

POLITICS IN THE WESTERN MAYA REGION (I):
AJAWIL / AJAWLEL AND CH'E'N

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RESUMEN: En una serie de artículos como éste investigo el uso de varias palabras en las inscripciones mayas de la época Clásica de la Región Occidental vinculadas con lo que nosotros llamamos "política". Estas palabras expresan conceptos que ayudan a entender los matices de las relaciones entre las entidades políticas de las Tierras Bajas Mayas y su organización interna. Términos como *ajawil / ajawlel*, los difrasismos con base *ch'e'n* (cueva, pozo), los glifos emblemas y los títulos serán examinados tomando en cuenta la información que nos proporcionan sobre el funcionamiento de la organización política de la época Clásica en una región restringida.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Maya Clásico, epigrafía, vocabulario político, títulos.

ABSTRACT: In a series of articles I reflect on the use of various expressions which are connected to what we call the political in the inscriptions of the Classic Maya Western Region. These words express concepts which help to understand the intricate details of the interactions between the political entities and their internal organisations in the Classic Maya Lowlands. Words such as *Tajawil, 7ajawlel*, the kennings built on the base of *ch'e'n* (cave, pond), the emblem glyphs and titles will be examined in light of what they tell us about the functioning of the political organisation of the Classic Period in a constrained region.

KEYWORDS: Classic Maya, epigraphy, political vocabulary, titles.

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(I): AJAWIL / AJAWLEL AND CH'E'N*

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In this paper I investigate Classic Maya (AD 300-900) politics using my own and others' investigations based on inscriptions mostly coming from the Western Maya Region.¹ It is known that it was an elite group who commissioned these inscriptions, consisting of rulers and their close family, and also of a group of high status individuals bearing distinctive titles. As many scholars noted, the main task of this group was the political integration of Classic Maya society, therefore it is likely to expect that their own memories carved in rock have evidence about politics. Mayanists are also aware of the conspicuous presence of a single figure in Classic Period politics, the *k'uhul ajaw*² or 'divine lord' that was the focal point of a court society regulating the affairs of the polity, itself forming an institution (Freidel and Schele, 1988; Houston and Stuart, 1996, 2001; Miller and Martin, 2004).

One way to understand this institution is to separate its many connections and components, and to analyse the words which were used to represent it in inscriptions. The emic conceptualisation³ of this institution may help for current

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¹ The Western Maya Region is more a political than a geographic region. The rulers within this region had more interactions with each other than with other rulers outside of the region, at least according to the attestation of their inscriptions. This area is stretching from the Chiapas highlands to the San Pedro River encompassing the Usumacinta River valley. The most important sites were Comalcalco, Tortuguero, Tonina, Palenque, Pomona, Moral, Santa Elena, La Florida, Piedras Negras, Yaxchilan, Bonampak, Lakanha and the still elusive Sak Tz'i'.

² In my transliteration and transcription I do not indicate complex vowels and I indicate glottal stop and glottalised consonants (b', k', tz', etc.) with an apostrophe. Transcriptions are in bold (upper case logograms and lower case syllabograms), transliterations are in italics and translations are between double quote signs.

³ Concepts are widely investigated and hotly debated, indeed 'concept' is one of those words that scholars use successfully but not able to define consensually. I use 'concept' here as a sort of abstraction which subsumes various specific instances under one unit of meaning and helps to form more abstractions in turn.

researchers to understand better Classic Maya politics. In the followings I undertake an investigation of the political vocabulary of Classic Maya inscriptions in order to reconstruct such an emic conceptualisation of some aspects of Classic Maya politics.⁴

On Political Vocabulary

The investigation of political vocabularies is undertaken within several theoretical frameworks (Richter, 1986, 1987; Schmidt, 1999; Skinner, 2002; Koselleck, 2003). It is assumed that in human cultures there is a set of conceptualisations describing the relationship of social actors and the organisation of their respective actions. This set of concepts can be expressed by simple lexemes, however not all concepts equates a word and vice versa. As Quentin Skinner (2002: 159) eloquently noted that while for Milton to be a poet was certainly conceptualised to have *originality*, the latter word “did not enter the language after a century or more after his [Milton’s] death”.

Therefore, in the theory of Skinner, word and concept are two distinct phenomena which should be taken into account by epigraphers looking for ancient minds behind the Classic Maya narratives.⁵ This differentiation of concepts and words is crucial in the examination of Classic Maya elite political vocabulary which was in turn expressed by words. Also, words as such have criteria of use, reference and they are connected to underlying attitudes. The connection of political vocabulary and politics according to Skinner (2002: 174) is a mutual interdependence where political vocabulary is a constraint on political action, the classification of phenomenon is not inherent in nature but in the human mind, and once the classification happened, language can be a difficult tool to be changed as one wishes it.

Slightly different, but equally perceptive insights can be drawn from the German school of ‘conceptual history’ (see Koselleck 2003 for application). Just as in the history of ideas they make a distinction between words and concepts, and they maintain that every concept is represented by a word, but not every word carries a concept within itself (Koselleck, 2003: 134). Koselleck (2003: 134) noted

⁴ It is important to emphasise that those are not all available political terms used by the elite or other members of the society. These are words and terms which were selected and kept maintained for expressing something ideal, most probably in practice seldom achieved.

⁵ The relationship between concepts and words are well phrased by Skinner:

The surest sign that a group or society has entered into the self-conscious possession of a new concept is that a corresponding vocabulary will be developed, a vocabulary which can then be used to pick out and discuss the concept in question with consistency [...] there is a systematic relationship between words and concepts. To possess a concept is at least standardly to understand the meaning of a corresponding term (and to be able in consequence to think about the concept when instances are absent and recognise it when instances are present (Skinner, 2002: 160).

that political concepts generalise and have multiple meanings. Therefore those words which express such concepts have multiple or overlapping meanings in the sense of reference involving layers of meanings. An example is cited by Koselleck (2003: 135) in the conceptualisation of the 'state' which absorbed other concepts such as "authority, sovereignty, territory, law, taxation, citizenship, army etc.". The changes of the 'state' concept can be investigated not only by the use of the word 'state' but also by the investigation of the changing alignments of the concepts absorbed into it or into its semantic field: a "relatively unified part of a language's vocabulary at a given time" (Richter, 1986: 625).⁶

Such an investigation about Classic Maya political vocabulary is difficult to undertake as at present there are problems to interpret words and their political reference, or to find a meaningful way to reach the conceptualisation of the Classic Period elite. An important obstacle is the lack of dictionaries and more personal reflections by the elite themselves which could have helped to disentangle multiple meanings and possible changes within semantic fields. Simply put, Maya epigraphers first have to deal with the enormous task to select of Classic Period political vocabulary, and examine the words' multiple references and find the best way to conceptualise them.

Both Skinner (2002: 175-184) and Koselleck (2003: 121-145) argued persuasively that actual words and their use—or their correspondence to concepts and changes within conceptual usage—reflect in various ways the social conditions in which the given language is embedded. Social and political conflicts can be examined by the use of words and concepts. As Koselleck (2003: 132-133) has pointed

⁶ To illustrate with an example what semantic field means, I present here the conceptualisation of 'knowledge' in Middle High German by Richter (1986). Both in 1200 and in 1300 there were three different words which referred to certain aspect of a concept now designated with the word 'knowledge', that is there were two different synchronic states:

1200: *wisheit, kunst, list*

1300: *wisheit, kunst, wizzen*

About 1200 *kunst* designated higher, courtly forms of knowledge; *list*, lower, noncourtly, technical knowledge and skills; *wisheit* could serve as an alternative to either *kunst* or *list*, or as their synthesis: "viewing man as a whole and merging intellectual, moral, courtly, aesthetic, and religious elements into social standing." By 1300 the linguistic field had been transformed. Knowledge was now designated by terms meaning very different things from the three terms used a century before. First, the meaning of each separate term has altered; second, the relationship among them had shifted. *Wisheit* had taken on an exclusively religious, indeed mystical sense. Thus it could no longer be used either as an alternative to the other two or as a synthetic term joining them. As for *kunst*, by 1300 it had lost the courtly and social senses it had carried a century before. *List*, because of pejorative senses connected about 1300 with magic and low cunning, dropped out of the sphere of intellectual terms. *Wizzen* now turned into a key term within a linguistic field that functioned within a society itself profoundly changed from that of 1200. A distinction was opening up between "knowledge" and "art." What is reflected in these changes is that neither feudal relationships nor the difference among courtly achievements were meaningful, as they had been in the previous century (In modern German *Kunst* means "art"; *Weisheit*, "wisdom"; *List*, "cunning," "craft"; *Wissen*, "knowledge," "learning.") (Richter 1986: 626).

out there are at least three different classes of 'political concepts': first those ones which are relatively stable and used without much change; second, those which changed drastically in content though they are referred to by similar words; and third, those ones which are totally new and use new words also (neologisms). These changes can reflect various social transformations, especially in the case of neologisms, or when major terms are re-analysed and put into use in very different contexts than before.

In the following I try to answer similar questions, or investigating the reference of various words which in turn formed part of the attested political vocabulary of the Classic Period elite. I hope to arrive at a better conceptualisation of these words. While I do not examine all of the political vocabulary, I suggest that some of the words and concepts changed during the 600 years of the Classic Period reflecting some social change.

The political vocabulary here chosen consists of the words *ajawil/ajawlel* and *ch'e'n* and its varieties in the inscriptions. My hope is that by the analysis of these words it is possible to gain a more nuanced understanding of Classic Maya politics in general (in one particular region), and political organisation in particular. In two following articles I intend to investigate the emblem glyphs and the titles of Classic Maya inscriptions as referents to political practices.

ajawil/ajawlel

One of the most frequently mentioned words connected to politics are the derived nouns *ajawil* and *ajawlel*. However, their morphology, translation and reference are debated. In the following I list the different positions and ideas, and later I present my understanding of these terms. For lack of space I am not able to make a thorough analysis, rather I would like to point out some problems in previous interpretations and suggest an alternative solution.

Source	<i>ajawil</i>	<i>ajawlel</i>
Mathews and Justeson (1984)	lordship	Lordship
Houston, Robertson and Stuart (2001)	kingness	Kingship
Lacadena and Wichmann (2002) Wichmann (2006)	rulership	Rulership
Lacadena and Ciudad Ruiz (1998) Ciudad Ruiz and Lacadena (2001)	reino	Reino

Table 1. Translations of *ajawil* and *ajawlel* by epigraphers

Peter Mathews and John Justeson (1984) made the first thorough description and analysis of both words. Their analysis is sometimes neglected; but it has insights

that will help to resolve many of the contentious issues surrounding the interpretation of *ajawil/ajawlel*. In their distributional analysis they arrived at the conclusion that all ‘substitutions set B’ was suffixed with *-el*, save the then recently deciphered *cahal (sic)* title which invariably was suffixed by T24/-il (Mathews and Justeson, 1984: 224). Further on, in a very dense linguistic analysis they concluded that accessions were to the lordship (office) and not as lord (rank).⁷

Victoria Bricker (1986) demonstrated that the reading of the T168-188-188 collocation had to be *ajawlel*, which was confirmed by the analysis of the diacritical marks called ‘syllabic sign-doublers’ in the same collocation by Marc Zender (1999: 107-110).

Stephen Houston, John Robertson and David Stuart (2001: 22) noted the existence of two forms as *ajawil* and *ajawlel* and categorised them as unpossessed abstractive nouns. Their conclusion, however, was differed from that of Mathews and Justeson (1984) as they suggested a different semantic meaning for *ajawlel*.

When used with titles, they seem to communicate the meaning of “-ness” in English, a concept abstracted from a concrete noun and generalized into a quality. In the main, the most frequent examples in the inscriptions refer to *king-ness*, as in *AJAW-IL...or AK’AB-IL...* “darkness” ...*K’IN-ni/chi-IL...* “intensely sunlike (place)” ... In our view, there is a semantic distinction between these forms and those using the “institutional” *-el* attested in Ch’olti’: by common understanding this form clusters toward the western half of the Maya Lowlands and seems also to be later. It can occur with or without the preceding *-il*. In itself, *-el* corresponds roughly to the English morpheme, “-ship”, as in “kingship”. This is probably the best translation of the well-known phrase *ajaw-l-el*, in which the first *l* is the abstractive and the second is the “institutional” marker. Interestingly, the two endings, *-el*, occur only on two status terms, *ajaw-l-el* and *bach’ok-l-el*, but never on *sajal* and other titles. To speculate, we might suggest that these statuses exhibit a further distinction: they are singular rather than multiple, particularly in the case of the “holy lord” and “first youth”, of which there can be only one (Houston, Robertson and Stuart, 2001: 22-23).

In turn, this pattern was taken up by Alfonso Lacadena and Søren Wichmann (2002) who interpreted it as a reflection of Eastern and Western Ch’olan geographic markers, while they accepted the morphological analysis suggested by Houston, Robertson and Stuart (2001). They demonstrate that the distribution of *ajawlel* is wider than *ajawil*, but the latter is the earlier form. Also, they argued that *ajawlel* became a prestigious form to be used because of the wide-ranging influence of Calakmul (Lacadena and Wichmann, 2002: 25). They also indicat-

⁷ “One of the functions of *-il* suffixes is to derive abstract nouns from concrete ones, and class names from specific instances; in the case of words for titles or ranks, they derive names of offices. The use of *-il* suffixes in this context is thus consistent with the evidence above that the seatings and accessions referred to in Mayan hieroglyphic texts were ‘to the lordship’ (an office), and not ‘as lord’ (rank).” (Mathews and Justeson, 1984: 228).

ed that the addition of the suffix *-el* to a proto-Ch'olan **ajaw-il* was a Western Ch'olan innovation, but it is not possible to say whether the suffix changed the meaning or semantic field of the abstract noun. Indeed, they mentioned that their interest “is not the two suffixes as such, but the specific occurrence in the term for ‘rulership’” (Lacadena and Wichmann, 2002: 16), implying to me that they do not suggest an actually different semantic field.

Søren Wichmann (2006: 281, table 1) confirmed this in his recent publication listing *ajawil* and *ajawlel* as contrastive pairs indicating “strong Eastern versus Western Ch'olan features” in the inscriptions. The translation given to both is ‘rulership’, or a similar semantic field, differing from the idea of Stephen Houston, John Robertson and David Stuart (2001).

Alfonso Lacadena and Andrés Ciudad Ruiz (1998; Ciudad Ruiz and Lacadena, 2001), argued that *ajawil/ajawlel* referred to ‘kingdom’ and was the basic component of hegemonic rule both in the Classic and the Postclassic Periods.

La entidad política gobernada por un *ajaw*, “rey, señor”, es el *ajawlel* o *ajawil* en términos cholanos o el *ajawlil* en yucateco, los cuales fueron utilizados desde el Clásico hasta finales del siglo XVII (Lacadena y Ciudad, 1998), indicando de nuevo la continuidad en la concepción y en la estructura interna y externa del gobierno en las Tierras Bajas mayas desde su fundación hasta los diferentes procesos de colonización de la región. El manuscrito chontal deja claro en varias ocasiones que la fórmula de acceso a este territorio es *chumvanix ta ajawlel* “se asentó en el reino”, “comenzó a gobernar”, designándolo como toda la entidad política (Smailus, 1975: 32, *apud* Ciudad Ruiz and Lacadena, 2001: 27).

They perceive that *ajawil/ajawlel* refers to ‘territory’, and they translated the term in the accession sentence as ‘kingdom’. According to this interpretation there is a single term for the political entity of the Classic Period: *ajawil/ajawlel* which depends on the particular linguistic area. They explicitly mention that there was continuity in the conceptualisation of political organisation from Classic to Postclassic.

Contrary to this suggestion, Stephen Houston (2000: 173; Houston, *et al.*, 2003: 215) asserted that there was not a single term referring to kingdoms or polities in Classic Maya inscriptions.

Terms for “kingdoms” or polities continue to be elusive...(Houston, 2000: 173)

At present there is not a single, attested term in Maya hieroglyphic inscriptions for cities per se or for the polities that heavily concern Mayanists (Houston *et al.*, 2003: 315).

It is important to point out the existence of linguistic evidence for the differentiation of the *-VI* and *-el* suffixes which leads me to the conclusion that the denotations of the two lexemes were originally different and they may not be

synonymous. David Mora-Marín (2005: 20) argued for the existence of -VI-el suffix in Proto-Ch'olan and Proto-Ch'olan-Tzeltalan:

These entries show the root ik' 'air' (Proto-Ch'olan *ik') and derived forms like ik'-ar 'wind' and ik'-ar-er 'vertigo'...Innovated *-(V)l-el and ancestral *-il (see above) were likely in coexistence given that modern Ch'olan languages exhibit such coexistence, as the following example of Ch'orti7 shows...(Wisdom, 1950: 702): chich 'soft bone, hard flesh, cartilage, muscle, gristle, tendon, vein or artery, grain (in wood), tough herb or stalk, though latex (rubber)', chichar 'muscle, mass of cartilage, chicharir 'pertaining to muscles' (David Mora-Marín, 2005: 20).

The two examples from Ch'orti' cited by Mora-Marín confirm the analysis of John Robertson (in Houston, Robertson, and Stuart, 2001) and support the claim that the two terms are not dialectal features but have subtle differences in their denotations: *ajawil* is *king-ness and *ajawlel* is *kingship.

Colonial dictionaries concur that the primary meaning of the -VI derived forms of *ajaw* is 'kingship, lordship' referring to the office of a titled individual; but there is a secondary semantic field which refers to the territory under the authority of the person connected to this particular office (table 2). Those authors who argued *ajawlel* being a reference for territory based their translations on the use of linguistically cognate forms in Mayan languages in Colonial Sources recorded at least 600 years later than the Classic Period.

Language and Source	Terms and Meanings
Colonial Yukatek (Bolles, 1997)	<i>ahauil-reinado</i> , señorío <i>ahauil-reyno</i> , imperio, monarchia
Colonial Chontal (Smailus, 1975: 48)	<i>ahaulel-reino</i> (Lacadena and Ciudad Ruiz, 1998) lordship, reign (MacLeod 2004: 308; Wald 2004: 232)
Colonial Tzotzil (Laughlin and Haviland, 1988: 151)	<i>ajvalel-hidalguía</i> , imperio, prelacia
Cholti7 (Sattler, 2004:384)	<i>ahauil-señorio</i>
Colonial Kakchiquel (Smailus, 1989: 23)	<i>ahauarem-ditado</i> , título de honra, señoramiento, estima de entrado, region o reynado
Colonial K'iche (Christenson, 2007: 243)	<i>ajawarem-lordship</i> , domain

Table 2. Dictionary entries for cognates of *ajawil/ajawlel* in selected Mayan languages in Colonial dictionaries

The basic question is, however, whether Late Postclassic and Colonial conceptualisations were similar to the conceptualisation of *ajawil* and *ajawlel* in the Classic Period. Or, whether there was a semantic shift which resulted in widened

semantic fields of *ajawil* and *ajawlel* by incorporating the connotation of territory from the Classic to the Postclassic Periods.

To answer these questions it is indispensable to examine the linguistic contexts of these suffixes and lexemes in Classic Period inscriptions. Such an analysis may not give us a secure answer about all connotations of these words; however, it will give the pragmatic contexts of these lexemes and also their semantic environments. The investigations of these specific contexts may indicate some of the wider meanings of these terms.

While Stephen Houston, John Robertson and David Stuart (2001: 22) found the *-l-el* suffix on the nouns of *ajawil* and *bah ch'okil* this is equally attested on *sajal* and *kalomte'* (figure 1).⁸ Three more titles are attested with the suffix *-il* in the inscriptions, all of them in accession statements: *aj k'uhun*, *ti'sak hun*, *yajaw k'a[h]k'* and *nun* (Zender, 2004: 157-159).

Although this affixation pattern can be interpreted as a dialectal/vernacular difference, I think that the temporal data warrant another interpretation. While it is clear that the earliest forms are attested with *-li* all over the Southern Maya Lowlands (from 8.18.10.0.0 with *ajaw* to 9.17.10.0.0 on Naranjo Stela 19, while with the *sajal* title the last record is 9.18.1.12.16 on the unprovenanced Dumbarton Oaks Panel); the *-le* or *-le-le* forms appears not much later and then spread over the whole Lowlands (from 9.4.11.8.16 to the end of the Classic Period). It is too early to posit that the four titles suffixed only with *-li* were never suffixed with *-le/-le-le* because they occur only a couple of times in accession statements, all of them coming from three monuments dedicated between 615 and 660, when both forms were widely used.⁹

Further on, the contexts of the *ajawil/ajawlel* and *sajalil/sajalel* are similar, which in turn rules out a difference in their semantic fields. The three main contexts where these derived nouns occur are accession statements, numbered time-period celebrations and a less well-understood context where they occur following the numbers 9 and 3. In the case of the *ajawil/ajawlel* pair, both forms appear in all of the three contexts, which lend support to a non-different semantic field hypothesis.

Independently from their similar or different semantic fields, there are no verbs of movement or other toponymic formulas that would indicate that *ajawil/ajawlel* refers to territory. There is not a single phrase in the corpus of Classic Period inscriptions where they follow directly verbs such as *ochi*, *huli*, *tali*, *puluyi*, *jub'uyi*, *t'ab'ayi*, *e[h]meyi*, *u[h]ti* etc. or where they stand with attested toponyms or substitute with other nouns such as *ch'e'n* or *kab'*. Therefore, while both lexemes

⁸ In a fragmentary Tonina inscriptions there is a short text written as 19-su-SUTZ' i-JOY-ja ta-sa-ja-le u-?-ki 9-2/19 sutz' i joy[aj] ta sajale[l] u-2Vk 9-? In the case of KAL-ma-TE'-le (attested in Tikal Temple I, Lintel 3: E10) there are two possible transliterations: *kalomte'l* and *kalomte'le[l]*. As there is no evidence of a vowel concordant *-l* abstractive suffix, I believe that this example is similar to *ajawlel* and *sajalel*.

⁹ These data come from Alfonso Lacadena and Søren Wichmann (2002).



FIGURE 1. Tonina Fragment p.14 (Museo de Sitio, Zona Arqueológica de Toniná, Chiapas). Photo by Carlos Pallán, courtesy of Ajimaya/INAH Glyphic Documentation Project 2008, © Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

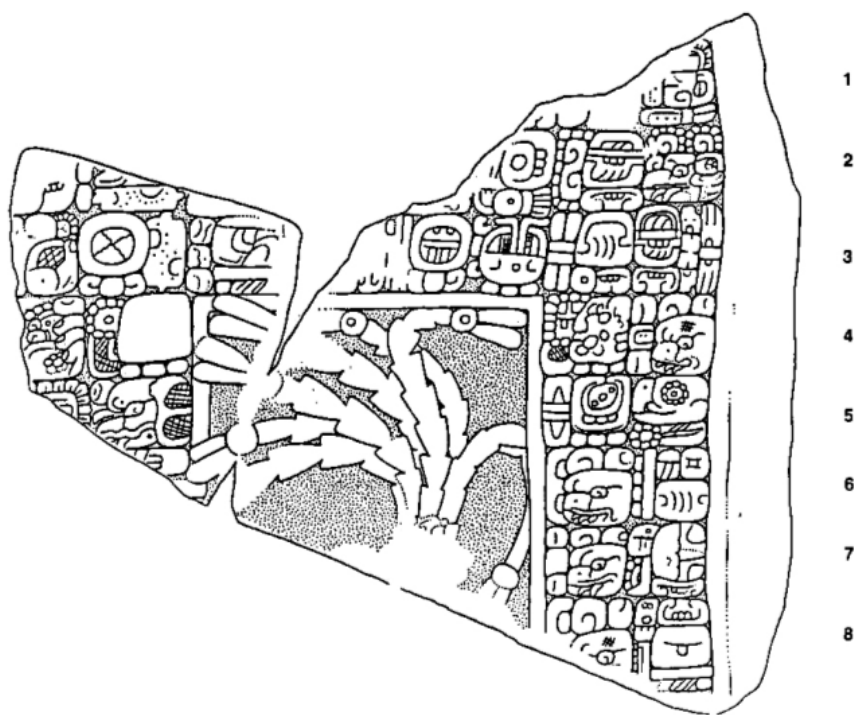


FIGURE 2. Yaxchilan Stela 21. Drawing courtesy by Peter Mathews

can be counted, they cannot be conquered or entered into, nobody arrives to *ajawil* or *ajawlel*, and most importantly toponyms do not precede or follow them. One inscription, however, may indicate that toponyms were indeed conceived as *ajawlel*. On the fragmentary inscription of Yaxchilan Stela 21 Itzamnaj B'ahlam IV

has various “guardian of X” (*uchanul X*) titles. He is thus guardian of Tajal Mo’ and interestingly 9-AJAW-le, a-MAN-na and a-IK-AJ, the last two well-known agency expressions referring to La Florida and Motul de San José (figure 2, pH:4-pH:8). The expression *uchanul b’alun ajawlel* may be translated as “the guardian of many kingships or kingdom”, nevertheless there is no outside indication to decide between the two alternatives.

All in all, internal evidence shows in the inscriptions that the primary semantic field of both terms is restricted to the actual office. While in the cases of *ajaw*, *sajal* and *kalomte’* this field can be secondarily widened to imply territorial connotations, it is difficult to imagine the same in the case of the office of ch’ok. Confusing the situation more, in case of the accession of Late Classic Tikal rulers from Jasaw Chan K’awil onward, the *kalomte’* is the explicit title referred to in accession formulas, while the emblem glyph is remaining connected to the *ajaw* title. At present, Classic Period inscriptions lack explicit pragmatic contexts where either of these lexemes refers to territory.

There are at least two options to interpret the evidence at hand. Either there was no territorial connotation involved during the Classic Period and this was acquired by semantic shift for the Late Postclassic Period, or territorial connotation was not indicated because of genre conventions in the Classic. Whatever is the answer to these two alternatives, the territorial connotation was underrepresented in the inscriptions which may hint to differences in the conceptualisation of political organisation between the Classic and the Postclassic Periods. It is probable that the *-lel* suffix was ‘taking over’ the grammatical sphere of *-il* in the case of *offices* but not having territorial connotations. It is much more probable that *ajawlel* was an innovation with the institutionalisation of these offices, and the suggestion of Stephen Houston, John Robertson and David Stuart (2001) is more valid with their theory of the development from ‘king-ness’ to ‘kingship’. Indeed, it is possible that use of the *-lel* suffix reflected a reconceptualisation of the titles and their holders. From Classic Period inscriptions, therefore, there is no evidence for the use of *ajawil/ajawlel* as a term for ‘kingdom’.

Ch’e’n and its Varieties

If *ajawil/ajawlel* refers to the states of ‘being king’ and the ‘institution’, the question remains whether there is any other term which could have referred to the concept of ‘polity’ in a narrower sense, or ‘territoriality’.

In their seminal work about Classic Period place names, David Stuart and Stephen Houston (1994: 12) first identified and detailed the occurrences and possible meaning of the variations of a logogram later deciphered by Stuart (published in Vogt and Stuart, 2005) as CH’E’N and represented by T571, T598, T599 and a distinctive bird head with a trilobed element in the eye. They suggested that CH’E’N alone has ‘locational associations’, and identified two variant combinations with

CHAN and KAB', respectively. The first, which they have called 'sky-bone', was attested in their 'place name formula', in iconography, and in texts relating to the 819-day count ritual; the second, according to their data, never occurred in the 'place name formula', but other contexts still indicated an association with locations (Stuart and Houston, 1994: 12). Therefore, the translation of the three expressions -CH'E'N, CHAN-CH'E'N and KAB'-CH'E'N- is 'place' in the current epigraphic literature, however, the exact semantic fields and the differential morphology and contexts have not yet been explained satisfactorily.

Interpretations abound, some of them are not any more valid as the new suggestion CH'E'N and other substitution patterns disqualified them. Linda Schele and MatthewLooper (2004) suggested that CH'E'N and its combinations refer to seats or platforms built from perishable materials where rituals of spirit conjuration occurred. They also suggested that the combination with CHAN refers to "the most sacred parts of cities, perhaps shrines where the gods were kept or where the king was enthroned...[or] to a raised platform", while the combination with KAB' "may indicate a low platform or plaza" (Schele andLooper, 2004: 354).

In contrast, James Brady and Pierre-Robert Colas (2005) proposed that CH'E'N in some expressions connected to warfare may refer to sacred caves and groves, the bread-basket of the *k'uhul ajaw*. Eric Velásquez (2004: 83-85) also accepts CH'E'N as "cave, whole, rock".¹⁰

Alfonso Lacadena (2009: 7-8) came to the conclusion that *kab' ch'e'n* refers to the concept of "territory? city?" and brings into the discussion the Nawaatl *difrasismo altepetl* or *in atl in tepetl* which translates as 'village, city'. Simon Martin maintains that *ch'e'n* in cases of constructions with *ochi*, *ch'ak*, *puluyi* and the 'Star-War' verb is an abbreviation of the difrasismos *kab' ch'e'n* and *chan ch'e'n* with the meaning of "unidades territoriales, sitios de asentamientos humanos poseídos por un gobernante" (Martin, 2004: 105-109).

In contrast to Lacadena (2009) and Martin (2004), David Stuart maintains that *chan ch'e'n* references the concept of 'world' while *kab' ch'e'n* is a concept referring to "territory or site" (cited in Velásquez García, 2004: 84). The identification of the specific combinations as *difrasismos* are widely held by epigraphers, however, Erik Boot (2005: 228) does not accept this analysis, and translates *chan ch'e'n* as 'place of the well' and *kab' ch'e'n* as 'region of the well', but later rather confusingly he translates both terms as 'community'.

¹⁰ He additionally wrote that:

En mi opinión, la palabra *ch'en*, "cueva, pozo" o "roca", parece referirse a un sitio que se encuentra tanto en el centro del cielo (*chan ch'en*) como en el de la tierra (*kab ch'en*), mismo que está representado en algún lugar físico considerado como el corazón del reino o ciudad (Velásquez García, 2004: 85).

Stephen Houston (2000: 173) in turn suggested that *kab' ch'e'n* specifically refers to “land or even to the property of rulers” and he also brought into focus the concept’s similarity to the Nawatl *altepetl*.¹¹

Kerry Hull (2003: 425-438) made a detailed contextual analysis of the *kab' ch'e'n*, *chan ch'e'n* and *chan kab'* expressions, taking them all as *difrasismos*. He accepted the general meaning of *ch'e'n* as ‘cave’ and argued that *kab' ch'e'n* “could be viewed as a reference to a physical location within a site” (Hull, 2003: 427). Conversely, he later cites the idea of David Stuart and concurs that *kab' ch'e'n* refers to ‘territory’ and *chan ch'e'n* is a wider concept with the meaning of ‘region’.

Alexander Tokovinine (2008: 141-158) made the most recent and thorough analysis based on a corpora of place names. For him, *ch'e'n* meant ‘temples, holy grounds’ and by extension ‘city’. The term *kab' ch'e'n* is simply ‘the land and the city’ of a person, and he points out that this statement stands in claims of authority over the polity, and he believes that this refers to a notion of ‘territory’. In turn *chan ch'e'n* is related to the notion of sacred landscape, the domain of supernatural entities, and inscriptions mention them where the emphasis is on interaction with such beings (Tokovinine, 2008: 160-161).

The problems of interpretation, therefore, are several: there is no accepted meaning or translation as ‘world, region, country, town, village, platform, and cave’ have quite different semantic fields. The contextual argument—namely that a given expression is translated differently in different contexts—leads to an under-conceptualisation of one of the most frequent *difrasismos* in Classic Period inscriptions. In the following I would like to point out some patterns in distribution and use of the *ch'e'n*, *kab' ch'e'n* and *chan ch'e'n* expressions to add some new insights to the debate.

First of all, *ch'e'n* as others pointed out, has a general meaning of ‘cave, whole, pool’ and semantically it can refer to any cavity on earth filled or not filled by water.¹² As such it is part of the landscape described in Classic Period inscriptions. The other participants of the *difrasismos* are also well attested, *kab'* is ‘land’ but not soil, and *chan* is ‘sky’. Epigraphers agree that *ch'e'n* is the widest used term in Classic Period inscriptions. Its context suggests that it refers to a built place either by humans or by divine beings (see Tokovinine, 2008: 141-158 for an exhaustive list of these contexts). It is attested from the earliest inscriptions

¹¹ In a later article (Houston *et al.*, 2003: 241) he mentions that:

The only general term for location, often in association with maximal or “holy” lords, reads KAB'-CH'E:N, “earth-cave” (David Stuart, personal communication, 1998). This locative expression is not, in our opinion, an abstract concept for “dominion”, “city”, or “kingdom”, but a concrete reference to Maya places, which combine earth and rocky outcrops and caves—the very image of a karstic landscape.

¹² The different cognates of the proto-Mayan **k'e'n*/cave are listed in Kaufman and Justeson, 2002: 432.

and in every region of the Maya lowlands. *Ch'e'n* is standing with verbs indicating movement and warfare, and with toponyms.

Kab' ch'e'n and *chan ch'e'n* behave not alike *difrasismos* in Colonial Mayan and Nawa language sources (Knowlton, 2002). Such expressions consist of two roots, and when possessed can take ergative pronouns on all of their constituents. Thus we have *ukab' uch'e'n* and *uchan uch'e'n*. Such a compound functions as an entire phrase and refers to a third lexeme. Ángel María Garibay (1953-1954) called this new term *difrasismo*. Translating these compounds literally (or as stative sentences “his land, his cave”) or as periphrastic genitives (“the land of his cave”), I believe it is erroneous.¹³ While sometimes such *difrasismos* are semantically transparent, in other cases epigraphers and linguists have problems to explain why certain terms are used in specific constructions.

Ch'ahb' and *ahk'ab'* are attested as two nouns independently as ‘fast’ and ‘night’. They form a *difrasismo* which has, possibly, the connotation of ‘person, self’ as it occurs in a father of child expression where the offspring is the image (*ub'ah*) of the *ch'ahb' ahk'ab'* of the father. In captive presentations, it is frequent to refer to the captive as *ub'ah ma' ch'ahb'al ma' ahk'b'al* which is best translated as ‘the image of nobody’, in the sense of the self of somebody who lost his personhood by being a captive. Neither a literal translation nor ‘captive’ explains both contexts, therefore my suggestion to go for a third term. Taking into account such considerations, *kab' ch'e'n* and *chan ch'e'n* may transmit meanings which are not indicated properly by literal translations or using periphrastic interpretations.

The distribution of *kab' ch'e'n* is temporally wide (from the Early Classic to the Postclassic Periods), but spatially it has a preferential use in the Western Maya Region, with early examples in the inscriptions of Copan and Quirigua in the Southeast Maya Region. Except some cases, it is virtually not used in other regions. Its context is slightly different from that of *chan ch'e'n*. While the latter is the preferential *difrasismo* in formulas where it has to follow a toponym as “toponym -*chan ch'e'n*”, *kab' ch'e'n* is extremely rare in this context (Hull, 2003: 428).

This alone lends support to suggestions which posit different semantic fields for these two expressions. *Kab' ch'e'n* is the preferential expression with verbs such as *ch'ak*, *puluyi* and ‘Star-War’, if a *difrasismo* occurs at all (Martin, 2004: 108). Also, as Peter Mathews (1996 [1991]: 25) demonstrated the ‘Star-War’ verb can stand with a toponym, the **KAB'** and the **CH'E'N** logograms (these ones frequently

¹³ In Mayan languages, just as in Classic Ch'olan, there are compound and complex nouns (England, 1983: 70; Carrasco, Hull, and Wald *n.d.*). Compounds contain two roots but they refer to a single lexeme. When it is possessed, the ergative precedes the compound and the enclitic follows it (examples in Classic Ch'olan are *u-lakamtun-il*, *u-k'altun-il*, *y-etkab'a'-il* etc.). Complex nouns contain two roots, where the first is possessed by the second, however this phrase refers to a single lexeme. When a complex noun is possessed it is only the second root which receives the possessive affixes. Such complex noun are rare in Classic Ch'olan. *Difrasismos* can be added to this system. They contain two roots which express one single lexeme but when they are possessed the ergative precedes both roots (*u-b'akil u-jojil*, *u-ch'ahb'il y-ahkb'a-l* etc.).

possessed, mostly with the third person ergative pronoun; see Martin, 1996: 3, 16). In one particularly enlightening case, the ‘Star-War’-yi verb precedes a possessed *ukab’ ch’e’n* on Tonina Monument 83 (Martin, 2004: 108). As Simon Martin concluded at the same page, this specific late example perhaps indicate that *ch’e’n* is a shorthand form to indicate *kab’ ch’e’n* in ‘war expressions’, however, it is equally possible that here they refer something different than *ch’e’n*.

The next context where *kab’ ch’e’n* occurs frequently is a possessed formula with other locative adverbs, mostly found in the inscriptions of the Western Maya Region, especially in Bonampak and Yaxchilan. In these cases it is connected to locations but the emphasis is on the possession and the ‘within-ness’ of the actions conducted. The earliest example is on an unprovenanced jade from Costa Rica which may unravel some of its semantic meaning. The text is the following (figure 3):

ub’ah ? ? ix yatan muyal nun ? tan lam ? ajaw ? ub’ah tu kab’ tu ch’e’n

“it is her image, ix ?, she is the wife of Muyal Nun ? Tan Lam ? ajaw ?, it is her image on [his land, on his cave]”

Here, the third person ergative pronouns refers once to the wife and then to the husband, and the little formula at the end emphasise that the wife is on the property of the husband (independently of the translation of *kab’ ch’e’n*). The same formula is continued to be used in various inscriptions, for instance on Brussels Stela B1-C2 (figure 4):

ub’ah[il] an ? ? k’i[h]nich a[h]ku[l] pat ?-ha’ ajaw jun winikhab’ jun hab’ chanlajun winik lajchan k’in chumla j i pas[aj] tu kab’ tu ch’e’n

“it is his image of the ?, ?? [a version of GIII], K’ihnich Ahkul Pat, ? Ha’ ajaw, 1 winikhab’, 1 hab’ 14 winik, 1 k’in since he sat and then appeared [as sun in the horizon] in [his land, in his cave]”

In this context the reference is to an accession but here without the record of the office and the *kab’ ch’e’n* is possessed but it is not certain whether by the king himself (K’ihnich Ahkul Pat) or by the deity impersonated by him. This formula is almost a substitution for the usual *chumla j/wani ti/ta ajawil/ajawlel* construction, in which case *ajawil/ajawlel* is never possessed, a distinction, which probably shows that an office cannot be possessed in the sense as a *kab’ ch’e’n*. It lends support to make a distinction between the abstraction of office and the concreteness of *kab’ ch’e’n*.

Kab’ ch’e’n is possessed in another text replicating the formula of the Brussels Stela (Ojos de Agua Stela, 1, figure 5):

ho’ mih winik[ij] ho’lajun hab’ chumla j i j tu kab’ tu ch’e’n e[h]b’ pat uhuk tz’ak[b’u] uya-jawte’ umijnil aj yax punim i pasaj tu kab’ tu ch’e’n xukalnah ajaw



FIGURE 3. Unprovenanced Celt Inscription.
Drawing by Nikolai Grube (Grube and Martin 2001:II-39)

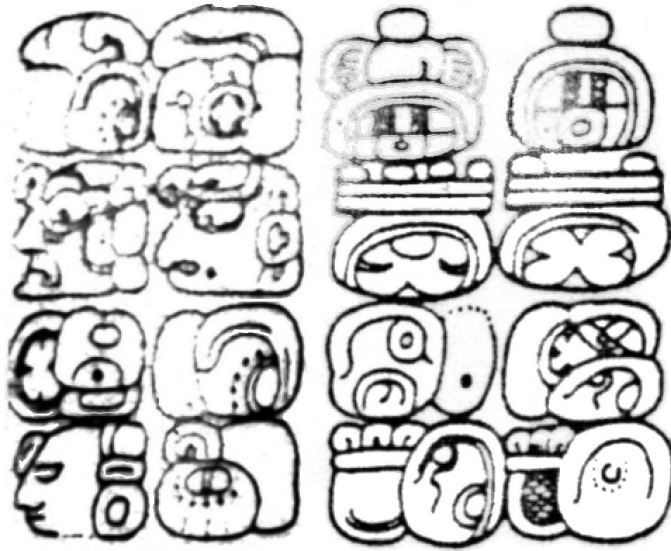


FIGURE 4. Brussels Stela (B1-C2). Drawing by Nikolai Grube

“5 winik 0 day since he sat in [his land, his cave], Ehb’ Pat, the seventh successor of the yajawte’, the son of Aj Yax Punim, and he opened in [his land, his cave], he is a Xukalnah Ajaw”

The accession sentence is exactly the same as on the Brussels stela which in turn is followed by similar information about the family of the ruler (on the Brussels stela the mother and father are mentioned), hereby followed by a verb which in turn is said to happen again in the land and cave of the ruler who is only recorded as a Xukalnah lord.

Another interesting context of the *kab’ ch’e’n difrasismo* is its connection to the verb “HAB’”-yi,¹⁴ which precedes toponyms. In this context, the usual term is *ch’e’n*. For instance, in Bonampak Sculptured Stone 1 (C2b-D2, figure 6) a future period ending is followed by “HAB’”-Vy tu kab’ tu ch’e’n usij witznal. *Usij witznal* is the name of Bonampak. On Bonampak Sculptured Stone 4 (D8, figure 7) it is simply written “HAB’”-Vy tu ch’e’n.

Another context which is similar and not exactly toponymic is on the front edge of Yaxchilan Lintel 26 (N1, figure 8) where a house dedication is mentioned (*ochi k’a[h]k’ ? uk’uh[ul] k’ab’a’ yotot*) by Ix K’ab’al Xok; as the first clause ends a second one begins with *ukab’ uch’e’n* and continues with the name of the current Yaxchilan ruler. Although it was tempting to see this as a similar sequence to

¹⁴ Unfortunately this verb is undeciphered, though Dmitri Beliaev (2001) suggested a reading of ‘to return’, while David Stuart (2003) argued for a general meaning of ‘to fund’.



FIGURE 5. Ojos de Agua Stela 1 (A5-B12).
Drawing by Alexandr Safronov (Wayeb Drawing Archive)

ukab'jiy transitive verb events (and it is easy to see here an etymologic connection between the two), it is arguable that the second clause only states that the house (*otot*), the physical building is the *kab' ch'e'n* of the Yaxchilan ruler, albeit it is the house of Ix K'ab'al Xok. A similar sentence is recorded on Yaxchilan Lintel 56 (figure 9) where the house (*otot*) of Ix Sak B'iyán is in turn the *kab' ch'e'n* of Itzamnaj B'ahlam III.

These two similar sentences can clear off some of the doubts about the semantic field of *kab' ch'e'n*. As in the Costa Rica jade, the *kab' ch'e'n* here is pos-



FIGURE 6. Bonampak Sculptured Stone 1 (C2b-D2).
Drawing by Peter Mathews (Mathews, 1980: 71)



FIGURE 7. Bonampak Sculptured Stone 4 (D8).
Drawing by Alexandr Safronov (Wayeb Drawing Archive)



FIGURE 8. Yaxchilan Lintel 26, Front Edge (G1-N2). Drawing by Ian Graham (Graham, 1982, 3: 58)

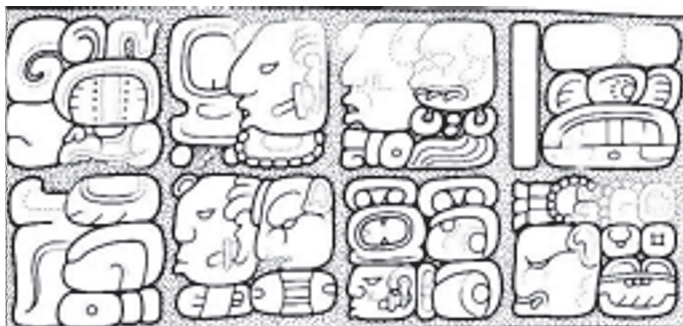


FIGURE 9. Yaxchilan Lintel 56 (H1-K2). Drawing by Ian Graham (Graham, 1982, 3: 121)



FIGURE 10. Quirigua Monument 26 (C1-D9).
Drawing by Linda Schele (FAMSI LS Archive)

sessed not by the subject of the first clause but by another grammatical subject, in both cases rulers whose wives participate in various rituals. In the cases of the Yaxchilan Lintels, I cannot emphasise enough that these are the houses (otot) which are the *kab' ch'e'n* of the ruler. As there are only two examples, somebody can argue that a missing *tu* is not written in both cases, because a general translation of “in the community of” would be possible; however, I doubt that this was the case. Rather, the houses were the *properties* or better, objects owned by the Yaxchilan kings, while they also pertained to the women who lived in them. An early form of the use of *kab' ch'e'n* can be interpreted in a similar way, although the context is not well understood. Quirigua Monument 26 (figure 10) lists probably three rulers in succession (the second, third and fourth one) in different rituals:

? *k'uhul ajaw* “HEADBAND-BIRD” *k'uhul ? t'o-? 7u[kab' ch'e'n?] cha' ch'ajom ?-Vp paswani ukab' ch'e'n ? ux tz'akb'ul ajaw[ajj] ? ub'ah ? chan tz'akb'ul chan yopat jun ch'ajom k'uhul ?*

“? the sacred lord, the “headband bird”, the sacred ?, ?, his [land-cave], of the two (winikhab') *ch'ajom* (from) ?-Vp, it was opened [his land-cave], of ?, the third successor, he became lord, ? it is his image, the fourth successor Chan Yopat, one (winikhab') *ch'ajom*, the sacred ?”

The text, although opaque, records that the *kab' ch'e'n*, possessed by a once lived individual, is opened. Even in a metaphorical way, it is difficult to imagine the opening of a community or region, however, some property, a physical entity such as a tomb can be easily reopened and rituals can be carried on as was attested in other inscriptions (Fitzsimmons, 1998).

In these particular cases a ‘territory, city, community’ or ‘world’ translation seems inappropriate. Almost always a *kab' ch'e'n* is possessed, therefore pertaining to a person, nevertheless by using the word ‘property’ and ‘possession’ I do not want to imply private property in the sense of industrialised capitalist societies. Rather, *kab' ch'e'n* is emphasising the land and the buildings, and probably the very physicality of these artificial creations. Dominion may be an appropriate term to translate *kab' ch'e'n*. Dominion or domain can refer to a singular building to a wider territory, but at the same time it emphasises some personal ownership. While *ch'e'n* referred to the built area of a city, *kab' ch'e'n* was all that was under the dominion of a person.

The context of the use of *chan ch'e'n* differs from that of *kab' ch'e'n* in various ways. *Chan ch'e'n* is the preferred expression after toponyms without any locative preposition. The possession of *chan ch'e'n* is rare (for example Copan Altar S, figure 11), while *kab' ch'e'n* stands most of the cases modified by the third person or sometimes with the second person ergative pronouns. *Chan ch'e'n* never follows verbs such as *ch'ak, puluyi, huli, e[h]meyi, t'ab'ayi*, etc. *Chan ch'e'n* is the one which follows the various cardinal directions such as ‘north, south, west, east’

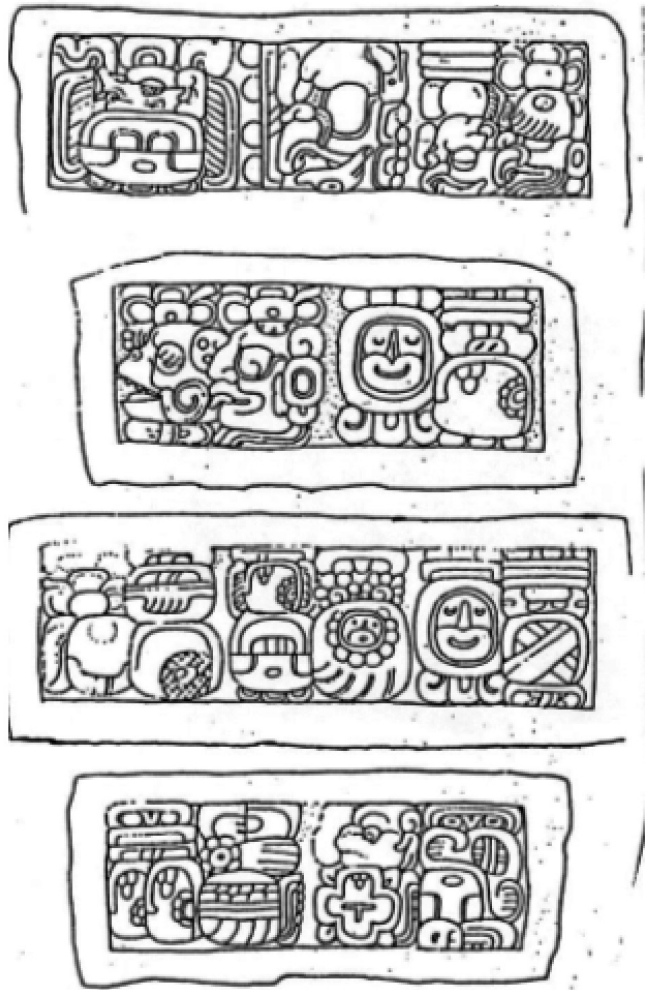


FIGURE 11. Copan Altar S.
Drawing by Linda Schele (FAMSI LS Archive)

in the 819 day-count formula. Outside of this context, as on an Altar for Copan Stela 13 (G1-H1, figure 12), it also refers to cardinal direction:

alay patlaj u we' huk chapat tz'ikin k'inich ajaw elk'in chan ch'e'n

“here he formed the food for Huk Chapat Tz'ikin K'inich 7Ajaw [at] the East [place]”

Chan ch'e'n sometimes seems to be an abbreviation of *ch'e'n* (Hull, 2003: 429-430). This is attested in two different contexts during the Early Classic Period.



FIGURE 12. Copan Altar for Stela 13.
Drawing by Linda Schele (FAMSI LS Archive)



FIGURE 13. Tikal Marcador (A7-B9 and H5-I5).
Drawing by Linda Schele (FAMSI LS Archive)

On the Tikal Marcador (figure 13), the arrival of Sihjay K'ahk' is mentioned to be at Mutul *chan ch'e'n* (B9); in the same text (H5-I5) another arrival is happened at Mutul *ch'e'n*. Another context where the substitution occurs is the formula, usually at the end of a sentence, “toponym *chan ch'e'n uch'e'n X*” (figure 14) attested in the Early Classic Tikal Stela 39 (Az8-Bz8). Or in the Late Classic Palenque Temple of the Foliated Cross Tablet (L15-M15) where the text ends with *u[h]tiy lakam ha' chan ch'e'n tu ch'e'n* or “it happened at Lakam Ha' chan ch'e'n, in the ch'e'n of...”. It is not clear whether the place name here is referred to as a *ch'e'n* of a given being (that is Lakam Ha' is referenced back by *tu ch'e'n*) or in this case a specific building is what is a *ch'e'n* within a wider Lakam Ha' *chan ch'e'n*. That *ch'e'n* can refer to buildings alone without any prior mention of *chan* or *kab' ch'e'n* is attested in various inscriptions, where the possessors are deities.

On K6020 (figure 15), a similar clause occurs at the end of a larger narrative, which is unfortunately not well understood. The clause ends with *u[h]tiy ? nal chan ch'e'n uch'e'n b'i-? tz'i[h]b'* or ‘it happened at the ? sky cave, the cave of B'i-?, the scribe’. This scribe is even represented as sitting in front of the written text

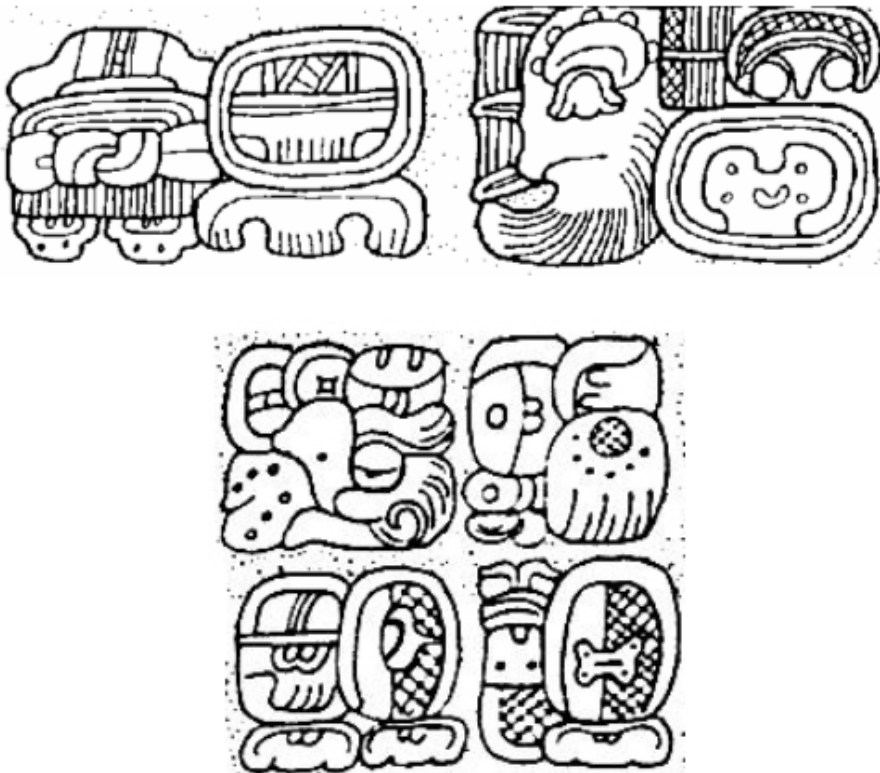


FIGURE 14. Tikal Stela 39 (Az8-Bz8). Drawing by Linda Schele; and Palenque Tablet of the Foliated Cross (L15-M15). Drawing by Linda Schele (FAMSI LS Archive)



FIGURE 15. K6020. Photo by Justin Kerr (FAMSI Kerr Database)

reading a codex. Therefore, it is possible that he was reading out the story and *ch'e'n* actually refers to his 'place', or even to the codex, or better said just indicates that the scribe was from a mythological place attested in other inscriptions (Stuart and Houston, 1994: 74).

The distribution of *chan ch'e'n* is not connected to one kind of toponym as it follows emblem glyph main signs, other toponyms and especially mythological place names, and also cardinal directions. While *-nal* is a frequent suffix on toponyms attested from the earliest inscriptions cuing generally 'place' and it forms part of actual toponyms, *chan ch'e'n* may indicate an added quality acquired by the presence of inhabitants, the only common and implied factor present in all the toponyms connected to *chan ch'e'n*.

According to these selected contexts *ch'e'n* refers to the smallest unit of the landscape with the meaning of 'inhabited place, settlement'. *Kab' ch'e'n* refers to the 'dominion' of somebody and this sometimes encompasses a wider area than a single settlement. *Chan ch'e'n* has the meaning of 'place' which can be real or imaginary, mostly the latter. Finally, *chan kab'* has the meaning of 'world, everywhere'.¹⁵

Using one single word (*ch'e'n*) to refer to a range of settlements, which archaeologists differentiate by size and complexity (hamlets, villages, town and city), is not unique to the Classic Maya. Ancient Sumerian terminology did not distinguish among settlements which were uniformly designated 'uru' in cuneiform texts (Glassner, 2000: 38; Westenholz, 2002: 28).

Conclusion

I have suggested that Classic Maya politics can be approached by the analysis of certain words pertaining to the arena of politics, together constituting a political

¹⁵ *Chan kab' ajaw* was a title used mainly in the inscriptions of Quirigua and Copan, from the Early Classic Period, and it never occurs with toponyms. This signals that its reference cannot be found within the imagined landscape of the Classic Period elite as it is a more encompassing term than one concrete inhabited place. Nevertheless, rulers and groups of deities sometimes were ascribed to this *diffrasismo*, probably expressing a concept of authority (Hull, 2003: 431-437).

vocabulary. There are many more words which can be examined, and I do not claim to have made a thorough analysis. From these reflections I propose the following observations for further investigation.

Classic Period polities may have been referred to as *ch'an ch'e'n* or simply *ch'e'n*. This word, however, cannot be equated one to one to 'polity' or 'state', rather it referred to places where humans and supernatural entities lived together. Therefore, I speculate that it could refer to a building, a group of buildings, a plaza group or many plaza groups together or what we call 'city' in general.

The Classic Period *ajawil/ajawlel* referred to a ruling line, the office of the *ajaw*, and presumably later incorporated a more specific territorial meaning also, though I do not see this borne out of Classic Maya inscriptions, rather it is an assumption coming from investigations of Postclassic Maya societies (whose data come from the Colonial Period). A polity was composed from inhabited places which were all designated as *ch'e'n* where kingship was institutionalised (*ajawlel*). This constellation was similar in many ways to the Postclassic Mexican Highland polity organisation with its *altepetl* and the institution of the *tlahucayotl* which corresponded to the Classic Maya *ajawlel*.

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