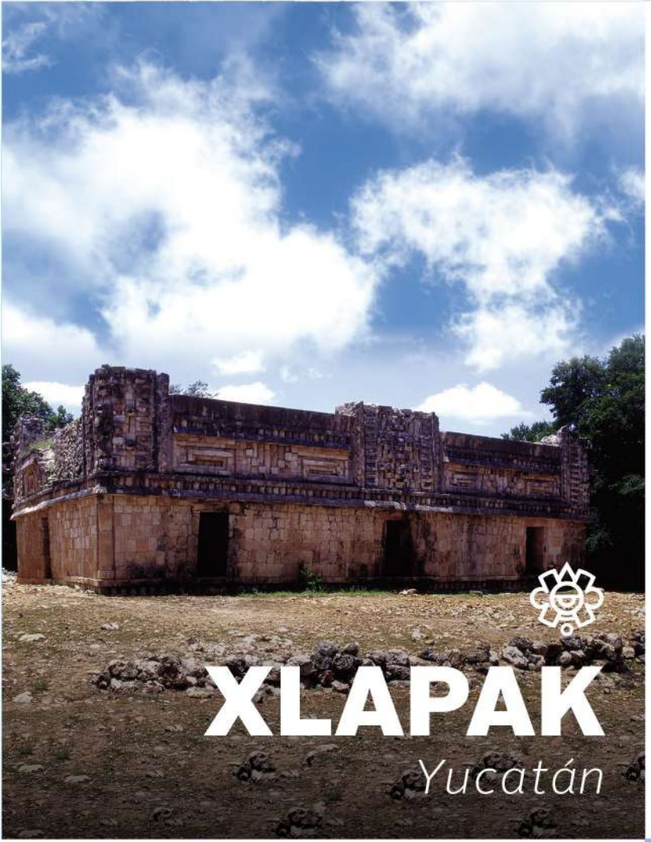


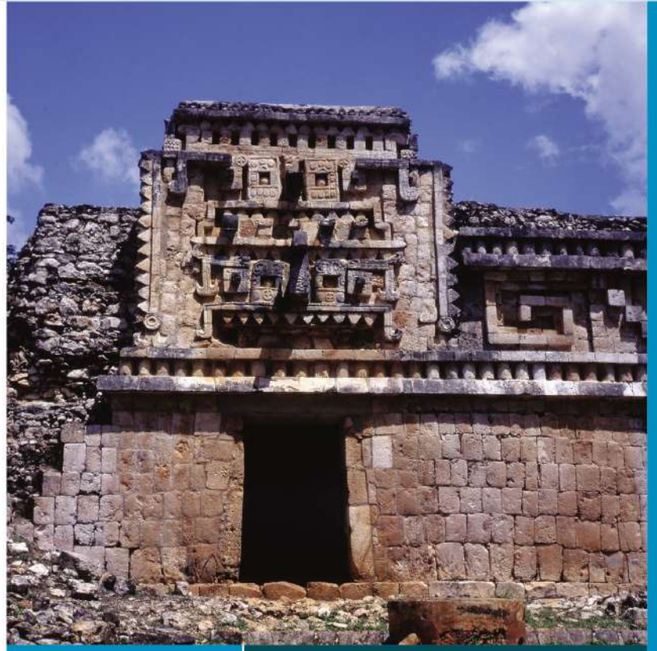
XLAPAK

Yucatán

BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW

The community of Xlapak thrived between A.D. 750 and A.D. 950 in a small valley, almost 2 miles west of Labná. Its modest buildings show the presence of a dominant lineage that took control of the area's agricultural resources, as well as its hills and forests. These resources were possibly not only exploited in the settlement, but also, sent to the nearby cities of Labná, Sayil and even Uxmal, the Puuc area's capital at that time.

It is possible that this small community was established during the Puuc's demographic explosion, which took place between A.D. 750 and A.D. 950.



TOPONYM	"Old stone" or "Collapsed walls"
CULTURE	Mayan
PERIOD	Late Terminal Classic
TIMESPAN	A.D. 750 - A.D. 1000

GETTING THERE

From Merida, drive the 261 Highway towards Campeche, until you reach the 31 State Highway.

OPENING HOURS

Monday to Sunday, from 8 am to 5 pm.

ADMISSIONS

In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Law of Rights: Free entrance for children under 13, students and teachers with current ID cards, senior citizens, retirees and pensioners, as well as workers and researchers of INAH.

PHOTOGRAPHS

A professional license is required for professional cameras and tripods.
The use of video cameras is paid in accordance with the Federal Law of Rights.

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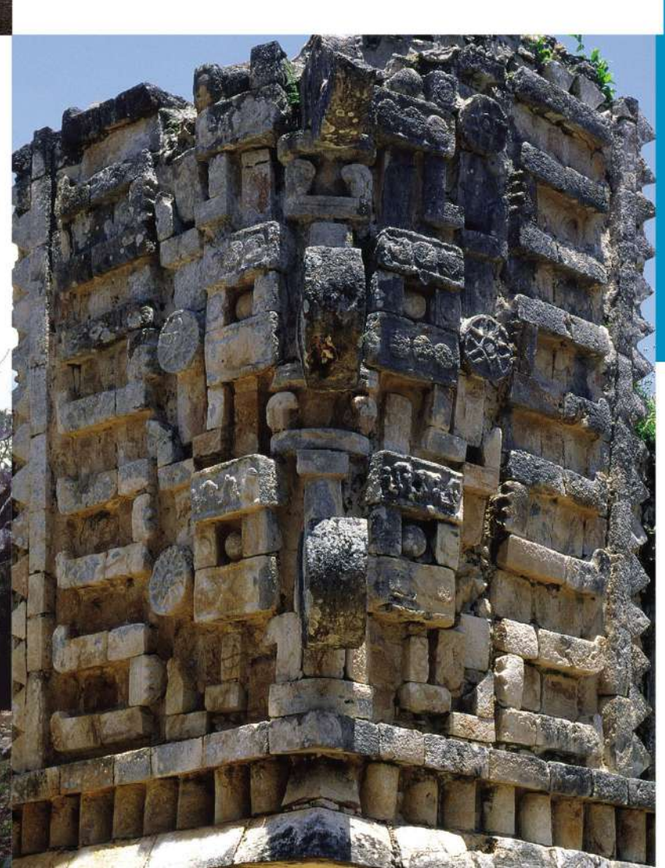
CULTURA
SECRETARÍA DE CULTURA

INAH

DISCOVER IT YOURSELF

The **masks** of the god Chaak are the most prominent elements in the **Palace**, nonetheless, a close look at them will reveal that, although they are very similar, each shows distinctive designs in the cheekbones and eyebrows, which possibly represent various advocations of the same god.





Xlapak has a short tour route with a combination of lush jungle, singing of birds and pre-Hispanic buildings.

OUTSTANDING STRUCTURE

The Palace

This building is found in Group 1, with nine rooms, whose facades are decorated with fretwork with stylized mask designs and Chaak mask cascades that serve as a false facade, and make the building look taller than it really is. Crowning the center entrance, different Chaak masks are found, which are larger and include more crafted earrings and bulkier teeth.

According to the explorer Theobert Maler, certain Palace rooms had stucco ornaments, which aren't preserved in our times.



ARCHITECTURE

The simplicity of its patterns stands out the complexes are small patios housing stonework buildings with numerous rooms known as palaces. As well as other Classic Puuc style buildings, the ornamentation is centered at the upper part of the buildings, and is rarely present at the bottom. Despite its austere shapes, its design's symmetry is outstanding.

These features can be seen at the building known simply as The Palace, where mask towers of the god Chaak mix with layered fretwork are considered stylizations of the god of Rain masks.

In Group 2 you can visit another palace like the previous one, but decorated with small columns and a line of dented stones known as "chimez".



VANTAGE POINT
The bottom of the group 1 general base is the best sightseeing spot.





MUST-SEE

- A *The Palace*
- B *Group 2*
- C *Group 3*

1 Group 1

YOU CAN'T MISS...

- While taking the Puuc tour, the visit to Santa Elena town is an opportunity you cannot miss. One of the town's main attractions is the 16th century church, where a museum is located exhibiting the only mummies found in the area.
- The pottery workshop, Los Ceibos, located at Muna, where excellent craftmanship and archeological pieces reproduction are made, whose owners have brought back, partly, the pre-Hispanic tradition of polychromic vases.

DID YOU KNOW...?

- *The most fertile soil in all Yucatan Peninsula is found in the Puuc area.*
- *Rain was the main source of water for the Mayans of Puuc, as there is no surface water in this area.*
- *The Mayans did not use metal.*
- *All building materials were carned by men.*

SOME FIGURES

150 To elaborate 2200 lbs. of lime, Mayan people had to burn 150 green trees.

112 Xlapak was rediscovered in 1902.

17 The facade of The Xlapak Palace includes 17 masks.

120 Approximately 1206 covering stones were needed to build a standard size room.

