

SOCIAL MEMORY IN ANCIENT AND COLONIAL MESOAMERICA

Before the Spanish conquest and well into the eighteenth century, Mesoamerican peoples believed that “time” and “space” were contained in earthly and heavenly receptacles that were visualized metaphorically. This circumscribed space contained the abodes of the dead. There, deities and ancestral spirits could be revived and the living could communicate with them. In *Social Memory in Ancient and Colonial Mesoamerica*, Amos Megged uncovers the missing links in Mesoamerican peoples’ quest for their collective past. Analyzing ancient repositories of knowledge, as well as social and religious practices, he uncovers the unique procedures and formulas by which social memory was communicated and how it operated in Mesoamerica prior to the Spanish conquest. He also explores how cherished and revived practices evolved, how they were adapted to changing circumstances, and how they helped various ethnic groups cope with the tribulations of colonization and Christianization. Megged’s volume also suggests how social and cultural historians, ethnohistorians, and anthropologists can rethink indigenous representations of the past while taking into account the deep transformations in Mexican society during the colonial era.

AMOS MEGGED is Associate Professor in the department of general history at the University of Haifa. An ethnohistorian of colonial Mexico, he is the author of *Exporting the Catholic Reformation: Local Religion in Early Colonial Mexico* and editor, with Stephanie Wood, of *Comparative Studies in Mesoamerican Systems of Remembrance*.



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MESOAMERICA



Amos Megged

University of Haifa



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Symbolic memory is the process by which man not only repeats his past experience but also reconstructs this experience. Imagination becomes a necessary element of a true recollection.

—CASSIRER,
An Essay on Man, The Human World of Space and Time,
1941, p. 52

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Acknowledgments

My preoccupation with social memory began a long time ago. During my B.A. years at the Hebrew University, I wrote a seminar paper in African Studies on “The Conceptualization of Time and the Ancestors in Traditional Yoruba Thought.” My paper was about how the African mind “looks back” at the future. Africans join their ancestors after death, so that, for them, commemorating their ancestors could be interpreted as “a future memory.” This recalls the comments of William Stern when talking about “future memory”: “It is characteristic of the whole early development of the life of ideas that they do not appear so much as memories pointing to something in the past, but as expectations directed to the future – even though only to a future immediately at hand.” Looking at indigenous ways of thinking about “future memory” in Mesoamerican thought has held my attention for almost thirty years.

This book is the product of a long and winding road. It took me almost five different versions, eight years of research and writing, as well as two sabbatical leaves to arrive at this final point. The beginning of this journey could certainly be traced back in time to my two-year stay at the far-removed Maya-Tzeltal *paraje* of Frontera Mexiquito (Municipality of Chanal), in the Chiapas Highlands, back in 1980. I learned that Mesoamerican concepts of the soul, the afterlife, time, and space were still very much alive in the hearts of the people I met there. One of the strongest memories of my stay is of a ritual process I witnessed by which the lost soul of a local child was summoned back by the Wahchetic lineage shaman. The shaman removed four charcoals from the hearth of the child’s house and took them with him to the distant ravine where the child’s soul was believed to have been lost. There, at around 4 a.m., he blew a conch shell in the direction of each of the four winds and recited a prayer to the old Earth gods (Ch’ul Lum K’inal). At dawn, when the shaman returned the charcoals to their original

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place and sifted water over them, the child's soul returned safely to his body.

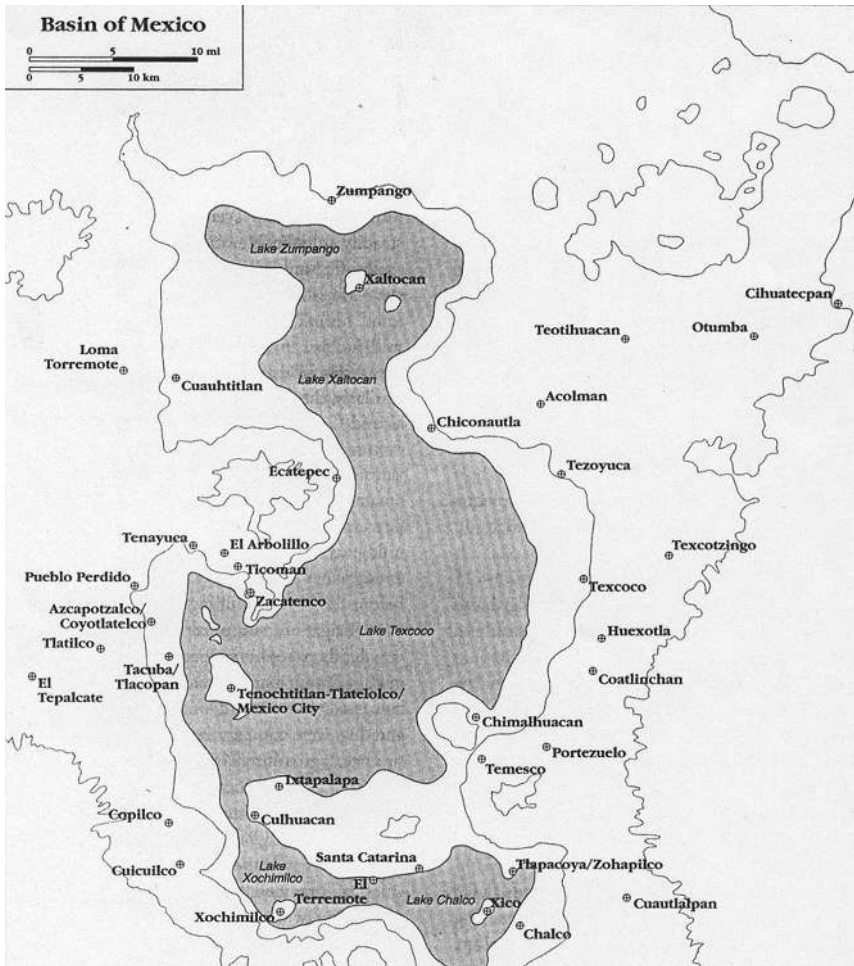
I am forever indebted to my first and foremost guide in these matters, Santiago Jiménez Hernández Wahtch, who, along with his family, extended such warm and generous hospitality and counseling throughout those two years. And then, just recently, after almost twenty-six years, I have had the good fortune of being able to transfer these emotions into words and address them to him in person.

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I dedicate this book to Orna, my wife, and to my two children, Shahaf and May, who provide me with a constant source of energy; they have had to bear with my frequent frustrations and anxieties, as well as share times of joy, all along this thorny road “back to Tollan.”

Haifa, Israel
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Map 1: The Mexico Basin



Map 2: The Eastern Valleys