

Uxmal, Kabah, Sayil, and Labná <http://academic.reed.edu/uxmal/>

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Architecture, Restoration, and Imaging  
of the Maya Cities of  
UXMAL, KABAHA, SAYIL, AND LABNÁ  
The Puuc Region, Yucatán, México

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Annotated Bibliography  
Kabah.

This section includes publications on Kabah. Because these often deal extensively with other Puuc Region sites, some of these publications are listed also in the sections on Uxmal, Sayil, or Labná. Most books on larger topics, such as the Puuc region, Yucatán, or Maya architecture, are listed only under those categories.

Three hundred photographs of Kabah are reproduced on this web site.  
<http://academic.reed.edu/uxmal/kabahmap.html>

A

**ARTstor**

Available on the web through ARTstor subscription at:

<http://www.artstor.org/index.shtml>

(accessed 2007 Dec. 8)

This is one of the two most extensive, publically available collections of early photographs of Uxmal, Kabah, Sayil, and Labná, either in print or on the web. The other equally large collection, also on the web, is hosted by the Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnography, Harvard University (which see). The photographs on the ARTstor website are from the Carnegie Institution of Washington Maya Excavations, and are also housed at the Peabody.

Some of the same photographs appear on both web sites. The photographs include distant views, views of individual buildings, including lesser known structures, interiors, many details of collapsing sections and individual pieces of fallen architectural sculpture, reliefs, etc. Both sets of photographs show some structures as discovered, some uncovered, and some at various early stages of restoration.

The main differences are that **the ARTstor images can be opened larger and at higher resolution**, allowing viewers to examine the images in greater detail, a significant advantage for photographs of these elaborate and much restored Maya sites. Also, as of December 2007, the catalogue information posted with the ARTstor images is much more extensive than that on the Peabody site. However, ARTstor images are **only available at subscribing institutions in the United States**, whereas the Peabody images can be viewed by anyone with Internet connection anywhere in the world.

The Carnegie Institution of America photographs were **taken between 1913 and 1957** during the Maya expeditions sponsored by the CIW.

On the ARTstor web site, there are 462 images of Uxmal, 330 of Kabah, 235 of Sayil, and 193 of Labná. The images can be opened full screen-size and larger. Most are **magnificent, grey-scale photographs, highly professional and superbly lit for maximum detail and legibility.**

## C

### **Calero, V.**

“La Estatua de Kabah”. *El Registro Yucateco. Periodico literario, redactado por una Secoiedad de Amigos*. Vol. 4, 16-18. Mérida: imprenta de Castillo y Compañía, 1846.

The author claims that the name “Kabah” must derive from the colossal stone statue with a cobra in its hand, found in a noble place in the city of Kabah. There is a discussion of related Maya terms.

### **Carrasco Vargas, Ramón**

“Formación sociopolítica en el Puuc: El Sacbé Uxmal-Nohpat-Kabah”. A paper presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mesa Redonda de la Sociedad Española de Estudios Mayas, Guiona, 1991. Published in *Memorias de la III Mesa Redonda de la SEEM*. Girona, 1991-92. **Also published in:** *Perspectivas antropológicas en el mundo Maya*, ed. M. Josefa Inlesias Ponce de Leona and Francesco Ligorred Perramón: 199-212. Madrid: Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Facultad de Geografía e Historia (Publicaciones de la Sociedad Española de Estudios Mayas, 2), 1993.

### **Carrasco Vargas, Ramón**

“El gobernante des rostro escarificado de Kabah”. *Arqueologia Mexicana*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (1994): 75-77.

**Carrasco Vargas, Ramón**

“Proyecto Kabah, Yucatán 1990”. *Mecanoscrito del Archivo Técnico del CRY/INAH*. Mérida,” 1990.

**Carrasco Vargas, Ramón**

“El Rey de Kabah”. *Mexicon*, Vol. 14: (1992): 66-67.

**Carrasco Vargas, Ramón, and Eduardo Pérez De Heredia Puente**

“Los últimos gobernantes de Kabah”. *Eighth Palenque Round Table, 1993*, Ed. Martha J. Marci and Jan McHarhue; Gen ed. Merle Greene Robertson. Vol. X. San Francisco: Pre-Columbian Art Research Institute, 1996: 297-307.

The authors establish an archaeological sequence for the phases of development at Kabah, describing the related structures for each phase. They then identify a sequence of 4 rulers of Kabah, each represented on a Kabah doorway lintel or jamb. One of each of the 4 rulers is illustrated. The 1st ruler was represented on a lintel (removed by Stephens, later destroyed in a fire) from the Building of the Red Hands, in the Northwest section of Kabah. The 2<sup>nd</sup> ruler is represented on a doorjamb (now in the American Museum of Natural History in New York) from structure 2A3, now largely destroyed and collapsed, in the observatory plaza. The 3<sup>rd</sup> ruler is represented on a doorjamb and monumental sculpture on the rear of the Codz Poop. The 4<sup>th</sup> ruler is also represented on a doorjamb of the Building of the Red Hands, but from a different level of the building. The authors describe and compare these representations of the 4 rulers in detail. They also illustrate and describe several glyph panels, based on data obtained in the 1990 to 1992 excavations, providing essential evidence for their chronological sequence. One important conclusion is that Kabah seems to have survived later than Uxmal, based on the latest dates at the 2 sites, 987 at Kabah, 905 at Uxmal.

**Carrasco Vargas, Ramón, Eduardo Perez Herdia. Sylvianne Boucher, Antonio Centeno, Dloroes Ballesteros and José Ligorred**

“Informe del Proyecto Kabah, Temporada 1992”. Manuscript on file at the Archivo del Centro regional de Yucatán, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (C.R.Y.-I.N.A.H.), 1993.

**Carrasco Vargas, Ramón, et al.**

“Les fouilles du site de Kabah (Yucatan): Saison 1991. *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, Vol. 78, No. 1 (1992): 9-29.

**Carrillo, Estanislao**

“La estatus de Kabah”. *Registro Yucateco*, Vol. IV: 16-18. Mérida, 1846.

## G

**García Moll, Roberto.**

*Kabah, Quintana Roo*. México: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, 1993.

**Grube, Nikolai**

“Die Hieroglyphenplattform von Kabah, Yucatan, Mexico”. *Mexicon*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (1986): 13-17.

## L

**Le Plongeon, Augustus**

“The Horse at Kabah”. *Scientific American*. Supplement (March 14, 1885): 768-769.

**Ligorred i Perramón, Josep**

“El estilo Puuc tardío: estructura y arquitectura de Codz Pop de Kabah (Yucatán, México)”. *Boletín americanista*, Vol. 44 (1994): 171-177.

## M

**Mayer, Karl H.**

“Una pintura mural olvidada de Kabah, Yucatan.” *Boletín informativo: la pintura mural prehispánica en México*, Vol. 6, Nos. 12-13: 38-43.

## P

**Palacios, Enrique Juan**

“Guía arqueológica de Chacmultún, Labná, Sayil, Kabah, Uxmal, Chichén-itzá y Tulum”. *Enciclopedia Yucatanense*, Vol. 2, *Epoca Maya*: 405-553, ed. Carlos A. Echánove Trujillo. Oficial del Gobierno de Yucatán, México, 1945.

A series of 8 sections on individual sites. There are 32 pages on Uxmal, 5 on Kabah, 7 on Sayil, and 13 on Labná. These are well illustrated, though mostly with small, weak, brown-tone photographs. Notable are photographs of models of the Nunnery Quadrangle, Pyramid of the Magician, and Governor's House, Uxmal; Palace, Kabah; and Arch and another structure at Labná. Several other photographs are valuable in showing portions of the architecture before restoration.

### **Pavón Abreu, Raul**

“Compendio de los trabajos efectuados durante el año de 1951 por el INAH en las zonas arqueológicas de Kabah, Yuc. y Tecoh-Hopelchen, Campeche. Informes de Arqueología de Yucatan, Archivo INAH, 1951.

### **Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University: Collections Online**

On the web at:

<http://www.peabody.harvard.edu/col/default.cfm>

(accessed 2007 Nov. 27)

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Some of the same photographs appear on both web sites. These include distant views, views of individual buildings, including lesser known structures, interiors, many details of collapsing sections and individual pieces of fallen architectural sculpture, reliefs, etc. Both sets of photographs show structures as discovered, some uncovered, and some at various early stages of restoration.

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On the Peabody web site, there are 426 images of Uxmal, 347 of Kabah, 197 of Sayil, and 374 of Labná. The images can be opened mid-size, ca. 640 x 460 ppi. **Nearly all appear to be from the very late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries**, though there are also recent color photographs of some artifacts. Not surprisingly, some of the photographs are badly faded, though most are in remarkably good condition.

### **Pérez de Heredia Puente, Eduardo J.**

“El edificio de las Manos Rojas de Kabah, Yucatán: cronologic y funcionalidad”. Thesis for degree. Facultad de Ciencias Antropológicas, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, 1998.

### **Pierrebourg, Fabienne De**

“La plataforma del cabrio: una unidad habitacional de Kabah, Yucatan”. *In Memorias del Segundo Congreso Internacional de Mayistas*: 197-209. Mexico, D.F.: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, 1995.

**Piña Chan, Roman**

“Una escultura de Kabah, Yucatan”. *Tecnica y Arte* 3. Mexico, D.F., 1965.

## R

**Reygadas Vértiz, José**

“Kabah”. *Estado actual de los principales edificios arqueológicos de México*: 217-221. México, D.F.: Dirección de Arqueología, 1928.

**Ruz Lhuiller, Alberto**

“Tumbas en Kabah, Yucatán”. *Homenaje a Pablo Martínez del Río en el XXV aniversario de la edición de los orígenes americanos*: 337-353. México, D.F.: Universidad Nacional de Antropología e Historia, 1961.

**Ruz Lhuiller, Alberto**

*Maya Zone, January 1948: Archaeological Investigations in Kabáh and Uxmal, Yucatan, Financed by Benjamin B. Felix (Zona Maya, Enero de 1948. Exploraciones arqueológicas en Kabah y Uxmal, Yucatan)*. Typescript. Cambridge, MA: Tozzer Library, Harvard University, 1948.

## S

**Salazar Ortegón, Ponciano**

*Exploraciones y Problemas de Reconstrucción del “Codz Pop” y del Sistema I de la Zona Arqueológica de Kabah, Yuc.* Tesis para obtener el Grado Académico de Maestro en Ciencias Antropológicas y el Título de Arqueólogo, Escuela Nacional de Antropología de Historia, Mexico. Abril de 1953.

Photographs of the Codz Poop, Kabah, showing restoration over the years, are reproduced on this web site:

Front

<http://academic.reed.edu/uxmal/galleries/thumbnails/kabah/kabah-codzpoopf.htm>

Back

<http://academic.reed.edu/uxmal/galleries/thumbnails/kabah/kabah-codzpoopb.htm>

A detailed examination of the 1950-52 reconstruction of the Codz Poop at Kabah. The author first reviews the geographic environment, literary evidence, twenty-two previous explorers, and evidence for dating from the architecture, ceramics, and inscriptions. There follows a sixty-two page systematic account of the 1950-52 exploration, reconstruction, and consolidation, with conclusions and bibliography. There are **highly informative, with rarely published photos** taken before, during, and

after. An appendix catalogues the ornamental pieces of the façade. Finally, there are large sheets of careful archaeological diagrams of the Codz Pop platform, the hieroglyphic altar, the façade and various details.

**Simpson, Jon Eric S.**

“The New York Relief Panel – and Some Associations with Reliefs at Palenque and Elsewhere, Part 1”. *Segunda mesa redonda de Palenque*, pt. 3 (Palenque Round Table Series, Vol. 2), ed. Merle Greene Robertson: 95-105. Peable Beach, CA: Robert Stevenson School, 1974. [1976]

The two New York relief panels are reproduced on this web site.

<http://academic.reed.edu/uxmal/galleries/thumbnails/kabah/Kabah-RedHands.htm>

**Smyth, Michael P.**

“Kabah (Yucatán, Mexico)”. *Archaeology of Ancient Mexico and Central America: An Encyclopedia*, ed. Susan Toby Evans and David L. Webster: 387. New York: Garland Pub. Inc., 2001.

The most up-to-date one page summary of Kabah including brief bibliography, pointing out that “recent work by Carrasco and his colleagues suggests that the total mass of architectural construction may be greater at Kabah than at . . . Uxmal, prompting researchers to reassess its role in the regional settlement hierarchy.”