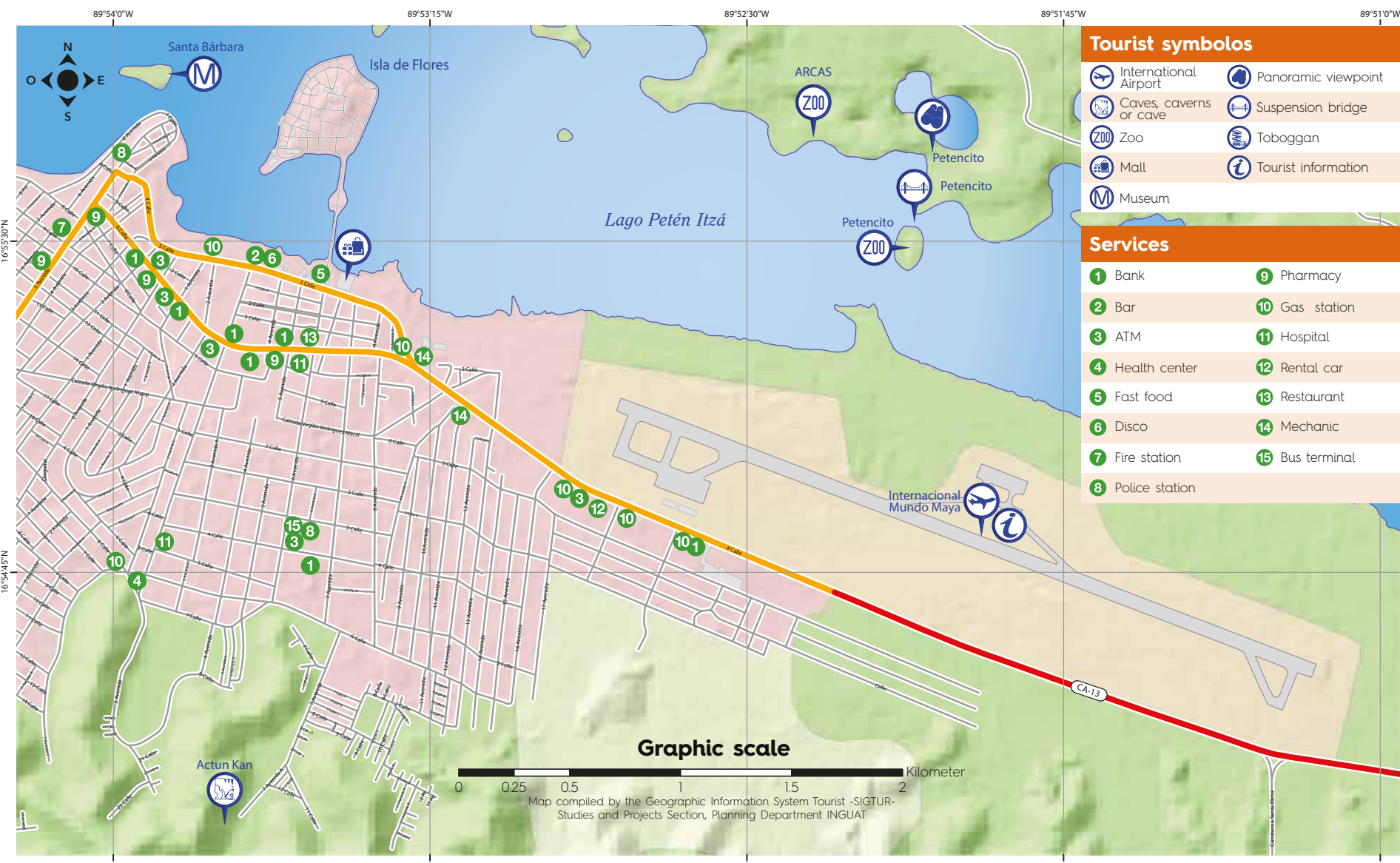


# URBAN SHELL



# CITY ISLAND OF FLORES



## Church Our Lady of the Remedies & San Pablo del Itzá

Built in honor of the Virgin, Our Lady of Remedies and of Saint Paul of Itzá, it is the seat of the Apostle Vicar of Petén.

The Castle is named after the conquistador Martín de Ursúa and Arismendi of the province of Itzá. It was built in 1967 and at one time was used as a jail, known as the Jail of the Remedies.

The Arismendi Castle was named a Historic and Artistic Monument of the Hispanic Period on June 12, 1970 by Legislative Decree No. 425.

## Valentín del Valle Góngora theater

The Municipal Theatre is the only one in the Department of Petén, built as a legacy to cultural infrastructure. It is the venue for theatre and public presentations, conferences, concerts, folkloric dances and comedic presentations. In one way or another it communicates ideas and sentiments to the general public attending the presentations. The theatre was built in 1940 and it is named after the singer-composer Valentín del Valle Góngora (16-12-12 - 17-05-88), the best know national artist of the time.

## Festivities and celebrations

- Jan 6 to 15: Tour of the Chatona and the little horse.
- May: Spindle of the flower of
- Aug 21 to Sep 1: Patronal Festival of the City of Flores, in honor of the Virgin Our Lady of the Remedies and Saint Pablo of Itzá.
- Dec 8: Party of the City Island of Flores
- Dec 7 and 8: Las Mesitas (little tables) gastronomic event.

## Tikal National Park

The Tikal National Park, in the province of Petén, was created in May 1955 and regulated in September 1957.

In 1979 it was declared World Cultural and Natural Heritage by the UNESCO for its exceptional value by combining extraordinary natural and cultural richness. It occupies an area of 576 km<sup>2</sup> and is considered one of the most important natural and cultural reserves of the Republic of Guatemala and the world for the great variety of fauna and flora species, as well as th innumerable vestiges of the Maya civilization located there. In 1848, Colonel Modesto Méndez and Ambrosio Tut, Governor and Mayor of Petén, respectively, carried out the first official recognition of the site.

## The Archaeological site

The mapped area is of 16 square kilometers, where more than 4,000 structures and buildings of various kinds. The first evidence of occupation of the site dates back to around the BC, a period of the Maya history identified as middle Pre-Classic. The last constructions found correspond to the late Classic period, approximately in the year 900 AD. These 1,500 years of consecutive occupation gave the Maya a high cultural, artistic, architectural, urban, mathematical, astronomical, agricultural and commercial development, which has motivated admiration and the international scientific interest.

## Most important squares

- GRAND SQUARE:** At the epicenter of the entire site and is the most spectacular part of the architectural complex of Tikal, the product of more than a thousand years of constructive activities, is the Grand Square bordered by a row of carved stelae and altars, that contain a big part of the dynastic sequence of Tikal. Immediately to the North rises the set of ceremonial buildings called North Acropolis, which also functioned as a mausoleum of the governing families. To the south, and against the ceremonial part, stands another complex of structures like palaces, named Central Acropolis, which was a residential area for administrative quarter. The east side is occupied by Temple I or Grand Jaguar, and a ball game of reduced dimensions, and to the west stands Temple II or Temple of the Masks.
- SQUARE OF THE GREAT PYRAMID OR LOST WORLD:** Located about 300 meters southwest from the Grand Square, it becomes important because of the presence of the oldest building of Tikal, currently visible, called the Great Pyramid or structure 5C-54. It is approximately 35 meters high and is part of a complex of astronomical commemoration, along with structures 5D-84 and 5D-88, located to the east of it. 400 meters to the south of said square is Group 6C-XVI or Group of the Masks.

## 3. SQUARE OF THE SEVEN TEMPLES

Located immediately to the east of the square of the Great Pyramid, it is made up of a series of ceremonial buildings of the late Classic period. These include a three ball game at the north side of the square, seven temples at the east, and a magnificent ceremonial building at the south. The west part of this square is closed by the back of the temples of the Square of the Great Pyramid. A 5-door palace corresponding to the early Classic period can be seen here, which was filled and used as foundation for another building during the late Classic period.

## 4. EAST SQUARE:

The road Méndez and Maler converge to this square. Temple 5D-38 and structure 5D-43 can be seen here, which is characterized by its style of "slope-board", as well as the non-restored structures of the market and a ball game. In this area there is a rest house with toilet.

## 5. WEST SQUARE:

This square has no restored buildings, but many plain stelae and altars. It has a rest house, toilets and a snack bar for the visitors.

## Main Temples

In the Tikal National Park there are six big temples, all of them built during the late Classic period.

- TEMPLE I:** Temple of the Grand Jaguar. It closes the Grand Square by the east and is 45 m high. It was built around 700 AD by the ruling Jasaw Chan K'awiil I (also known as Ah Cacao, Lord A, 682-734), whose tomb (Burial 116) was found inside. A replica of it can be seen at the Sylvanus G. Morley Museum in the Tikal National Park.

## 7. TEMPLE II:

Also called Temple of the Masks, closes the Grand Square by the West. It is 38 m high. Like the Grand Jaguar Temple, it was built by the ruling Ah Cacao around 700 AD.

## 8. TEMPLE III:

Temple of the Bicephal Snake. Located to the west of Temple II, this temple is about 60 m high. Stela 24 and Altar 7 are located in its front part. It was built around the year 810 AD. It has an original lintel carved wood, whose central character wears jaguar skin.

## 9. TEMPLE IV:

Temple of the Bicephalous Snake. Located to the west of the Grand Plaza, it is 65 m high, being the highest structure in Tikal. It was built around 740 AD by the ruling Yik'in Chan K'awiil (also known as Yaxkin Caan Chac, Lord B, 734-746). The visitor can climb to the base of the crest and have a beautiful view of Tikal. To the south of this temple there is a parking area, a rest house and toilets.

## 10. TEMPLE V:

Located to the south of the Central Acropolis, this temple is 57 m high. According to recent excavations, it was built between 550-650 AD. The north facade is currently restored.

## 11. TEMPLE VI:

Temple of the Inscriptions. It is located at the southern end of the Méndez Roadway. Its crest has the longest hieroglyphic text in Tikal, which mentions the date 786 AD. It was apparently built by the ruling Yik'in Chan K'awiil I and the glyphic inscription was later placed by the ruler Chitam. In front of this temple are Stela 21 and Altar 9.

## Twin Pyramid Complexes

This name is given to groups of four buildings, which are two truncated pyramids with stairways on each side, located to the east and west of the square, to the south there is a structure with nine entrances and to the north the so called Hole of the Stela. Inside this hall this is a stela with its respective altar, which are regularly carved. In front of the pyramid located at the east, there are nine plain stelae with their altars, five of which can be visited. Seven of these complexes known in Tikal and were built at 20-years intervals to commemorate the end of each Katún (period equivalente to 20 years).

## 12. COMPLEX N:

It is near Temple IV, or Temple of the Inscriptions and was built in 711 AD. (Maya date: 914,0,0,0) by the ruling Jasaw Chan K'awiil I. It has replicas of Stela 16 and Altar 5.

## 13. COMPLEX O:

Located to the west of Complex R, it was the only one in the north hall that presents a plain stela and altar. It is considered to have been built in 731 AD. (915,0,0,0).

## 14. COMPLEX P:

It is located at the end of the Maudslay Roadway and was built in 751 AD by the ruling Yik'in Chan K'awiil I. It has replicas of Stela 20 and Altar 8. It also has five plain stela and altars.

## 15. COMPLEX Q:

Located to the east of Complex R. It was built in 771 AD (17,0,0,0) by the ruling Yax Nuun Ayiin II (also known as Chitam Lord C). It contains Stela 22 and Altar 10. It also contains nine plain stelae and altars. It is partially restored, which allows to have a better idea of the constitution of this type of buildings complexes.

## 16. COMPLEX R:

It is approximately halfway down to the Maler Roadway. It was built in 790 AD by the ruling Yax Nuun Ayiin II. Stela 19 and Altar 6 are located here.

## Acropolis

At present, three groups of buildings can be seen in Tikal, which have been called Acropolis.

## 17. NORTH ACROPOLIS:

It is to the north of the Grand Square. It has various structures of ceremonial character and masks of the structure 5D-33.

## 18. CENTRAL ACROPOLIS:

It is located to the south of the Grand Square. It presents various residential and administrative structures, buildings with several rooms and levels, such as the Palace of Siyaj Chan K'awiil II (also known as Stormy Sky, 411-456), the Maler Palace and the Five-Story Palace. It borders to the south with the so called reservoir or water supply of the palace.

## 19. SOUTH ACROPOLIS:

This area has not yet been investigated. It is located between Temple V and the Square of the Seven Temples.

## Roadways

There are five roadways visible in Tikal. Apparently, they served as processional avenues.

## 20. MÉNDEZ:

It starts at the East Square and goes to Temple IV. It is almost 1 km long.

## 21. MALER:

It joins the north area with the East Square and is 350 m long. Near the north zone, on the roadway, there is a cave rock from the late Classic period.

## 22. MAUDSLAY:

It joins Temple IV or Temple of the Bicephalous Square with the north zone. It is almost 750 m long.

## 23. TOZZER:

It joins Temple IV with the West Square and is almost 250 m long.

## MORLEY:

Located in the group 6B-II or Baringer, it is approximately this 100 m long. (It does not appear in the map).

## Other places of interest

### 24. GROUP G:

This group is on one side of the Méndez Roadway and is made up of various palace-like structures with 29 chambers. The outer wall of the structure 5E-58 is decorated in the form of grooves. The entry to this group is through a vaulted tunnel, whose entrance is the mouth of a mask.

### 25. GROUP F:

This group is made up of four palace-like buildings of the late Classic period, partially consolidated. Nearby is structure 5E-22, one of the two temascal (steam baths) known in Tikal.

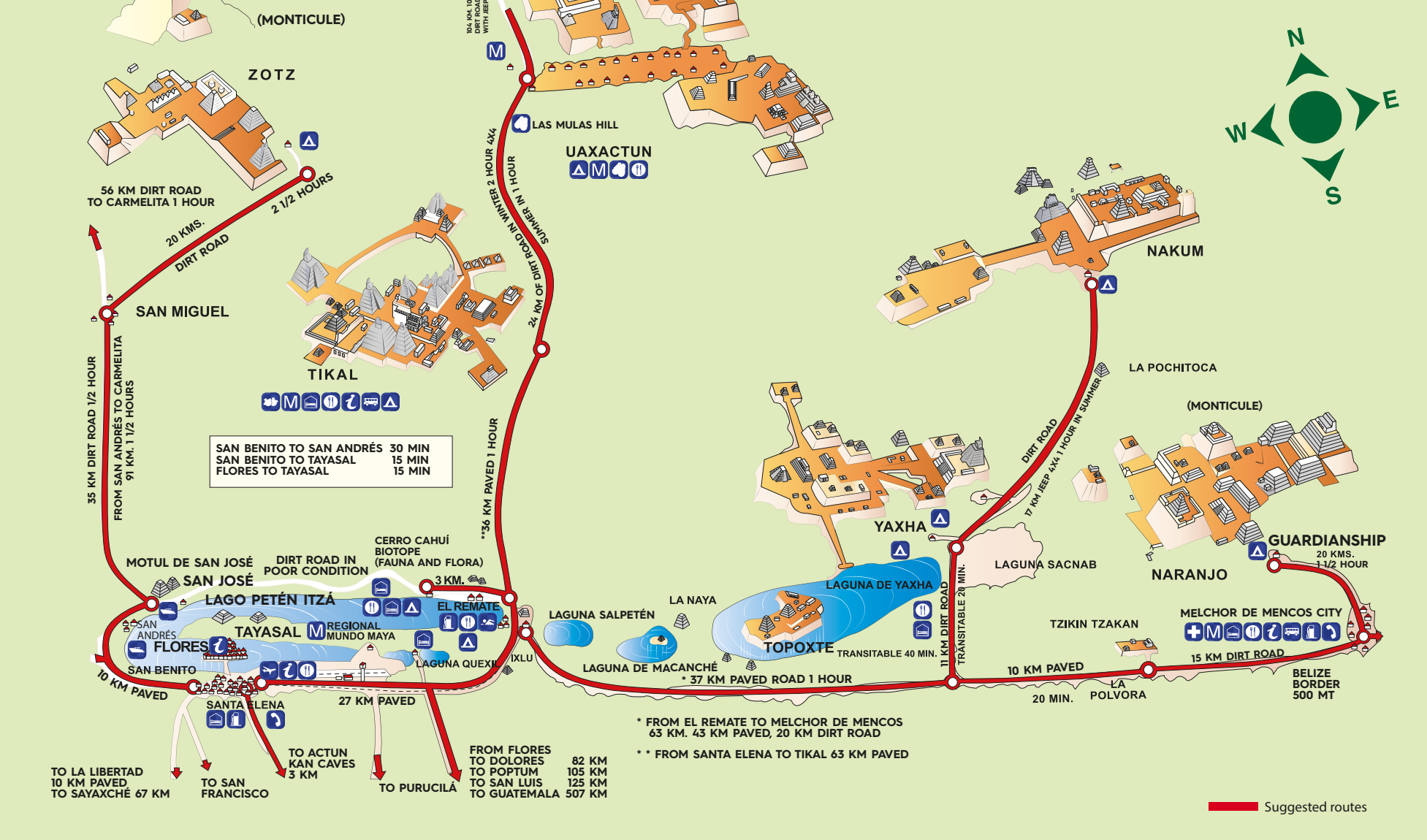
### 26. PALACE OF THE WINDOWS:

It is also known as Palace of the Bats. It is formed by a group of structures located to the west of Temple III. The building that gives its name to the group is partially restored and consists of a large number of interconnected rooms.

### 27. NORTH ZONE:

The Maudslay and Maler Roadways lead to it. The main buildings are the structures 3D-40 and 3D-43, as well as two small twin temples 3D-41 and 3D-42. On the west side of the platform that holds the structure 3D-43 is the other temascal (steam baths) discovered in Tikal, covered by later constructions. Inside the structure 3D-43 was located the structure known as the Man of Tikal, of the early Classic period.

# Southeast MAYA BIOSPHERE



# TIKAL National Park



## BEHAVIOR IN THE PARK

- No smoking
- No alcohol
- No dogs
- No littering
- No climbing on structures
- No touching artifacts
- No feeding animals
- No use of drones
- No use of firearms
- No use of motor vehicles
- No use of bicycles
- No use of roller skis
- No use of skateboards
- No use of inline skis
- No use of rollerblades
- No use of motorbikes
- No use of ATVs
- No use of off-road vehicles
- No use of heavy machinery
- No use of explosives
- No use of poisons
- No use of toxic substances
- No use of flammable liquids
- No use of flammable solids
- No use of flammable gases
- No use of flammable dusts
- No use of flammable mists
- No use of flammable vapors
- No use of flammable fumes
- No use of flammable smoke
- No use of flammable liquids
- No use of flammable solids
- No use of flammable gases
- No use of flammable dusts
- No use of flammable mists
- No use of flammable vapors
- No use of flammable fumes
- No use of flammable smoke

Nomenclature	
	Bathrooms
	Bus transportation
	Camping area
	Craft
	Dinner
	Health center
	Information
	Mail
	Museum
	Panoramic view
	Phone

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