

Archaeological Researches At Teotihuacan Mexico

[#Teotihuacan archaeology](#) [#Mexico ancient cities](#) [#Mesoamerican research](#) [#Teotihuacan discoveries](#) [#archaeological sites Mexico](#)

Explore the extensive archaeological researches conducted at Teotihuacan, Mexico, one of the most significant and mysterious ancient cities in Mesoamerica. These ongoing studies unveil crucial insights into its complex civilization, monumental architecture, and the cultural practices of its inhabitants, greatly enhancing our understanding of pre-Columbian history and society.

Each paper contributes unique insights to the field it represents.

Thank you for choosing our website as your source of information.

The document Teotihuacan Archaeological Research is now available for you to access. We provide it completely free with no restrictions.

We are committed to offering authentic materials only.

Every item has been carefully selected to ensure reliability.

This way, you can use it confidently for your purposes.

We hope this document will be of great benefit to you.

We look forward to your next visit to our website.

Wishing you continued success.

Across digital archives and online libraries, this document is highly demanded.

You are lucky to access it directly from our collection.

Enjoy the full version Teotihuacan Archaeological Research, available at no cost.

Archaeological Researches at Teotihuacan, Mexico

The field data and archaeological analysis of the first controlled excavations of the vast "City of the Gods" in central Mexico. In 1932, the Ethnographical Museum of Sweden sent an archaeological expedition to Mexico under the direction of Sigvald Linné to determine the full extent of this ancient Teotihuacan occupation and to collect exhibit-quality artifacts. Of an estimated 2,000-plus residential compounds at Teotihuacan, only 20 apartment-like structures were excavated at the time. Yet Linné's work revealed residential patterns that have been confirmed later in other locations. Some of the curated objects from the Valley of Mexico and the adjacent state of Puebla are among the most rare and unique artifacts yet found. Another important aspect of this research was that, with the aid of the Museum of Natural History in Washington, Linné's team conducted ethnographic interviews with remnant native Mexican peoples whose culture had not been entirely destroyed by the Conquest, thereby collecting and preserving valuable information for later research.

Archaeological Researches at Teotihuacan, Mexico

Presents the broad picture and analysis of excavations at three cultural centers in central Mexico. This classic work published in 1942, ten years after archaeological excavations were begun in the Valley of Mexico by Linné's team, presents additional data that had not been fully detailed in the previously published Archaeological Researches at Teotihuacan. It provides comparative information on the high-status ruins situated on the fringes of the Valley of Mexico and excavation results from a compound within the city of Teotihuacan. This information is of critical use to archaeologists still excavating at Teotihuacan in projecting compound extent, types of artifacts expected to be discovered, and patterns of artifacts to be found in particular types of rooms. The characteristics of burials is also explored. This book, along with its predecessor, is an important primary resource for Americanists. Staffan Brunius's foreword offers a broad background of Linné's life and work. The introduction by George Cowgill focuses more specifically on the conduct and impact of the archaeological excavations. G. C. Vaillant has stated, "The greatest achievement of Dr. Linné from the viewpoint of the general

student is the presentation of a technical field excavation in such terms that anyone can follow his text and see the relationship between the details of position of specimens and the larger problems of history and anthropology." Sigvald Linné was Professor of Ethnography at the University of Stockholm and Director of the Swedish National Museum of Ethnography until 1969. He published several other books, including *The Technique of South American Ceramics*. Staffan Brunius is Curator of the Americas at the National Museum of Ethnography in Stockholm. George L. Cowgill is Professor of Anthropology at Arizona State University and coeditor of *The Collapse of Ancient States and Civilizations*. Additional reviews: This book . . . makes Linne's work widely available again to those interested and may prompt a new generation of specialists to examine the original material either in Stockholm's National Museum of Ethnography, Mexico's Museo Nacional de Antropología or the Teotihuacan site itself. Testament to the lasting value of Linne's work is given in a succinct and helpful new introduction by anthropologist George L. Cowgill. A more recent curator of the Americas at Stockholm's ethnographical museum, Steffan Brunius, also chips in with a brief contextualization of Linne's work against the background of the early Swedish-American tradition.--The Historian

Mexican Highland Cultures

Long before the Aztecs and 800 miles from Classic Maya centers, Teotihuacan was part of a broad Mesoamerican tradition but had a distinctive personality. This book synthesizes a century of research, including recent finds, and covers the lives of commoners as well as elites.

Archaeological Researches at Teotihuacan, Mexico, by S. Linné...

The ancient site of Xochicalco is located in the state of Morelos in the southern reaches of the central Mexican mountain range. Two hundred years ago it was the first archaeological site in Mexico to be "scientifically" described, but archaeologists have since disagreed on practically every aspect of its history and function. It has been characterized as a Maya colony, a commercial entrepôt controlling interregional trade routes, a religious shrine and pilgrimage center for the cult of Quetzalcoatl, and even the location of Tamoanchan, the paradise of Nahuatl mythology. Seeking answers, the Xochicalco Mapping Project was initiated in 1978. Specific goals were to locate the site's physical boundaries and identify its residential area; map and establish the size of Xochicalco during its major developmental periods; analyze the site's residential and public architecture to provide clues for sociopolitical organization; and obtain data for insight into Xochicalco's role in the regional evolution of social, economic, and political systems. The two volumes in this series present data and analysis from twenty years of research. Volume 1 offers a specific analysis of Xochicalco urban development plus a synthetic treatment of culture process in central Mexico. Volume 2 includes descriptive and synthetic contributions. It contains much of the data referred to in volume 1, though primarily in summary form. Together the volumes are an important step in documenting central Mexican prehistory.

Mexican Highland Cultures

Cities arose independently in both the Old World and in the pre-Columbian New World. Lacking written records, many of these New World cities can be studied only through archaeology, including the earliest pre-Columbian city, Teotihuacan, Mexico, one of the largest cities of its time (150 B.C. to A.D. 750). Thus, an important question is how similar New World cities are to their Old World counterparts. Storey's research shows clearly that although Teotihuacan was a very different environment and culture from 17th-century London, these two great cities are comparable in terms of health problems and similar death rates.

Ancient Teotihuacan

The Early Classic period in Mesoamerica has been characterized by the appearance of Teotihuacan-related material culture throughout the region. Teotihuacan, known for its monumental architecture and dense settlement, became an urban center around 100 BC and a regional state over the next few centuries, dominating much of the Basin of Mexico and beyond until its collapse around AD 650. *Teotihuacan and Early Classic Mesoamerica* explores the complex nature of Teotihuacan's interactions with other regions from both central and peripheral vantage points. The volume offers a multiscalar view of power and identity, showing that the spread of Teotihuacan-related material culture may have resulted from direct and indirect state administration, colonization, emulation by local groups, economic transactions, single-event elite interactions, and various kinds of social and political alliances. The contributors explore questions concerning who interacted with whom; what kinds of materials and

ideas were exchanged; what role interregional interactions played in the creation, transformation, and contestation of power and identity within the city and among local polities; and how interactions on different scales were articulated. The answers to these questions reveal an Early Classic Mesoamerican world engaged in complex economic exchanges, multidirectional movements of goods and ideas, and a range of material patterns that require local, regional, and macroregional contextualization. Focusing on the intersecting themes of identity and power, Teotihuacan and Early Classic Mesoamerica makes a strong contribution to the understanding of the role of this important metropolis in the Early Classic history of the region. The volume will be of interest to scholars and graduate students of Mesoamerican archaeology, the archaeology of interaction, and the archaeology of identity. Contributors: Sarah C. Clayton, Fiorella Fenoglio Limón, Agapi Filini, Julie Gazzola, Sergio Gómez-Chávez, Haley Holt Mehta, Carmen Pérez, Patricia Plunket, Juan Carlos Saint Charles Zetina, Yoko Sugiura, Gabriela Uruñuela, Gustavo Jaimes Vences

Archaeological Research at Xochicalco

This volume presents a long-overdue synthesis and update on West Mexican archaeology. Ancient West Mexico has often been portrayed as a 'marginal' or 'underdeveloped' area of Mesoamerica. This book shows that the opposite is true and that it played a critical role in the cultural and historical development of the Mesoamerican ecumene.

Life and Death in the Ancient City of Teotihuacan

The ancient site of Xochicalco is located in the state of Morelos in the southern reaches of the central Mexican mountain range. Two hundred years ago it was the first archaeological site in Mexico to be "scientifically" described, but archaeologists have since disagreed on practically every aspect of its history and function. It has been characterized as a Maya colony, a commercial entrepôt controlling inter-regional trade routes, a religious shrine and pilgrimage center for the cult of Quetzalcoatl, and even the location of Tamoanchan, the paradise of Nahuatl mythology. Seeking answers, the Xochicalco Mapping Project was initiated in 1978. Specific goals were to locate the site's physical boundaries and identify its residential area; map and establish the size of Xochicalco during its major developmental periods; analyze the site's residential and public architecture to provide clues for sociopolitical organization; and obtain data for insight into Xochicalco's role in the regional evolution of social, economic, and political systems.. The two volumes in this series present data and analysis from twenty years of research. Volume 1 offers a specific analysis of Xochicalco urban development plus a synthetic treatment of culture process in central Mexico. Volume 2 includes descriptive and synthetic contributions. It contains much of the data referred to in volume 1, though primarily in summary form. Together the volumes are an important step in documenting central Mexican prehistory.

Archaeological Researches at Teotihuacan, Mexico

A unique and wide-ranging introduction to the major prehispanic and colonial societies of Mexico and Central America, featuring new and revised material throughout *Mesoamerican Archaeology: Theory and Practice*, Second Edition, provides readers with a diverse and well-balanced view of the archaeology of the indigenous societies of Mexico and Central America, helping students better understand key concepts and engage with contemporary debates and issues within the field. The fully updated second edition incorporates contemporary research that reflects new approaches and trends in Mesoamerican archaeology. New and revised chapters from first-time and returning authors cover the archaeology of Mesoamerican cultural history, from the early Gulf Coast Olmec, to the Classic and Postclassic Maya, to the cultures of Oaxaca and Central Mexico before and after colonization. Presenting a wide range of approaches that illustrate political, socio-economic, and symbolic interpretations, this textbook: Encourages students to consider diverse ways of thinking about Mesoamerica: as a linguistic area, as a geographic region, and as a network of communities of practice Represents a wide spectrum of perspectives and approaches to Mesoamerican archaeology, including coverage of the Postclassic and Colonial periods Enables readers to think critically about how explanations of the past are produced, verified, and debated Includes accessible introductory material to ensure that students and non-specialists understand the chronological and geographic frameworks of the Mesoamerican tradition Discusses recent developments in the contemporary theory and practice of Mesoamerican archaeology Presents new and original research by a team of internationally recognized contributors *Mesoamerican Archaeology: Theory and Practice*, Second Edition, is ideal for use in undergraduate

courses on the archaeology of Mexico and Central America, as well as for broader courses on the archaeology of the Americas.

Teotihuacan and Early Classic Mesoamerica

An examination of how the Porfirians reinscribed the political meaning of indigenous icons, particularly Aztec, while social scientists, both domestic and international, struggled to establish standards for Mexican archaeology that would undermine such endeavors.

Ancient West Mexico in the Mesoamerican Ecumene

Since the 1930s, archaeologists have uncovered startling evidence of interaction between the Early Classic Maya and the great empire of Teotihuacan in Central Mexico. Yet the exact nature of the relationship between these two ancient Mesoamerican civilizations remains to be fully deciphered. Many scholars have assumed that Teotihuacan colonized the Maya region and dominated the political or economic systems of certain key centers—perhaps even giving rise to state-level political organizations. Others argue that Early Classic rulers merely traded with Teotihuacan and skillfully manipulated its imported exotic goods and symbol sets to increase their prestige. Moving beyond these traditional assumptions, the contributors to this volume present extensive new evidence from archaeology, iconography, and epigraphy to offer a more nuanced understanding of the interaction between the Early Classic Maya and Teotihuacan. Investigating a range of Maya sites, including Kaminaljuyu, Copán, Tikal, Altun Ha, and Oxkintok, they demonstrate that the influence of Teotihuacan on the Maya varied in nature and duration from site to site, requiring a range of models to explain the patterns of interaction. Moreover, they show that the interaction was bidirectional and discuss how the Maya in turn influenced Teotihuacan.

Archaeological Studies Among the Ancient Cities of Mexico

Interregional Interaction in Ancient Mesoamerica explores the role of interregional interaction in the dynamic sociocultural processes that shaped the pre-Columbian societies of Mesoamerica. Interdisciplinary contributions from leading scholars investigate linguistic exchange and borrowing, scribal practices, settlement patterns, ceramics, iconography, and trade systems, presenting a variety of case studies drawn from multiple spatial, temporal, and cultural contexts within Mesoamerica. Archaeologists have long recognized the crucial role of interregional interaction in the development and cultural dynamics of ancient societies, particularly in terms of the evolution of sociocultural complexity and economic systems. Recent research has further expanded the archaeological, art historical, ethnographic, and epigraphic records in Mesoamerica, permitting a critical reassessment of the complex relationship between interaction and cultural dynamics. This volume builds on and amplifies earlier research to examine sociocultural phenomena—including movement, migration, symbolic exchange, and material interaction—in their role as catalysts for variability in cultural systems. *Interregional Interaction in Ancient Mesoamerica* highlights, engages with, and provokes questions pertinent to understanding the complex relationship between interaction, sociocultural processes, and cultural innovation and change in the ancient societies and cultural histories of Mesoamerica and will be of interest to archaeologists, linguists, and art historians. Contributors: Philip J. Arnold III, Lourdes Budar, José Luis Punzo Díaz, Gary Feinman, David Freidel, Elizabeth Jiménez García, Guy David Hepp, Kerry M. Hull, Timothy J. Knab, Charles L. F. Knight, Blanca E. Maldonado, Joyce Marcus, Jesper Nielsen, John M. D. Pohl, Iván Rivera, D. Bryan Schaeffer, Niklas Schulze

Archaeological Research at Xochicalco: The Xochicalco mapping project

Half a century ago, when archaeologist Jeffrey R. Parsons began fieldwork in Mexico and Peru, he could not know that many of the sites he studied were on the brink of destruction. The rural landscapes through which he traveled were, in many cases, destined to be plowed under and paved over. In *Remembering Archaeological Fieldwork in Mexico and Peru, 1961–2003*, Parsons offers readers a chance to see archaeological sites that were hundreds or thousands of years old and have since vanished or been irrevocably altered. Hundreds of photographs, accompanied by descriptions, illustrate the sites, the people, and the landscapes that Parsons encountered during four decades of research in these regions. Parsons is now emeritus professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan and

has published many archaeological monographs as well as ethnographic research on salt, fish, and other items used for traditional subsistence in Mexico. Foreword by Richard I. Ford.

Archaeological Studies Among the Ancient Cities of Mexico: Monuments of Chiapas, Oaxaca and the Valley of Mexico

Urbanization and Religion in Ancient Central Mexico examines the ways in which urbanization and religion intersected in pre-Columbian central Mexico, with a primary focus on the later Formative period and the transition to the Classic period. The major societal transformations of this interval occurred approximately two-thousand years ago and over a millennium before Mexico's best known early civilization, the Aztecs. David M. Carballo presents a synthesis of data from regional archaeological projects and key sites such as Teotihuacan and Cuicuilco, while relying on his own excavations at the site of La Laguna as the central case study. A principal argument is that cities and states developed hand in hand with elements of a religious tradition of remarkable endurance and that these processes were fundamentally entangled. Prevalent religious beliefs and ritual practices created a cultural logic for urbanism, and as populations urbanized they became socially integrated and differentiated following this logic. Nevertheless, religion was used differently over time and by groups and individuals across the spectra of urbanity and social status. The book provides a materially informed history of religion, with the temporal depth that archaeology can provide, and an archaeology of cities that considers religion seriously as a generative force in societal change.

Mesoamerican Archaeology

This pioneering and comprehensive survey is the first overview of current themes in Latin American archaeology written solely by academics native to the region, and it makes their collected expertise available to an English-speaking audience for the first time. The contributors cover the most significant issues in the archaeology of Latin America, such as the domestication of camelids, the emergence of urban society in Mesoamerica, the frontier of the Inca empire, and the relatively little known archaeology of the Amazon basin. This book draws together key areas of research in Latin American archaeological thought into a coherent whole; no other volume on this area has ever dealt with such a diverse range of subjects, and some of the countries examined have never before been the subject of a regional study.

Ornamental Nationalism

This reference is devoted to the pre-Columbian archaeology of the Mesoamerican culture area, one of the six cradles of early civilization. It features in-depth articles on the major cultural areas of ancient Mexico and Central America; coverage of important sites, including the world-renowned discoveries as well as many lesser-known locations; articles on day-to-day life of ancient peoples in these regions; and several bandw regional and site maps and photographs. Entries are arranged alphabetically and cover introductory archaeological facts (flora, fauna, human growth and development, nonorganic resources), chronologies of various periods (Paleoindian, Archaic, Formative, Classic and Postclassic, and Colonial), cultural features, Maya, regional summaries, research methods and resources, ethnohistorical methods and sources, and scholars and research history. Edited by archaeologists Evans and Webster, both of whom are associated with Pennsylvania State University. c. Book News Inc.

Archaeological Researches in Yucatan

This book presents a collection of papers from the Symposium on Cultural Dynamics and Production Activities in Ancient Western Mexico, held at the Center for Archaeological Research of the Colegio de Michoacán on September 18-19, 2014.

The Maya and Teotihuacan

Archaeological study detailing the excavation and analysis of obsidian workshop deposits located next to the Moon Pyramid at the ancient city of Teotihuacan, Mexico. The study suggests that greater insights into past cases of craft production are obtained by coupling technologically informed analyses with detailed consideration of the social, symbolic, and ideational dimensions within which production activities were embedded. Aspects of material culture associated with warfare and ritualized violence appear to have frequently formed part of the strategies of early state governance, serving to publicize political authority in a tangible form. Complete text in English and Spanish.

Interregional Interaction in Ancient Mesoamerica

Famous for its majestic ruins, Mexico has gone to great lengths to preserve and display the remains of its pre-Hispanic past. *The Pursuit of Ruins* argues that the government effort to take control of the ancient remains took off in the late nineteenth century during the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz. Under Díaz Mexico acquired an official history more firmly rooted in Indian antiquity. This prestigious pedigree served to counter Mexico's image as a backward, peripheral nation. The government claimed symbolic links with the great civilizations of pre-Hispanic times as it hauled statues to the National Museum and reconstructed Teotihuacán. Christina Bueno explores the different facets of the Porfirian archaeological project and underscores the contradictory place of indigenous identity in modern Mexico. While the making of Mexico's official past was thought to bind the nation together, it was an exclusionary process, one that celebrated the civilizations of bygone times while disparaging contemporary Indians.

The Aztecs, Maya, and Their Predecessors

A unique and wide-ranging introduction to the major prehispanic and colonial societies of Mexico and Central America, featuring new and revised material throughout *Mesoamerican Archaeology: Theory and Practice, Second Edition*, provides readers with a diverse and well-balanced view of the archaeology of the indigenous societies of Mexico and Central America, helping students better understand key concepts and engage with contemporary debates and issues within the field. The fully updated second edition incorporates contemporary research that reflects new approaches and trends in Mesoamerican archaeology. New and revised chapters from first-time and returning authors cover the archaeology of Mesoamerican cultural history, from the early Gulf Coast Olmec, to the Classic and Postclassic Maya, to the cultures of Oaxaca and Central Mexico before and after colonization. Presenting a wide range of approaches that illustrate political, socio-economic, and symbolic interpretations, this textbook: Encourages students to consider diverse ways of thinking about Mesoamerica: as a linguistic area, as a geographic region, and as a network of communities of practice Represents a wide spectrum of perspectives and approaches to Mesoamerican archaeology, including coverage of the Postclassic and Colonial periods Enables readers to think critically about how explanations of the past are produced, verified, and debated Includes accessible introductory material to ensure that students and non-specialists understand the chronological and geographic frameworks of the Mesoamerican tradition Discusses recent developments in the contemporary theory and practice of Mesoamerican archaeology Presents new and original research by a team of internationally recognized contributors *Mesoamerican Archaeology: Theory and Practice, Second Edition*, is ideal for use in undergraduate courses on the archaeology of Mexico and Central America, as well as for broader courses on the archaeology of the Americas.

Remembering Archaeological Fieldwork in Mexico and Peru, 1961-2003

Is there Pre-Columbian Writing at Teotihuacan? began as a study to yield a closer examination of a limited set of glyphic elements found at the archaeological site of Teotihuacan in Mexico, in order to verify whether said elements may be part of a writing system. The study of the glyphs presented in the book was structured in such a way as to thoroughly examine the data for similarities between the glyphic elements and the requirements for Meso-American writing systems. This study was not decipherment. Instead it will attempt to verify whether the glyphic elements at Teotihuacan could potentially be a writing system, thus, concluding if further work in the way of a complete decipherment is a possibility.

Urbanization and Religion in Ancient Central Mexico

In this volume, archaeologist Jeffrey R. Parsons presents research based on an extensive 1967 survey of the Texcoco Region in the Valley of Mexico. The sites are organized by time period, from Middle Formative to Aztec. Parsons describes the sites in detail and compares them to those of the same time periods in the Teotihuacan Valley and the Valley of Mexico in general.

Studies of Ancient Tollan

Founded in the first century BCE near a set of natural springs in an otherwise dry northeastern corner of the Valley of Mexico, the ancient metropolis of Teotihuacan was on a symbolic level a city of elements. With a multiethnic population of perhaps one hundred thousand, at its peak in 400 CE, it was the cultural, political, economic, and religious center of ancient Mesoamerica. A devastating fire in the city center led to a rapid decline after the middle of the sixth century, but Teotihuacan was never completely

abandoned or forgotten; the Aztecs revered the city and its monuments, giving many of them the names we still use today. *Teotihuacan: City of Water, City of Fire* examines new discoveries from the three main pyramids at the site—the Sun Pyramid, the Moon Pyramid, and, at the center of the Ciudadela complex, the Feathered Serpent Pyramid—which have fundamentally changed our understanding of the city's history. With illustrations of the major objects from Mexico City's Museo Nacional de Antropología and from the museums and storage facilities of the Zona de Monumentos Arqueológicos de Teotihuacan, along with selected works from US and European collections, the catalogue examines these cultural artifacts to understand the roles that offerings of objects and programs of monumental sculpture and murals throughout the city played in the lives of Teotihuacan's citizens. Published in association with the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco. Exhibition dates: de Young, San Francisco, September 30, 2017–February 11, 2018 Los Angeles County Museum of Art (LACMA), March–June 2018

Archaeology in Latin America

This volume celebrates the continuing impact of the most notable contributions from *The Basin of Mexico: The Ecological Processes in the Evolution of a Civilization* by William T. Sanders, Jeffrey R. Parsons, and Robert S. Santley. In 1979, this influential work synthesized the results of the Basin of Mexico survey projects and follow-up excavations at several sites, while providing theoretical and methodological lines of research in central Mexico and generally in Mesoamerica. More than four decades after that book's publication, the fourteen contributions in this volume review and analyze its theoretical and methodological influence in light of recent research across disciplines. Among a spectrum of authors representing several generations are those who participated directly in the Basin of Mexico surveys—including the late Jeffrey R. Parsons—as well as those who have been actively working on recent projects in the basin and neighboring regions. Providing a broad and multidisciplinary perspective of the present and future state of research in the area, *The Legacies of The Basin of Mexico* will be of interest to Mesoamerican and Latin American archaeologists as well as geographers, geologists, historians, and specialists in the study of past environments. Contributors: Guillermo Acosta Ochoa, Aleksander Borejsza, Destiny Crider, Charles Frederick, Raúl García-Chávez, Larry Gorenflo, Angela Huster, Georgina Ibarra Arzave, Charles Kolb, Frank Lehmkuhl, Abigail Meza Peñaloza, Emily McClung de Tapia, John K. Millhauser, Deborah Nichols, Jeffrey R. Parsons, Serafin Sánchez Pérez, Philipp Schulte, Sergey Sedov, Elizabeth Solleiro Rebolledo, Daisy Valera Fernández, Federico Zertuche

Archaeology of Ancient Mexico and Central America

A work of both consensus and innovation based upon extensive archaeological research, *Ancient Tollan: Tula and the Toltec Heartland* studies Mesoamerica's problem city - Tula or Tollan, seat of the Toltec state. Along with Teotihuacan and Tenochtitlan, Tula was one of the most important prehispanic urban centers in Highland Central Mexico, reaching the height of its influence during the early Postclassic period between 900-1200AD.

Art, Ideology, and the City of Teotihuacan

Bringing together seven papers given at a major conference on MesoAmerican studies held at the British Museum in 1995, this book uncovers new findings in three major geographical regions of MesoAmerica.

Cultural Dynamics and Production Activities in Ancient Western Mexico

Mesoamerica is one of the few places to witness the independent invention of writing. Bringing together new research, papers discuss the writing systems of Teotihuacan, Mixteca Baja, the Epiclassic period and Aztec writing of the Postclassic. These writing systems represent more than a millennium of written records and literacy in Mesoamerica.

Obsidian and the Teotihuacan State

The Pursuit of Ruins