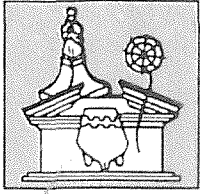


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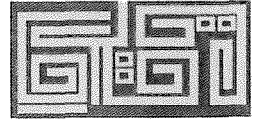
Recu CLT / CIH / ITH

Le 15 FEB. 2013

N° 0103



MINISTERIO DE CULTURA Y DEPORTES  
 DIRECCION GENERAL DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL Y NATURAL  
**REGISTRO DE BIENES CULTURALES**



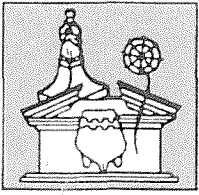
Exconvento de Sto. Domingo  
 12 Av. 11-11, Zona 1 Guatemala, C. A.  
 E-mail: registro@mc.d.gob.gt

Teléfonos:  
 2239-5135 • 2239-5136  
 Fax: 2220-5899

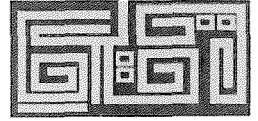
**CERTIFICACIÓN No. 44-2012/HP.**

En infrascrito encargado de la Sección Hispánica y Republicana, del Registro de Bienes Culturales, de La Dirección General del Patrimonio Cultural y Natural, del Ministerio de Cultura y Deportes **CERTIFICA:** Haber tenido a la vista la ficha de Registro del Patrimonio Cultural donde aparece inscrito el bien cultural identificado con el código 12-22-1, correspondiente al ceremonial LA PACH, EL PREGÓN Y SUS PARLAMENTOS, que en su parte conducente literalmente dice: "Ministerio de Cultura y Deportes, Dirección General del Patrimonio Cultural y Natural, Registro de Bienes Culturales ; Sección: Hispánica y Republicana; Datos Generales 1. Título: LA PACH, EL PREGÓN Y SUS PARLAMENTOS; 2. No. de Registro: 12-22-1; 4 dirección: San Pedro Sacatepéquez; 5 departamento: San Marcos; municipio: San Pedro Sacatepéquez; Datos Legales: 13 Decreto Legislativo 26-97 "Ley para la protección del Patrimonio Cultural de la Nación" y sus reformas Decreto Legislativo 81-98, Artículos 59 y 60 de la Constitución Política de la República de Guatemala; 14 Propiedad: 14.6 comunal X; 15 Servicio: 15.2 educativo X, 15.3 religioso X, 15.6 ceremonial, 15.8 colectivo ; 16 Valor: 16.2 Histórico X, 16.5 etnológico X; 17 Autor: anónimo; Descripción: El ceremonial de la Paach es un ritual de veneración del maíz. Es propio de la localidad en el municipio de San Pedro Sacatepéquez, en el departamento de San Marcos. Consiste en un ritual en el que se representa el cultivo y cosecha del maíz, el baile y una comida con productos derivados del maíz. El pregón y los parlamentos (de la ceremonia de la Paach) se relacionan y forman parte de un mismo ritual.- En el principio de la ceremonia, prepara el altar en una casa designada. Las Madrinan de Paach visten las mazorcas con el traje regional de San Pedro Sacatepéquez. Por otra parte participan los Ancianos del Pregón con sus varas son signo de autoridad y liderazgo. En el altar, entre velas encendidas, son colocadas las paach, las varas menores y los ponchos atributo de "hombre limpio", para su purificación. A continuación los parlamenteros se ponen los ponchos encima de los hombros y salen para la iglesia en donde se realiza una bendición de mazorcas. Concluido esto se dirigen a las cuatro cruces (Blanca, de la madre, de San Sebastián y la cruz de los Bautista) en donde se agradece al creador y formador por medio del parlamento. concluida esta parte del ceremonial, se regresa a la casa en donde las madrinan reciben las mazorcas para colocarlas de nuevo en el altar en donde se ofrenda incienso y se da atol de maíz a los pregoneros e invitados. El baile: Lo inicia el primer parlamentero y los dueños de la casa. Se ofrece a cada pareja para que la

Exconvento Panegico A. Armas  
 DIRECCION GENERAL DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL Y NATURAL  
 MINISTERIO DE CULTURA Y DEPORTES  
 GUATEMALA



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DIRECCION GENERAL DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL Y NATURAL  
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besen en señal de respeto y bailen con ella. El acto se repite con cada una de las parejas en la que participan todos los invitados. Al finalizar el baile se comparte el tamal tradicional y se reparten las mazorcas tiernas que están en las milpas que adornan el altar; esto se hace en señal de compartir la cosecha con la comunidad. Se concluye el ceremonial con el acto de guardar los objetos e instrumentos utilizados, los cuales se dejan en resguardo del presidente o primer parlamentario y concluye con el compromiso mutuo de continuar la tradición. Forma parte importante la música y los instrumentos tradicionales como el tun y la marimba.- El parlamento del pregón se expresa en idioma maya mam.-Datos gráficos: registró Lic. Carlos Mauricio Morán Alvizurez; fecha: mayo de 2010; Observaciones; La Pach, el pregón y sus parlamentos fue Declarado Patrimonio Cultural Intangible de la Nación, el 13 de Noviembre de 2002, por medio del Acuerdo Ministerial No. 524-2002. Bibliografía consultada para el presente resumen: "El ceremonial de la Paach de San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos" Investigación Licda. Olga L. Xicará M.

Y para los usos que al interesado convenga, se extiende la presente CERTIFICACIÓN, en dos hojas de papel membretado de la institución, en la Nueva Guatemala de la Asunción, a los cinco días del mes de diciembre del año 2012

Vo. Bo.

Dr. Fernando Pineda Pérez  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
REGISTRO DE BIENES CULTURALES

Dr. Carlos Mauricio Morán Alvizurez  
DIRECTOR DE LA SECCIÓN  
HISPÁNICA Y ADJUDICADA

## TRANSLATION

[On the left margin of the first page of this document there appears an illegible signature and a seal in Spanish which translated into English reads as follows:] Luis Fernando Paniagua Armas – DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE CULTURAL ASSETS REGISTRY

**MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND SPORTS**  
**GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

### CULTURAL ASSETS REGISTRY

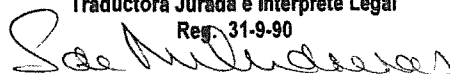
#### CERTIFICATION No. 44-2012/HP.

The undersigned director of the Hispanic and Republican Section of the Cultural Assets Registry of the General Department of Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture and Sports **CERTIFIES:** To have had before him the Cultural Heritage Registration document with which was recorded the cultural asset identified with code 12-22-1, corresponding to *LA PAACH, EL PREGÓN Y SUS PARLAMENTOS* [THE *PAACH* CEREMONY, THE PROCLAMATION AND ITS PRAYERS<sup>1</sup>]. Such document literally states the following relevant parts: “Ministry of Culture and Sports, General Department of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Cultural Assets Registry, Hispanic and Republican Section; **General Information:** 1. Title: *LA PAACH, EL PREGÓN Y SUS PARLAMENTOS* - 2. Registration No.: 12-22-1 - 4. Address: San Pedro Sacatepéquez - 5. Department: San Marcos, Municipality: San Pedro Sacatepéquez; **Legal Information:** 13. Legislative Decree 26-97, “Law for the Protection of the Nation’s Cultural Heritage”, and its amendments - Legislative Decree 81-98 - Articles 59 and 60 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala; 14. **Property:** 14.6 Communal x; 15. **Service:** 15.2 Educational x - 15.3 Religious x - 15.6 Ceremonial - 15.8 Collective; 16. **Value:** 16.2 Historical x - 16.5 Ethnological x; 17. **Author:** Anonymous; **Description:** The *Paach* ceremony is a corn veneration ritual. It was originated in the municipality of San Pedro

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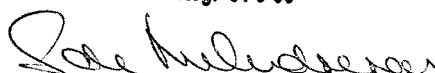
<sup>1</sup> Translator’s Note: *Paach* is the name given to a corncob consisting of two, three or more ears of corn.

Sheila Wilkin de Melendreras  
Traductora Jurada e Intérprete Legal  
Reg. 31-9-90



Sacatepéquez, department of San Marcos. It consists of a ritual that represents the growing and harvesting of corn, dancing and a meal with corn products. The proclamation and its prayers (in the *Paach* ceremony) are related and are part of the same ritual.- At the beginning of the ceremony, the altar is prepared in a designated house. The Godmothers of the *Paach* ceremony dress the corncobs in the regional costume of San Pedro Sacatepéquez. Furthermore, the *Pregón* Lords participate with their rods as a sign of authority and leadership. At the altar, among lighted candles, the *paach*, the minor rods and the ponchos, which are characteristic of a "clean man", are placed for purification. Then, the *parlamenteros* [prayer sayers] place the ponchos over their shoulders and head towards the church where the corn is venerated. After the veneration, they head towards the four crosses (*Cruz Blanca, Cruz de la Madre, Cruz de San Sebastián* and *Cruz de los Bautista*) where gratitude is shown to the Creator and Maker through a prayer. After this part of the ceremony, they return to the house where the Godmothers receive the corncobs in order to place them back on the altar where an offering of incense is made and *atole* [corn gruel] is given to the proclaimers and guests. The dance is begun by the first *parlamentero* and the hosts. Each couple is offered the opportunity to kiss it as a sign of respect and to dance with it. This is repeated with each of the couples and all the guests participate. At the end of the dance, based on tradition, everyone eats a tamale and the fresh corncobs that adorn the altar are given out as a sign of sharing the harvest with the community. The ceremony is ended by putting away the objects and instruments used, which are left in possession of the president or the first *parlamentero*, and with a mutual commitment to continue the tradition. The music and traditional instruments, such as the *tun* [a wooden drum] and the *marimba* [musical instrument with wooden bars and resonators], are an important part of the ceremony.- The *Pregón's* prayer is expressed in the Mayan language, Mam.- Graphic Data: Registered by Carlos Mauricio Morán Alvizurez; Date: May, 2010; Observations: *La Paach, El Pregón y sus Parlamentos*, was declared Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Nation on November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2002, by Ministerial Agreement No. 524-2002. Literature consulted for this summary: "*El Ceremonial de la Paach de San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos*" ["The Paach Ceremony of San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos"]; Investigation by Olga L. Xicará M.

Sheila Wilkin de Melendreras  
Traductora Jurada e Intérprete Legal  
Reg. 31-9-90



For the uses deemed convenient, this CERTIFICATION was issued on two sheets of paper bearing the institution's letterhead in Nueva Guatemala de la Asunción on December fifth, two thousand twelve.

Approval: [Illegible signature]

[Seal:] Luis Fernando Paniagua Armas  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE CULTURAL ASSETS REGISTRY

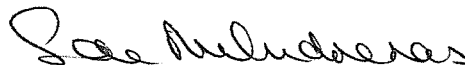
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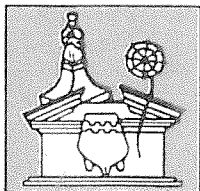
General Department of Cultural and Natural Heritage  
CULTURAL ASSETS REGISTRY  
Carlos Mauricio Morán Alvizurez  
Director of the HISPANIC AND REPUBLICAN SECTION

**END OF TRANSLATION**

IN WHITNESS WHEREOF, and assuming no responsibility whatsoever for the contents of the original document, I issue this Sworn Translation and hereunto set my hand and seal in Guatemala City, this fourteenth day of February, two thousand thirteen.

**Sheila Wilkin de Melendreras**  
Traductora Jurada e Intérprete Legal  
Reg. 31-9-90





MINISTERIO DE CULTURA Y DEPORTES  
DIRECCION GENERAL DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL Y NATURAL  
**REGISTRO DE BIENES CULTURALES**

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2239-5135 • 2239-5136  
Fax: 2220-5899



**CERTIFICACIÓN No. 019-2012/Sub-jefatura**

El infrascrito, Sub-Jefe del Registro de Bienes Culturales, Dirección General del Patrimonio Cultural y Natural, Ministerio de Cultura y Deportes, **CERTIFICA:** que la fotocopia que se adjunta corresponde al expediente de Registro número 12-22-1 título; La Pach, El Pregón y sus Parlamentos, Dirección; San Pedro Sacatepéquez, Departamento de San Marcos, Municipio de San Pedro Sacatepéquez.-----

La misma es copia fiel de la original, ya que fueron reproducidas en mi presencia.-----

Y PARA LOS USOS LEGALES QUE AL INTERESADO CONVenga, SE EXTIENDE LA PRESENTE CERTIFICACIÓN, EN UNA HOJA DE PAPEL MEMBRETADO DEL REGISTRO DE BIENES CULTURALES, EN LA CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA, A LOS CINCO DÍAS DEL MES DE DICIEMBRE DEL AÑO DOS MIL DOCE.-----

Luis Fernando Pantego Armas  
SUB-JEFE DE  
REGISTRO DE  
BIENES CULTURALES

c. c. archivo



# REGISTRO DE BIENES CULTURALES

## FICHA DE REGISTRO

SECCIÓN: HISPÁNICA Y REPUBLICANA

DATOS GENERALES	1	Título	LA PACH, EL PREGÓN Y SUS PARLAMENTOS		
	2	No. de Registro	12-22-1		
	3	Propietario			
	4	Dirección	San Pedro Sacatepéquez		
	5	Departamento:	San Marcos	Municipio:	San Pedro Sacatepéquez
	6	Aldea:		Finca:	

DATOS LEGALES	9	Catastro	
	10	Finca No.	
	11	Libro No.	
	12	Folio No.	
	13	Acuerdo:	Decreto Legislativo 26-97 "Ley para la Protección del Patrimonio Cultural de la Nación" y sus reformas Decreto Legislativo 81-98; Artículos 59 y 60 de la Constitución Política de la República de Guatemala.

14. PROPIEDAD	14.1	Estatal	
	14.2	Municipal	
	14.3	Militar	
	14.4	Eclesiástica	
	14.5	Privada	
	14.6	Comunal	X
	14.7	Depositario	

15. SERVICIO	15.1	Público	
	15.2	Educativo	X
	15.3	Religioso	X
	15.4	Comercial	
	15.5	Habitacional	
	15.6	Ceremonial	X
	15.7	Individual	
	15.8	Colectivo	X

16. VALOR	16.1	Arqueológico	
	16.2	Histórico	X
	16.3	Artístico	
	16.4	Arquitectónico	
	16.5	Etnológico	X
	16.6	Otro	

17	Autor	Anónimo
18	Constructor	
19	Informante	

20. PROCEDENCIA/TIEMPO	20.1	Época	
	20.2	Período	
	20.3	Fase	
	20.4	Año	
	20.5	Estilo	
	20.6	Procedencia	
	20.7	Forma de Adquisición	
	20.8	Tradición	

21. DIMENSIONES	21.1	Alto	
	21.2	Ancho	
	21.3	Largo	
	21.4	Grosor	
	21.5	Diámetro	
	21.6	Área	
	21.7	Frecuencia	una vez al año
	21.8	Profundidad	

Francisco Pineda Armas  
DIRECTOR GENERAL DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL Y NATURAL  
REGISTRO DE BIENES CULTURALES





# TRANSLATION

## MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND SPORTS GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

### CULTURAL ASSETS REGISTRY

### REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

**SECTION: HISPANIC AND REPUBLICAN**

<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	1	Title	<i>LA PACH, EL PREGÓN Y SUS PARLAMENTOS [THE PACH CEREMONY, THE PROCLAMATION AND ITS PRAYERS<sup>1</sup>]</i>		
	2	Registration No.	12-22-1		
	3	Owner			
	4	Address	San Pedro Sacatepéquez		
	5	Department:	San Marcos	Municipality:	San Pedro
	6	Village:	Sacatepéquez		Property:

<b>LEGAL INFORMATION</b>	9	Cadaster			
	10	Entry No.			
	11	Book No.			
	12	Page No.			
	13	Agreement:	Legislative Decree 26-97, "Law for the Protection of the Nation's Cultural Heritage", and its amendments - Legislative Decree 81-98 - Articles 59 and 60 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala		

<b>14. PROPERTY</b>	14.1	State	
	14.2	Municipal	
	14.3	Military	
	14.4	Ecclesiastical	
	14.5	Private	
	14.6	Communal	x
	14.7	Depositary	

<b>15. SERVICE</b>	15.1	Public	
	15.2	Educational	x
	15.3	Religious	x
	15.4	Commercial	
	15.5	Residential	
	15.6	Ceremonial	x
	15.7	Individual	
	15.8	Collective	x

<b>16. VALUE</b>	16.1	Archaeological	
	16.2	Historical	x
	16.3	Artistic	
	16.4	Architectural	
	16.5	Ethnological	x
	16.6	Other	

17	Author	Anonymous
18	Constructor	
19	Informant	

<sup>1</sup> Translator's Note: *Pach* is the name given to a corncob consisting of two, three or more ears of corn.

**Sheila Wilkin de Melendreras**  
Traductora Jurada e Intérprete Legal  
Reg. 31-9-90

*Sheila Wilkin de Melendreras*

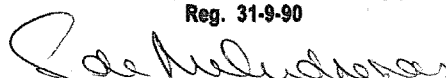
20. ORIGIN/TIME	20.1	Time	
	20.2	Period	
	20.3	Phase	
	20.4	Year	
	20.5	Style	
	20.6	Origin	
	20.7	Form of Acquisition	
	20.8	Tradition	

21. DIMENSIONS	21.1	Height	
	21.2	Width	
	21.3	Length	
	21.4	Thickness	
	21.5	Diameter	
	21.6	Area	
	21.7	Frequency	once per year
	21.8	Depth	

22. Material
23. Technique
24. Tools

25. DESCRIPTION	<p>The <i>Paach</i> ceremony is a corn veneration ritual. It was originated in the municipality of San Pedro Sacatepéquez, department of San Marcos. It consists of a ritual that represents the growing and harvesting of corn, dancing and a meal with corn products. The proclamation and its prayers (in the <i>Paach</i> ceremony) are related and are part of the same ritual.</p> <p>At the beginning of the ceremony, the altar is prepared in a designated house. The Godmothers of the <i>Paach</i> ceremony dress the corncobs in the regional costume of San Pedro Sacatepéquez. Furthermore, the <i>Pregón</i> Lords participate with their rods as a sign of authority and leadership. At the altar, among lighted candles, the <i>paach</i>, the minor rods and the ponchos, which are characteristic of a "clean man", are placed for purification. Then, the <i>parlamenteros</i> [prayer sayers] place the ponchos over their shoulders and head towards the church where the corn is venerated. After the veneration, they head towards the four crosses (<i>Cruz Blanca</i>, <i>Cruz de la Madre</i>, <i>Cruz de San Sebastián</i> and <i>Cruz de los Bautista</i>) where gratitude is shown to the Creator and Maker through a prayer. After this part of the ceremony, they return to the house where the Godmothers receive the corncobs in order to place them back on the altar where an offering of incense is made and <i>atole</i> [corn gruel] is given to the proclaimers and guests. The dance is begun by the first <i>parlamentero</i> and the hosts. Each couple is offered the opportunity to kiss it as a sign of respect and to dance with it. This is repeated with each of the couples and all the guests participate. At the end of the dance, based on tradition, everyone eats a tamale and the fresh corncobs that adorn the altar are given out as a sign of sharing the harvest with the community. The ceremony is ended by putting away the objects and instruments used, which are left in possession of the president or the first <i>parlamentero</i>, and with a mutual commitment to continue the tradition. The music and traditional instruments, such as the <i>tun</i> [a wooden drum] and the <i>marimba</i> [musical instrument with wooden bars and resonators], are an important part of the ceremony.</p> <p>The <i>Pregón</i>'s prayer is expressed in the Mayan language, Mam.</p>
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Sheila Wilkin de Melendreras  
 Traductora Jurada e Intérprete Legal  
 Reg. 31-9-90



GRAPHIC DATA	<b>26. Photography</b>				30. OBSERVATIONS
	26. White / Black				
	Film	Negative			
	16. Color				
	Film	Negative			
	Digital				
	27. Slides				
	28. Map Library				
	Furniture		Drawing		
	Drawer		Heliographic		
	Binder		Sepia		
	Printed		Photocopy		
	Scale:				
	29. Audiovisual Information				
	Registered by: Carlos Mauricio Morán Alvizurez				
Date: May, 2012					
Signature and seal					
[Illegible signature]					
[Seal:] GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE – CULTURAL ASSETS REGISTRY – HISPANIC AND REPUBLICAN SECTION					
<p><i>La Paach, El Pregón y sus Parlamentos</i>, was declared Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Nation on November 13th, 2002, by Ministerial Agreement No. 524-2002.</p> <p>Literature consulted for this summary: "<i>El Ceremonial de la Paach de San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos</i>" ["The Paach ceremony of San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos"]; Investigation by Olga L. Xicará M.</p>					

[On both pages of this document there appears and illegible signature and a seal in Spanish which translated into English reads as follows:] Luis Fernando Paniagua Armas – DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE CULTURAL ASSETS REGISTRY

**END OF TRANSLATION**

IN WHITNESS WHEREOF, and assuming no responsibility whatsoever for the contents of the original document, I issue this Sworn Translation and hereunto set my hand and seal in Guatemala City, this fourteenth day of February, two thousand thirteen.

**Sheila Wilkin de Melendreras**  
 Traductora Jurada e Intérprete Legal  
 Reg. 31-9-90

