

# WORLDWIDE CIVILIZATIONS & THE KEM ANAWAK

By Tess Clark

I suggest that you read *Mythos & Cosmogony: Decoding Ancient Texts* by Tess Clark, to better understand this ebook.

Did one dominant pre Diluvial Civilization spread worldwide before and after the Great Flood and during the many planetary catastrophes in the last eight thousand years?

We know that the many world mythologies and Ancient World Historians speak of the gods that brought knowledge and civilization to their ancestors. Because ancient worldwide stories of creation, DNA studies, Anthropology: elongated/dolichocephalic skulls & giant skeletal remains, pantheons, symbols and architecture of Megalithic sites & Pyramids are extremely similar, we can suppose that it was the same group of beings that spread worldwide and created the many ancient civilizations such as the ones in Ancient Mesopotamia, Russia, Egypt, Asia, American continent, etc.

I am presenting a bit more information of the little known civilization of the Cem Anahuac (Kem Anawak) of the Valley of Mexico, the name was latinized by the Spaniards to Cem Anahuac. This civilization was created by the gods (lords) that came by sea from the occident, possibly Sumer, Egypt or China/Asia. Mexica means "chosen people" & comes from the same root meaning of messiah of ancient Sumer & Egypt.

Egypt was called the land of Kem or land of the black people.

In Sumer the Anunnas called humans the black headed people.

<https://www.quora.com/What-did-the-ancient-Egyptians-call-their-state-In-other-words-how-do-you-say-Egypt-in-ancient-Egyptian>

In Peru, the sacred places inhabited by the gods have names like Ananau, Huanacauri (a Sacred Mountain in Peru), Ancash, Wantar (Huantar), Ananauallaqta -amongst many names in Mesoamerica- as many other Sacred sites worldwide, begin or contain AN, pointing to the tribe of AN of ancient Mesopotamia? Anan (or Hanan) Pacha in Quechua means "Celestial or Heavenly", where ANAN is very similar to AN of Sumeria, which means Heaven, or Heavenly Father.

In the Andes mountain, the Cosmogony of the Aymara people contain the following words:

Anchanchu: god of Evil with bull horns, inhabits caves and can take the form of an old man. His presence is accompanied by whirlwinds/tornados and whomever Anchanchu has laid eyes upon, will die of strange diseases. Sounds like a comet who poisons or kills with radiation sickness and like the descriptions of the eye of Horus.

Chakana o chaka hanan: Is a Cross that looks like an X (Similar to the Sumerian sign for Star and Crossing of planets or comets with Earth's orbit.) As well as having other Cosmological meanings, for the Quechua people.

Anak Pacha or Hanaq Pacha: Celestial or above world. Similar to the Sumerian An for heaven.

Kay Pacha is Lower or Earthly world. Similar to the Sumerian Ki for Earth.

Anka: Royal Eagle of the Andes. Similar to Ankh, the Egyptian cult of Venus.

Anna: Moon.

Amaru: Serpent of great importance to the Andes Cosmogony: Giant serpentine creature intermediary between the Earth and the Sun. Symbol of royals of Cuzco. Horrible monster with a flaming head, two small wings with a dragon like body ending in a great big serpent tail. Water serpent that inhabits both the heavens and the waters, and sign of coming cataclysms. It can be a shimmering silver or dark colored winged serpent with the beak of an eagle.

Alaxpachankiri: Divine celestial being.

Anan or Hanan: Place of Residence (in the Temples) in the highest peaks of Cuzco of the 2 eldest Ayar brothers & rulers of the ayllus. The 2 eldest brothers fought continuously with their two younger brother who ruled lower Cuzco o Hurin.

Wanapu (Hunahpú) is one of the twin brothers that created mankind in the Popol Vuh.

There are many, many more similitudes in worlds and Cosmogony stories between the Sumerian and the Mesoamerican civilizations, these are just a few examples.

<https://pueblosoriginarios.com/sur/andina/aymara/anchanchu.html>

<http://ananaullaqta.blogspot.se/2012/11/lugares-turisticos-de-ancash.html?m=1>

Some trained electricians can notice that some of the animals and shapes of the

Nazca lines resemble fractal antennas. Were these built thousands of years ago to communicate at long distances both within Earth and with other star systems? In South Africa, Adam or Enki's Calendar is about 29 miles East of something that looks like un-excavated pyramids and hundreds of stone circles, which you can see for miles in many directions. The coordinates are 25°37'58.58 South 30°18'03.53 East. Northwest the town of Emgwenya.

## KEM ANAWAK CIVILIZATION

\*Translation of "Síntesis Histórica de la Civilización del Kem Anawak" by Guillermo Marín ((with my notes in double parenthesis))

<http://www.toltecatoytl.org/tolteca/index.php/2014-03-30-23-46-16/ensayos-de-guillermo-marin/5993-sintesis-historica-de-la-civilizacion-del-cem-Anawak>

### 1. The oldest six civilizations on the planet

In six points of the planet, human civilization began, between ten and eight thousand years ago. On the banks of the Nile River arose the civilization of Egypt, on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers the civilization of Mesopotamia, on the banks of the Ganges River the civilization of India, on the banks of the Yellow River the civilization of China, in the Andes mountain range the civilization of the Tawantinsuyo and in North America the civilization of the Kem Anawak arose. In the lingua franca of this civilization, Nahuatl means, "those who live together among the great waters" ((or from ATL -water as in Atlantis- and Nawal or Nahual or nagual, which means magician or supernatural being who can shape-shift.))

There is no civilization prior to these six civilizations, which together have provided the basis of knowledge of humanity. Europe is not a continent, nor does it have an autonomous origin and it is the youngest civilization on the planet.

### 2. The invention of agriculture and corn

Each of these civilizations arose when agriculture was invented, that is, the intensive cultivation of wild grains, such as wheat, rice and millet, etc., was discovered. By having time to observe nature and celestial mechanics, culture began. However, the Anawak civilization was the only one that "invented" its food. Indeed, approximately around the sixth millennium BC, the transformation of teosinte began through what is now known as biogenetic ingestion. The

irrefutable proof of this civilizing achievement is that corn needs the hand and intelligence of the human being to reproduce. The studies of Ángel Palerm Vich and Tera Rojas Rabiela show us that agriculture practiced in Anawak was very advanced and productive, capable of promoting human development for three thousand years efficiently.

### 3. Pre-classic or formative period

The sedentary lifestyle and the invention of agriculture began in the sixth millennium BC, humans went from nomads, hunters and gatherers to living in small villages. The observation, analysis and systematization of knowledge led them to complete their first period until 200 BC in an autonomous and endogenous process known as the Formative Period, which lasted approximately 5800 years, in which the material needs for the full development of human life were fully met. The most significant achievement of this period is the invention of the Human Development Pyramid.

### 4. The Olmecs

Approximately in the year 1500 BC ((after the catastrophes of the Venus events that sunk or destroyed the remaining of the Atlantis civilization that began approximately 8,000 years ago & forced the survivors to relocate to less destroyed areas around the world)) appears what the experts call "the Mother culture", which marks punctually the appearance of the first culture of Anawak. They are known as Olmec or "those who measure the movement" ((Astronomers trained by Quetzalcoatl -who was the Egyptian Thoth or Sumerian Enki- to track Earth & Venus' orbits & create new Calendars, as the planets were interacting electrically with each other, at least two times in intervals of 50-52 years.)) This "influence" was generalized among all cultures. So in the first Mayan, Zapotec or Nahua, etc., we can observe an "Olmec influence". In the Olmec archaeological zones of La Venta or Chalcatzingo the figure of the plumed serpent ((Quetzalcoatl, who was both their ruler/god and the planet Venus. The story goes that his apotheosis or soul became the planet Venus, when left the land)) appears early, which will extend until the Spaniard invasion. The deepest foundations of human development begin with the creation of "The Toltec Human Development Pyramid". The sum and synthesis of the knowledge shared by all cultures to achieve fullness, which gives them the same philosophical and cultural matrix, unifying them in diversity.

## 5. The feeding system

One can not conceive the greatness of the intellectual, material and spiritual work of the ancient Anawakas, without a solid and sustainable food system that was capable, not only of providing enough energy for such challenges, but what is great, to be able to invent a production system that allowed them to have enough time to undertake, for centuries, constructive projects of great importance, as is the case of Monte Albán in Oaxaca, whose construction period was 1350 years. A very revealing fact of the power power of Anawak was that all civilizations with (autonomous origin) built pyramids. Egypt ranks second in number of pyramids built with 110; only in what is now Mexico, the INAH has 187 archaeological zones open to the public and in each there is more than one pyramid.

The invention of the "milpas" (floating islands for growing food) and corn is the trigger, because a single man in a reduced space of 20 x 40 meters, planted corn, chili, squash and beans, working four months, can have the basic livelihood of a year for all his family. Anawakas possessed an excellent diet based on vegetables, insects, fruits, seeds and very little meat. Some of the contributions to the world are corn, chocolate, vanilla, chili, pumpkin, amaranth, chewing gum, etc.

## 6. The health system

The health system was very advanced and encompassed many areas of community life starting with hygiene habits and personal, family and community discipline. The Temazcal, plants, insects and minerals, were part of their healing knowledge. The odontology was very advantaged, as well as the acupuncture that when the Spaniards were forbidden it was transformed into acupressure, whence comes the great indigenous and peasant tradition of the "sobadores". The use of hallucinogenic plants opened a very deep field to cure diseases that are now known as psychosomatic. The multiple testimonies in skeletons of trepanations leave us amazing knowledge of the operations to the brain of the year 1500 BC. It is known that the basis of the world pharmacopoeia was produced by three civilizations, China, India and Anawak.

## 7. The education system

Perhaps, the educational system was the most important base of human development in Anawak. Here was the first education system, mandatory, public and free of humanity. At least from the year 1500 BC. there existed the *telpochcalli*, the *cuicacalli* and the *calmécac* that provided an integral and self-sustaining education that had the purpose of forging "own faces and true hearts" among the students to train them ethically, morally and pragmatically to add their work to the well-being of the community. From the chroniclers of the XVI Century like Sahagún, even the historians of the twentieth century, like Jacques Soustelle show their amazement of their achievements and effects on education. Schools had to be self-sustaining through the work of the students and teachers themselves. They built, sowed, produced all the necessary supplies and if a school was not self-sufficient, it was evident that it was not preparing its students to have a self-sustaining family.

#### 8. The organization system

The communality and the "system of charges and uses and customs" that exists in many indigenous and peasant communities today, demonstrate the human wisdom in the organization. Through millenarian institutions such as the assembly, the "obeying command", the *tequio*, the *stewardship*, the "pairing", the service, the *guelaguetza*, the *gozona*, the *fajina*, the committees, as a whole, consolidate inherited values and principles of the *Toltecáyotl* through thousands of years and that have allowed the peoples, families and people to live in harmony, respect and solidarity. The responsibility and commitment for the community, the family, the Earth and the cultural tradition form the basis of community organization.

#### 9. Classic period or splendor

Between the year 200 BC and 850 AD it was possible to reach the moment of splendor of the Kem Anawak civilization. More than ten centuries in which the highest cultural achievements were obtained that allowed satisfying the needs of subsistence material order, and also, the sophisticated needs of spiritual transcendence. Indeed, spirituality is the most lasting and solid legacy of the Anawak people of the present. All the wisdom that harmoniously integrated sciences such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, engineering, agriculture, botany, etc., with philosophy, art, ethics, spirituality, in an amazingly biophilic way. In fact, in this period, weapons were not invented, the currency was not

used, private property did not exist and people lived in full communality. ((Except for the gods/rulers, who owned everything: land, buildings, food, metals mined, gems...))

#### 10. The Toltecáyotl

The Civilization of Kem Anawak is as old as that of China or India, and like them, has a structure of knowledge, ideas and values about the world and life. If these civilizations have archetypes like Krisna, Buddha or Lao Tsé, the Anawak has Quetzalcoatl and the Toltecáyotl. Dr. Miguel León Portilla says that the Toltecáyotl is "the set or essence of the wisdom and institutions of the Toltecs." Toltec is not a culture, but a degree of knowledge, so that people who developed knowledge in what we now call archaeological zones, especially the Classic period, regardless of the culture to which they belonged, by level of knowledge, he called them "Toltec." In the sixteenth century Sahagun writes, "The Toltecs were experienced people, all their works were good, all straight, all well made, all admirable (...) These Toltecs were certainly wise, they used to talk with their own hearts."

One of the six civilizations of the planet can not be conceived without a philosophy of its own, which structured a human development process over millennia that would give meaning and congruence to his monumental physical work and his systematized wisdom in the Toltecáyotl. ((Tula, the capital of the Toltec empire, with its effigies of giants, was said to have been built by giants, survivors of Atlantis, same as Cholula, Puebla in Mexico; the largest pyramid found so far on Earth & according to native ancient knowledge was built by giants & it was destroyed at the same time as the tower of Babel, circa 2100 BC))

#### 11. The creation of the Fifth Sun

According to the mythical Anawaka, there have been four eras or previous Suns. ((these four eras or suns were the memories of four different epochs or catastrophes caused by planetary upheavals: where Earth previously orbited a different Star. According to world mythologies, Earth could have orbited Uranus, part of the binary star system of Uranus-Neptune, then Saturn, then Jupiter and our current and Fifth Sun? Egyptian (Temple of Hathor's ceiling in Dendera) and other ancient world records show that the sun rose and set in opposite directions to the present East-West and the change occurred 4 times within the last 10,000 years. The Pyramids of Teotihuacan alignments are displacements to

N-E & also show how the physical poles (crust displacement) and earth axis of Earth has changed within historical times)) Four attempts to find the perfection of the human being and his world. Each of these attempts surpassed the previous one and today we live in the Fifth Sun. It was in Teotihuacán where the Fifth Sun was created through "sacrifice". Repetitive message of the Toltecáyotl that seeks the spiritual and material perfection of the human being, and its inexorable responsibility with the maintenance of the world. According to the myth one day, when the cycle of 52 ((same as Venus' close approaches to Earth?)) years ends, the sun will not rise and it will be the beginning of the end of Fifth Sun and the beginning of the sixth and last Sun, called The Sun of Balance. The conception of the world and life for Toltecáyotl is cyclical.

## 12. The Divine Totality

For the Toltecáyotl what Christians called "God", had no name, could not be represented and was invisible and impalpable. It was conceived as an energy with consciousness. Through "Flor y canto", a metaphor that speaks of balance and wisdom, as the "arms of the warrior of death flourished" to reach spiritual perfection. For this reason they called him metaphorically, "He who lives by, The Owner of the fence and the one together, That which is night and wind, Who invents himself". The Toltec through the Toltecáyotl perceived the world as an energy field divided into a pair of opposite comments. The "luminous" energy, that is, everything that is constituted by atoms that metaphorically called Tláloc ((Ea/Enki?)), the Nahuas, Chac the Mayans, Cosijo the Zapotecs, Tajín the Totonacs, etc., and represented it with water. The other energy would complete is the spiritual one and they represented it with Quetzalcoatl ((Ningizzida?)), like Ehécatl "the divine breath that gives conscience to matter". Also Quetzalcoatl is the symbol of the balance between the spirit (the quetzal) and the matter the snake (cóatl.))((or represented by Venus' plasma discharges in form of serpents.)) Tonantzin "our Mother dear the Earth", Tezcatlipoca "the internal enemy", Xipe Totec "the one that gives off the matter", Huehuetotl "the ancestral internal fire", etc., are diverse claims of the same reality. The Anawakas had lords who shape-shifted into the forces of nature including stars & planets.

## 13. The Huehuetlatolli

"The Word of the Ancestors", testimonies of the ethical and moral values of the Toltecáyotl were collected by Sahagun and Olmos, who have reached the

present day in the indigenous and peasant communities. Norms of life, values and principles for the community, from the tlatoanis to the children. Concepts such as solidarity, fraternity, balance, justice, austerity, sobriety, responsibility, rectitude in human behavior. Concepts such as: Serve the community, the family, mate, obeying the ruler's commands, tequio, gozona, guelaguetza, fajina, stewardship, supreme authority, respect and obedience.

#### 14. The Florida Battle

The objective goal of the Kem Anawak civilization was, like that of the other five ancestral civilizations, the transcendence of existence on a plane of energetic consciousness. Difficult to explain it for westernized thought, but there is a great coincidence in the perennial wisdoms of humanity. The Toltecáyotl started from the basic knowledge of survival to the highest purposes of a noble human aspiration and conscience. This can be understood by knowing about the construction of more than 200 thousand "archaeological zones" and not understanding in Westernized thought the true reason for its construction. However, the Toltecs used the metaphor of the "Battle of Florida," as the inner struggle to find the light of energy consciousness and the incredible capabilities and possibilities that human beings have.

#### 15. The collapse of the upper Classic period

In the universal dynamic, everything that starts ends and everything that goes up goes down. In the same way the Toltecs' wisdom represented metaphorically with the archetype of Quetzalcoatl that "aged" and "departed" from Anawak, prophesying his return in the year "one cane" that was repeated every 52 years, to re-establish his teaching and his Balance. ((this interval of 52 years, marked the approaches of Venus to Earth in 1450 & 1500 BC and the expected return of Quetzalcoatl as Venus.)) When the teachers ((ruler/gods)) and their wisdom departed around 850, from Nicaragua to the North of the United States, a deterioration of the values and principles of the Toltecayotl empire began. The so-called archaeological zones were destroyed ((by the cataclysms & plagues \*see Mythos & Cosmogony: Decoding Ancient Texts pdf)) and abandoned in a generation. The "need to survive" gained momentum and confrontations/ wars began to emerge.

It is important to take into account that although it speaks of a period of decline, it refers more to philosophical and religious concepts than to a civilizing

decadence, because in 1519, the Spaniard invaders found the largest city in the world at that time that had the urban advances, quality and standard of life of its inhabitants that no city of Europe had in those moments. (( In 1517, a comet was seen in the sky which the Aztecs knew as harbinger of doom and destruction. When Hernan Cortes reached the gates of Tenochtitlan in 1520, the population of the city had been devastated by the plagues & poisonous gases of the comet's tail & the reason millions of peoples around the world died. The natives though Hernan Cortez was one of their gods returning, Tenochtitlan and the city fell to his army in early 1521. The sacrifices witnessed by the Spaniards, was an attempt to pacify the gods that controlled the comets that caused death & destruction.

<https://aztecsandtenochtitlan.com/aztec-timeline/>

#### 16. The Suyuano Regime

According to the Master Alfredo López Austin, in the third period known as Postclassic, some peoples tried unsuccessfully to achieve the cultural hegemony achieved by the Toltecs, but by means of arms. The Mayans, Purépecha, Mixtecs and Nahuas, among others, in those more than six centuries of decadence began various wars of expansion without total and definitive success. This period is known as "Suyuanos Regimes" which was the search for the hegemonic control of Kem Anawak.

#### 17. The Mexicas

The Mexicas, the last people to migrate from the North to the Central Highlands arrived in Chapultepec in 1272 AD. According to the Anawak sources they arrived without speaking the Nahuatl language, without planting corn and weaving cotton, they were "chichimecas", that is, a nomadic people, hunter and gatherer. They brought a tribal deity called "Huitzilopochtli", who was not of Toltec inspiration and devoted to the "will to power". They wandered in the Anawak Valley, feared and persecuted until in the year 1325 they founded a small village called Tenochtitlán. They immediately and vigorously adopted Toltec wisdom and began to take possession until they were tributaries of Azcapotzalco and rebelled and formed the Triple Alliance with Texcoco and Tlacopan, beginning a brief period of limited expansion from 1440 to 1521. The Mexican neocolonial Creole State has fact of the Mexicas a colonizing myth.

### 18. The reforms of Tlacaelel

The limited and ephemeral power of the Mexica was driven by the transgressions made by the long-lived Cihuacoatl named Tlacaelel a la Toltecáyotl. He changed the spiritual mystical sense of the Toltecáyotl for a material mystical sense of the Mexicayotl. With the threat of the end of the Fifth Sun and the cultural decay that was experienced before the departure of Quetzalcoatl, he proposed a "manifest destiny" to the Mexicas, as "the supporters of the life of the dying Fifth Sun", only to be done in the material world and not in the spiritual one. For this reason the Toltec Florida War became a Mexican-Mexican War, instead of being an interior-spiritual war, it was against its neighbors. The sacrifice would be material and the wars, in addition to bringing wealth and great tributes, obtained prisoners to be sacrificed and feed the Sun. Private property, commerce and cocoa was used as an instrument of change in the process of inventing the currency. The pochtecas of Tlatelolco who were warrior-merchants gained great power and social relevance. Schools became military schools and society became militarized and materialized, transgressing millennia of spirituality. In that period Tlacaelel ordered the destruction of the ancestral codices and reconstructed the history to put the Mexicas as the mythical people of Anawak.

### 19. The prophecy of the return of Quetzalcoatl

They weighed on the Anawak, but especially on the Mexicas and their transgressed philosophical symbols, the prophetic return of Quetzalcoatl and the feared end of the Fifth Sun. (( The astronomers & keepers of secret knowledge knew that the return of Quetzalcoatl /Venus would mean catastrophes & destruction and creation of a new world order or sixth Sun.)) Within the Mexica elite & rulers, there began to be a rejection of the changes implanted by Tlacaelel because Toltecáyotl was still practiced in other towns. The year 1519 was the year "one cane" and cyclically the "return of Quetzalcoatl" was expected. There were moments of tension and violence. Moctezuma had imposed his nephew as Lord of Texcoco and the designated heir, Ixtlilxochitl had risen in arms against Tenochtitlan with three hundred thousand warriors that he later placed in the service of Cortés. Weighed the shameful defeat suffered by the Mexica in the battle of Charo, in front of a small army of Puépecha, in which they lost more than 20,000 men.

## 20. The European invasion

The Anawakas knew of the invasion from 1492. The communication in the Kem Anawak was total and expeditious. Since before 1519 he had already sighted the two expeditions sent by Diego Velásquez, Hernández and Grijalva. Cortes as a fugitive from the law of Cuba and with the information provided by Malinche through Gerónimo de Aguilar, about the conflicts that were lived in Tenochtitlán and that the prophecy of the return of Quetzalcóatl was fulfilled that year, was assumed as "his captain" and the king of Spain as Quetzalcoatl who had sent him as ambassador. Cortés provoked a politico-religious civil war against the Mexicas. Their key allies were: Malinche politically, Ixtlilxóchitl militarily and transgressions to the Toltecáyotl religiously and smallpox and measles as their most lethal weapons. The Conquest of Anawak began the fall of Tenochtitlan and continues to this day.

## 21. The Anawaka Legacy and the six Cultural Elements

The Toltecáyotl is still alive and active among the so-called "Mexicans", because we are not all "Mexicans". There are currently 62 original Anawak peoples and a truly amazing and diverse culture of resistance and miscegenation has been generated, not only with the cultures of Europe, but also with great and valuable contributions from Africa and Asia. However, we can affirm that "Mexicans" have consciously or unconsciously in their uses, traditions and customs, in their "genetic bank of cultural information", six cultural elements of deep Toltec roots that determine "the proper face and heart" of his cultural heirs.

There must be more than six cultural elements that define our face, but we can affirm that the following six are present in all the cultures of the country and, of course, in miscegenation: The development of biophilic knowledge. The cultural heritage of the education system that was lived for centuries. The non-invention of weapons and their pacifist attitude. The non-invention of the currency and private property. Life in communality and participatory democracy. And finally, the mystical and spiritual sense for the world and life.

## 22. The Colonial Legacy and the Fivefold Recovery

After suffering three centuries of Hispanic colonization, the "Mexicans" have lived since 1821 in a neocolonial system at the hands of an inept and irresponsible Creole oligarchy. Colonization is based on the permanent and constant elimination of five cultural elements: the loss of languages, not only the

oral language, leaving the people silent and mute, in an autistic attitude. The loss of historical memory, to leave them without memories and past, remaining amnesic. The loss of knowledge, to leave the ignorant peoples, unable to create and recreate their world, being stupid. The loss of space, not only physical, but fundamentally community, public and sacred, leaving them "in the air", without root. And finally, the loss of spirituality, to leave them fanatics and idolaters of an incomprehensible and contradictory religion.

The mental, cultural and spiritual colonization leaves us: silent, amnesic, stupid, rootless fanatics and idolaters. What makes us colonized-colonizers of ourselves. The Fivefold Recovery, proposed by the anthropologist Leonel Durán aims to recover languages, historical memory, community knowledge, physical and intangible spaces and spirituality, to begin the decolonization of Anawak.

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