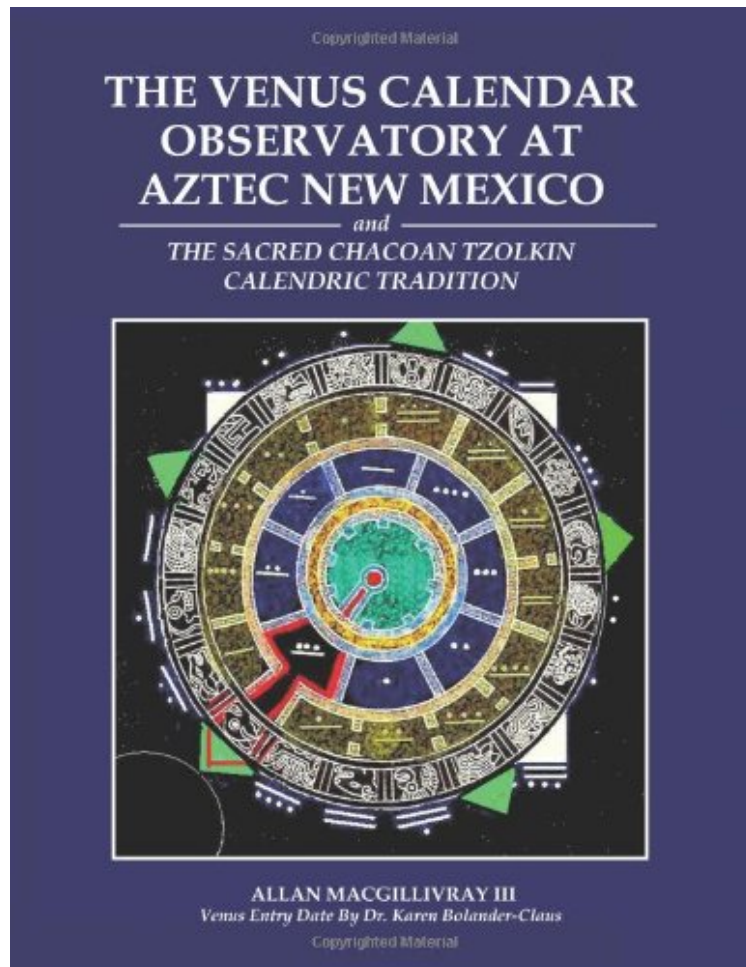


The Venus Calendar Observatory at Aztec New Mexico

Allan III Macgillivray
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Allan III Macgillivray : The Venus Calendar Observatory at Aztec New Mexico before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Venus Calendar Observatory at Aztec New Mexico:

4 of 5 people found the following review helpful. archeoastronomyBy TGPPreviously in SIPUPANI, Allan MacGillivray explained how advanced cosmological knowledge is inculcated in the calendric system of the Sacred Calendar, known as the Aztec Tonapohualli and earlier Mayan Tzolkin. This knowledge has subtly survived in Southwest ceremonialism and revealed in ancient American cultural center architecture. Dramatically presented and illustrated here in this new publication of THE VENUS CALENDAR OBSERVATORY AT AZTEC NEW MEXICO, MacGillivray clearly demonstrates ground breaking insights of fixed, architectural astronomical devices, and brings diverse evidence together to explain and illustrate how these devices were utilized in the Hubbard Ruin, at Aztec. First American shaman-priest/daykeepers were in fact present at Aztec, directing the construction and use of the Tri-Wall

architecture, is proven here beyond reasonable doubt, as earlier speculated by archaeologists Edwin Ferdon and Gordon Vivian. One of the most striking aspects of Allan's work is that this study strongly confirms that the Piedra del Sol is in fact calendrical, and was actually "chiseled in stone" at Tenochtitlan by the cognocenti of the cumulative cosmological knowledge of the period, which gives us a new tool and perspective for viewing Native cultural complexity. T.G.Futch III - AZTLAN CONSULTANTS

Between the 10th and 14th century's AD a grand civilization developed in what are now the 4 corners of the USA, encompassing approximately 10,000 square miles. Many scholars have studied this "Chaco Phenomena" and have ascertained that there was great influence from cultures of the South in what is now Mexico and Guatemala. Parrots, Macaws, cacao certain iconography and burial effects found in the Chaco Domain are consistent with materials mentioned in the Mayan Popol Vuh describing specific attributes of Ahauship (kingship) in Meso-America. These items have been found within the Chaco Domain. Implicit in the above is the use of Meso-American calendrics, which eluded scholars until recently. MacGillivray has rediscovered the use of the Hubbard site by analysis of original site interpolated with Mexica, Mayan and Zapotec; cosmological records of the Dresden Codex interfaced with the Tzolkin, showing a astronomical continuum in architecture and "day keeping traditions" for millenniums which is expressed in the Chacoan Tzolkin. The Aztec ruins in N.M. are of paramount importance in this ancient American tradition. Although having been "backfilled" years ago, the Hubbard tri-wall at Aztec, N.M. through archaeological documentation and new research proves itself to be a Venus calendar. Venus is very important in Indigenous cosmology as it represents Quetzalcoatl / Sacred Plumed Serpent, harbinger of the sun. The knowledge of Venus cycles shows advanced astronomical knowledge at Aztec suggesting that a specialized group of Shaman/Priests did live there, "the day keeper's and diviners" of the later Chaco Domain. The Hubbard Venus Calendar and Chacoan Tzolkin gives us a glimpse of what cosmology future scholars will find embodied in the two unexcavated tri-walls at Aztec on the Animas and else where in the Chaco Domain and Pan America.