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**Rescuing the Origins of Dos Pilas Dynasty:
A Salvage of Hieroglyphic Stairway #2, Structure L5-49**



Research Year: 2002
Culture: Maya
Chronology: Terminal Classic
Location: Petén, Guatemala
Site: Dos Pilas

Table of Contents

[Abstract](#)
[Resumen](#)
[Introduction](#)
[Recent Evidence from the Pasión, Petexbatún, and Cancuén](#)
[The History of the Pasión/Usumacinta River System](#)
[The Classic Beginnings: The Tikal Intrusion](#)
[Conclusions](#)
[Annex 1. Dates: Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway 2](#)
[List of Figures](#)
[Sources Cited](#)
[Interim Report](#)

Abstract

The discovery of the new steps in Dos Pilas, capital of the Petexbatún kingdom, in August of 2001 and the subsequent excavations during the latter part of that year and the early months of 2002 opened a wide debate among epigraphers, archaeologists and other mayanists as well as among interested lay persons on the nature of the Terminal Classic Maya history and the initial causes of the decline of this great culture.

Previous to this discovery, the conventional thought involved a "civil war" between two factions of the Tikal royal family and the exile or flight of some of its members to a site known as Dos Pilas.

The new stairway steps tell a somewhat different story that involves first family bonding, followed by the invasion of Dos Pilas by Calakmul and then a fatal family feud and death, all leading to the western Petén wars.

In the month of September, 2001 and subsequent months of 2002, an extraordinary discovery was made in the archaeological site of Dos Pilas, Petén, Guatemala. This discovery of ten hieroglyphic steps, which added to the already known eight of Stairway 2 of Structure L5-49, describes the initial history of the site including the arrival of the founding ruler and sixty years of his life.

The steps were excavated with a donation by the Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc., (FAMSI) and reported in several forms during 2002 and 2003, including an interim report posted by FAMSI on its website.

Negotiations with the Instituto de Antropología e Historia (IDAEH) for the protection of the monument encountered the opposition of the community of nearby Nacimiento. As the negotiations dragged on, several proposals were submitted by the author of this report trying to accommodate the different views and ideas. However, because of the delay, in January of 2003, looters removed a block of Step 6, East Section containing four glyphs. These were the last glyphs of the text. Fortunately the whole set of steps had duly been photographed and drawn previously.

This event resulted in the acceptance by all parties concerned, of the proposal to remove the steps to a secure warehouse and to replace them by the copies that had been made in 2002. This will take place during the next two months. With this effort, the salvage operation financed by FAMSI will be complete.

Resumen

El descubrimiento de las nuevas gradas en Dos Pilas, capital de reino del Petexbatún en agosto de 2001 y las subsecuentes excavaciones al final de ese año y principios del año 2002 abrió un debate entre epigrafistas, arqueólogos y otros mayistas así como también con personas interesadas en la naturaleza del Clásico Terminal Maya y su historia y las causas iniciales del deterioro de esta gran cultura.

Antes de este descubrimiento el pensamiento aceptado se refería a una "guerra civil" entre dos facciones de la familia real de Tikal y el exilio y huida de uno de sus miembros a un sitio conocido como Dos Pilas.

Las nuevas gradas describen una historia algo diferente que indica, al principio, una unión familiar y filial, seguida de la invasión de Dos Pilas por Calakmul y luego una enemistad fatal entre hermanos resultando en las guerras en el suroeste del Petén que fueron las primeras acciones que llevaron al colapso de los reinos Mayas.

En el mes de septiembre de 2001 y meses subsiguientes del 2002 un extraordinario descubrimiento ocurrió en el sitio arqueológico de Dos Pilas, Petén, Guatemala. Este descubrimiento de diez gradas con glifos agregadas a las ocho de la Escalinata 2 de la Estructura L5-49 describe la historia inicial del sitio incluyendo la llegada del gobernante fundador y sesenta años de su vida.

Las gradas fueron excavadas mediante una donación de la Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc., (FAMSI) y reportadas en diversas maneras y foros durante 2002–2003 incluyendo un reporte preliminar en la página web de FAMSI.

Las negociaciones con el Instituto de Antropología e Historia (IDAEH) para la protección del monumento encontraron la oposición de la cercana comunidad de Nacimiento. Mientras que las negociaciones continuaban se presentaron varias propuestas por el autor de este informe a manera de concatenar las diferentes ideas y puntos de vista. Sin embargo por el retraso, un bloque de la Grada 6, Sección Este con cuatro glifos fue robada por saqueadores. Estos eran los últimos de este texto. Afortunadamente, toda la escalinata había sido ya fotografiada y dibujada.

Este evento tuvo como consecuencia que todas las partes aceptaran remover las gradas a una bodega segura y reponerlas por los moldes que se hicieron en el año 2002. Esto se hará durante los próximos dos meses. Con este esfuerzo la operación de salvamento financiado por FAMSI estará concluida completamente.

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Introduction

The Discovery and excavation of ten new steps of Stairway 2, Structure L5-49 in Dos Pilas, Petén, Guatemala during the year 2001 and 2002 has been the subject of an interim report to FAMSI (2002), to the Instituto de Antropología e Historia de Guatemala (IDAEH) by Castellanos et al. in 2001, and as a presentation at the XVI Simposio de Investigaciones Arqueológicas en Guatemala in July of 2001 and 2002. Additionally several epigraphers (Boot 2002; Guenter 2002; in MESOWEB: www.mesoweb.com) as well as important archaeologists like Arthur A. Demarest, Director of the Cancuén Archaeological Project, of Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, and formerly of the Petexbatún Project of the same university, have presented papers on related subjects during 2001 and 2002.

It is also important to mention e-mail correspondence with Simon Martin, Stephen Houston, and Nikolai Grube as well as personal interviews and conversations with Peter Mathews, David Stuart, Stanley Guenter, and Marc Zender.

All of these activities have resulted in valid commentaries that correct the previously presented dates in the Interim Report of 2002 and which accompany the present Final Report in [Annex 1](#). As to the message of the text, in reference this continues to be the same, even though there are some differences of opinions with several colleagues over Step 5, Central Section, that I maintain to be the verb indicating the arrival of the boy-king and the founding of the dynasty in Dos Pilas in 632 A.D. ([Figure 1](#)).

Much more important than glyph-by-glyph interpretations, is the result of a more serious and profound study of the history covered by the text of the stairway and the relationship with other events in the inscriptions of Dos Pilas, Aguateca, Ceibal, Tamarindito, and now Cancuén. Besides, this analysis covers these events within the context of the conflicts between the hegemonic states of Tikal and Calakmul and their allies during the sixth, seventh, and eight centuries.

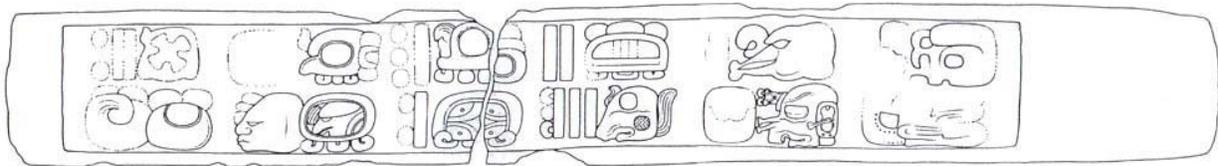


Figure 1. Step 5, Central Section

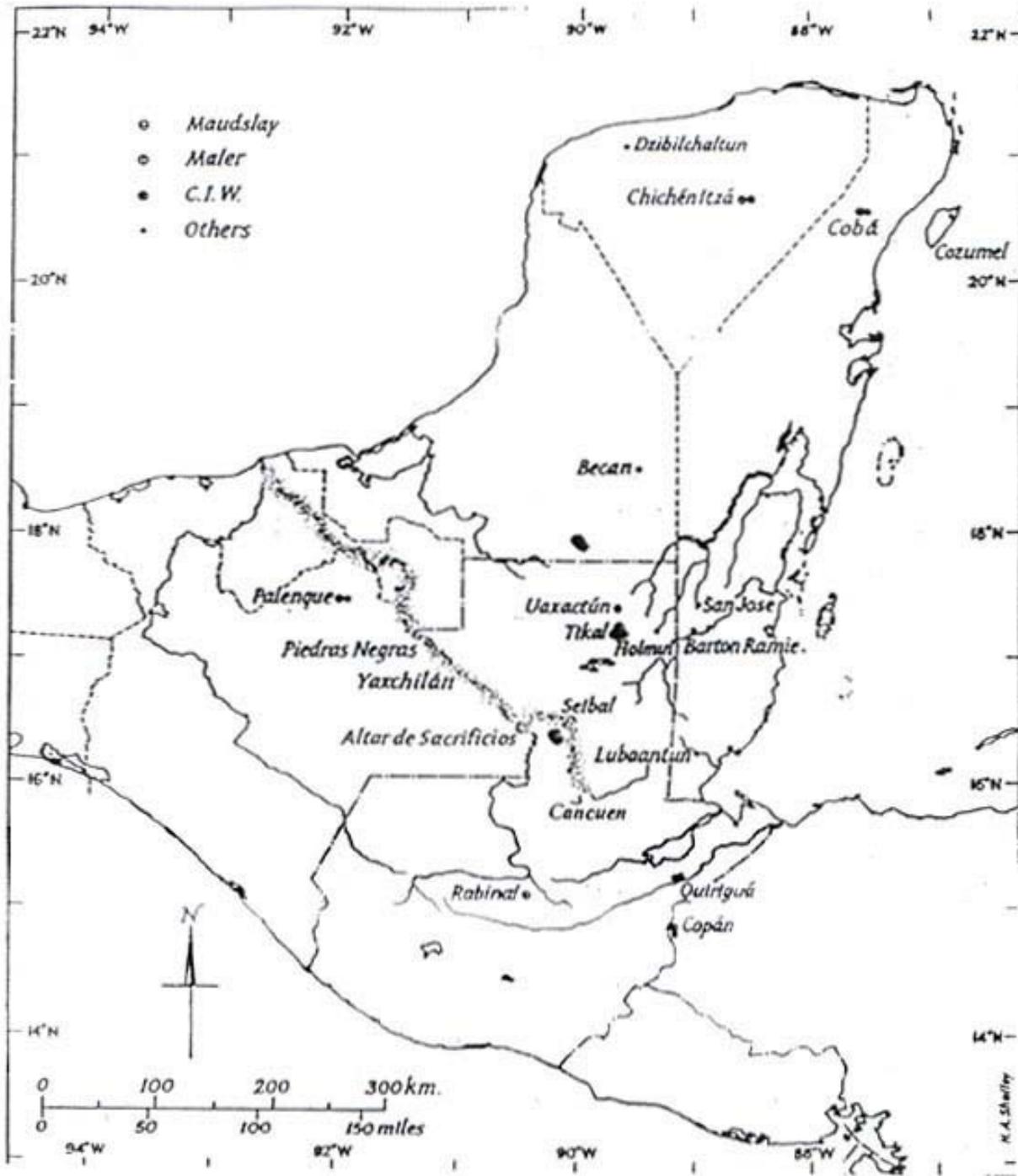


Figure 2. River Trade Routes

Recent investigations focusing on sites in the southwestern Petén (Fahsen and Demarest 2002; Houston 1993; Fahsen 2000a, b; 2001; Fahsen and Jackson 2001) along with research on the relationship between Tikal, Calakmul, Naranjo, Caracol, etc.

(Martin and Grube 2000; Chase and Chase 1996; Schele and Freidel 1990; Marcus and Folan 1994; Carrasco et al. 1999; Schele and Grube 1994; Stuart 1999; 2000; Fahsen 1986; Chase, Grube and Chase 1991) in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries have produced a wealth of information derived from specific studies on these sites and from large regional projects.

Yet in the course of the last decade, some accepted notions on Maya politics, dynastic history and war have come into considerable scrutiny as more information comes to light. The result is that what was given for a fact in 1990 is now seen in a completely different light, challenging long established views on the interplay of Maya polities and the collapse of this great civilization.

Work done in the site of Dos Pilas and Cancuén and its region on the upper Pasión River, and the discovery of the ten new steps from Structure L5-49 in the Petexbatún capital of Dos Pilas, have made it necessary to revise previously held knowledge not only on war and diplomacy in the southwestern Petén and its broad implications to the Central area around Tikal and further north in Calakmul, but on commercial trade routes and the Riverine Economy (Demarest and Fahsen 2002; Martin and Grube 2000) ([Figure 2](#)).

This wide trade and transport route begins as a navigable waterway at Cancuén and flows northward, then west, then northwest to connect most of the greatest kingdoms of the west. Each major center is located at critical portages, junctures of tributaries, or other loci whose importance can be explained in terms of the river system. Tres Islas, Altar de Sacrificios, and Yaxchilán are placed at junctures with other river systems or land routes. Ceibal is located where the Pasión turns west and the trade route divides, going westward to Altar de Sacrificios, Yaxchilán, Piedras Negras, and past Palenque to the Gulf of México, or going eastward by land to the great centers of the Central Petén. From the Late Preclassic, if not earlier, this great system of river and land routes functioned as the true Maya highway of the western and central Petén.

Recent Evidence from the Pasión, Petexbatún, and Cancuén

The Harvard Ceibal and Altar de Sacrificios projects directed by Gordon Willey, compiled detailed evidence that began to reveal both the central role of riverine trade in western history and the role of warfare in the collapse of the river kingdom. They also discovered the unusual Cycle 10 conquest states that arose after the regional collapse in the Petexbatún and Middle Pasión (Tourtellot and González in press). Building on this research, the Vanderbilt 1989-1994 Petexbatún project and 1996 Punta de Chimino project provided the most detailed view yet of the violent dynamics of the Middle Pasión region and the early collapse there (Demarest 1997; Valdes 1997; Demarest, Escobedo, and O'Mansky 1997).

Finally, in the past four years, the Vanderbilt Cancuén project has opened up the history and archaeology of the Upper Pasión river system, revealing an even more intimate

relationship between this wealthy Maya kingdom at the head of navigation and the Pasión river system that it controlled.

Jade, pyrite, presumably quetzal feathers, and other highland exotic raw materials and finished objects could have been given as gifts or exchanged with other centers to cement Cancuén's strategic alliances. They also could have been distributed in more limited quantities to lesser elites as part of the royal patronage networks. Similarly, the many other kingdoms downriver on the Pasión and Usumacinta reinforced their religious and military bases of power with patronage networks redistributing the goods that had passed downriver from the highlands. This economic and ideological linkage between the patronage networks of the riverine kingdoms helps to explain the constant interactions of these kingdoms and the correlation in their histories and their coeval declines.

The History of the Pasión/Usumacinta River System

The patterns of correlation in Pasión/Usumacinta kingdom histories have now been made clear by the combined epigraphic evidence from Dos Pilas especially, and the unexpected discovery this year of the central dynastic text of the Petexbatún kingdom on temple L5-49 at Dos Pilas (Fahsen et al. 2002). Combined with the previous evidence from the Petexbatún project and other recent excavations, these new findings show that the histories of the western kingdoms can no longer be explained in terms of local or even regional histories. This critical trade artery was, from the beginning of the Classic period, if not earlier, a target of control by the major interregional powers of the Maya world. Earlier culture-historical interpretations (e.g., Mathews 1985; Houston 1987; Houston and Stuart 1990) have not fully recognized the central role of these constant international interventions in the histories of this region.

In the past, accepted knowledge and conventional wisdom stated that around 650 A.D., a dynastic conflict ensued in Mutul (Tikal) resulting in the flight of some of Tikal's elite and a member of the royal family to the Petexbatún city of Dos Pilas where they founded a kingdom that lasted for about 160 years and which for better or worse was a powerful militaristic state of the likes that not been seen, even for a war and strife civilization like the Maya.

In the course of that century and a half, Dos Pilas fought, captured or forced an alliance with several sites up and down the Pasión drainage and as far east as Machaquilá and south to Cancuén. The reasons for this expansion were thought to be simply the result of the triumph of the new kings in a "civil war" between the two brothers who claimed Tikal's crown (Houston 1993; Martin and Grube 2000).

While part of this scenario can be proven correct, the reasons and implications of the rivalry between Dos Pilas and Tikal certainly arise from far deeper causes. According to the above description, the trade route that used the Pasión–Usumacinta rivers was key to the history of the central and western Petén. The river route begins in Cancuén to the

south, where it becomes navigable, and connects the highlands of Guatemala to the great capitals of kingdoms like Ceibal, Tres Islas, Altar de Sacrificios, Yaxchilán, Piedras Negras, and the Palenque region as it flows into the Gulf of México. This route was used from the late Preclassic on, and served to connect with the central Petén by trails, and to the Caribbean through the San Juan–Salsipuedes–Mopán river systems or through the Machaquilá–Mopán rivers (Laporte and Mejía 2002).

The Classic Beginnings: The Tikal Intrusion

Of course, the earliest Preclassic settlements and the first dynastic centers of the Classic period all lie at critical nodes on the river system. The Classic period dynastic history of the Upper Pasión begins at its earlier center at Tres Islas, where the local dynasty erected three splendid monuments. From this earliest period, international involvement was evident in the Teotihuacán-related imagery on these stelae. Their dates from A.D. 395-475 correlate to the period of Mexican involvement in the Tikal dynasty and the expansion of its hegemony throughout the Petén and, only slightly later, with Teotihuacán influence at the highland trade center of Kaminaljuyú (Martin and Grube 2000; Stuart 2000; Schele 1992).

Newly discovered Steps 6 and 5, East Section ([Figure 3](#)) and 6 and 5, West Section of Stairway 2 ([Figure 4](#)) recount both the takeover of Dos Pilas by Calakmul, albeit temporarily and the ensuing conflict between both brothers.

Economic and ideologic links between these river polities and their hinterlands and the central and northern Petén help to explain their constant interaction, the correlation between their histories, and their simultaneous decline. In this respect, the Petexbatún and the Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway projects and the Cancuén project have shown that the history of the kingdoms of the western Petén can no longer be explained only by their local or even by their regional histories. Previous interpretations of these areas (Mathews 1979; Houston and Mathews 1985; Houston 1987; 1993; Houston and Stuart 1990) and their histories did not recognize the importance of the river trade route and the role played in the western Maya region.

The new excavation in Structure L5-49 reveals that in the first quarter of the seventh century BALAJ CHAN K'AWIIL, the younger son of K'INICH MUWAANHN JOL, was born and sent to establish a Tikal presence at the newly founded site of Dos Pilas some 70 miles southwest of Tikal and just 2.5 miles from the already existing center of Arroyo de Piedra, an earlier capital in the Petexbatún, and roughly five miles further west from Tamarindito, another older kingdom in the region (Guenter 2002; Houston 1993). The establishment of this new city in the midst of what was already an area occupied by a resident population could only be to establish an outpost of control by Tikal of the area in the Pasión basin. A royal viceroy and enough soldiers could very well play that role ([Figure 5](#)).

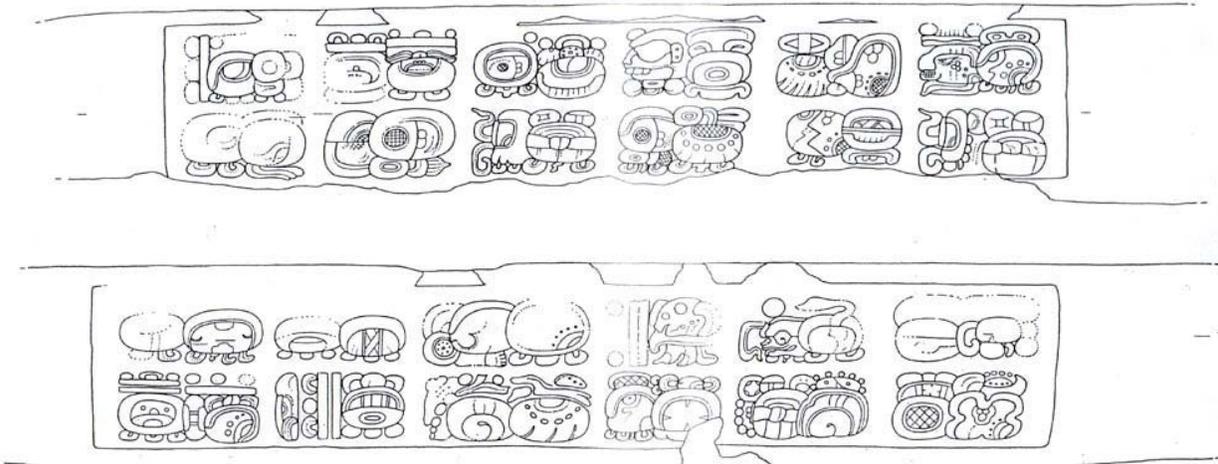


Figure 3. Steps 6 and 5, East Section

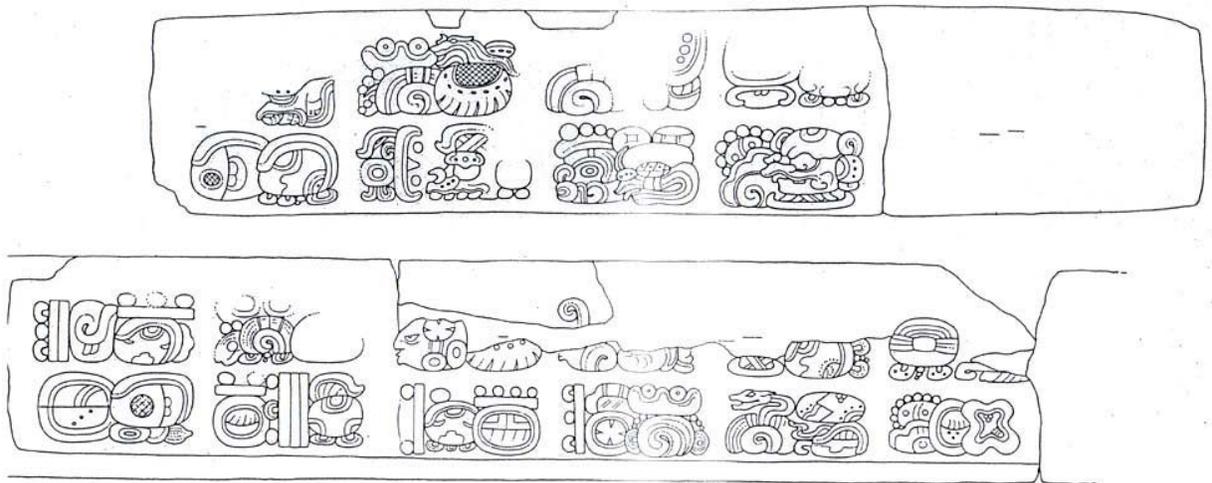


Figure 4. Steps 6 and 5, West Section

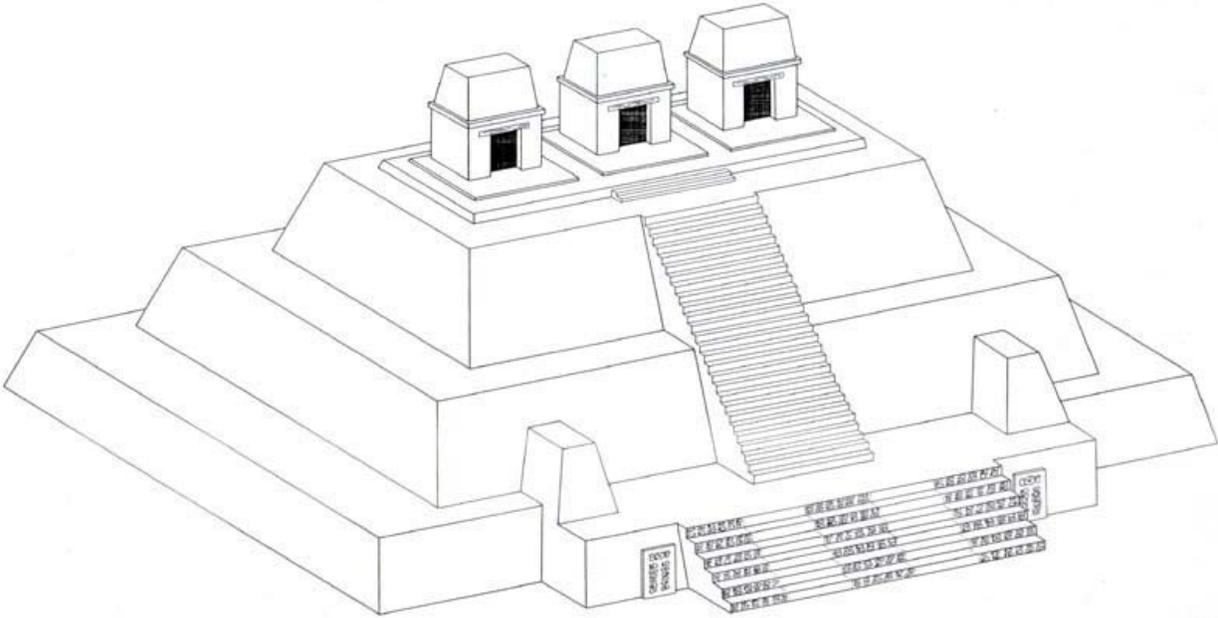


Figure 5. Structure L5-49

The military motives are exposed by their placement of their new regional base in a location where soils and drainage preclude productive agriculture and require that large local population must be supported by tribute from dominated neighbors. Dos Pilas supported itself from just such tribute, as demonstrated by the extensive and intensive paleoecological studies of the Petexbatún ecology subproject of Dunning and Beach. Their excavations, paleoecological studies and soil phosphate testing revealed no evidence of agriculture in or around Dos Pilas, and they concluded that it might have been a purely "predatory" tribute state (Dunning, Beach, and Rue 1997; Dunning and Beach in press). Clearly Tikal intended for Dos Pilas to be a base to secure its western frontier and protect the river route from the then-expanding hegemony of their rival, Calakmul.

The wealth derived from control of the trade routes from the highlands and the Usumacinta basin must have sparked the envy of a Snake Kingdom's rulers since by the mid fourth century the beginnings of a pincer movement encircling Tikal and wresting away its allies was well underway by the Calakmul forces.

The Stairway mentions firstly that the defeat of Dos Pilas and Tikal was preceded by the capture of Itzán close to the Pasión river in 652. Taking advantage of the sacking of Tikal a new ruler, K'IIIB AJAW, arrived in Cancuén to the south to found a new capital in 657 under the auspices of Calakmul. The connection between the highlands and central Petén had been wrested away from Tikal (Fahsen 2001a; 2001b; Fahsen and Jackson 2001; Guenter 2002; Demarest and Fahsen 2002).

While BALAJ CHAN K'AWIIL was a loyal younger brother for some thirty years, the pressure exercised by Calakmul on Dos Pilas and the fact that Tikal could no longer be in a position to help Dos Pilas, may have been an important factor in the about-face that took place and which firmly established the Petexbatún region in the Snake Kingdom's camp.

In the forty years between the defeat of Tikal by Calakmul and later by Dos Pilas, the control of the riverine trade routes was in the hands of the Snake Kingdom using Dos Pilas and others as proxies. However in 695 YUKNO'M YICH'AAK K'AHK' of Calakmul was defeated by the new ruler of Tikal, JASAW CHAN K'AWIIL, NU'N U JOL CHAAK's heir. This defeat of Calakmul restores Tikal's preeminence in the Central Maya region, but never again in the southwest where Dos Pilas maintained its presence until its final downfall in 761 when K'AWIIL CHAN K'INICH was killed or exiled, and which signified the destruction of the site and the splintering of the hegemony into smaller kingdoms such as Aguateca, Ceibal, La Amelia, etc., (Martin and Grube 2002).

Obviously, we see here once again that Pasión valley events were neither locally motivated nor were they an intradynastic civil war between rival tikaleño factions, as previously believed. Instead, the seventh-century founding and seventh-century wars of Dos Pilas and the Petexbatún hegemony were part of an international war with one of its objectives (and motives) the control of the critical Pasión River trade artery.

These smaller polities were not able to dominate the basin. Furthermore Calakmul's demise resulted in conflicts between Yakchilán and Piedras Negras in the lower Usumacinta blocking the once free flow of goods through the river. By the end of the eighth century many of the riverine capitals and their kingdoms had been abandoned or were about to be and therefore trade between Petén, the upper Pasión and the highlands ceased and a change in production and interchange of ceramics for example, was redirected inland (Foias and Bishop 1997; Foias 1996). At the same time jade, pyrite, quetzal feathers and obsidian and other exotic goods from the highlands became difficult or impossible to obtain.

As detailed elsewhere, the intensity of eighth-century warfare may have been simulated by the previous century of international "proxy wars" between the sprawling Calakmul and Tikal hegemonies (O'Mansky and Demarest 2001; Demarest in press a; Demarest, Rice, and Rice in press). Warfare was also driven by intensified inter-elite rivalry and dynastic struggles, which, in turn, were due to the proliferation of the elite class through polygamy, patronage, and promotion (Demarest 2001; in press a; Demarest, Rice, and Rice in press). The Petexbatún hegemony collapsed into endemic intensive warfare leading to the destruction of Dos Pilas and later Aguateca and the virtual depopulation of the Petexbatún region.

While the Petexbatún collapse was the "first domino to fall" in the long process of the southern lowland decline, its impact on the western trade route was far more immediate. Between A.D. 760 and just after 800, all of the Petexbatún centers collapsed. Refugee population of different types moved up and down the river, having an immediate impact on the river kingdoms. Fortified enclave groups survived past A.D. 830 at Punta de

Chimino and Ceibal (Demarest and Escobedo 1998). Some small population settled in perishable structures without major architecture around Laguna de Las Pozas to the south (Johnston et al. 2001). Elite and middle class migrants may have moved south to join their in-laws and cousins at Cancuén. Indeed, there is circumstantial evidence that after A.D. 760, populations with northern and western ceramic markers (including Chablekal Fine Grey), moved to Cancuén, occupying previously open farmlands near the palace (Demarest and Barrientos 2001, 2002). These elite migrants may have helped to stimulate the A.D. 760 to 800 apogee of Cancuén, which flourished while its northern Pasión neighbors downriver declined or collapsed in violent warfare. In contrast, the 760 to 800 periods at Cancuén saw the consolidation of its splendid royal palace and a general site expansion.

Conclusions

Although the end of Lowland Maya civilization has been the subject of much study and controversy, it becomes clear to the author that along with others who have studied the southwestern Petén and the Tikal-Calakmul conflict in depth, a major factor was the breakup of the trade routes between the highland states, particularly the central and northern areas which supplied the exotic goods necessary for elite interchange.

We may speculate that the 760 to 800 warfare and disintegration of Middle Pasión culture would have had a devastating interregional effect through disruption of trade and transport. This disruption probably explains the 800 to 810 declines and abandonment of most major centers on the Pasión/Usumacinta river system, between forty and one hundred years earlier than that of many major southern lowland cities further east. Previously, most scholars have interpreted the collapse began in the west where populations were smaller and surface water was far less of a problem. Furthermore, Petexbatún project results from six seasons of research have clearly negated all such ecological or demographic factors there (e.g. Demarest 1997; Dunning et al. 1997; Wright 1997; Dunning and Beach in press; Emery 1997).

The tendency to explain the eighth-century decline of kingdoms in local or regional terms also fails to account for the early, and chronologically coeval, decline and abandonment of the river centers. The reason for the correlated declines is obvious. The river trade route was broken at its middle by the endemic warfare that had engulfed the Petexbatún region and the Middle Pasión, including Ceibal. The millennium-old highland-lowland, Verapaz-to-Gulf-of-México trade and transport route was cut in half by the endemic wars of the Petexbatún and Ceibal. The result was the well documented western regionalization of ceramic production and exchange (Foias and Bishop 1997; Foias 1995). With trade and transport cut off to the east and south (Petén, Upper Pasión, and southern highlands), kingdoms turned inward or to the west (with its fine paste wares) for their exotic ceramics and economic affiliations.

Yet the south had been the source of the jade, pyrite, *quetzal* feathers, most obsidian, and many other exotics and commodities that sustained the patronage networks of the

river kingdoms. With the collapse of these networks, the western kingdoms faced problems in obtaining commodities and exotics and suffered a consequent weakening of patronage networks—not to mention the direct destructive impact of sieges, settlement concentration, and population displacement caused by the warfare itself (Demarest, Rice, and Rice in press; Demarest 1997, in press a; Demarest and Escobedo 1998). The above discussed population displacements and dispersal in the Petexbatún were followed by similar declines and emigration of population between 800 and 815 from centers like Piedras Negras, Yaxchilán, Aguateca, Palenque, Cancuén, and the other great river kingdoms ([Figure 6](#), [Figure 7](#), and [Figure 8](#)).

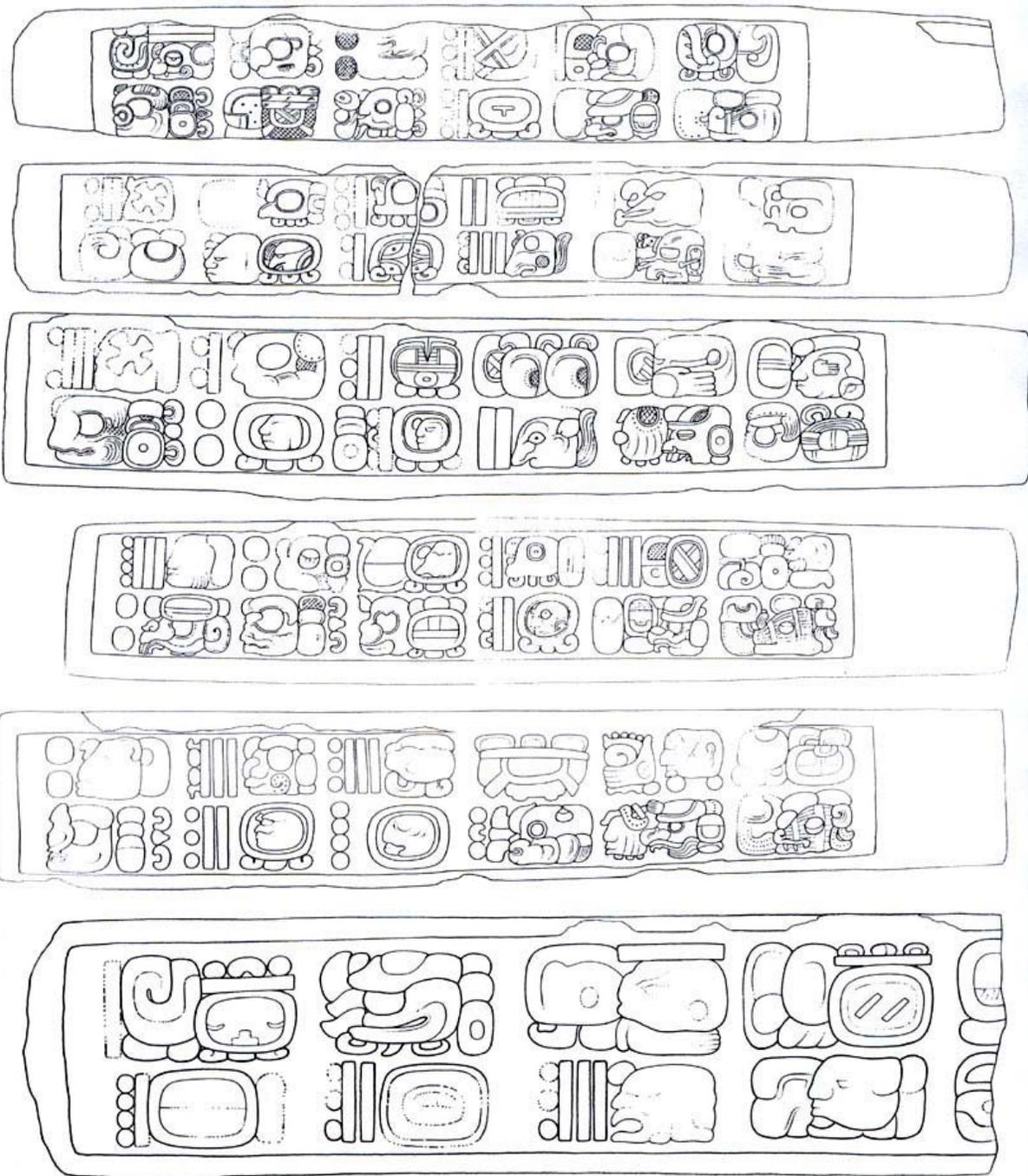


Figure 6. Stairway 2, Central Section

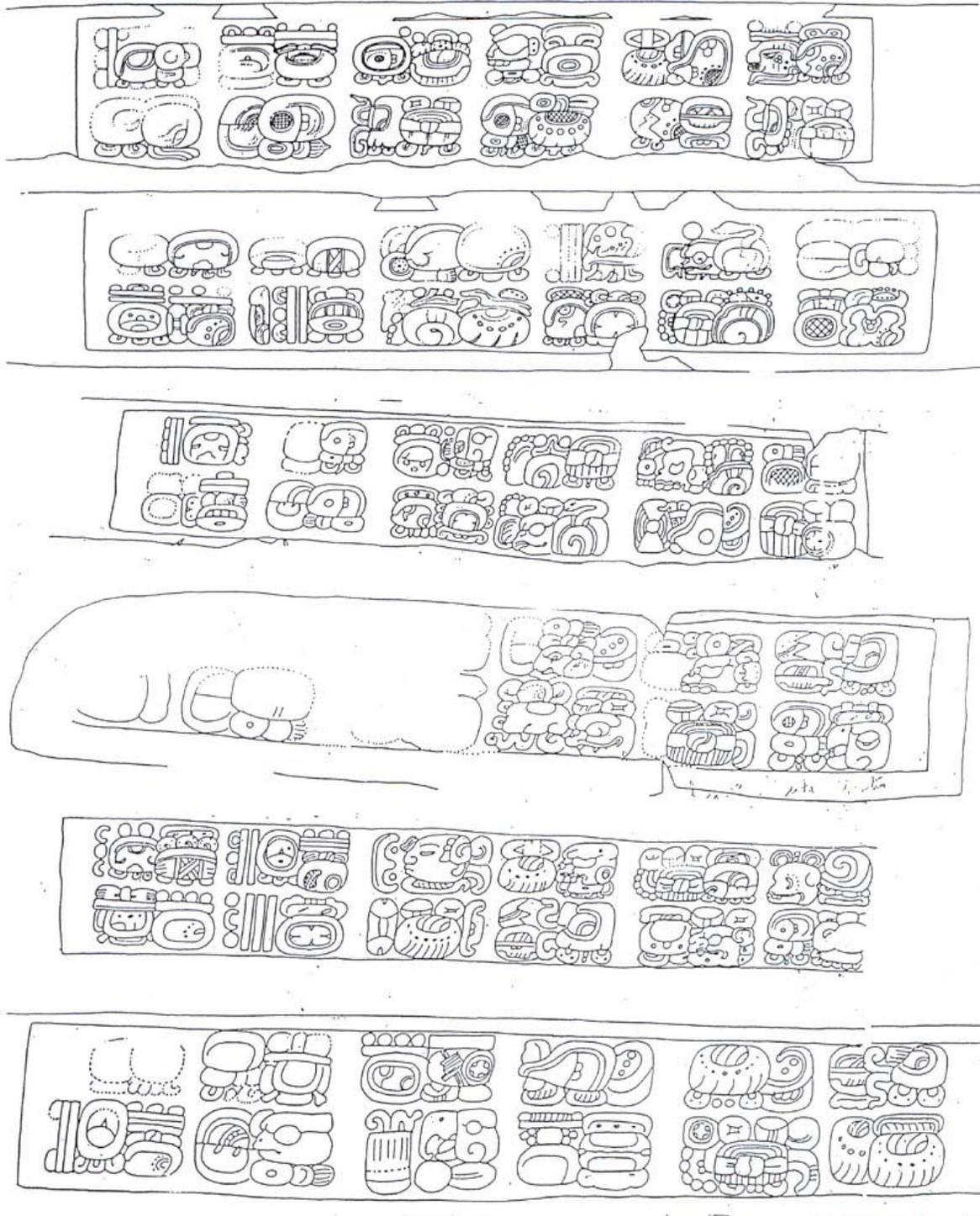


Figure 7. Stairway 2, East Section

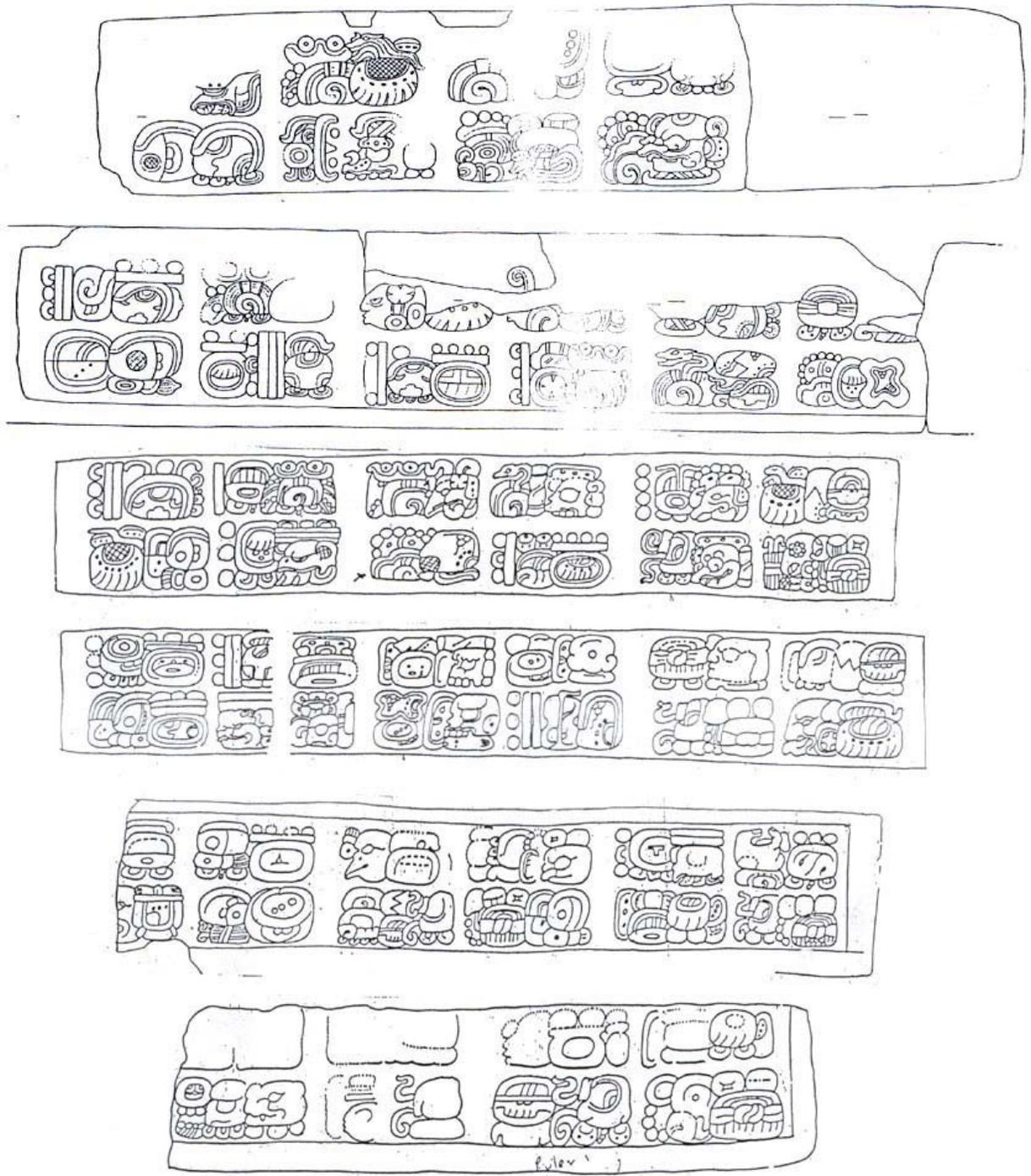


Figure 8. Stairway 2, West Section

Annex 1. Dates: Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway 2

Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway 2			
9.9.10.0.0	2 AHAW 13 POP	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 6	623
9.9.12.11.2	8 IK 5 CEH	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 6	625
9.9.19.7.8	10 LAMAT 16 XUL	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 5	632
9.10.10.0.0	1 AHAW 8 KAYAB	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 5	633
9.10.0.0.0	1 AHAW 8 KAYAB	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 3	633
9.10.1.3.19	11 KAWAK 17 UO	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 3	634
9.10.2.7.17	7 CABAN 10 XUL	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 4	635
9.10.3.0.0	2 AHAW 13 PAX	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 4	636
9.19.10.0.0	13 AHAW 18 KANKIN	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 2	642
9.10.10.16.9	4 MULUC 2 MAC	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 2	643
9.11.15.0.0	4 AHAW 13 MOL	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 1	667
9.11.15.7.5	6 CHICCHAN 18 MUAN	CENTER STAIRWAY STEP 1	667
9.10.18.2.19	1 CAUAC 17 MUAN	STAIRWAY 2 EAST STEP 5	650
9.10.15.0.0	6 AHAW 13 MAC	STAIRWAY 2 EAST STEP 6	647
9.10.15.4.9	4 MULUC 2 KUMKU	STAIRWAY 2 EAST STEP 6	648
9.11.0.0.0	12 AHAW 8 CEH	STAIRWAY 2 EAST STEP 4	652
9.11.0.0.0	12 AHAW 8 CEH	STAIRWAY 2 EAST STEP 5	652
9.11.4.5.14	6 IX 2 KAYAB	STAIRWAY 2 EAST STEP 4	657
9.11.9.15.19	9 CAUAC 17 MUAN	STAIRWAY 2 EAST STEP 2	662
9.11.10.0.0	11 AHAW 18 CHEN	STAIRWAY 2 EAST STEP 1	662
9.11.11.9.17	9 KABAN 5 POP	STAIRWAY 2 EAST STEP 1	664
9.12.0.8.3	4 AKBAL 11 MUAN	STAIRWAY 2 WEST STEP 6	672
9.12.0.16.14	6 IX 17 TZEC	STAIRWAY 2 WEST STEP 5	673
9.12.1.0.3	9 AKBAL 6 YAXKIN	STAIRWAY 2 WEST STEP 5	673
9.12.5.9.14	2 IX 17 MUAN	STAIRWAY 2 WEST STEP 4	677
9.12.5.10.1	9 IMIX 4 PAX	STAIRWAY 2 WEST STEP 4	677
9.12.6.16.17	11 CABAN 10 ZOTZ	STAIRWAY 2 WEST STEP 3	679
9.12.7.0.0	8 AHAW 13 TZEC	STAIRWAY 2 WEST STEP 3	679
9.12.10.0.0	9 AHAW 18 ZOTZ	STAIRWAY 2 WEST STEP 2	682
9.12.12.11.2	2 IX 10 MUAN	STAIRWAY 2 WEST STEP 2	684

List of Figures

- [Figure 1.](#) Step 5, Central Section
- [Figure 2.](#) River Trade Routes
- [Figure 3.](#) Steps 6 and 5, East Section
- [Figure 4.](#) Steps 6 and 5, West Section
- [Figure 5.](#) Structure L5-49
- [Figure 6.](#) Stairway 2, Central Section
- [Figure 7.](#) Stairway 2, East Section
- [Figure 8.](#) Stairway 2, West Section

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