

The Aztec Calendar Sun Stone

Mario Gonzalez/Abigail Leyva

Art of the Aztec Empire

02/11/2018

When it was Discovered



From the National Anthropology Museum in Mexico City.

- ▶ “ On Dec 17, 1790, The Aztec Calender Stone was discovered by workers in Mexico City, Mexico buried beneath the Zocalo, central plaza of Mexico, since 1521 after Spanish Conquest. The disc-shaped stone measured 12 feet in diameter and 3 feet thick also weighing 25 tons. ” (Randy)
- ▶ Was move to the Wall West of the Cathedral after its discovery. Then under General Porfirio Diaz, the calender was moved to the National Independence Museum of Archaeology and History in 1885. (Randy)

Influence on Chicano/Mexican Culture and the World



Tattoo art by Steve Soto

“In spite of the overlap of the Sun Stone Calendar by Catholicism, just like many Indigenous sites, many Mexicans during the 19th century were taking pride in the Calendar’s indigenous roots, history and culture.” (Wired) Now it has great influence on Mexican, Mexican-American, and Archaeologist, etc.” (Randy)

“Aztec solar calendar, 1998. Sepulveda Middle School, 15376 Plummer Street, North Hills, Los Angeles,” On the right.

By Solar artists: C.Guz, Gio G., C.M.G., Jesus R Etc.



A Spaniards Point of View

- ▶ Just like, Friars, Dominicans, and Franciscans; Friar Diego Duran learned much about the Native Culture near Mexico City. At the age of Six, after moving from Seville to New Spain in the city of Tetzco, he became fluent in the Tetzcoan way of Speaking. Then he moved to Mexico City at the age of 12; while still acquiring knowledge about the native people in the area before he became a Monastery of Santo Domingo in Mexico City on May 8, 1556. This led to his both of his well known Books, “*The Ancient Calendar in 1588*” and the “*Books of the Gods and Rites.*” (Jimenez, pg. 1-2)
- ▶ “According to Diego Duran, the Sun Stone, the face of the sun is Tonatiuh in which the natives considered the creator Ometeotl, the Divine Couple, the two that is one”(Jimenez, Pg. 20)



Atl Tlachinolli

- ▶ “*atl tlachinolli*, meaning ‘water, burnt (or scorched) earth’. The metaphor, typically in Náhuatl, consists of two opposite elements (literally) - water and fire, forming two streams (in all likelihood one blue and one red) that join together to form one key idea (war).” (Mursell)



Taken From The National
Museum of Anthropology in
Mexico City.

Anonymous, Miscellaneous and Alternative Source of Interpretation

Double Head Snake-right side on Calender

Beak of The Eagle

Papalotl(Butterfly) Known as Nahui Ollin

Double Headed Snake Twin (Coatl) The Eagles Claws. "Also Interpreted as the claws of Coatlycue." (Jimenez. Pg.37)- Left side on Calender.

"Flint(knife) or Tongue (Native Tongue)" (Jimenez pg. 21

The Feather of the eagle



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