?**



**Figure 4. Lubaantún, Ballcourt Marker II (Center Marker). (Drawing by J. Montgomery)**

**Lubaantún, Ballcourt Marker II (Center Marker)**

**Location:** Originally located by Merwin (1915) face-up in the central alley of the southern ballcourt (Structure 4) between the north and south ballcourt markers. Now located in the Peabody Museum at Harvard University.

**Condition:** Intact, but severely eroded.

**Material:** Finely burnished limestone.

**Shape:** Circular

**Dimensions:** (Morley 1937-38:Vol.IV:9-10)

MW: .59 m

MTH: .31 m

**Carved Areas:** Top only. Two glyphic captions consisting of 13 total hieroglyphs and two ballplayers.

**Dedicatory Date:** \*Late Classic Period: 9.17.10.0.0 – 9.18.0.0.0 (AD 780-790)

**Line Drawing:**

John Montgomery (SBEP, [Figure 4](#))

**Photographic References:**

Hammond (1972: Figure 4)

Hammond (1975: Figure 148)

Hammond (1977: Figure 2)

Morley (1937-38:Vol.V: Plate 162b)

**Other References:**

Hammond (1970: 216, 220)

Hammond (1972: 9-11)

Hammond (1975: 375-377)

Hammond (1977: 104)

Merwin (1914-1916)

Morley (1937-38: Vol. IV: 9-10)

Rice (1974: 33, 39)

Wanyerka (2000: 12-13)

Wanyerka (2004)

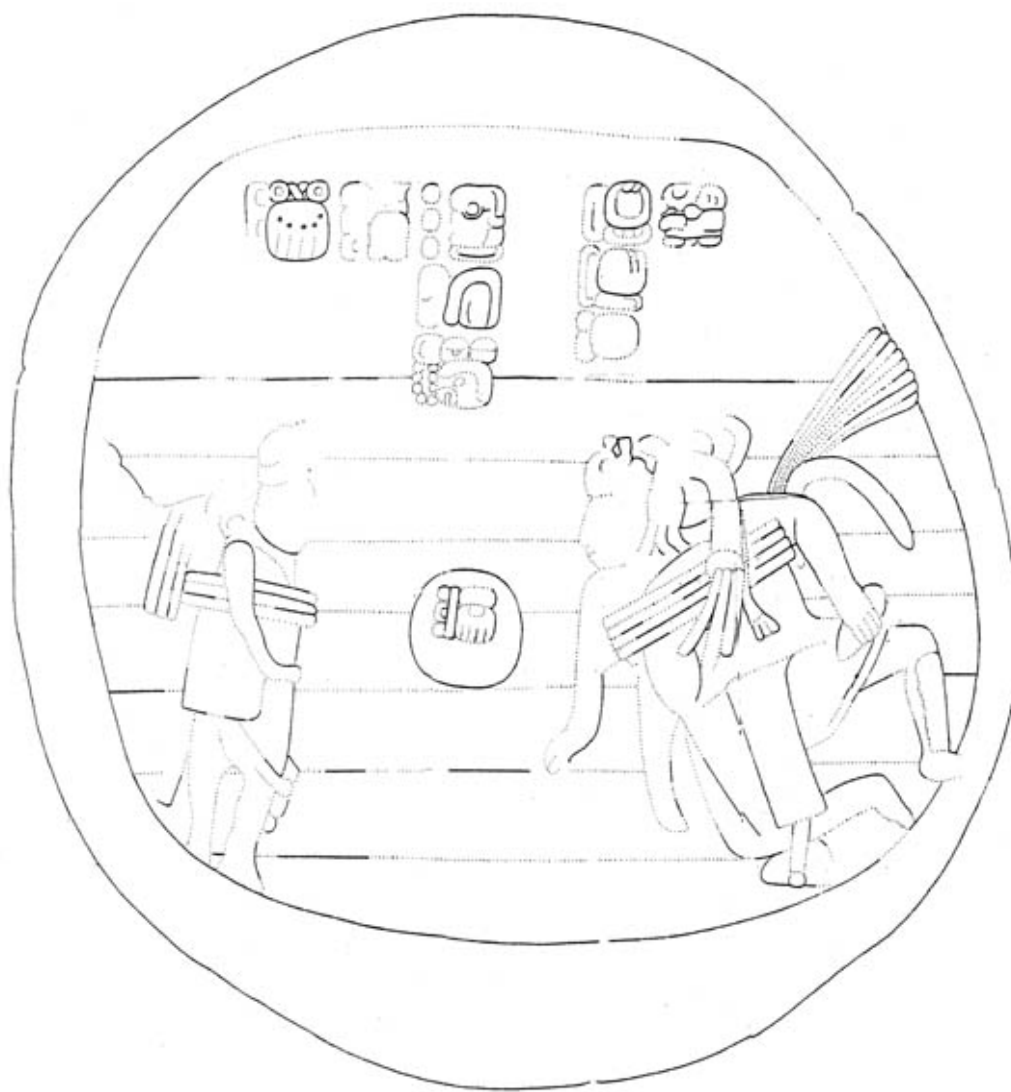
**Commentary:** The text contains a total of 13 eroded glyph blocks, most of which cannot be read with any certainty. The main sign of the glyph located at A2 looks suspiciously like the T714 *TZAK* hand for the verb “to conjure” and this is followed by several highly eroded glyphs ending with a T1000 *AJAW* head at B1. The text continues with a glyph for either “stairway” (*EB*) or the well-known “dedication” verb read *TAB*. In this case, the text appears to be mentioning the dedication of a stairway, presumably at the site of Lubaantún. What makes this text even more intriguing is the glyph that follows includes the well-known *EK’ XUKPI* or “Black Bat” Title common in the texts of Nim Li Punit and Quiriguá. While the meaning of this title is not clear, it



has been argued by many scholars, that the title in some way must refer to the kingdom of Quirigua, probably as province or vassal state to the greater kingdom of Copan. The *Ek' Xukpi'* title appears at Nim Li Punit four times in three separate texts (Stela 2, 4, and 15). Perhaps the most notable instance where this title appears at Nim Li Punit is in a passage recorded on Stela 2 that describes a monument dedication or “planting of a stone” in the “company of” an *Ek' Xukpi'* lord. If this is in fact, a reference to either Quirigua or by extension to Copan, then this text on Ballcourt Marker II at Lubaantún is extremely important in understanding the political interactions and relationships between sites in southern Belize and the major polities of the southeastern Maya Lowlands. Given the paucity of hieroglyphic inscriptions at Lubaantún, the political relationship between Lubaantún and the southeast will have to remain speculative and unclear. The text continues with another event written as the antipassive *U-CHOK-wa* indicating a “scattering” event. Unfortunately the name of the individual involved and more importantly, the location of where this event took place are now both eroded. Given the fact that “scattering” events are commonly recorded for major Period Endings, Morley’s tentative date for this ballcourt marker may be valid.

Text:

A1: T??:?? ??:??  
A2: T?:714? ??:TZAK  
A3: T1.? U?  
B1: T?:1000 ??:AJAW  
B2: T??:?? ??:??  
  
C1: T?:843 ??:EB'/TAB'  
D1: T??:756 ??:XUKPI?  
C2: T??:?? ??:??  
D2: T1.?:? u.?:?  
D3: T??:130 ??:wa  
E1: T13.710:130 u.CHOK:wa  
E2: T603??:? CH'AJ?  
E3: T??:?? ??:??



**Figure 5. Lubaantún, Ballcourt Marker III (South Marker). (Drawing by J. Montgomery)**

**Lubaantún, Ballcourt Marker III (South Marker)**

**Location:** Originally located by Merwin (1915) face-up at the south end of the southern Ballcourt (Structure 4). Now located in the Peabody Museum at Harvard University.

**Condition:** Intact, but severely eroded.

**Material:** Finely burnished limestone.

**Shape:** Circular

**Dimensions:** (Morley 1937-38: Vol. IV:8-9)

MW: .57 m

MTH: .37 m

**Carved Areas:** Top only. Two “L-shaped” text blocks (9 glyphs) and two ballplayers.

**Dedicatory Date:** \*Late Classic Period: 9.17.10.0.0 – 9.18.0.0.0 (AD 780-790)

**Line Drawings:**

John Montgomery (SBEP, [Figure 5](#))

**Photographic References:**

Hammond (1971: Figure 7)

Hammond (1975: Figure 148)

Morley (1937-38: Vol. V: Plate 162c)

**Other References:**

Hammond (1970: 216, 220)

Hammond (1971: 29)

Hammond (1972: 9-11)

Hammond (1975: 375-377)

Hammond (1977: 103-104)

Merwin (1914-1916)

Morley (1937-38: Vol. IV: 8-9)

Rice (1974: 33, 39)

Wanyerka (2000: 12-13)

Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** The text contains a total of 9 glyph blocks, most of which cannot be read with any certainty. The text begins with auxiliary verb (*u-b'a*) meaning “his being” or “his self.” Unfortunately, the subject is now eroded, but the end of the first passage contains what appears to be the emblem glyph of Lubaantún. This main sign of the Lubaantún emblem glyph is the T1016 *K'U* or *K'UHUL* head variant. The possibility exists here that this emblem glyph is simply a generic form stating that the individual mentioned above in the text was a “divine lord.” However, there is some glyphic evidence to suggest that this *K'UHUL* head is in fact the main sign of the Lubaantún emblem glyph. In 2001, the SBEP photographed a small ceramic figural plaque (see Figural Plaque #2) in the collections housed at the Lubaantún Visitor Center that featured the same main sign in association with a “writing” dedication event. If this reading is

correct, then we can now add Lubaantún to the list of Classic Maya polities that carries its own specific emblem glyph. The second text is almost totally unreadable; however, the glyph at D3 looks suspiciously like another emblem glyph minus the *ajaw* superfix. What follows is a variant of the T1029 bird head which can mean either *KA'AN* or *b'i*. However, in this context with a possible emblem glyph at D3, the sign looks very similar to the “bird-form” of the Nim Li Punit emblem glyph (see NLP Stela 1). If this is correct, then somewhere in the eroded section of text, perhaps at D2, there was a *yichnal* expression indicating a relationship between the ruler of Lubaantún and Nim Li Punit. Again, this will have to remain tentative at best; however, this is certainly a viable possibility given the short geographic distance between these two polities.

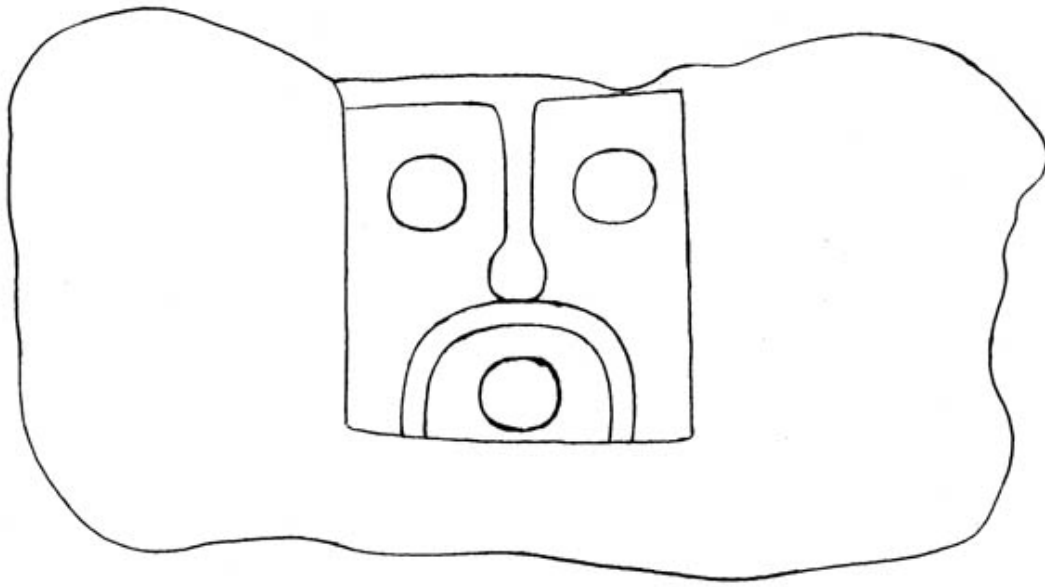
Text:

A1: T13.501    **U.b'a**  
 B1: T??:?    **?:?:?**  
 C1: TIII.?:?    **OX.?:?**  
 C2: T?.515    **?.chu?**  
 C3: T36.168:1016    **K'U.AJAW:K'UHUL**

D1: T??:?    **?:?:?**  
 D2: T??:?    **?:?:? (YICHNAL?)**  
 D3: T36?:?    **K'U.?**  
 E1: T1029:130    **KA'AN/b'i (NLP Main Sign?)**

F1: TVII.25:501    **WUK.ka:b'a**

## The Ceramic Inscriptions



**Figure 6. Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 1. (Drawing by J. Montgomery)**

**Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 1**

**Location:** Unknown. Now located in the archaeological collections of the Lubaantún Visitor Center.

**Condition:** Broken. Contains traces of red and black pigments.

**Material:** Ceramic. Mold-Made “Lubaantún-Style”

**Shape:** Rectangular. Represents the lower portion of a standard Lubaantún-Style Figural Plaque.

**Dimensions:**

HT: 2.3 cm

MW: 4.2 cm

**Carved Areas:** Front side only. Contains a single glyph.

**Dedicatory Date:** \*Late Classic Period (?).

**Line Drawings:**

John Montgomery (SBEP, Figure 6)

**Photographic References:**

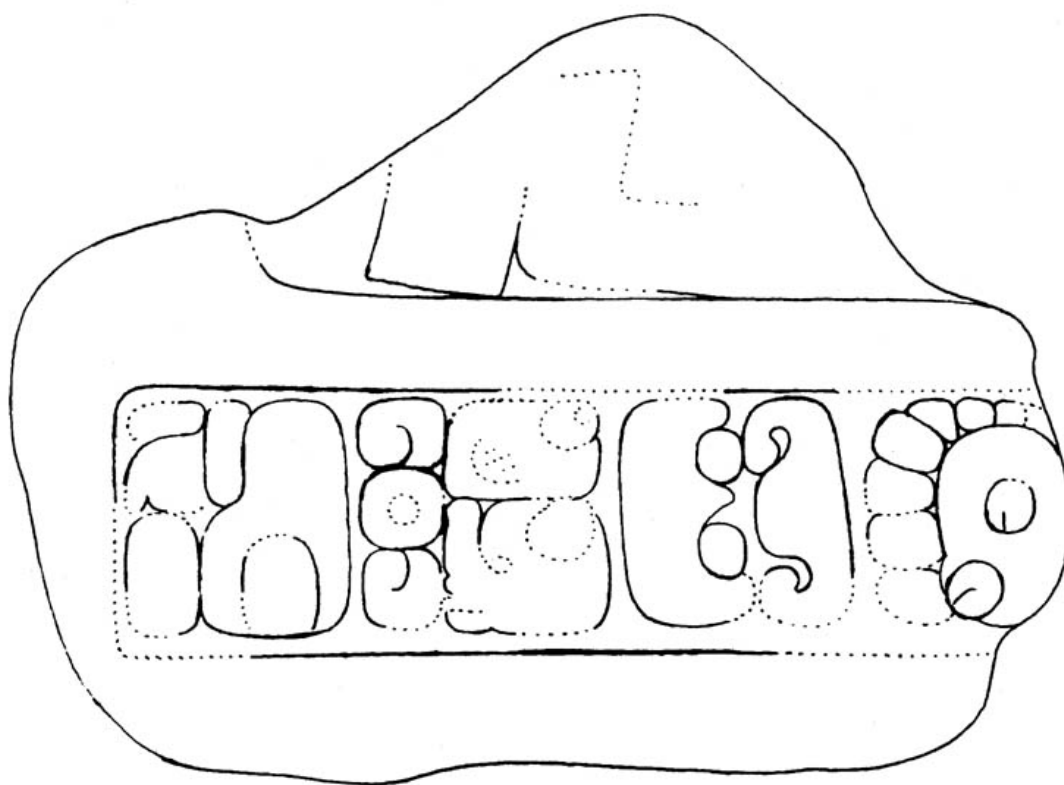
Sulak (Unpublished)

Wanyerka (Unpublished)

**Other References:**

Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** The image portrays a single T533 *AJAW* glyph.



**Figure 7. Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 2. (Drawing by J. Montgomery)**

**Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 2**

**Location:** Unknown. Now located in the archaeological collections of the Lubaantún Visitor Center.

**Condition:** Broken. Contains traces of red and black pigments.

**Material:** Ceramic. Mold-Made “Lubaantún-Style”

**Shape:** Rectangular. Represents the lower portion of a standard Lubaantún-Style Figural Plaque.

**Dimensions:**

HT: 5.6 cm

MW: 7.2 cm

**Carved Areas:** Front side only. Contains 4 glyph blocks.

**Dedicatory Date:** \*Late Classic Period (?).

**Line Drawings:**

John Montgomery (SBEP, [Figure 7](#))

**Photographic References:**

Sulak (Unpublished)

Phil Wanyerka (Unpublished)

**Other References:**

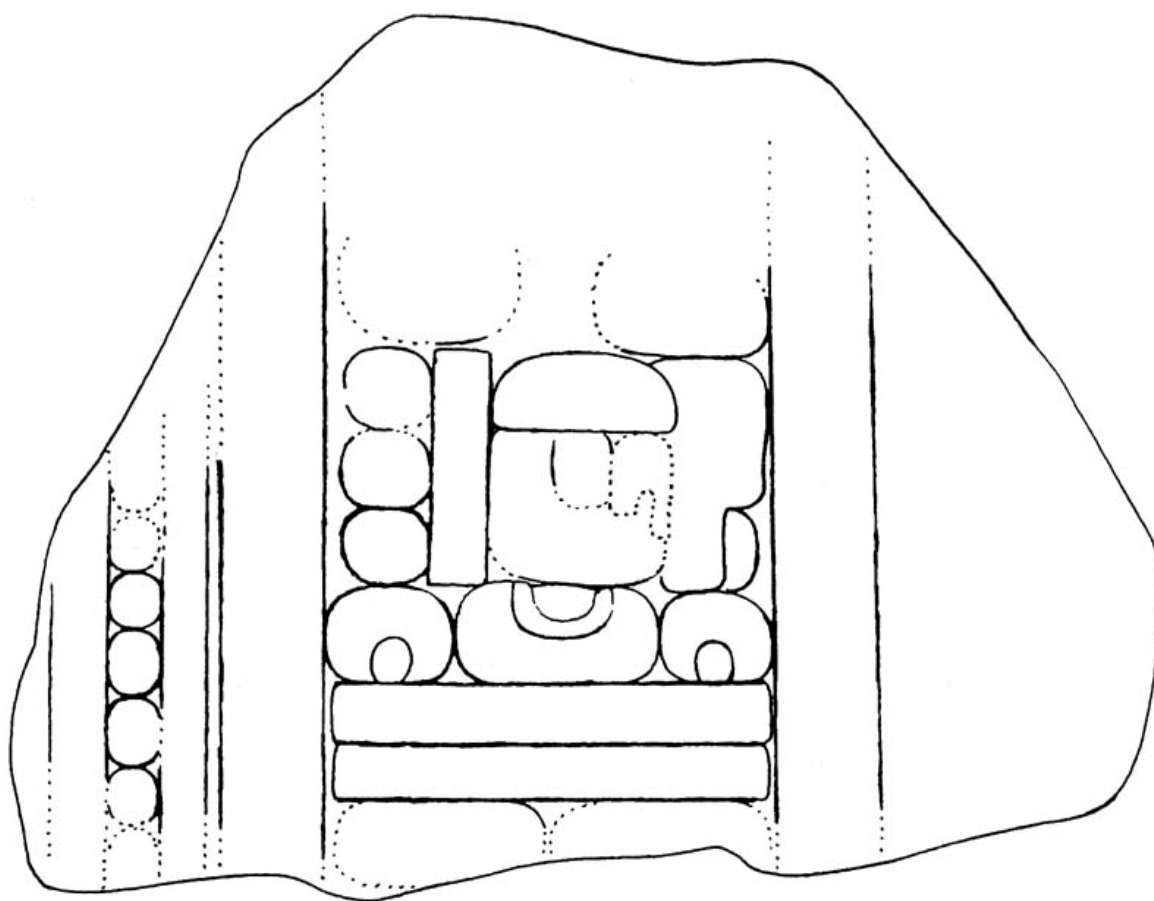
Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** The text appears to describe a standard “presentation” or “dedication” event that includes a possible reference to “fire.” The final glyph, is perhaps the most interesting, for it seems to be another version of the main sign of the Lubaantún emblem glyph (see Ballcourt Marker III).

Text:

A1: T45.843[17]	<b>TAB’[iy]</b>
B1: T61.568:756	<b>yu.lu:xu</b>
C1: T1.122?	<b>U.K’AK’?</b>
D1: T41v	<b>K’U/K’UHUL</b>





**Figure 8. Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 3. (Drawing by J. Montgomery)**

**Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 3**

**Location:** Unknown. Now located in the archaeological collections of the Lubaantún Visitor Center.

**Condition:** Broken.

**Material:** Ceramic. Mold-Made “Lubaantún-Style”

**Shape:** Irregular. Represents a central portion of a standard Lubaantún-Style Figural Plaque.

**Dimensions:**

HT: 5 cm

MW: 5.1 cm

**Carved Areas:** Front side only. Contains two glyph blocks.

**Dedicatory Date:** \*Late Classic Period (?).

**Line Drawings:**

John Montgomery (SBEP, Figure 8)

**Photographic References:**

Sulak (Unpublished)

Wanyerka (Unpublished)

**Other References:**

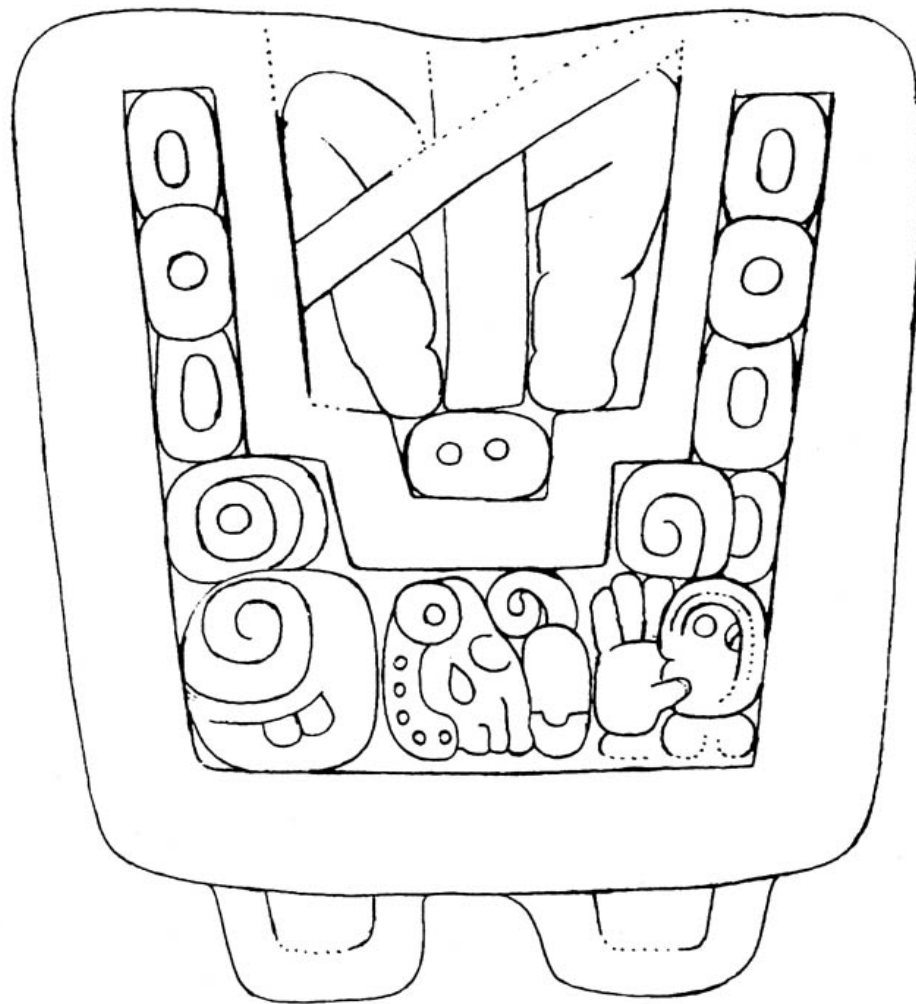
Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** The remaining portion of text appears to be calendrical in nature based on the bar and dot notation, but not enough survives to arrive at a secure date.

Text:

a1: TVIII.?? **WAXAK.??**

a2: TXII:? **LAJKA':?**



**Figure 9. Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 4. (Drawing by J. Montgomery)**

**Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 4**

**Location:** Unknown. Now located in the archaeological collections of the Lubaantún Visitor Center.

**Condition:** Broken.

**Material:** Ceramic. Mold-Made “Lubaantún-Style”

**Shape:** Rectangular. Represents the lower portion of a standard Lubaantún-Style Figural Plaque.

**Dimensions:**

HT: 6.3 cm

MW: 4.5 cm

**Carved Areas:** Front side only. Top portion of plaque features the lower torso of a seated figure holding a staff. Contains 3 glyph blocks.

**Dedicatory Date:** \*Late Classic Period (?).

**Line Drawings:**

John Montgomery (SBEP, [Figure 9](#))

**Photographic References:**

Sulak (Unpublished)

Wanyerka (Unpublished)

**Other References:**

Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** While this partial text caption is highly unusual in both glyphic form and style, some aspects can be discerned. The glyph located at B1 appears to the T1066 logograph (*O*'), perhaps a foreshortened spelling to indicate “heart” or “heart of” and this is followed by the T1028c logograph read *Kelem* meaning “strong”, “young”, or “youthful.” Notice that the individual is seated within what appears to be a sacred quadripartite cartouche, perhaps indicating that the figure is seated within a sacred cave or some kind of enclosure like that mentioned by the accompanying text.

Text:

A1: T683? **Ja/K'AL**

B1: T1066? **O'/OI**

C1: T1028c **KELEM**

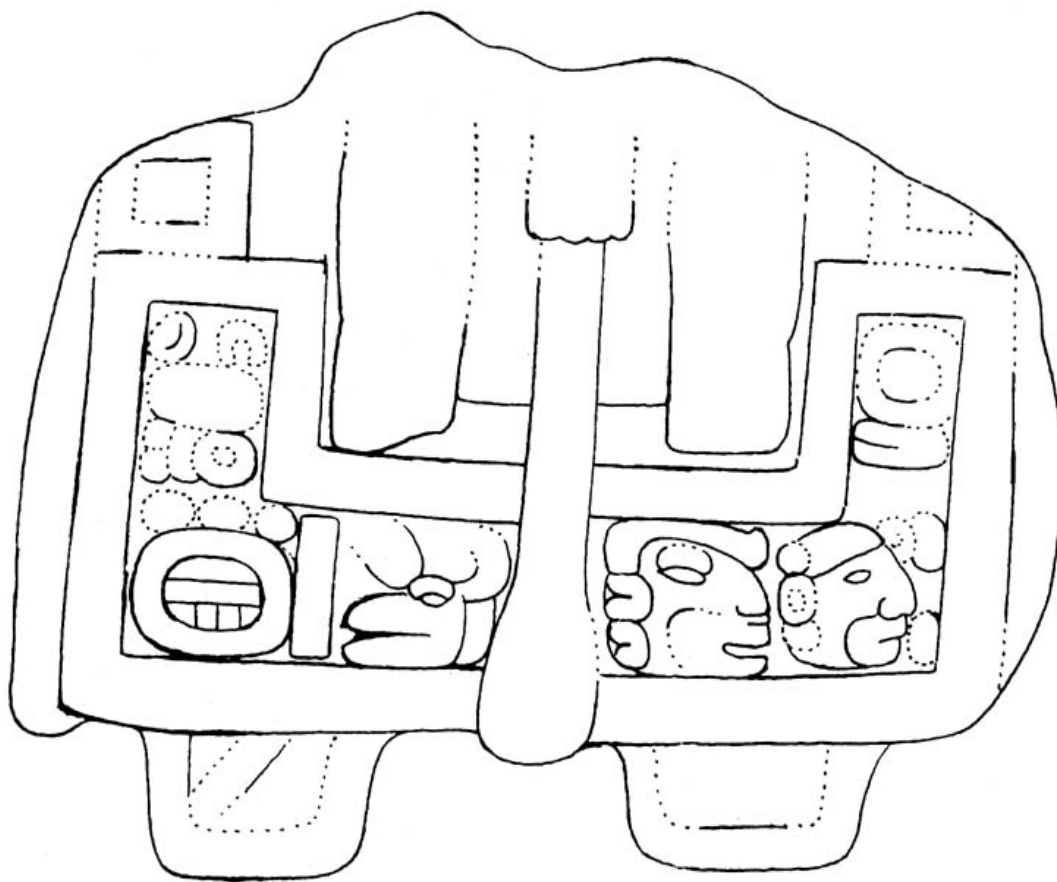


Figure 10. Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 5. (Drawing by J. Montgomery)

### **Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 5**

**Location:** Unknown. Now located in the archaeological collections of the Lubaantún Visitor Center.

**Condition:** Broken.

**Material:** Ceramic. Mold-Made “Lubaantún-Style”

**Shape:** Rectangular. Represents the lower portion of a standard Lubaantún-Style Figural Plaque.

**Dimensions:**

HT: 4.6 cm

MW: 6.7 cm

**Carved Areas:** Front side only. Top portion features the lower torso of a seated figure who is enclosed within a quadripartite-shaped cartouche. Contains 6 glyph blocks.

**Dedicatory Date:** \*Late Classic Period (?).

**Line Drawings:**

John Montgomery (SBEP, Figure 10)

**Photographic References:**

Sulak (Unpublished)

Wanyerka (Unpublished)

**Other References:**

Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** The text seems to make reference to the “tying of the *Huun Winik Ka'an* Headdress.” Unfortunately, the style of hieroglyphic writing at Lubaantún is difficult to ascertain due to the frequent appearance and use of unique glyphic forms. The *Huun Winik Ka'an* is the name of a well-known Vision Serpent commonly associated with bloodletting rites.

Text:

A1: T128:23?:60(?)	<b>ch'a:na:HUUN</b>
A2: T1:683?	<b>HUUN:WINIK</b>
B1: TV. 764v?	<b>JÓ.KA'AN</b>
C1: T758v?	<b>CH'OK?</b>
D1: T?	<b>?</b>
D2: T1000?	<b>AJAW?</b>

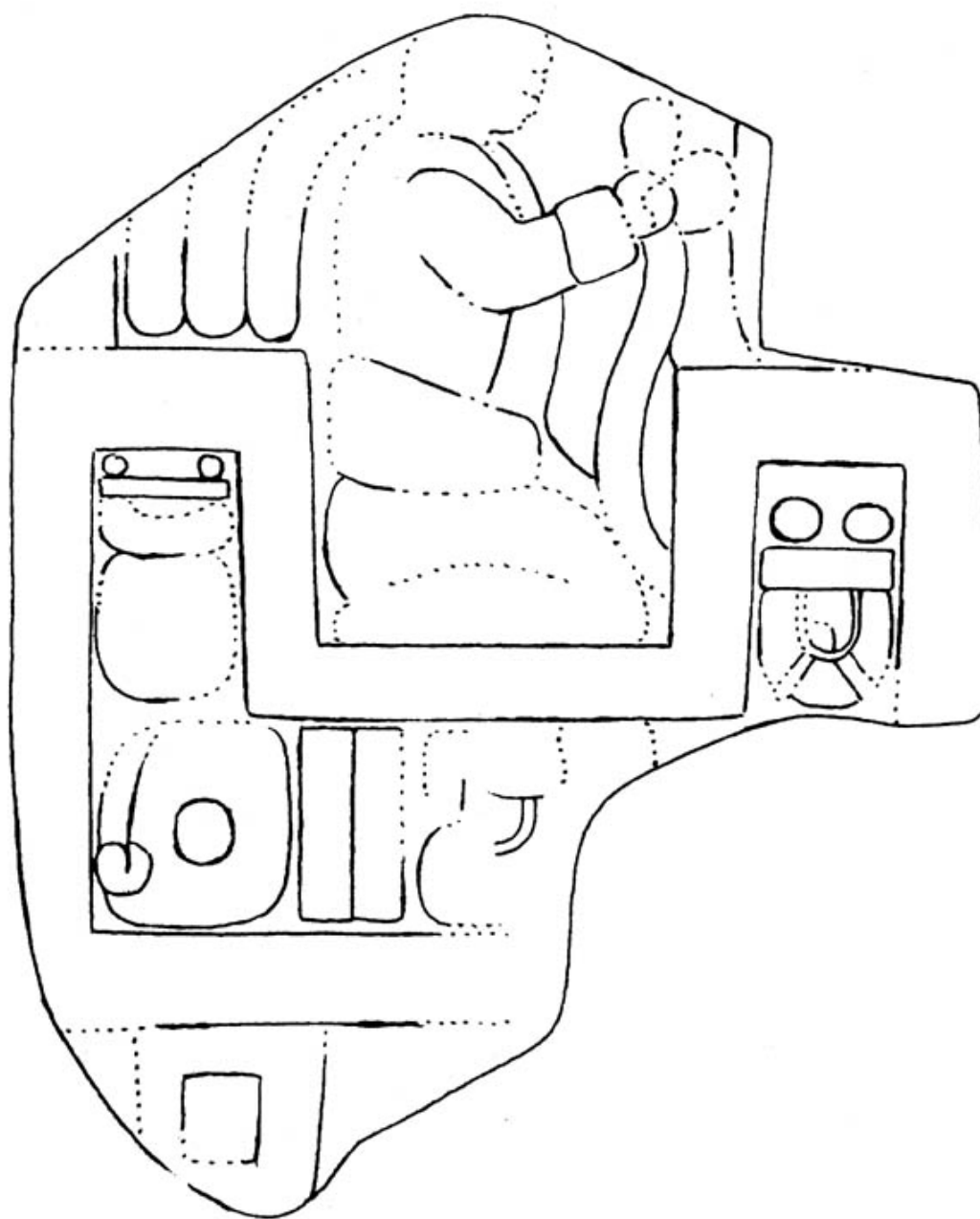


Figure 11. Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 6. (Drawing by J. Montgomery)

**Lubaantún, Figural Plaque 6**

**Location:** Unknown. Now located in the archaeological collections of the Lubaantún Visitor Center.

**Condition:** Broken.

**Material:** Ceramic. Mold-Made “Lubaantún-Style”

**Shape:** Rectangular. Represents the lower portion of a standard Lubaantún-Style Figural Plaque.

**Dimensions:**

HT: 7.0 cm

MW: 4.3 cm

**Carved Areas:** Front side only. Top portion of plaque features a portrait of a seated individual facing right holding some sort of ritual object. Contains 5 glyph blocks.

**Dedicatory Date:** \*Late Classic Period (?).

**Line Drawings:**

John Montgomery (SBEP, Figure 11)

**Photographic References:**

Sulak (Unpublished)

Wanyerka (Unpublished)

**Other References:**

Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** Unfortunately little can be interpreted from this particular plaque except for a possible “birth” glyph read *Sij* at A2. It is interesting to note that the following glyph (the subject of the verb), located at B1, contains the number 10 (*Lajun*) and an unknown head variant. A similar name appears on Stela 1 at the nearby site of Nim Li Punit. There at Nim Li Punit, the name of the ruling king is *Lajun Ka'an* or “10 Sky” which is the proper name of one of the five Gods of Venus as Morning Star as recorded in the Dresden Codex.

Text:

A1: TVII:?? **WUK:?:?**

A2: T740 **SIJ**

B1: TX **LAJUN**

C1: T? **?**

D1: TVII:? **WUK:?**



# The Glyphic Corpus of Nim Li Punit, Toledo District, Belize

## The Monumental Inscriptions

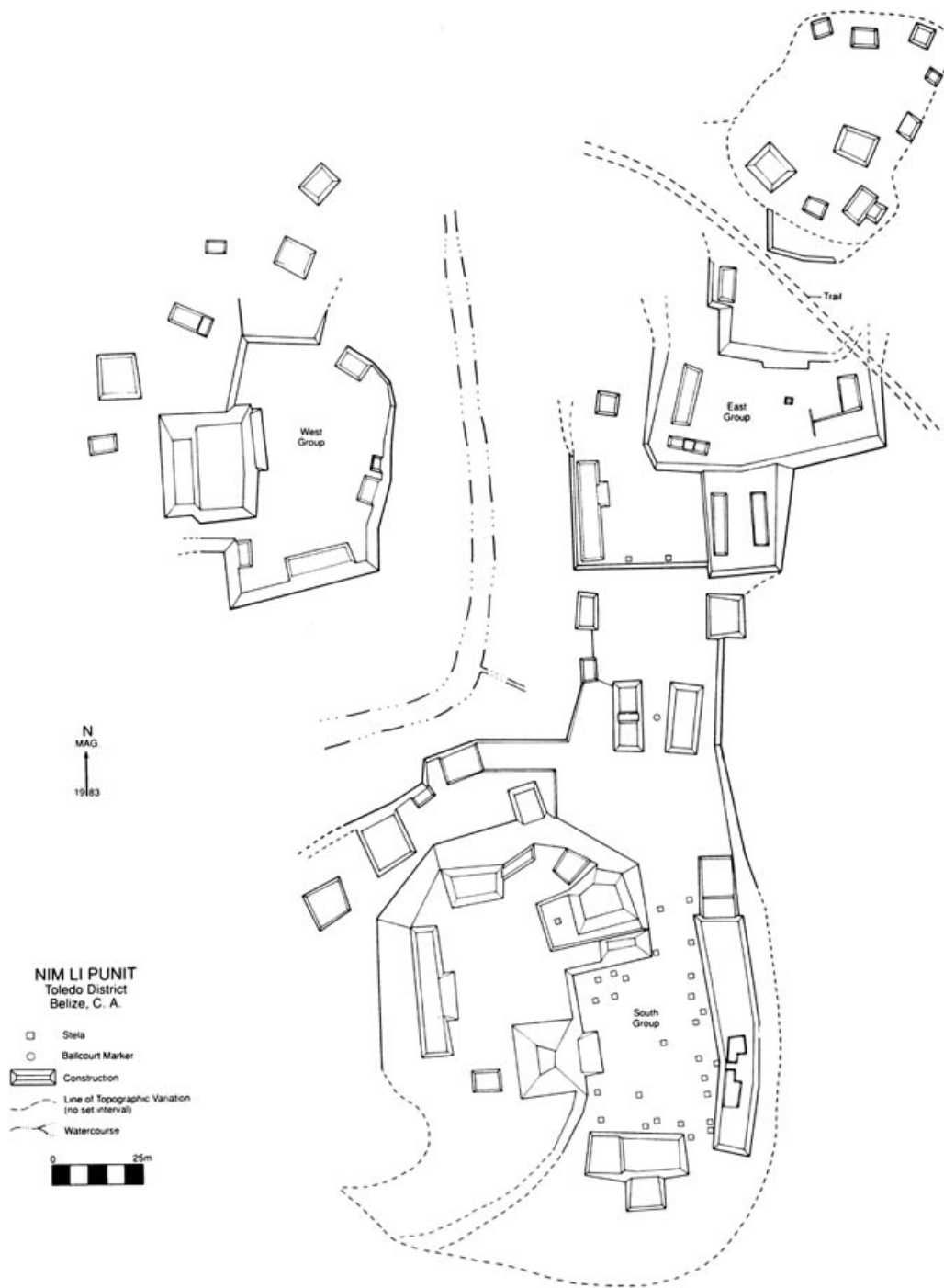
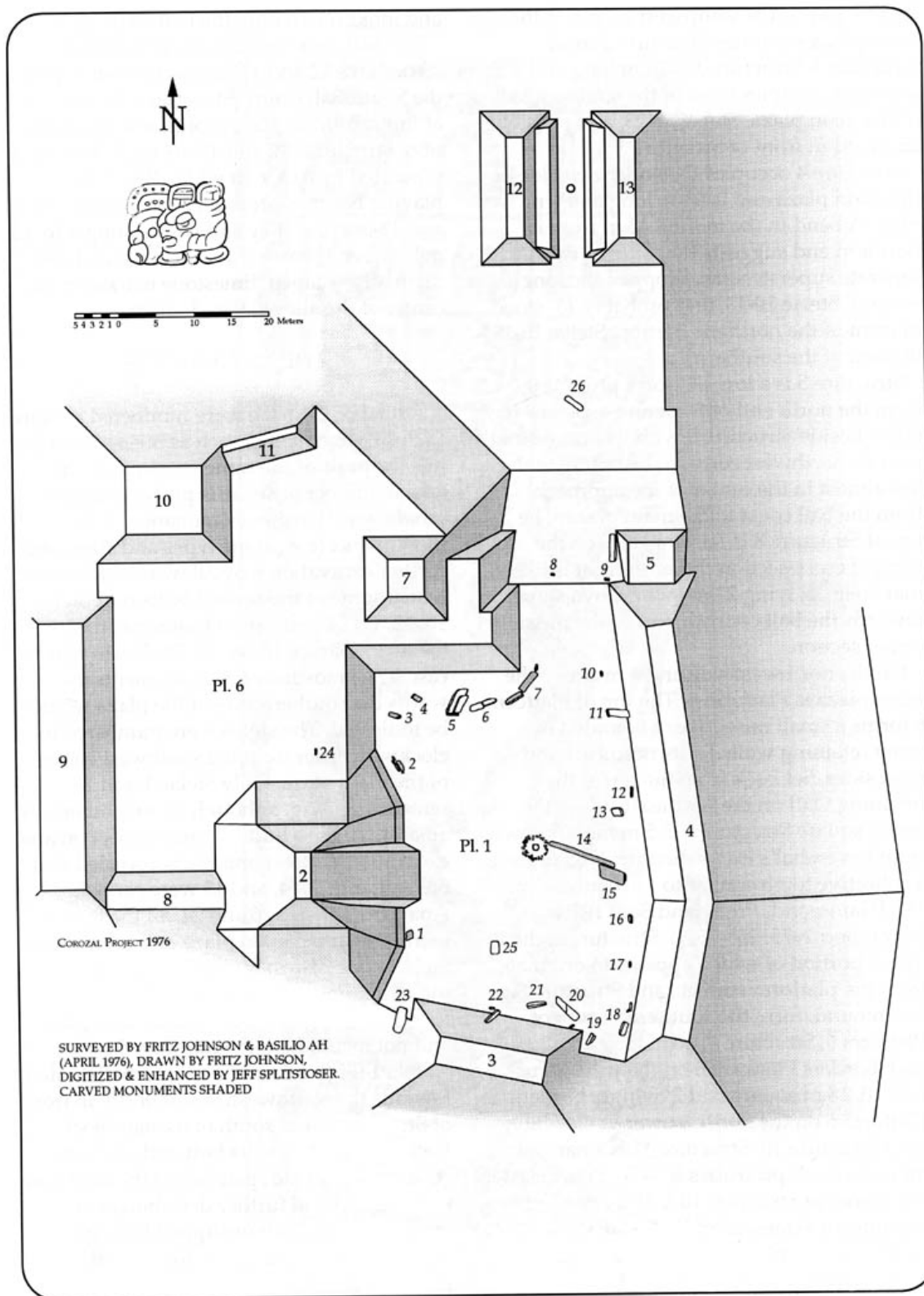
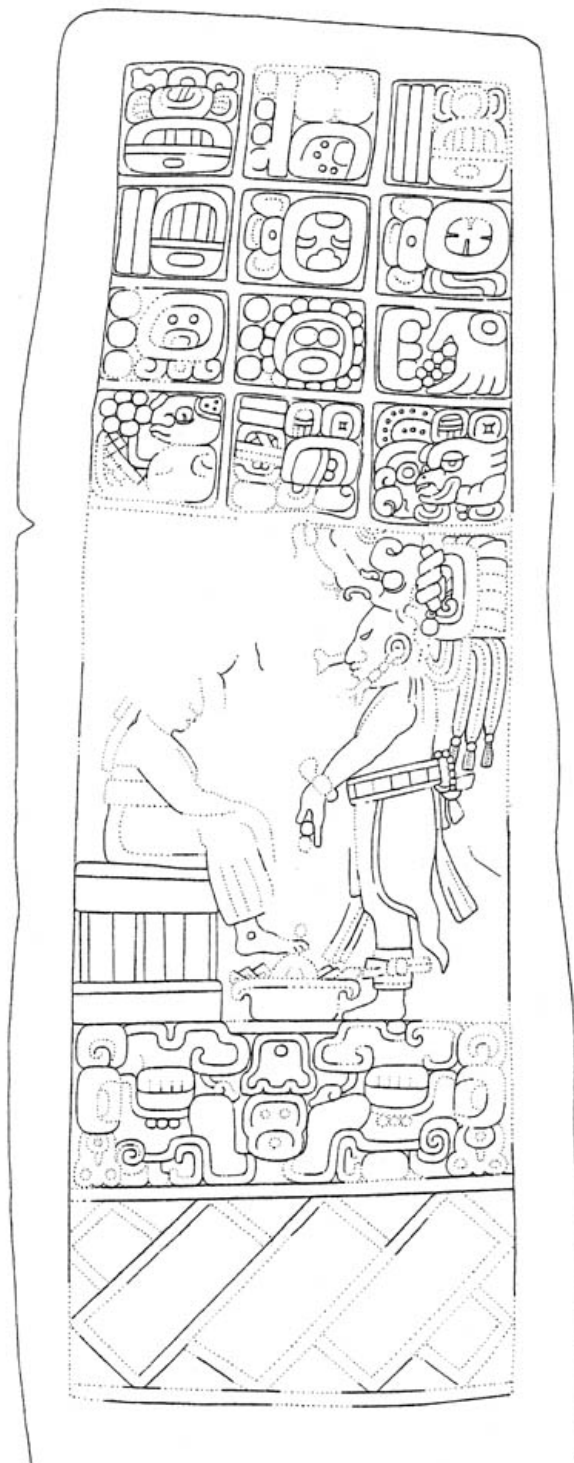


Figure 12. Plan Map of Nim Li Punit. (Drawing courtesy of Richard Leventhal [Leventhal 1990: Map 8.2])



**Figure 13. Plan Map of the Main Architectural Group at Nim Li Punit. (Map drawn by Fritz Johnson, Courtesy of Dr. Norman Hammond [Hammond *et al.* 1999: Figure 2])**



**Figure 14. Nim Li Punit, Stela 1. (Drawing by John Montgomery)**

### **Nim Li Punit, Stela 1**

**Location:** Stela 1 was found in situ standing in the main stelae plaza at the southeast corner of Structure 2, just south of the central stairway. It was first reported by the Corozal Project in 1976.

**Condition:** Broken in two pieces with the monument butt still in situ. The monument was carved in extremely low relief and a central portion of the text is in danger of flaking off due to the erosional effects of weathering and cracking.

**Material:** Fine-Grained Calcareous Sandstone (Mudstone)

**Shape:** Rectangular with well-dressed parallel sides.

#### **Dimensions:**

HT:	2.79 m
MW:	1.14 m
HSA:	2.56 m
WSA:	.83 m
WBC:	1.40 m
WTC:	.90 m
MTH:	.29 m
RELS:	7.9 mm
RELG:	2.8 mm

**Carved Areas:** Front only. Includes a 3 column, 12 glyph text and a figural scene depicting two individuals in the midst of a scattering rite. The figural scene sits atop an unusual *Witz'* Monster Pedestal that incorporates two separate *Witz'* Monster profile heads that together form a larger image. Below the *Witz'* Monster Pedestal is a huge "mat" symbol.

**Dedicatory Date:** Late Classic Period. 9.15.10.0.0 3 *Ajaw* 3 *Mol* (26, June 741)

#### **Line Drawings:**

Ian Graham (Unpublished)  
Nikolai Grube (In Grube *et al.* 1999: Figure 6)  
Nikolai Grube (In Wanyerka 1999a: Figure 11)  
Sheena Howarth (In Hammond 1976a: Figure 27)  
Sheena Howarth (In Hammond 1976b: Figure, Page 49)  
Sheena Howarth (In Hammond and Howarth 1999: Figure 1)  
Sheena Howarth (In Hammond, Howarth, and Wilk 1999)  
Sheena Howarth (In Hellmuth 1993: Figure, Page 66)  
Barbara MacLeod (1981: Figure 1)  
Barbara MacLeod (In Wanyerka 1991: Figure 5)  
John Montgomery (SBEP, [Figure 14](#))

#### **Photographic References:**

Hellmuth (Unpublished)  
Robertson ("Rubbing" In Hammond *et al.* 1999: Figure 3)  
Robertson (CD ROM 1995: File Number D20164.PCT)  
Sulak (Unpublished)

Wanyerka (Unpublished)

**Other References:**

Grube *et al.* (1999: 32-34)  
Hammond (1976b: 49)  
Hammond *et al.* (1999: 4-6)  
Hammond and Howarth (1999:1-3)  
Hellmuth (1993: 65-66)  
MacLeod (1981:23-24)  
Wanyerka (1991: 8-15)  
Wanyerka (1999a: 16-18, 38)  
Wanyerka (2000: 11)  
Wanyerka (2004)

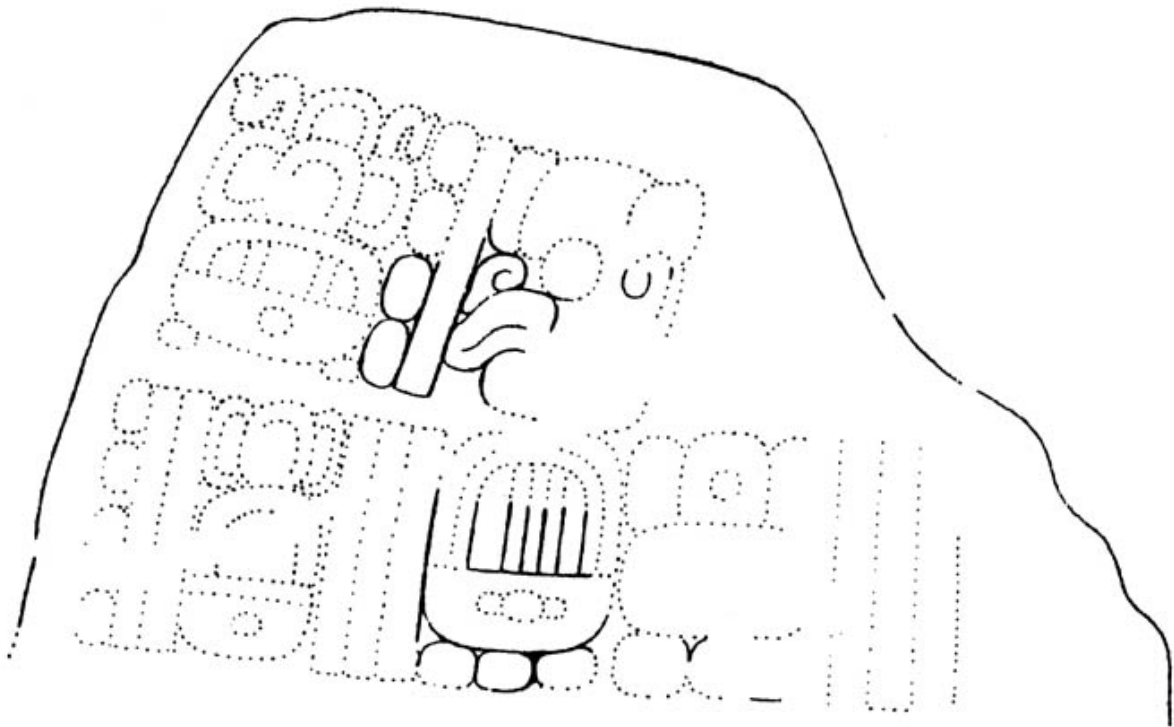
**Commentary:** The text on Stela 1 records a “scattering” ritual conducted by the king of Nim Li Punit, *Lajun Ka’an*, in commemoration of the 9.15.10.0.0 Period Ending.

Text:

A1: T124.25.?.25:548	<b>tzi:ka.?.ka:HAAB’</b>
B1: TIX.200:528	<b>B’OLON.PI’:PIK</b>
C1: TXV.28:548	<b>JO’LAJUN.K’ATUN:TUN</b>
A2: TX.548	<b>LAJUN.TUN</b>
B2: T173.521	<b>mi.WINAL</b>
C2: T173.544:116	<b>mi.K’IN:ni</b>
A3: TIII.533	<b>OX.AJAW</b>
B3: TIII.581	<b>OX.MOL</b>
C3: T1.710	<b>u.CHOK</b>
A4: T93.741a:?	<b>ch’a.E’:?</b>
B4: TX:561a:23.168:518:130	<b>LAJUN.KA’AN:na.AJAW:te:wa</b>
C4: T41.168:?:126	<b>K’U.AJAW:(NLP): ya</b>



Figure 15. Nim Li Punit, Stela 2. (Drawing by J. Montgomery)



**Figure 16. Nim Li Punit, Stela 2, Upper Text Detail. (Drawing by J. Montgomery)**

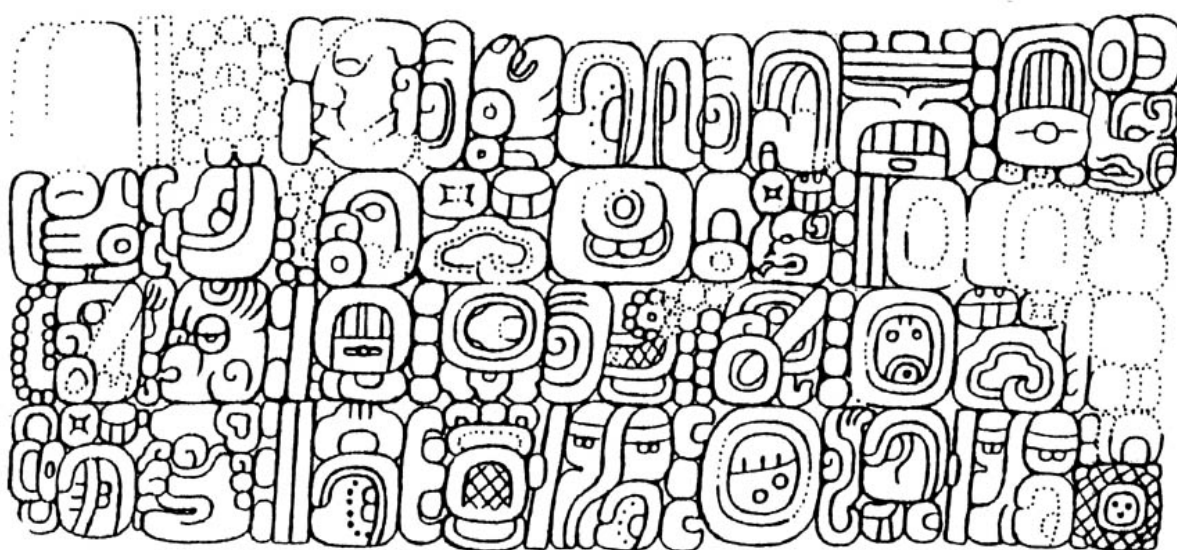


Figure 17. Nim Li Punit, Stela 2, Main Text Detail. (Drawing by J. Montgomery)



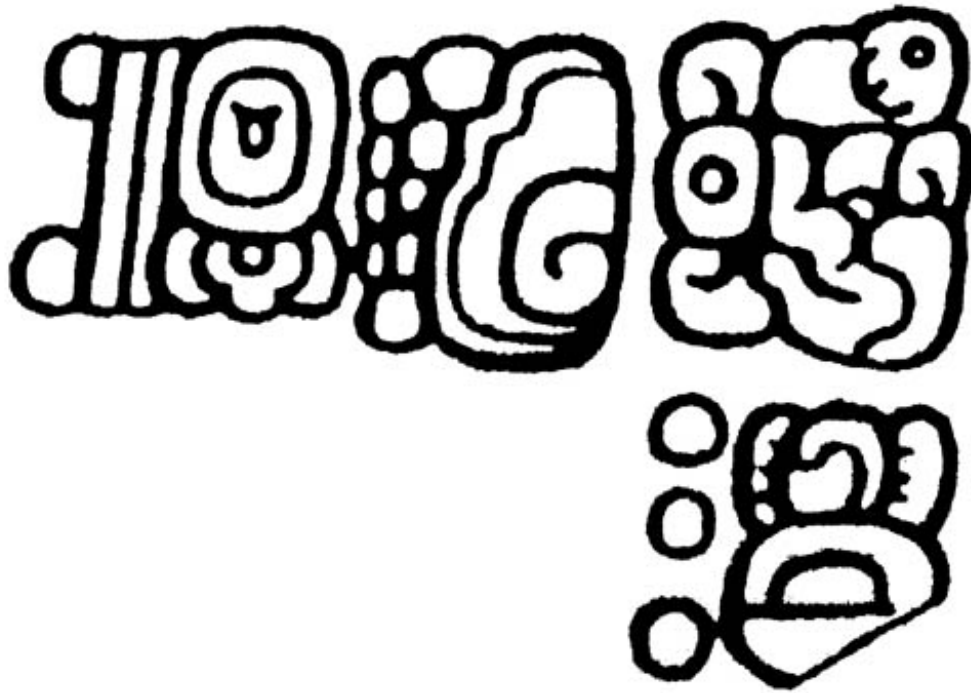


Figure 18. Nim Li Punit, Stela 2, Scribal Signature Detail. (Drawing by J. Montgomery)

## **Nim Li Punit, Stela 2**

**Location:** Originally located in the main stela plaza at the northeastern corner of Structure 2, just north of the central stairway. Location mirrors Stela 1. Stela 2 was first reported by the Corozal Project in 1976 and was moved by the Maya Archaeological Sites Development Program Project (M.A.S.D.P.) as part of a comprehensive restoration and consolidation project in 1998, to the newly created Nim Li Punit Visitor Center.

**Condition:** The monument was found broken in 8 pieces, 2 of which are still missing today. The base of the Stela 2 can still be seen in front of Structure 2. The monument was carved in deep relief with excellent preservation; however, the monument has been the target of repeated acts of vandalism aimed at intentionally defacing or stealing portions of its carved surface. The first major attack on Stela 2 occurred in 1981 (Jackson and McKillop (1985:36-39) where the portrait of the central standing figure, (most notably the ruler's face, headdress, and much of his upper torso) was chopped to pieces from repeated blows by a machete. The monument was again attacked during the late 1990's, just prior to the beginning of the consolidation work at the site, that resulted in the looting of two sculptural pieces from this monument.

**Material:** Fine-Grained Calcareous Sandstone (Mudstone)

**Shape:** Rectangular with well-dressed parallel sides.

### **Dimensions:**

HT:	4.40 m
MW:	1.49 m
HSA (Fig.):	2.68 m
WSA (Fig):	1.40 m
HSA (L.Text):	.56 m
WSA (L.Text):	1.39 m
WBC:	1.44 m
WTC:	Broken
MTH:	.22 m
RELS:	11.6 mm
RELG:	5.8 mm

**Carved Areas:** Front only. Includes four text registers (an upper text register containing 6 glyph blocks; a partial secondary text register located in front of the central standing figure containing 2 glyph blocks; a lower text register containing 36 glyph blocks; and a scribal signature located at the bottom of the monument containing 4 glyph blocks) and a figural scene involving a scattering rite. Like most of the monuments at Nim Li Punit, the figural scene rests atop an unusual Witz' Monster Pedestal that incorporates Otherworld beings including the infamous Waterlily Jaguar and a slithering snake.

**Dedicatory Date:** Late Classic Period. \*9.14.15.4.14? 1 *Ix* 12 *Pax* (13, September 726)

### **Line Drawings:**

Nikolai Grube (1999: Figure 4b)  
Ian Graham (Unpublished)  
Steve Houston (1989: Figure 15)

Steve Houston (In Grube *et al.* 1999: Figure 4a)  
 Steve Houston (In Wanyerka 1991: Figure 16)  
 Steve Houston (In Wanyerka 1999a: Figure 13)  
 Sheena Howarth (In Hammond 1976a: Figure 27a)  
 Sheena Howarth (In Hammond 1976b: Figure, Page 50)  
 Sheena Howarth (In Hammond *et al.* 1999: Figure 4)  
 Sheena Howarth (In Miller 1983: Figure 10)  
 Sheena Howarth (In Wanyerka 1991: Figure 15)  
 Barbara MacLeod (1981: Figure 2)  
 Barbara MacLeod (In Jackson and McKillop 1985: Figure 2)  
 Barbara MacLeod (In Wanyerka 1991: Figure 14)  
 Barbara MacLeod (In Wanyerka 1999a: Figure 12)  
 John Montgomery (In Hellmuth 1993: Figure, Page 63a-64b)  
 John Montgomery (SBEP, Figure 15, Figure 16, Figure 17, Figure 18)  
 Linda Schele (In Grube *et al.* 1995: Figure 10)

#### **Photographic/Other References:**

Hellmuth (Unpublished)  
 Robertson (CD ROM 1995: File Number D20165.PCT)  
 Sulak (Unpublished)  
 Wanyerka (Unpublished)

#### **Other References:**

Dunham *et al.* (1989: 268)  
 Grube *et al.* (1995: 4)  
 Grube *et al.* (1999: 25-32)  
 Hammond (1976b: 50)  
 Hammond *et al.* (1999: 6-9)  
 Hellmuth (1993: 63-65)  
 Houston (1989: 26)  
 Jackson and McKillop (1985:338)  
 Looper (1995:67-68)  
 MacLeod (1981: 16-23)  
 Miller (1983: 32)  
 Wanyerka (1991: 16-30)  
 Wanyerka (1999a: 19-23, 25-26, 41-46)  
 Wanyerka (2000: 10-11)  
 Wanyerka (2003: 10)  
 Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** The text of Stela 2 is critical in understanding the overall importance of Nim Li Punit within the larger political scheme of Classic Maya civilization. Based on our fieldwork, it is now clear that the Initial Series Introductory Date recorded in the upper effaced surface of Stela 2 is in fact 9.14.15.4.14 \*1 *Ix* 12 *Pax* (16, December 726). It is also clear that the Initial Series must have extended further down the monument that included a distance number leading to a second Calendar Round (\*2 *Ajaw* 18 *Mol*, or 12, July 738) recorded in the lower text.

The text is critical for it describes a series of events taking place under the “supervision” of two foreign lords; one from the so-called “Water-Scroll” site (probably a reference to Altun Há) and one from either Quirigua or Copan. Unfortunately, the figural scene offers no clues as to the identities of these personages present for these events at Nim Li Punit. The lower text begins with an “accession” reference involving the king of Nim Li Punit, who carries a most unusual form of the “Lord of the Tree” title. The text further describes that this accession took place *y-ichnal* (“with”, “before”, or “in the company of”) a lord from the “Water-Scroll” site. Epigraphic evidence now suggests that the main sign or “water-scroll” emblem can be attributed to the site of Altun Há, a site located some 120 km northeast of Nim Li Punit. Based on multiple lines of archaeological and epigraphic evidence, it now seems quite clear that Altun Há was involved in the Late Classic politics of southern Belize (see Wanyerka 2004). Although the extent of this interaction is unknown, historically Altun Há was an important member and ally of the Tikal alliance (Guenter 2002, Wanyerka 2004). Given the fact that the name of a well-known Early Classic Tikal ruler’s name (*Chaak Tok Ich’aak I*) is prominently featured in a text at Uxbenka (Stela 11), strongly suggests that during the Early Classic Period at least one site in southern Belize was in direct contact with the central Petén. However, the loyalties and hegemonies seem to switch at sites in southern Belize at the start of the Late Classic Period. By the time Nim Li Punit begins to coalesce and consolidate its power in the southern foothills of the Maya Mountains during the start of the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD, loyalties have changed. There is now a major shift in the political interactions of, sites in southern Belize to the southeastern Maya kingdoms of Quirigua and Copan. Given the political turbulence and unrest of the central Petén during the 8<sup>th</sup> century, it is quite possible that as political power began to wane in the Maya core, a vacuum was created in the peripheral regions of the Maya Lowlands. This vacuum allowed numerous sites to rise on an unprecedented level as sites throughout the Maya Lowlands began to assert themselves politically. At the same time, all of these newly-formed sites (like Nim Li Punit, Lubaantún, and Xnaheb to name just a few) began to jockey for control of the resource-rich territories or valuable exchange networks of the southern Maya Mountains.

The text continues with a distance number of 7 tuns leading back to the 9.15.0.0.0 4 *Ajaw* 13 *Yax* Period Ending and the “planting of a stone” in commemoration of that date “with” or “in the company of” the *Ek’ Xukpi Ajaw* (“Black Copan Lord”). As argued elsewhere (see Wanyerka 2004), this unnamed Quirigua individual appears to be the local regent or lord of the 6<sup>th</sup> Tzuk or “province.” The “partition” title appears most frequently in the inscriptions of southern Belize and adjacent Guatemala. However, the numerical coefficient appears to be site specific, perhaps as a formal means of identifying or describing the political and geographic boundaries of sites located within a common hegemonic political sphere or perhaps as a formal means of identifying tributary provinces. Following the “stone planting” the text continues with a restatement of the Initial Series Date (9.14.15.4.14 1 *Ix* 12 *Pax*, 16, December 726) from which a distance number leads back to the 9.15.0.0.0 Period Ending. In observance of this important Period Ending (18, August 731) was the “Water-Scroll” lord and presumably the Nim Li Punit lord; however, the text explicitly states that this event was in the 6<sup>th</sup> “Province” was “supervised” by the *Ek’ Xukpi* person. Unfortunately, the final column of text is too eroded to ascertain anything further except for the final glyph. Here we see an enigmatic reference involving a *TOOK’ PAKAL*. As a well-known metaphor for “war” (Genet 1934 [translation in Houston, Chinchilla Mazariégo, and Stuart 2001:285-290]) the notion of “flints and shields” has recently been re-interpreted by Simon Martin (2001) to be a pluralized titular reference to either “military warriors” or better yet, to the Maya notion of an “army.” If this is in fact the case, this is the first reference to warfare in the inscriptions of Nim Li Punit.

The text concludes with a relatively rare, short scribal signature. This text begins with a truncated and ambiguous Calendar Round date of 12 *Ik'*. Given the range of possibilities here, it is virtually impossible to calculate the exact date of this monument dedication. The text continues with the “presentation” or “dedication” verb describing the carving followed by a 3 k’atun title. Unfortunately, the monument is broken here. Perhaps someday the base of Stela 2 can be examined to see whether more of this scribal signature exists.

#### Chronology:

A1-D1: 9.14.15.4.14 \*1 *Ix* 12 *Pax* (16, December 726)

E1-F1: \*9.15.7.0.0 2 *Ajaw* 18 *Mol* (12, July 738)

G3-G4: \*9.15.7.0.0 2 *Ajaw* 18 *Mol* (12, July 738)  
 - 7.0.0  
 \*9.15.0.0.0 4 *Ajaw* 13 *Yax* (18, August 731)

J4-K1: \*9.14.15.4.14 1 *Ix* 12 *Pax* (16, December 726)

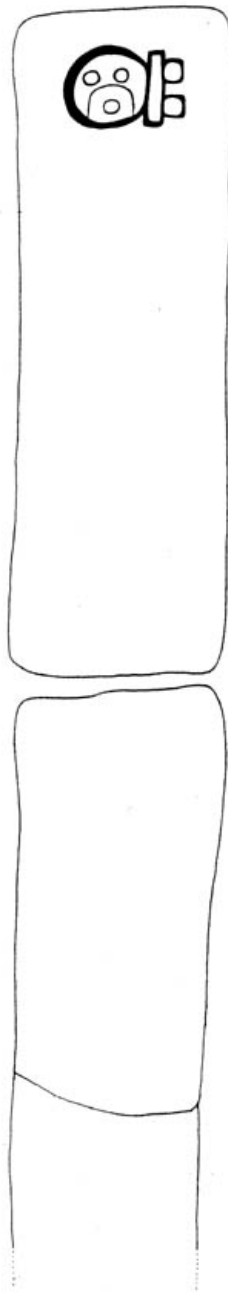
L1-K3: \*9.14.15. 4.14 1 *Ix* 12 *Pax* (16, December 726)  
 + 4. 13. 6  
 9.15. 0. 0. 0 4 *Ajaw* \*13 *Yax* (18, August 731)

N1: 12 *Ik'* (Corresponding Long Count Date Unknown)

#### Text:

A1: T124:25.?25:548	<b>tzi:ka.?.ka:Haab'</b>
B1: TIX.1033	<b>B'OLON.PÍ</b>
A2: TXIV.28:548	<b>KANLAJUN.K'ATUN:HAAB'</b>
B2: TXV.548:142	<b>JO'LAJUN.TUUN:ma</b>
C1: T IV:?:?	<b>KAN:?:?</b>
D1: TXIV.?	<b>KANLAJUN.?</b>
E1: T??.?	<b>(KA'.AJAW)</b>
F1: T?.581	<b>(WAXAKLAJUN).MOL</b>
E2: T1.670:130	<b>u.CH'AM:wa</b>
F2: T1030d	<b>K'AWIIL</b>
E3: T32.1016[653]	<b>K'U.K'UHUL[HUL]</b>
F3: T224?:130?	<b>ka.wa? (Nim Li Punit)</b>
E4: T173.168:518c	<b>MI'. AHAW:TÉ</b>
F4: T753v?	<b>TZUK?</b>
G1: T?.1000c	<b>?. AJAW</b>
H1: T18.671:86	<b>yi.chi:NAL</b>
G2: T32.1016	<b>K'U.K'UHUL</b>
H2: T168:578v	<b>AJAW:JA? (Altun Há)</b>
G3: TVII.548:93	<b>WUK.TUUN:tu</b>
H3: TIV.533	<b>KAN.AJAW</b>
G4: TXIII.16:528v	<b>OXLAJUN.YAX.?</b>

H4: T1.68:576a	<b>u.tz'a:pa</b>
I1: T528.512a	<b>TUUN.ye'</b>
J1: T18.565a	<b>yi.ta</b>
I2: T683	<b>ja</b>
J2: T95.168:756	<b>EK'.AJAW:xu (XUKPI)</b>
I3: T18.93:25	<b>yi.ch'a.ka</b>
J3: T32.1016b[653]	<b>K'U.K'UHUL [HUL]</b>
I4: TVI.?:528	<b>WAK.TZUK:ku</b>
J4: TI.524	<b>JUUN.IX</b>
K1: TXIII:549	<b>OXLAJUN:PAX</b>
L1: TIV.548:126	<b>KAN.TUUN:yi</b>
K2: TXIII.521	<b>OXLAJUN.WINAL</b>
L2: T??:	<b>(WAK.KIN)</b>
K3: TIV.533	<b>KAN.AJAW</b>
L3: T168:578v	<b>AJAW:JA</b>
K4: T204.526:130	<b>u.KAB'.wa</b>
L4: TVI.?:528	<b>WAK.TZUK.ku</b>
M1: T95:756	<b>EK':xu (XUKPI)</b>
M2: T?:?	<b>?:?</b>
M3: T?:?	<b>?:?</b>
M4: T?:?:624	<b>(u).TOOK':PAKAL</b>
N1: TXII.503	<b>LAJKA'.IK'</b>
O1: T32v.843v	<b>K'U.TAB'</b>
P1: T61.568:756	<b>yu.lu:xu</b>
P2: TIII.28:548	<b>OX.K'ATUN:TUUN</b>



**Figure 19. Nim Li Punit, Stela 3. (Drawing by John Montgomery).**

### **Nim Li Punit, Stela 3**

**Location:** Located in the extreme northwest corner of the stelae plaza, one meter west of Stela 4. Stela 3 was first reported by the Southern Belize Epigraphic Project in 1986.

**Condition:** Broken in three pieces. The base and the lower portion of Stela 3 were reassembled in situ as part of the M.A.S.D.P. in 1998. The carved upper half of Stela 3 is lying on the ground adjacent to the base.

**Material:** Fine-Grained Calcareous Sandstone (Mudstone)

**Shape:** Rectangular with well-dressed parallel sides.

#### **Dimensions:**

HT:	5.23 m (Overall Height)
MW:	.77 m
HAS:	.29 m
WSA:	.42 m
WBC:	.65 m
WTC:	.93 m
MTH:	.28 m
RELG:	7 mm

**Carved Areas:** Front only. Includes a single 7 *Ajaw* glyph written in reverse order.

**Dedicatory Date:** Late Classic/Terminal Classic Period. \*10.0.0.0.0 7 *Ajaw* 18 *Sip* (11, March 830)

#### **Line Drawings:**

Christophe Helmke (In Helmke and Awe 1998: Figure 17)  
John Hlucky (In Wanyerka 1991: Figure 35)  
John Montgomery (SBEP, [Figure 19](#))  
Phil Wanyerka (Unpublished)

#### **Photographic References:**

Sulak (Unpublished)  
Wanyerka (Unpublished)

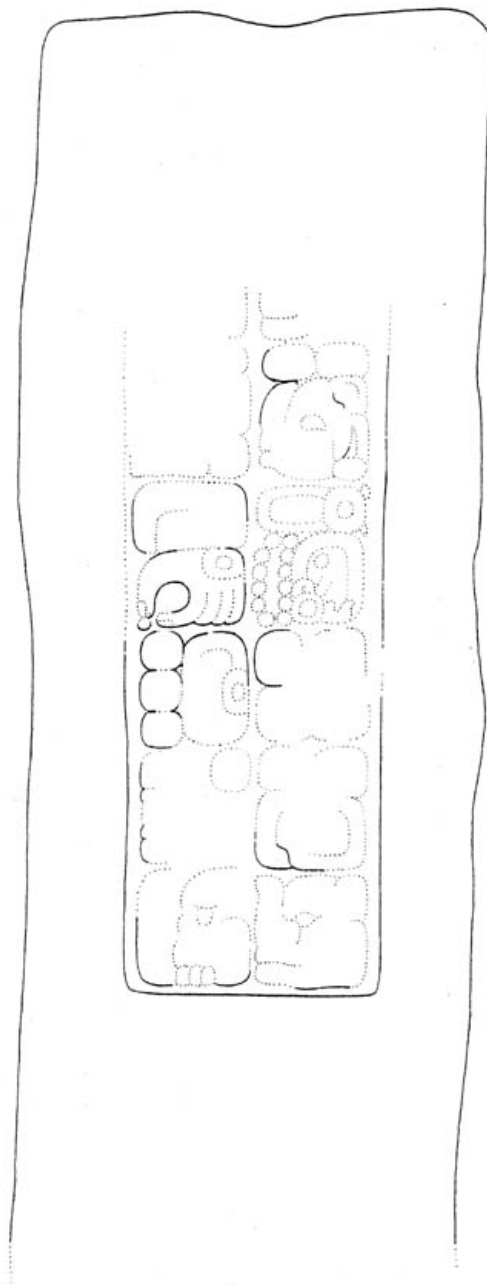
#### **Other References:**

Grube *et al.* (1999:36)  
Hammond *et al.* (1999: 9)  
Helmke and Awe (1998:187)  
Wanyerka (1991: 55-59)  
Wanyerka (2000:14)  
Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** The *Ajaw* stelae of southern Belize are among the latest dated monuments in Belize. To date, two monuments have been found in the Maya Mountains region that contain single *Ajaw* glyphs with numerical coefficients (Nim Li Punit Stela 3 and Tzimín Ché Stela 1).



Satterthwaite (1951) was among the first to suggest that *Ajaw* dates represent a Short Count calendrical system and that the date of these monuments could be interpreted through the *K'atun* cycle. The *ajaw* glyph did not necessarily have to specify the dedicatory date of the monument, rather it indicated the day upon which the current *k'atun* started. In this case, 7 *Ajaw* can refer to either one of two dates: the 9.7.0.0.0 (7 *Ajaw* 3 *K'ank'in*) Period Ending or the 10.0.0.0.0 (7 *Ajaw* 18 *Sip*) Period Ending. The 9.7.0.0.0 Period Ending (AD 573) is too early based on archaeological and epigraphic evidence. Thus, the most likely date for Stela 3 is 10.0.0.0.0 (11, March 830). This date corresponds nicely with the archaeological evidence that suggests that Nim Li Punit was occupied well into the 9<sup>th</sup> century (Wanyerka 2004).



**Figure 20. Nim Li Punit, Stela 4. (Drawing by John Montgomery)**

### **Nim Li Punit, Stela 4**

**Location:** Located in the extreme northwest corner of the stelae plaza, one meter east of Stela 3. Stela 4 was first reported by the Corozal Project in 1976.

**Condition:** Standing, but broken. The upper portion of this stela has flaked off and contains modern graffiti. Due to the erosional effects of weathering, the text is now almost totally obliterated.

**Material:** Fine-Grained Calcareous Sandstone (Mudstone)

**Shape:** Rectangular with well-dressed parallel sides.

#### **Dimensions:**

HT:	1.67 m
MW:	.58 m
HAS:	1.02 m
WSA:	.32 m
WBC:	.57 m
WTC:	.60 m
MTH:	.20 m
RELG:	6.7 mm

**Carved Areas:** Front only. Includes a two-column text consisting of 16 glyph blocks, 12 of which are still visible today.

**Dedicatory Date:** Late Classic Period. \* 9.14.15.4.14 – 9.19.0.0.0 (Based on *Ek' Xukpi* Title)

#### **Line Drawings:**

John Hlucky (In Wanyerka 1991: Figure 21)  
John Montgomery (SBEP, [Figure 20](#))  
Phil Wanyerka (Unpublished)

#### **Photographic References:**

Sulak (Unpublished)  
Wanyerka (Unpublished)

#### **Other References:**

Hammond *et al.* (1999: 9)  
Wanyerka (2003: 10)  
Wanyerka (2004)

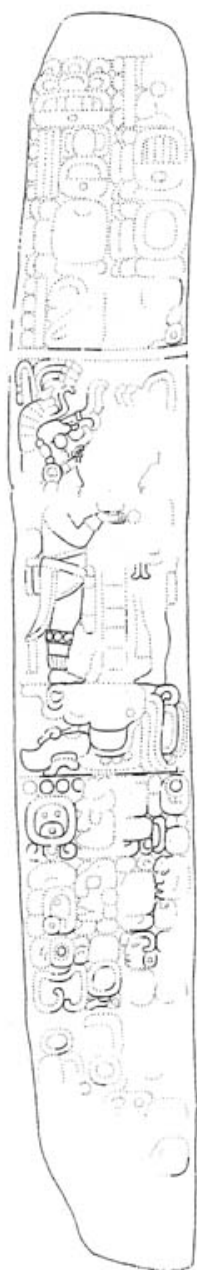
**Commentary:** Although the text is highly eroded and broken, the text does provide additional glyphic evidence that political ties and interactions existed between Nim Li Punit and the southeastern Maya polities of Quirigua and/or Copan. The evidence comes in the form of the *Xukpi Ajaw* title that appears at B4 (see NLP, Stela 2 for further commentary). Following this important title is a “scattering” event. Though the Calendar Round date of Stela 4 is now missing, it would appear that this text dates to somewhere between 9.14.15.4.14 and 9.19.0.0.0 based on other references to the *Ek' Xukpi* Title. It is highly likely the “scattering” event involved

the joint participation of a Nim Li Punit ruler and an individual who carries the *Ek' Xukpi* title as part of his name phrase. The name of the Nim Li Punit ruler is now missing, but the *K'uhul* part of his name or title is written exactly as it appears on Nim Li Punit Stela 2 with a portrait head or full form of the *K'uhul* glyph. It is interesting to note that this sign also appears either as a generic *ajaw* title or main sign of the Lubaantún emblem glyph (see Lubaantún BC Marker 3 and Figural Plaque 2).

Unfortunately, the rest of the text is just too eroded to read; however, a possible *witz'* or “mountain” glyph may be recorded at B6. The final two glyphs of Stela 4 seem to record a another possible reference to a Quirigua or Copan lord based on the second appearance of the “bat” head glyph at B8. In either case, the strange syntax of this text is typical of most of the hieroglyphic inscriptions of southern Belize. Other unusual anomalies include incorrect Calendar Round dates, unusual Lunar Series arrangements, incorrect moon ages, Distance Numbers that feature no anterior or posterior date indicators or Calendar Round dates that connect the dates of one event to the date of another, the use of two Initial Series dates with supporting lunar series within the same inscriptions, and unusual reading orders (Wanyerka 2000).

Text:

A1: Missing	??
B1: Missing	??
A2: Missing	??
B2: Missing	??
A3: Missing	??
B3: Missing	??
A4: ?????	??
B4: T168:756d	<b>AJAW:XUKPI (Ek' Xukpi Ajaw)</b>
A5: T1:710	<b>u:CHOK</b>
B5: T93.32.1016[653]	<b>CH'A:K'U.K'UHUL [JUL]</b>
A6: TIII.?	<b>OX.?</b>
B6: T529?	<b>WITZ'?</b>
A7: T??	<b>??</b>
B7: T??:?	<b>??:?</b>
A8: T?.1040	<b>JOL</b>
B8: T756d	<b>XU/XUKPI</b>



**Figure 21. Nim Li Punit, Stela 7. (Drawing by John Montgomery)**

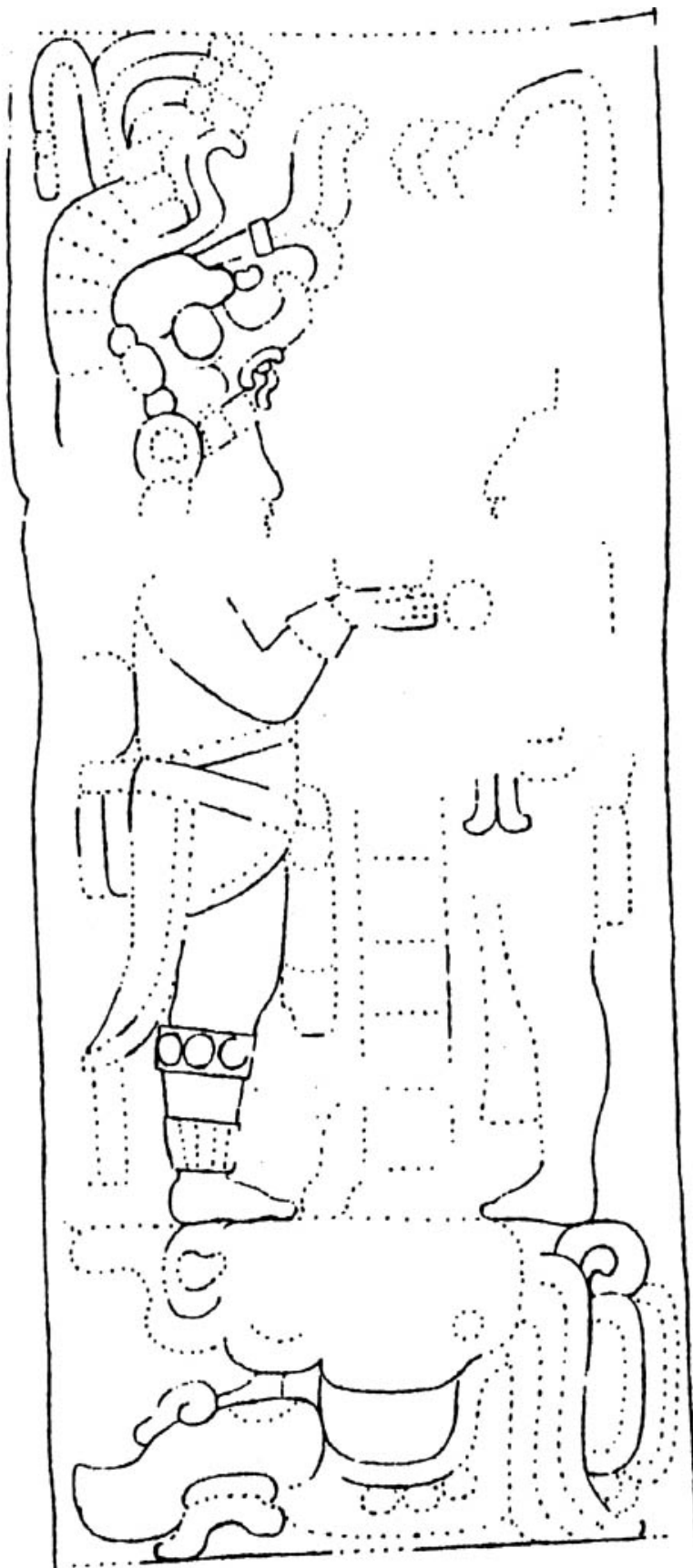
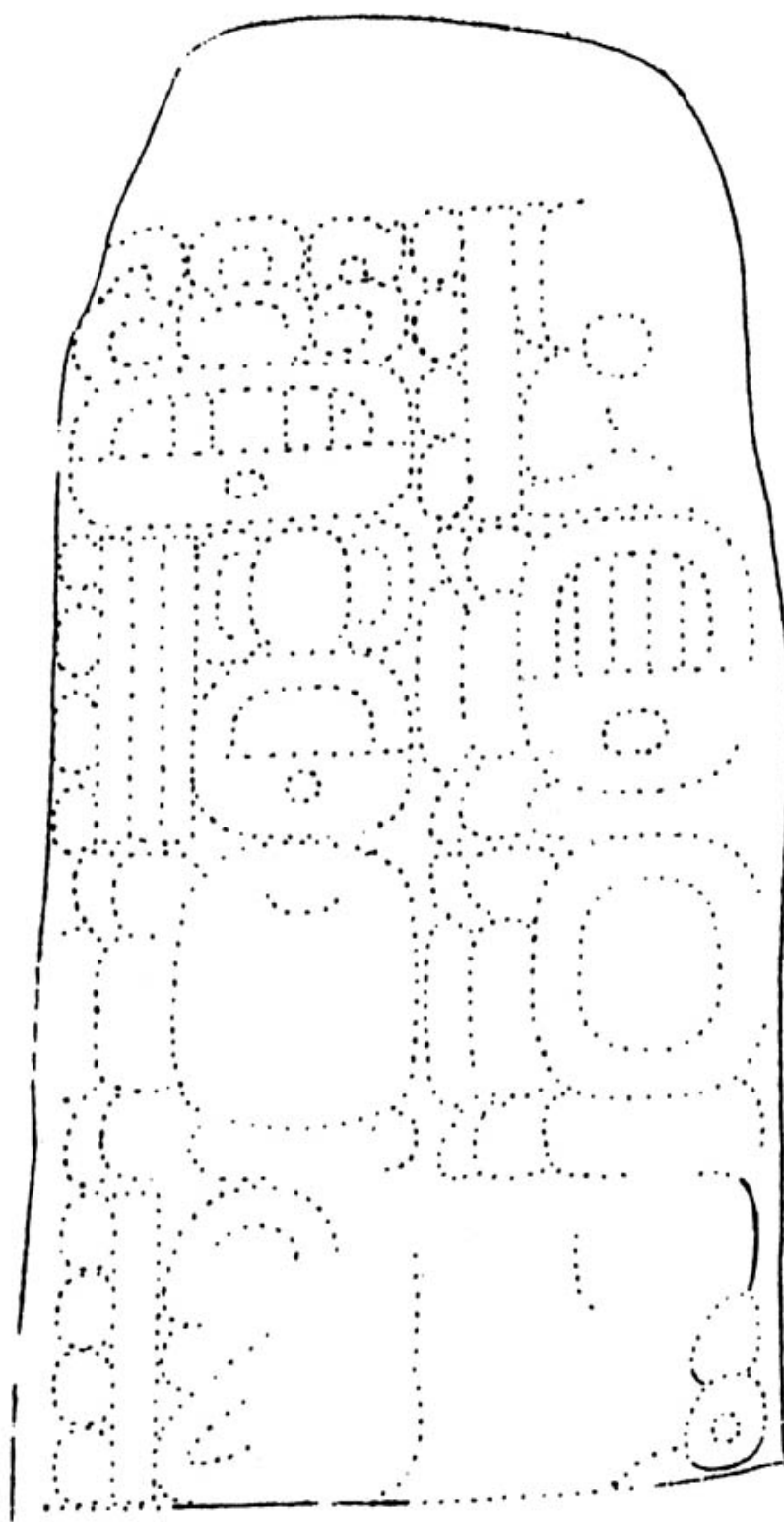


Figure 22. Nim Li Punit, Stela 7, Figural Scene. (Drawing by John Montgomery)



**Figure 23. Nim Li Punit, Stela 7, Upper Text. (Drawing by John Montgomery)**

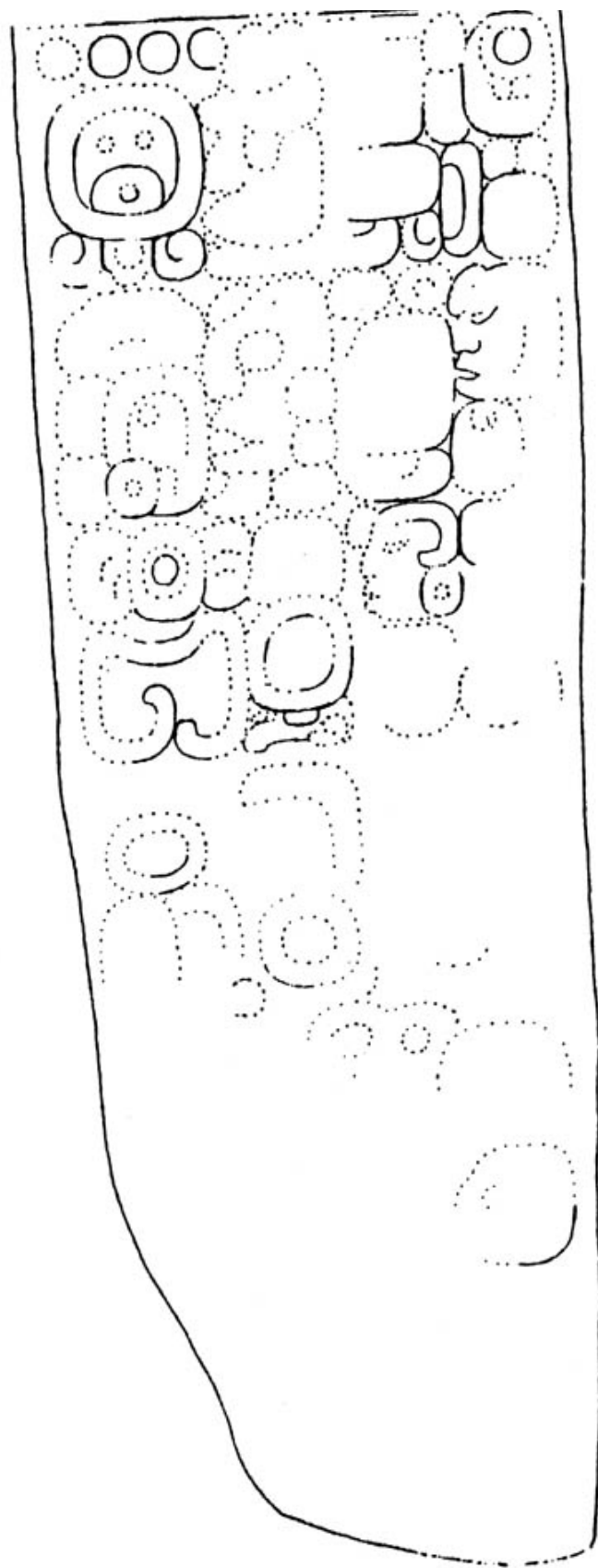


Figure 24. Nim Li Punit, Stela 7, Lower Text. (Drawing by John Montgomery)



### **NIM LI PUNIT, STELA 7**

**Location:** Originally located at the southeastern corner of the northern terrace near the entrance to the main stelae plaza. Stela 7 was first reported by the Corozal Project in 1976 and moved by the M.A.S.D.P. as part of a comprehensive restoration and consolidation project in 1998, to the bodega of the newly created Nim Li Punit Visitor Center.

**Condition:** Broken in three pieces. The base of Stela 7 still stands in situ in the stelae plaza. The text is highly eroded and has suffered the effects of repeated blows by a machete attack sometime during the 1990's.

**Material:** Fine-Grained Calcareous Sandstone (Mudstone)

**Shape:** Rectangular with well-dressed parallel sides.

#### **Dimensions:**

HT:	5.53 m
MW:	.82 m
HAS:	5.20 m
WSA:	.72 m
WBC:	.70 m
WTC:	.60 m
MTH:	.29 m
RELS:	10 mm
RELG:	6.6 mm

**Carved Areas:** Front only. Includes three text registers (an upper and lower text and a secondary text located between the two standing figures) for a total of 24 glyph blocks) and a figural scene depicting two standing individuals facing each other standing atop a *Witz* Monster Pedestal.

**Dedicatory Date:** Late Classic Period. 9.19.0.0.0 9 *Ajaw* 18 *Mol* (24, June 810)

#### **Line Drawings:**

John Montgomery (SBEP, [Figure 21](#), [Figure 22](#), [Figure 23](#), [Figure 24](#))

#### **Photographic/Other References:**

Sulak (Unpublished)  
Wanyerka (Unpublished)

#### **Other References:**

Grube *et al.* (1999:36)  
Hammond (1976b:50)  
Hammond *et al.* (1999:9)  
MacLeod (1981:30-31)  
Wanyerka (1991:32-34)  
Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** This text epitomizes the anomalous inscriptions of southern Belize. While the upper text clearly records an Initial Series date of 9.19.0.0.0 9 *Ajaw* 18 *Mol* (24, June, 810), the

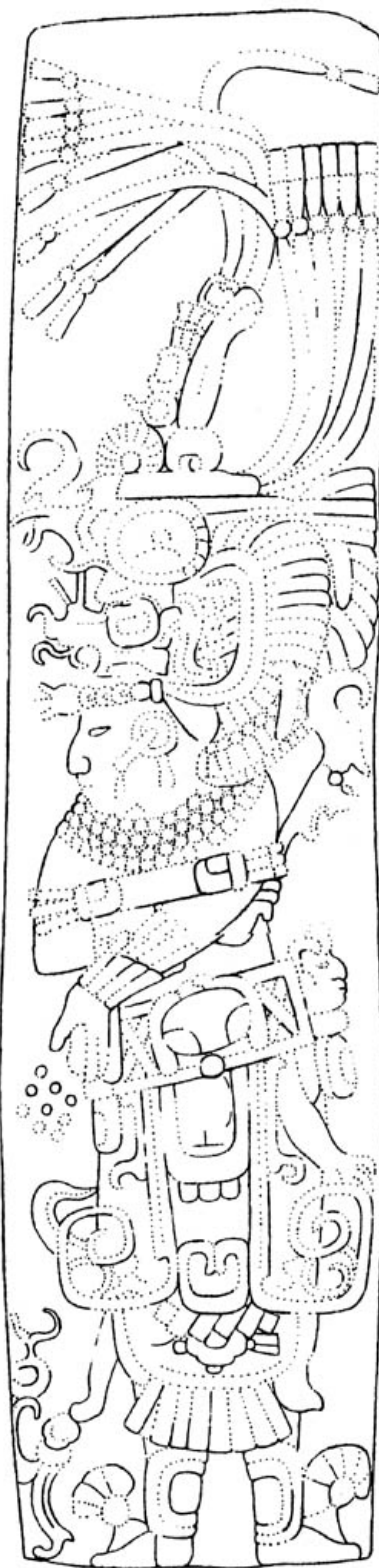
lower text begins with a Calendar Round date of 4 *Ajaw*. Thus, the date for the lower text is not entirely clear since there is no intervening Distance Number that leads from the Initial Series date to the date of the next event. Due to the severity of the erosion along the lower half of Stela 7, virtually nothing can be gained from this text except for the *K'uhul Ajaw* expression at A6 that probably signals the name phrase or title for one of the individuals featured on the monument. A glyph that look suspiciously like the head variant for *huun* appears as the final part of 6 and the last two glyphs appear to record a location involving a “patron mountain place.” Curiously, the rest of the lower half of Stela 7 contains a series on concentric circles that do not appear to be glyphic in nature and thus their purpose remains a mystery.

Text:

A1: T124:25.?25:548	<b>tzi:ka.?:Haab'</b>
B1: TIX.1033	<b>B'OLON.PÍ</b>
A2: TXIX.28:548	<b>B'OLONLAJUN.K'ATUN:TUUN</b>
B2: T173.548	<b>mi.TUUN</b>
A3: T173.521:136?	<b>mi.WINAL.ji</b>
B3: T173.544:116	<b>mi.K'IN.ni</b>
A4: TIX.?	<b>B'OLON.(AJAW)</b>
B4: T??.?	<b>(WAXAKLJAUN MOL?)</b>
A5: TIV.533:125.?:?	<b>KAN.AJAW:?:?</b>
B5: T?:?.130?.683?:?.?	<b>?:?:wa.?.K'AL/ja:?:?:?</b>
A6: T?:?.1016a.1000f.130	<b>?:?.K'UHUL.AJAW:wa</b>
B6: T?:?.?.1000a?:?.?	<b>?:?:?.JUUN?:?:?</b>
A7: T60?:529/856?:?.1031c	<b>TAH/JUUN/ji:WITZ/NEN.?:HAAB'/TUUN</b>
B7: T1008.?:?.?	<b>XIB'/NAL.?:?:?</b>



**Figure 25. Nim Li Punit, Stela 14. (Drawing by John Montgomery)**



**Figure 26. Nim Li Punit, Stela 14, Figural Scene. (Drawing by John. Montgomery)**

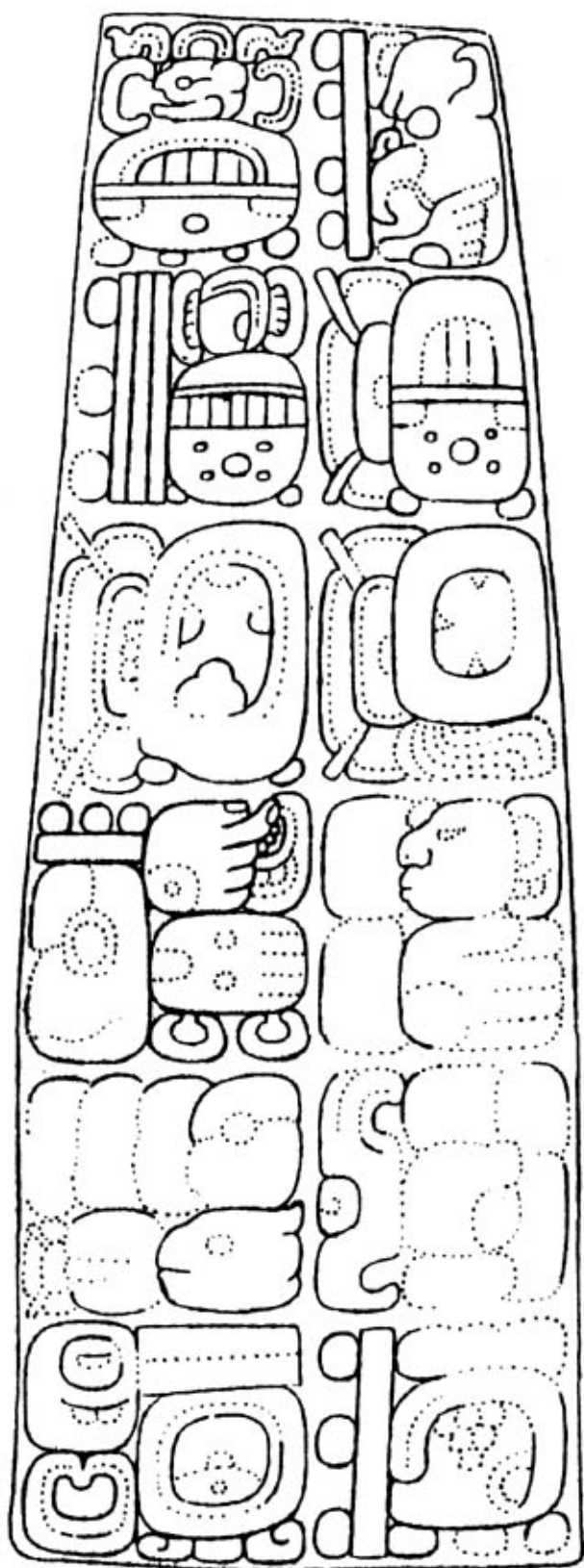


Figure 27. Nim Li Punit, Stela 14, Upper Text. (Drawing by John Montgomery)

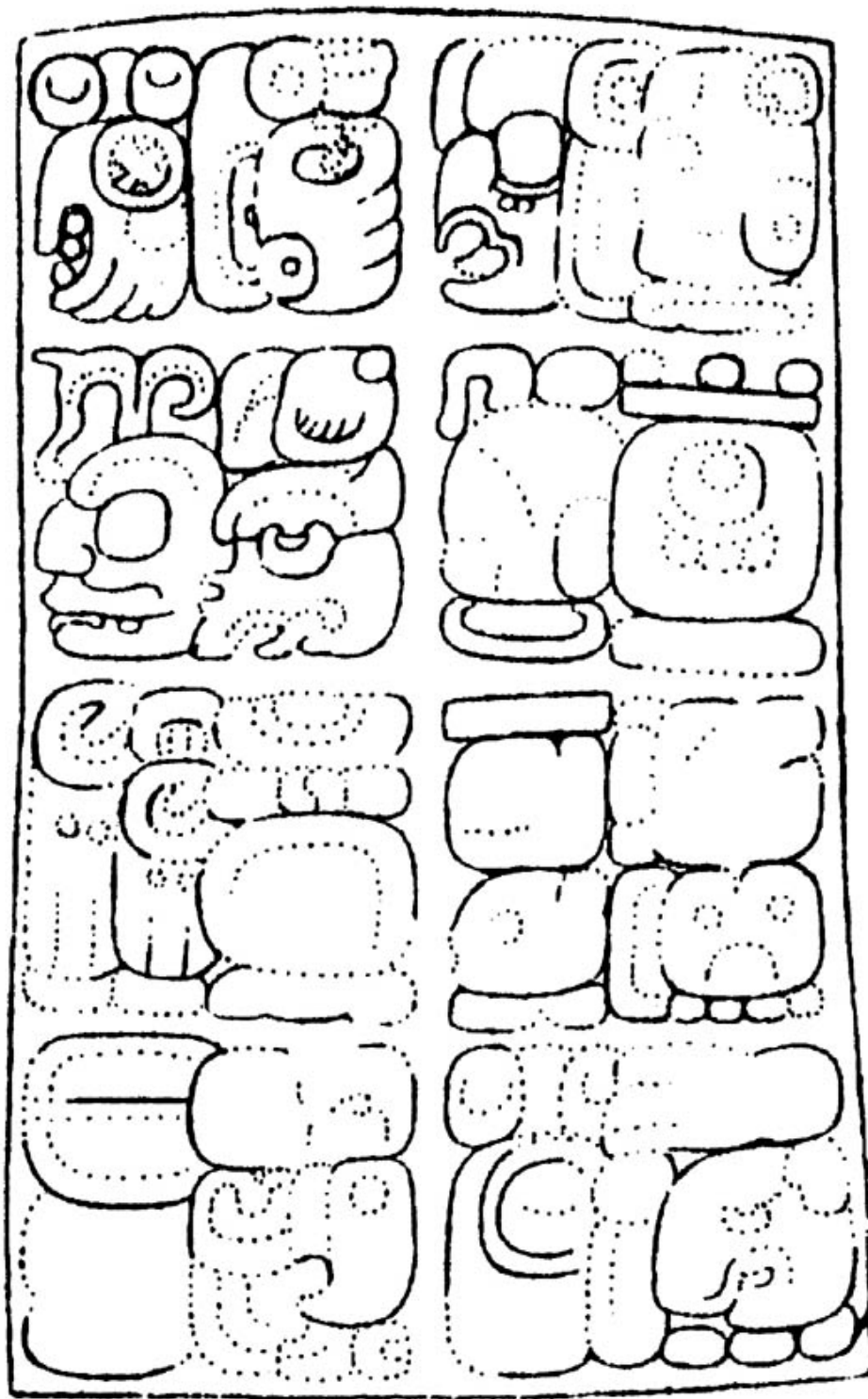


Figure 28. Nim Li Punit, Stela 14, Lower Text. (Drawing by John Montgomery)

### **NIM LI PUNIT, STELA 14**

**Location:** Originally located near the center of the stelae plaza near a stone-lined pit that probably supported the monument. Stela 14 first reported by the Corozal Project in 1976 and was moved by the M.A.S.D.P. as part of a comprehensive restoration and consolidation project in 1998, to the newly created Nim Li Punit Visitor Center.

**Condition:** Intact. The monument was carved in low relief and has suffered from the effects of both weather and vandalism. In 1981 vandals attacked Stela 14 with a machete and left deep cuts (.5 cm deep) across the top of the first two rows of glyphs (see Jackson and McKillop 1985). Subsequent attacks to Stela 14 have left the monument with more than 25 deep gashes throughout both the figural scene and the upper and lower text.

**Material:** Fine-Grained Calcareous Sandstone (Mudstone)

**Shape:** Rectangular and needle-like with well-dressed parallel sides.

#### **Dimensions:**

HT:	9.29 m
MW:	.80 m
HSA:	6.22 m
WSA:	.64 m
WBC:	.24 m
WTC:	.80 m
MTH:	.45 m
RELS:	9 mm
RELG:	9.6 mm

**Carved Areas:** Front only. Includes two text registers (an upper and lower) consisting of some 20 glyph blocks and a figural scene depicting a single individual in the midst of a “scattering” rite.

**Dedicatory Date:** Late Classic Period. 9.18.0.0.0 \*11Ajaw 18 Mak (7, October 790)

#### **Line Drawings:**

Nikolai Grube (In Grube *et al.* 1999: Figure 7)  
Nikolai Grube (In Wanyerka 1999a: Figure 14)  
Ian Graham (Unpublished)  
Sheena Howarth (In Hammond 1976a: Figure 28)  
Sheena Howarth (In Hammond 1976b: Figure, Page 49)  
Sheena Howarth (In Hammond *et al.* 1999: Figure 5)  
Sheena Howarth (In Wanyerka 1991: Figure 26)  
Barbara MacLeod (1981: Figures 3-5)  
Barbara MacLeod (In Wanyerka 1991: Figure 25)  
John Montgomery (SBEP, [Figure 25](#), [Figure 26](#), [Figure 27](#), [Figure 28](#))

#### **Photographic/Other References:**

Hellmuth (Unpublished)  
Robertson (CD ROM 1995: File Number D20162.PCT)

Sulak (Unpublished)  
Wanyerka (Unpublished)

#### **Other References:**

Dunham *et al.* (1989:268)  
Grube *et al.* (1991:34-35)  
Hammond (1976b: 49-50)  
Hammond *et al.* (1999:10)  
Jackson and McKillop (1985:38)  
MacLeod (1981:25-29)  
Wanyerka (1991:35-42)  
Wanyerka (1999a: 16-18, 23-25, 48-50)

**Commentary:** Stela 14 is the second tallest stelae ever carved by the ancient Maya (Quirigua Stela E is the tallest) and is the monument from which the site takes its Q'eqchi' name Nim Li Punit meaning "Big-Hat". The text of Stela 14 is perhaps best known for the error or anomaly within the Initial Serial date of some 10 years. The Long Count date, as recorded on Stela 14, is clearly 9.18.0.0.0 which would require a Calendar Round date of 11 *Ajaw* 18 *Mak* (or 7, October 790). However, the accompanying Calendar Round date is clearly 10 *Ajaw* 8 *Sak* that corresponds to the Long Count date of 9.18.10.0.0 (15, August 800). While some might be inclined to view this anomaly as a true monumental error on behalf of the scribe who carved Stela 14, but there is some epigraphic evidence to suggest that both dates may have been intentionally linked to commemorate both the 9.18.0.0.0 and 9.18.10.0.0 Period Endings. In either case, the supporting lunar information does not support either of the two possible Long Count dates.

Following the Long Count date is a combination of a "scatter" glyph and the well-known *y-ichnal* relationship glyph at A7 indicating that the "scattering" was taking place "before" or "in the company of" an individual who is then named in the text. It is interesting to note that the name of the protagonist at B7 is also named on Nim Li Punit Stela 21 (C3). Based on this identification it is now clear that we have at least one named Nim Li Punit ruler mentioned on more than one monument. He is nicknamed *Macaw Jaguar God of the Underworld* and his name may continue into glyph block A8 that could also be interpreted as some sort of "fire-burning" event. The text is just not clear here in this portion of the text. In either case, the text continues with a parentage statement that provides the names of both parents of *Macaw Jaguar God of the Underworld*. What is interesting here, is the parentage statement includes the 28 *Winik* title, a title of unknown meaning, that is restricted to the hieroglyphic inscriptions of numerous sites within the Maya Mountains region of both Belize (Nim Li Punit) and Guatemala (Naj Tunich, Dos Pilas, Machaquila, Ixtutz, Naranjo). All of these sites seem to be regionally linked through the use of this unusual title. In the case of Stela 14, the parentage statement is prefaced as *juntan* "the cherished one" of the "28 *Winiks*." This is followed by the *B'akab'* or "First Earth" title and another *u-juntan* expression that seems to involve a person or place possibly known as *Jo' Kab'*. Again, what is interesting here is the possibility that the *Jo' Kab'* mentioned in this text could refer to the Maya kingdom of Ixtutz, a site also known as *Jo' Kab'* or the "Five Earth Place." Unfortunately, the text is eroded here to ascertain what was really recorded in the first half of B9. However, the second half of B9 is also recorded on Nim Li Punit Stela 21(C5) where it clearly refers to the ruler's mother who seems to be a noble woman from the *B'alam* site. This may be the same *B'alam* site that is mentioned in the texts of Pusilha (Sculptural Fragment 17)



and at Naj Tunich (Drawing 48) and if so, it would suggest that the *B'alam* site, located somewhere in this region, had non-antagonistic relations with Nim Li Punit. The text then continues with the name phrase of the noble woman from *B'alam* at A10 and the father's name at B10 which is also recorded on Nim Li Punit Stela 21 (D6).

Text:

A1: T124:25.?25:548	<b>tzi:ka.?.ka:Haab'</b>
B1: TIX.1032	<b>B'OLON. PÍ</b>
A2: TXVIII.28:548[585]	<b>WAXAKLAJUN.K'ATUN[HAAB']</b>
B2: T173.548[585]	<b>mi.JAAB'</b>
A3: T173.521	<b>mi. WINAL</b>
B3: T173.544:116	<b>mi.K'in:ni</b>
A4: TVIII.683.713.181:82:126	<b>WAXAK.K'AL. JUL.ja:li:ya</b>
B4: T?:?.1000a.181:713a	<b>?:?.IXIK.ja:K'AL</b>
A5: T?:?.?:173.?:738?	<b>?:?:.mi.?.ka?</b>
B5: T204.187:758a:110	<b>u.K'AB'A:CH'OK:ko</b>
A6: T683:517v.XV:533	<b>K'AL:LAJUN.JO'LAJUN:AJAW</b>
B6: TVIII.58:528	<b>WAXAK.SAK:ku</b>
A7: T13:710.18.86.671	<b>u:CHOK.yi.NAL.chi</b>
B7: T744?:279.?:88	<b>MÓ.Ó.(JGU).ji</b>
A8: T?:21?:568:849?	<b>K'AK'/PUL.b'u:lu:?</b>
B8: TI.606:23.VIII:683:102	<b>JUUN.TAN:na.WAXAK:WINIK:ki</b>
A9: T501.25:501.?:60:606:23	<b>b'a.ka:b'a.?:JUUN.TAN:na</b>
B9: TV:669b:?:?:?.533:?	<b>JÓ:JOM/KAB':?:?.AJAW:?</b>
A10: T561?:?.168:38.751:142	<b>CHAN?:?.AJAW:K'U.B'ALAM:ma</b>
B10: T13:501.?:88.751.142	<b>u:b'a.?:ji.B'ALAM.ma</b>

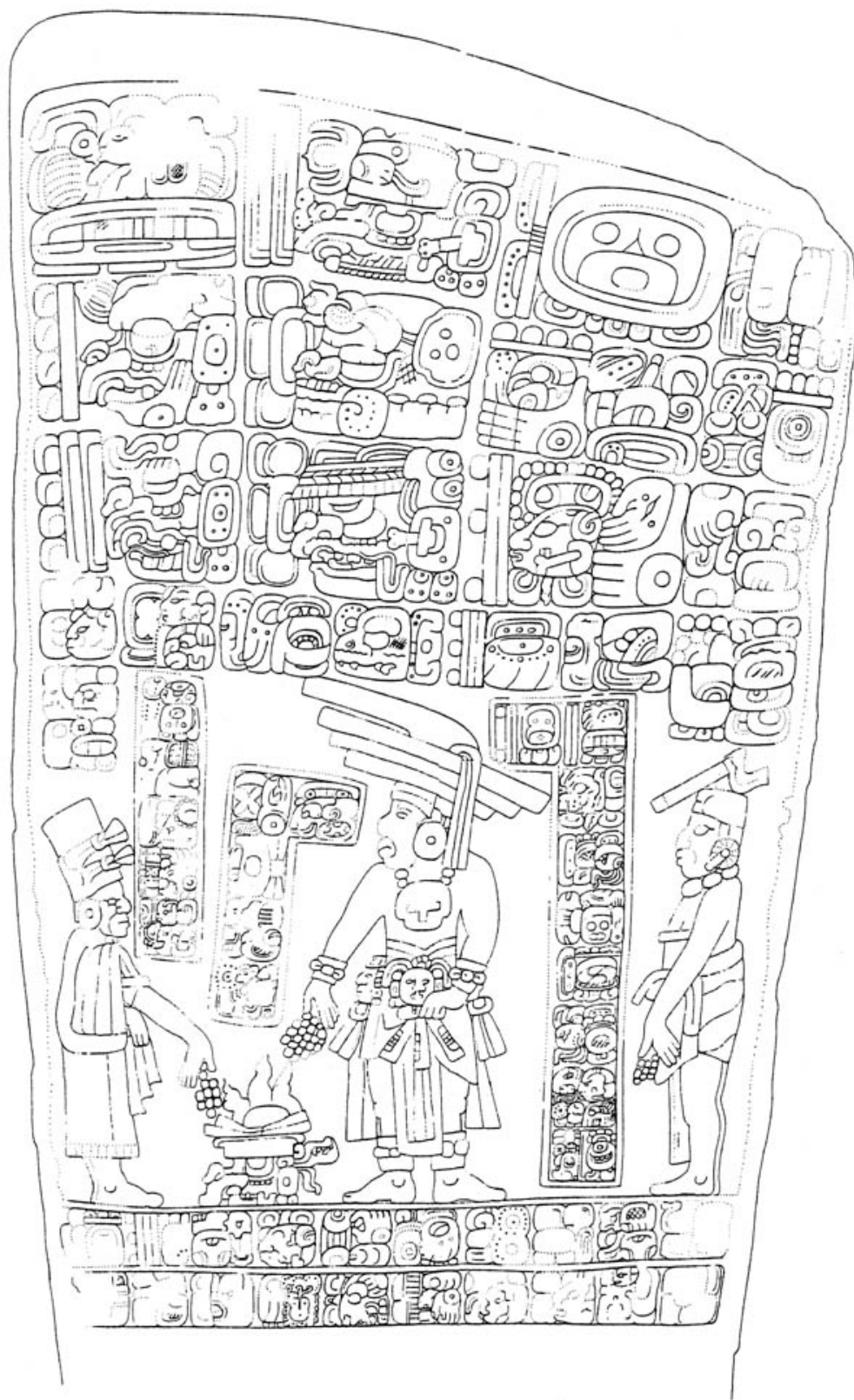


Figure 29. Nim Li Punit, Stela 15. (Drawing by John Montgomery)

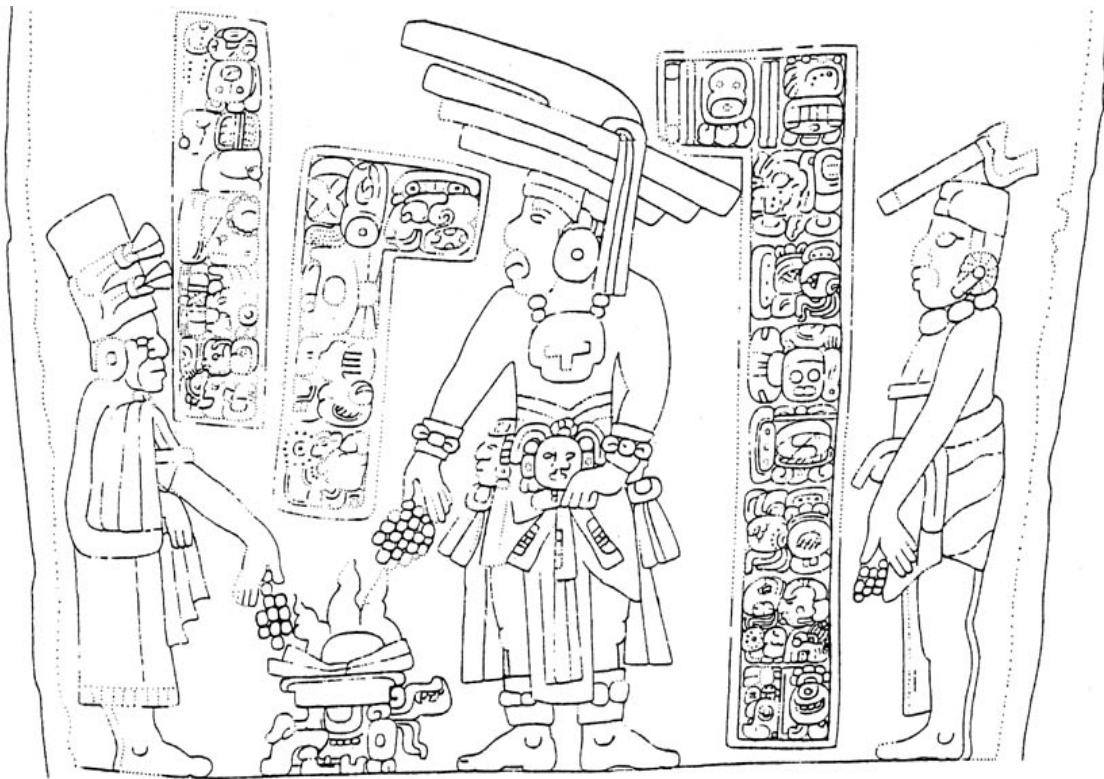


Figure 30. Nim Li Punit, Stela 15, Figural Scene. (Drawing by John Montgomery)

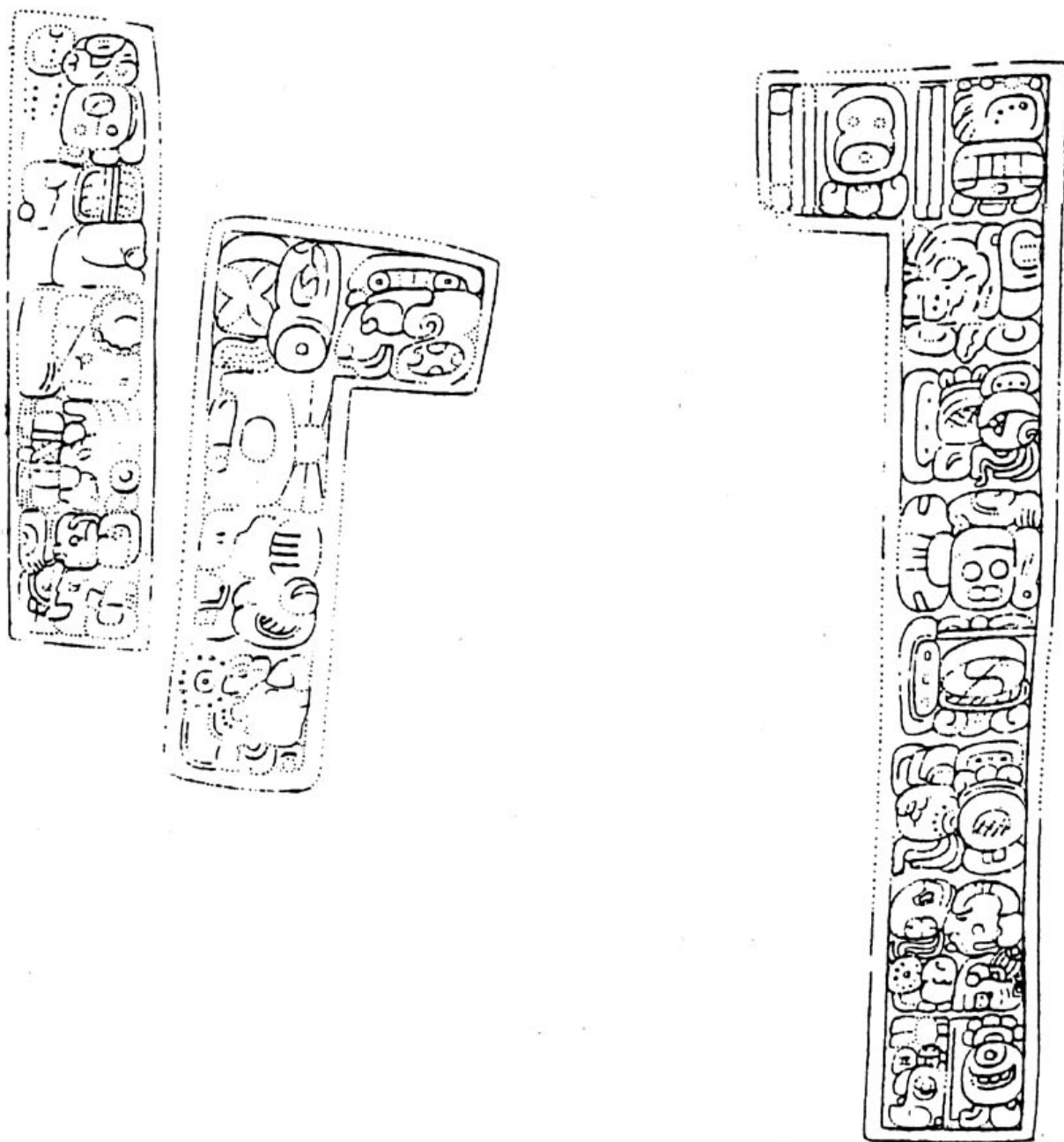


Figure 31. Nim Li Punit, Stela 15, Secondary Texts. (Drawing by John Montgomery)

### **Nim Li Punit, Stela 15**

**Location:** The stela was originally found face down, approximately 5 meters to the east of Stela 14, along the eastern side of the stelae plaza near the center of Structure 4. It was first reported by the Corozal Project in 1976 and was moved by the M.A.S.D.P. as part of a comprehensive restoration and consolidation project in 1998, to the newly created Nim Li Punit Visitor Center.

**Condition:** Intact with no apparent breaks. However, this monument, like many of the others at Nim Li Punit, has been the subject of repeated blows by a machete resulting in some 26 deep gashes to much of the upper text and to two of the central figures depicted in the figural scene.

**Material:** Fine-Grained Calcareous Sandstone (Mudstone)

**Shape:** Rectangular with well-dressed parallel sides.

#### **Dimensions:**

HT (LT Side):	2.89 m
HT (RT.Side):	2.39 m
MW:	1.64 m
HSA:	2.58 m
WSA:	1.48 m
WBC:	1.64 m
WTC:	1.79 m
MTH:	.21 m
RELS:	6.2 mm
RELG:	7.1 mm

**Carved Areas:** Front only. Includes an upper (20 glyph blocks) and lower (20 glyph blocks) text register, three secondary texts (19 total glyph blocks), and a figural scene depicting three individuals in the midst of a “scattering” rite.

**Dedicatory Date:** 9.14.10.0.0 6 *Ajaw* 3 *Mak* (9, October 721)

#### **Line Drawings:**

Ian Graham (Unpublished)  
Nikolai Grube (In Grube *et al.* 1999: Figure 2)  
Nikolai Grube (In Schele and Grube 1994a:98)  
Nikolai Grube (In Schele and Grube 1994b:84)  
Nikolai Grube (In Schele andLooper 1996a:123)  
Nikolai Grube (In Schele andLooper 1996b:102)  
Nikolai Grube (In Wanyerka 1999a: Figure 15)  
Hellmuth (Unpublished)  
Sheena Howarth (In Hammond and Howarth 1999: Figure 2)  
Barbara MacLeod (1981:Figures 12-14)  
Barbara MacLeod (In Wanyerka 1991: Figure 30)  
John Montgomery (SBEP, Figure 29, Figure 30, Figure 31)  
John Montgomery (In Wanyerka 1999a: Figure 16)

#### **Photographic References:**

Hellmuth (Unpublished)  
Robertson (In Grube *et al.* 1999: Figure 1)  
Robertson (In Hammond *et al.* 1999: Figure 6)  
Robertson (CD ROM 1995: File Number D20163.PCT)  
Sulak (Unpublished)  
Wanyerka (Unpublished)

**Other References:**

Dunham *et al.* (1989:268)  
Grube *et al.* 1995:4)  
Grube *et al.* (1999:18-25)  
Hammond (1976b:49-50)  
Hammond and Howarth (1999: 3-6)  
Hammond *et al.* (1999:10-13)  
Hellmuth (1993:66)  
Jackson and McKillop (1985: 38-39)  
Looper (1995:67-68)  
MacLeod (1981:4-16)  
Schele and Grube (1994a:98)  
Schele and Grube (1994b:84)  
Schele and Looper (1996a:123 )  
Schele and Looper (1996b:102)  
Wanyerka (1991:43-54)  
Wanyerka (1999a:21-25, 27-29, 53-63)  
Wanyerka (2000:11-12)  
Wanyerka (2003:9-10)  
Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** The text of Stela 15 is important for it contains several important political references to the southeastern kingdoms of Quirigua and Copan as well as another reference to the unidentified *B'alam* site. In addition, the text also mentions a unique astronomical event involving a partial lunar eclipse that was visible at Nim Li Punit on the evening of October 9<sup>th</sup>, 721.

The text begins with an unusual Initial Series date (9.14.10.0.0 5 *Ajaw* 3 *Mak* or 9, October 721) that includes a reference to a “fire-scattering” ritual that presumably occurred “in front of” or “before” this monument on the day of its dedication. The text then continues with a reference to the well-known Teotihuacan War Serpent (the *Waxakalajun U-B'aj Ka'an*) whose image was “created” or “conjured” through a bloodletting rite by a royal woman named *Ixik K'an K'uhul* who appears to be a *B'a Ajaw* or “Head or First Lord.” The *B'a Ajaw* epithet is a title restricted to the leader of a kingdom’s non-royal nobility (see Houston and Stuart 2001:62) and in this case, she is portrayed on the monument as the figure on the extreme left.

The text continues at the bottom of the monument with a partially eroded Calendar Round date of 6 *Ajaw* 18 *Sak*. This Calendar Round date can correspond to one of three possible Long Count dates (9.12.10.7.0, 9.15.3.2.0, or 9.17.15.15.0). The best guess here, is that this Calendar Round date corresponds to \*9.15.3.2.0 or 11, September 734). Unfortunately, the first part of the verb is now unreadable (K2-L2), but the second part is clearly an unusual disharmonic spelling of the

*chok* or “scatter” verb (M1). This rite was performed by his “vassal lord”, the *Ek’ Xukpi (Ajaw)*, who carries the rare *B’a Max* or “First Shield” title. The text further states that this individual was the “guardian of the “White Earth, he the youngster or youth of the Divine House.” The text is then broken, but it clearly states at R1 that “he was in lordship” and unfortunately, then reset of his personal name is now completely unreadable, except that the individual was a *K’u B’alam Ajaw* or a “Divine Lord from the *B’alam* site.” The final portion of this lower text is extremely interesting for it seems to make reference to a possible tribute offering. Unfortunately what was given or how much of it was given is now eroded, but the *Ek’ Xukpi* title does appear again in the extreme upper half of S2. Thus it would seem that Nim Li Punit was much more involved in the politics of the southeastern Maya Lowlands than previously believed or recognized by scholars (see Wanyerka 2004).

The three secondary texts also provide critical information concerning the extent of these relationships. The first secondary text (located just to the right of the left figure) begins with a reference to some sort of “fire” ritual and the individual responsible may be named as a *sajal*. Remember, according to the main text this individual must be *Ixik K’an K’uhul* and even though the text is really quite eroded here, this must be a reference to her. Even more interesting is the fact this person’s full name appears to be *K’inich K’uk’* and the last glyph names this individual as a Copan person (*U-Xukpi Winik....*).

The middle secondary text appears to include the recently discovered quotative particle (*che’en*) indicating that what follows is in first person. Unfortunately, the text is broken here to ascertain what was being said, but the secondary text ends with the Nim Li Punit emblem glyph. The last and longest of the secondary texts begins with a truncated Calendar Round date of 12 *Ajaw*, perhaps indicating the Long Count date of 9.4.10.0.0 12 *Ajaw* 8 *Mol* (24, August 524) which is exactly 10 *k’atuns* before the Initial Series date of the monument. Here the text states that a “stone was planted” and that it was the 6<sup>th</sup> “accumulated grand stone that was planted.” Nim Li Punit is perhaps best known for the number and average size of its monuments. To date, more than 32 stelae have been found at Nim Li Punit and the average size of most monuments is approximately 3.5 meters. The name of the person responsible is next named in the text as a “Sun-Eyed or Sun-Faced Scatterer, the Youthful Lord, the Tree Lord of Nim Li Punit, and he carries the 28 Winik title, in this case written as a “divine 28 Lord.”

#### Chronology:

A1-D4:	9.14.10.0.0 5 <i>Ajaw</i> 3 <i>Mak</i> (9, October 721)
K1-L1:	*9.15.3.2.0 6 <i>Ajaw</i> 18 <i>Sak</i> (11, September 734)
X1-Y1:	*9.4.10.0.0 12 <i>Ajaw</i> 8 <i>Mol</i> (24, August 524)

#### Text:

A1: T124.25.?.25:548	<b>tzi:ka.?.ka:HAAB’</b>
A2: TIX.1033	<b>B’OLON.PÍ</b>
A3: TXIV.?	<b>KANLAJUN.K’ATUN</b>
B1: TX.1031v	<b>LAJUN.TUUN</b>
B2: T173.741	<b>mi.WINAL</b>
B3: T173.K’IN	<b>mi.K’IN</b>
C1: TV.533:125	<b>JO’.AJAW:?</b>

C2: TIX:38.1016:670.126:60:23v  
 C3: TXIII.45?:125?:670  
 D1: T?:?.548:116.?:?:IV.?:?  
 D2: T11:128:287.110.IX:683  
 D3: T219v:122:24.11:86:565:23

**B'OLON.K'U.K'UHUL:CH'AM.ch'a:HUUN:na**  
**OXLAJUN.JUL:?.ya?:CH'AM**  
**?:?.TUUN:ni.?:?:KAN.?:?**  
**u:ch'a:CHOK.ko.B'OLON:K'AL**  
**PUK:K'AK':li.u:NAL:TAN:na**

**(Reversed Reading Order)**

D4: TIII:74?:617v?:246.68:586:683  
 E1: T204:528[767v]:116  
 F1: TXVIII.11:501  
 G1: T764.23  
 H1: T204.501.1:712  
 I1: T281:23.1000a:41  
 J1: T?:?.?:1000a  
 J2: T1000a:38?:168:?:518:130

**OX:ma?:ka?:ji-ya.tz'a:pa:ja**  
**u:TUUM[LAKAM]:ni**  
**WAXAKLAJUN.u.b'a**  
**KA'AN.na**  
**u.b'a.u:CH'AB'**  
**K'AN:na.IXIK:K'U**  
**?:?.?:IXIK**  
**IXIK:K'U?.AJAW:?:AJAW:wa**

K1: T87.VI:533  
 L1: TXIII.58:528  
 K2: T??  
 L2: T?:?.568  
 M1: T590:520:229  
 N1: T125:1000  
 M2: T95.756  
 N2: T501.142:536  
 O1: T110.219.188  
 P1: T58.25:501  
 O2: T1.758a  
 P2: T685.1?:710  
 Q1: T17:?:?.277  
 R1: T168:518:130.116  
 Q2: T?:?.?  
 R2: T36.168:751  
 S1: T229.669b:506  
 T1: T?:?.?  
 S2: T95.756:?:?  
 T2: T?:?:?

**te.WAK:AJAW**  
**OXLAJUN.SAK:K'U**  
**??**  
**?:?:lu**  
**cho:ka:AJ**  
**ya:AJAW**  
**EK'.XUK (XUKPI)**  
**b'a.ma:xo**  
**ko.ke.le**  
**SAK.ka:b'a**  
**u.CH'OK**  
**K'U NAJ.u.CHOK**  
**yi:?:?.?**  
**AJAW:AJAW:wa.ni**  
**?:?.?**  
**K'U.AJAW:B'ALAM**  
**a.k'a:wa**  
**?:?.?**  
**EK'.XUKPI:?:?**  
**?:?:?**

U1: T36.741a:534?:?  
 U2: T?:.630:?  
 U3: T501.?.582:?  
 U4: T74.184.744  
 U5: T204.756.528:683.743?:?:506

**K'U.E':la:?**  
**?.sa:?**  
**b'a.?.MO':?**  
**ma.K'INICH.K'UK'**  
**u.xu.ku:WINIK.a.?:wa**

V1: T1:757  
 W1: 544:116:670  
 W2: T741a:148  
 W3: T229.?:568  
 W4: T36.168:?:1000:130

**u:B'AAJ**  
**K'IN:ni:chi**  
**E':che'**  
**AJ.?:lu**  
**K'U.AJAW:AJAW:wa**



X1: TXII.533:125	<b>LAJKA'.AJAW:?</b>
Y1: TX.IV:28:548:142	<b>LAJUN.KAN:K'ATUN:TUUN:ma</b>
Y2: T?.87:125	<b>u.te:ya</b>
Y3: T11.68:586b:181.11:528.116	<b>u.tz'a:pa:ja.u:TUUN:ni</b>
Y4: T109.204:542.23	<b>CHAK.u.na:na</b>
Y5: T11.VI:573:25:178	<b>u.WAK:TZ'AK:ka:la</b>
Y6: T767v:528:116.11:68:586b:683c	<b>LAKAM:TUUN:ni.u.tz'a:pa:ja</b>
Y7: T670[544]:116.93.607:142.1000e:758a	<b>ch'i[K'IN]:ni.ch'a,jo:ma.AJAW:CH'OK</b>
Y8: T145:168:743.VIII.32:683b:130	<b>che:AJAW:AK'E?.WAXAK.K'U:K'AL:wa</b>

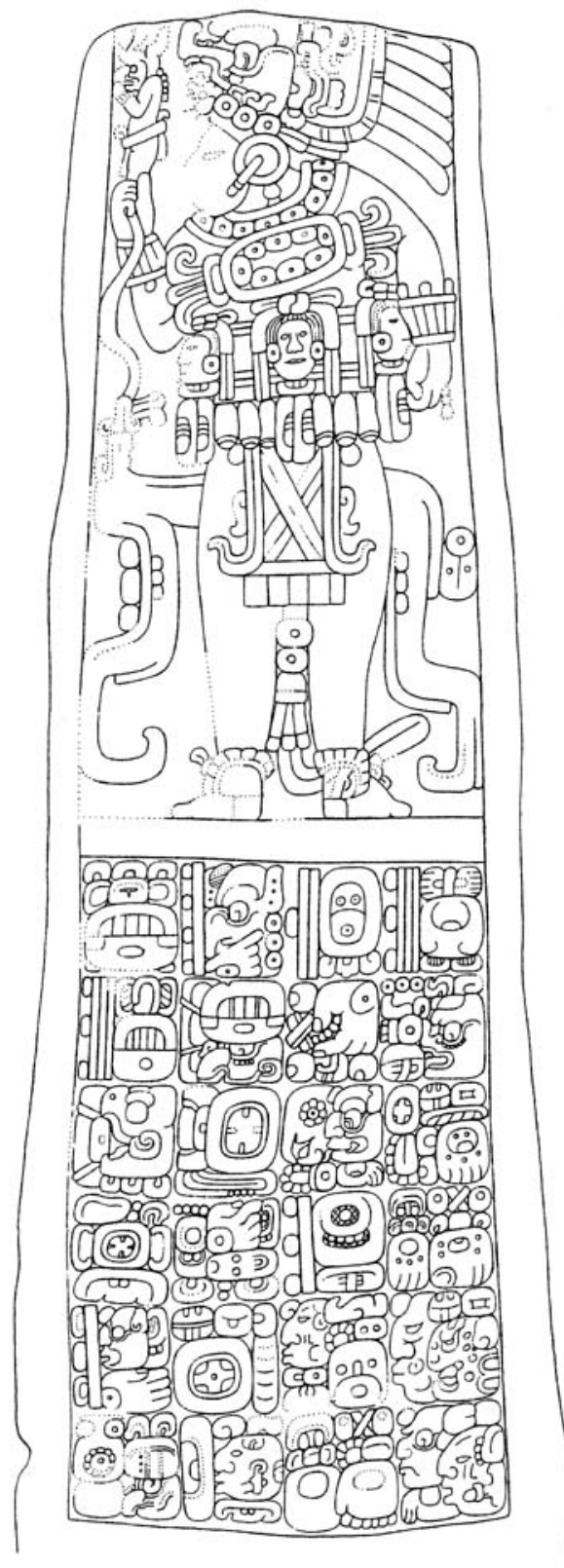
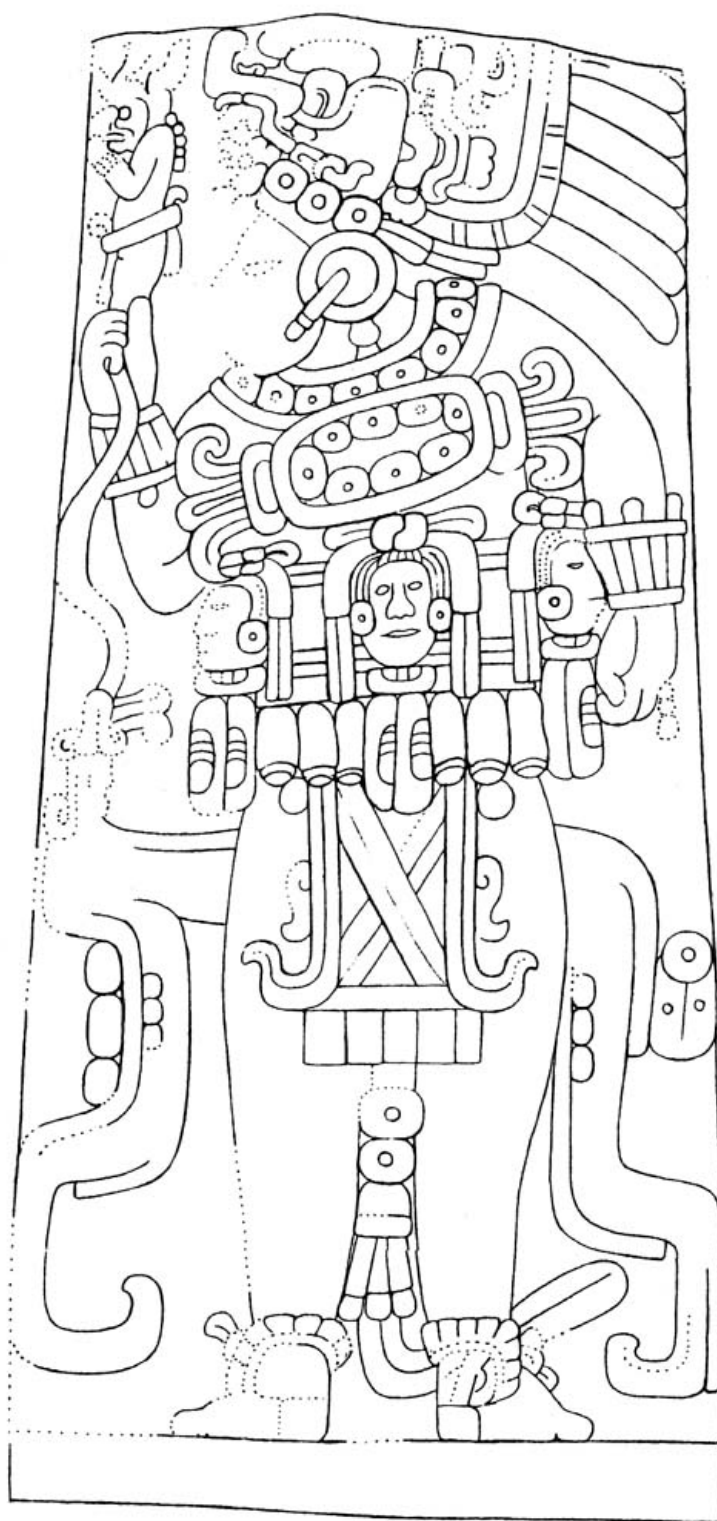


Figure 32. Nim Li Punit, Stela 21. (Drawing by John Montgomery)



**Figure 33. Nim Li Punit, Stela 21, Figural Scene. (Drawing by John Montgomery)**

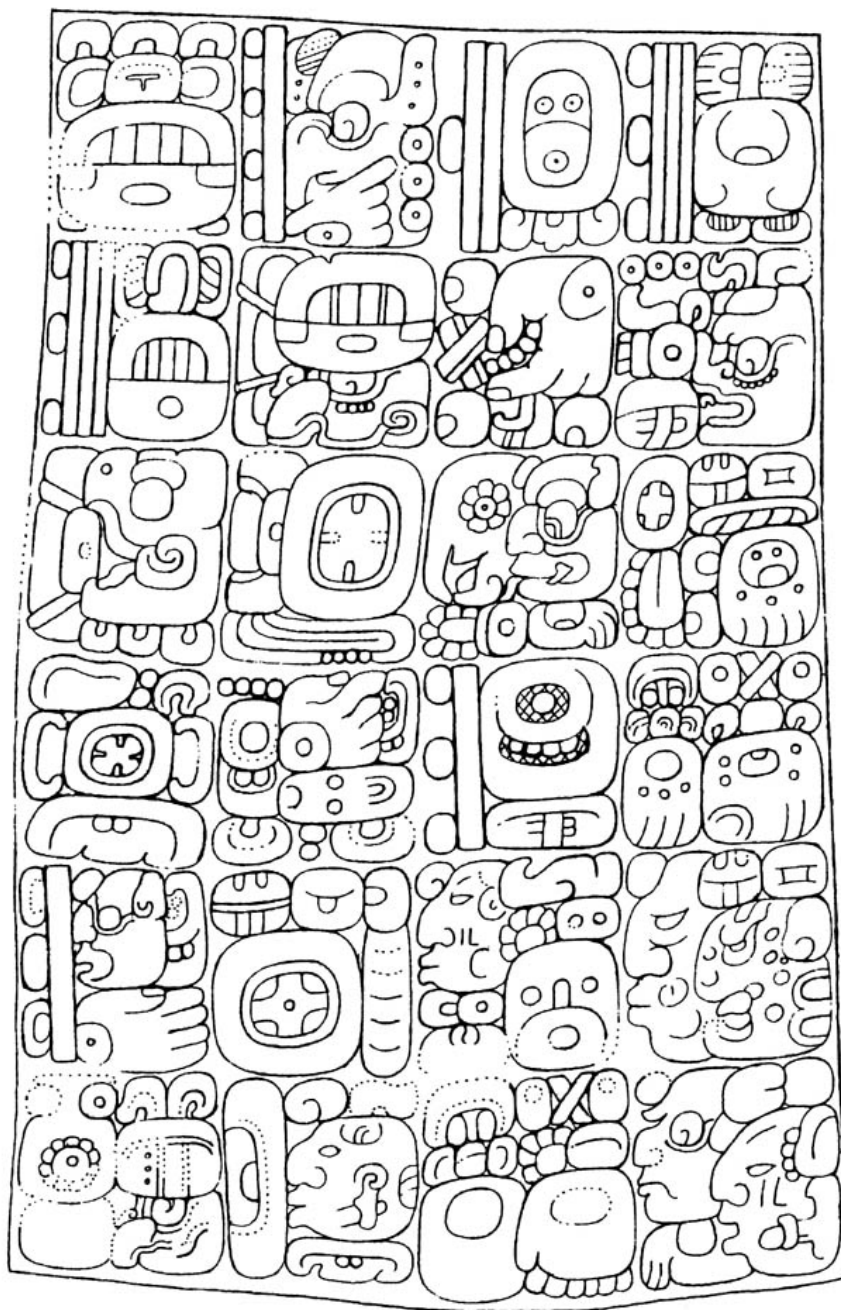


Figure 34. Nim Li Punit, Stela 21, Text. (Drawing by John Montgomery)

### **Nim Li Punit, Stela 21**

**Location:** Originally located face down along the north side of stela plaza near the center of Structure 3 midway between Stela 22 and Stela 20. Stela 21 was first reported by the Corozal Project in 1976; however, it was not thought to be carved. Then in the spring of 1998 workmen flipped this monument as part of the first comprehensive restoration and consolidation project (M.A.S.D.P.) at Nim Li Punit and realized that it contained a nearly pristine text and image. The monument was then moved to the newly created Nim Li Punit Visitor Center.

**Condition:** Intact. The text and image are pristine, except for a small slightly eroded section around the ruler's face and along the left side of the figural scene.

**Material:** Fine-Grained Calcareous Sandstone (Mudstone)

**Shape:** Rectangular with well-dressed parallel sides.

#### **Dimensions:**

HT:	2.45 m
MW:	.91 m
HSA:	2.27 m
WSA:	.69 m
WBC:	.91 m
WTC:	.65 m
MTH:	.30 m
RELS:	11.6 mm
RELG:	7 mm

**Carved Areas:** Front only. Includes a figural scene depicting a standing ruler looking left holding a *K'awiil* Scepter and a text containing 24 glyph blocks.

**Dedicatory Date:** 9.18.0.0.0 11 *Ajaw* 18 *Mak* (7, October 790)

#### **Line Drawings:**

Kirk D. Straight (Unpublished)  
Nikolai Grube (In Bonor and Opstal (nd:14)  
Nikolai Grube (In Stuart and Grube 2000:Figure 2)  
Nikolai Grube (In Wanyerka 1999a: Figure 17)  
Sheena Howarth (In Stuart and Grube 2000: Figure 1)  
John Montgomery (SBEP, [Figure 32](#), [Figure 33](#), [Figure 34](#))

#### **Photographic References:**

Leventhal (Unpublished)  
Riou (In Stuart and Grube 2000: Figure 1)  
Sulak (Unpublished)  
Wanyerka (Unpublished)

#### **Other References:**

Bonor and van Opstal (nd: 14-15)  
Martin and Grube (2000:201)

Stuart and Grube (2000:1-7)  
Wanyerka (1999a:16-19, 23-25, 65-68)  
Wanyerka (2000:12)  
Wanyerka (2003:10)  
Wanyerka (2004)

**Commentary:** The text of Stela 21 is interesting for it makes reference to another “fire” ritual taking place within the Initial Series date itself. While its placement within the Lunar Series just prior to the Calendar Round is unusual, this phenomenon is relatively common in the hieroglyphic inscriptions of southern Belize. The text then continues with a “scattering” event that presumably took place at a Copan location known as the *Ox Witik* (“The Three Roots”). This toponym appears in numerous Copan inscriptions (Copan, Stela 10, Stela 12, Structure 12, Altar L, Altar Q, and Temple 11, West) and seems to refer to either the “three families” or the “three royal lineages” of the Copan Dynasty. If correct, then this passage may provide additional epigraphic evidence that the ruler of Nim Li Punit may have ascended from one of these Copan lineages. Following this location is the name of the Nim Li Punit ruler *K’awiil Mo’ Jaguar God of the Underworld* who is a “Divine Nim Li Punit Lord.” There are at least three versions of the Nim Li Punit emblem glyph and here on Stela 21 the main sign of the emblem glyph is spelled syllabically as *ka-wa-ma* or *Kawam*. Unfortunately, it is not clear what *Kawam* means, but based on the other two versions of the Nim Li Punit emblem glyph that feature a “raptor” of some sort, it is most likely that *Kawam* might refer to this particular bird, perhaps a Harpy Eagle. The ruler carries the 28 *Winik* title and the rest of the text provides a parentage statement that parallels the text of Stela 14. The text states that the ruler of Nim Li Punit was the “cherished one of” a noble lady from the *B’alam* site and then the final two glyphs of Stela 21 record the father’s name.

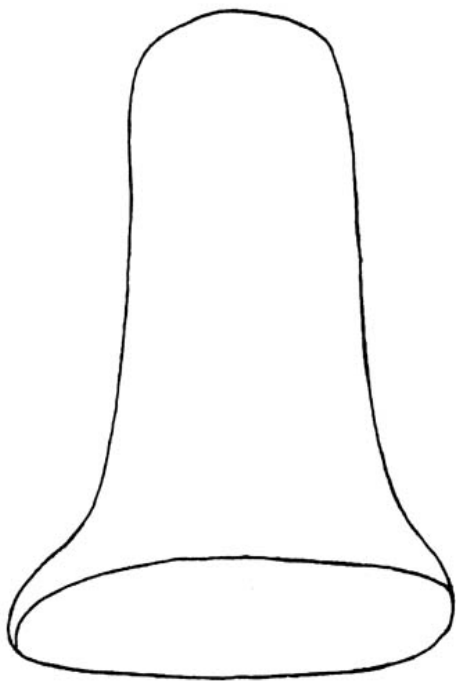
Text:

A1: T124.25.503.25:548	<b>tzi:ka.MAK.ka:HAAB’</b>
B1: TIX.1033	<b>B’OLON. PÍ</b>
A2: TXVIII.28:548	<b>WAXAKLAJUN.K’ATUN:TUUN</b>
B2: T173.1031	<b>mi. TUUN</b>
A3: T173.741a:136	<b>mi.WINAL:ji</b>
B3: T173.544:116	<b>mi.K’IN:ni</b>
A4: T128.60[544]:23	<b>ch’a:HUUN[K’IN]:na</b>
B4: TIV.683.713b:181:82:126	<b>KAN:K’AL.JUL:ja:li:yi</b>
A5: VI.751a:181:713a	<b>WAK.B’ALAM:ja:K’AL</b>
B5: T168:544:188	<b>AJAW:K’AN.le</b>
A6: T?:?:?.1035	<b>?:?:?.K’AK’/BUTZ’</b>
B6: T121.1010c?:23	<b>li.PUL:na</b>
C1: TXI.533	<b>B’ULUK.AJAW</b>
D1: TXVIII.74:520:25.25	<b>WAXAKLAJUN.ma:ka:ka:ka</b>
C2: T13.710:130	<b>u.CHOK:wa</b>
D2: TIII.117:59:102.1030v	<b>OX.wi.ti:ki.K’AWIIL</b>
C3: T744b:280.?.88	<b>MÓ:Ó.(JGU)?..ji</b>
D3: T36.168:25:130.502	<b>K’U.AJAW:ka.wa.ma (NLP)</b>
C4: TVIII.683:102	<b>WAXAK.WINIK:ki</b>
D4: T1:60:501.13.I:606	<b>u.HUUN:b’a.u.HUUN:TAN</b>
C5: T1000a:?:?:?:533	<b>IXIK:?:?:?:AJAW</b>
D5: T1000a.168.751	<b>IXIK.AJAW.B’ALAM</b>

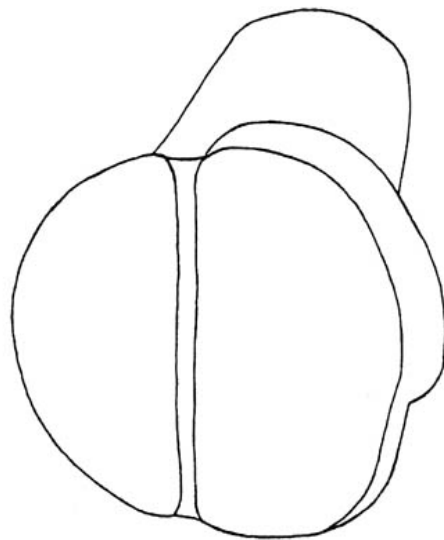
C6: T1.60:501.13.?.?:712  
D6: T?:88.?:1000

**u.HUUN:b'a.u.?.?:CH'AB**  
**(JGU):ji.?:AJAW**

## Miscellaneous Sculpture



**Side View**



**Underside of Pedestal**

**Figure 35. Nim Li Punit, Miscellaneous Sculpture 1. (Drawing by John Montgomery)**



**Nim Li Punit, Miscellaneous Sculpture 1**

**Location:** Originally located by Nim Li Punit caretaker Placido Ash in the natural spring waterway that divides the West and South Groups. Now located under a thatched protective structure near the center of the stelae plaza.

**Condition:** Intact.

**Material:** Fine-Grained Calcareous Sandstone (Mudstone)

**Shape:** “Bell-Shaped” tenon with well-polished sides. The circular flange at the base of the monument contains a narrow deep groove (1cm) that extends some 21cms up the length of the shaft.

**Dimensions:**

HT: .56 m

MW: .40 m

WTC: .22 m

WBC: .40 m

MTH: .22 m

**Line Drawings:**

Phil Wanyerka (Unpublished)

John Montgomery, (SBEP, Figure 35)

**Photographic/Other References:**

Sulak (Unpublished)

Wanyerka (Unpublished)