

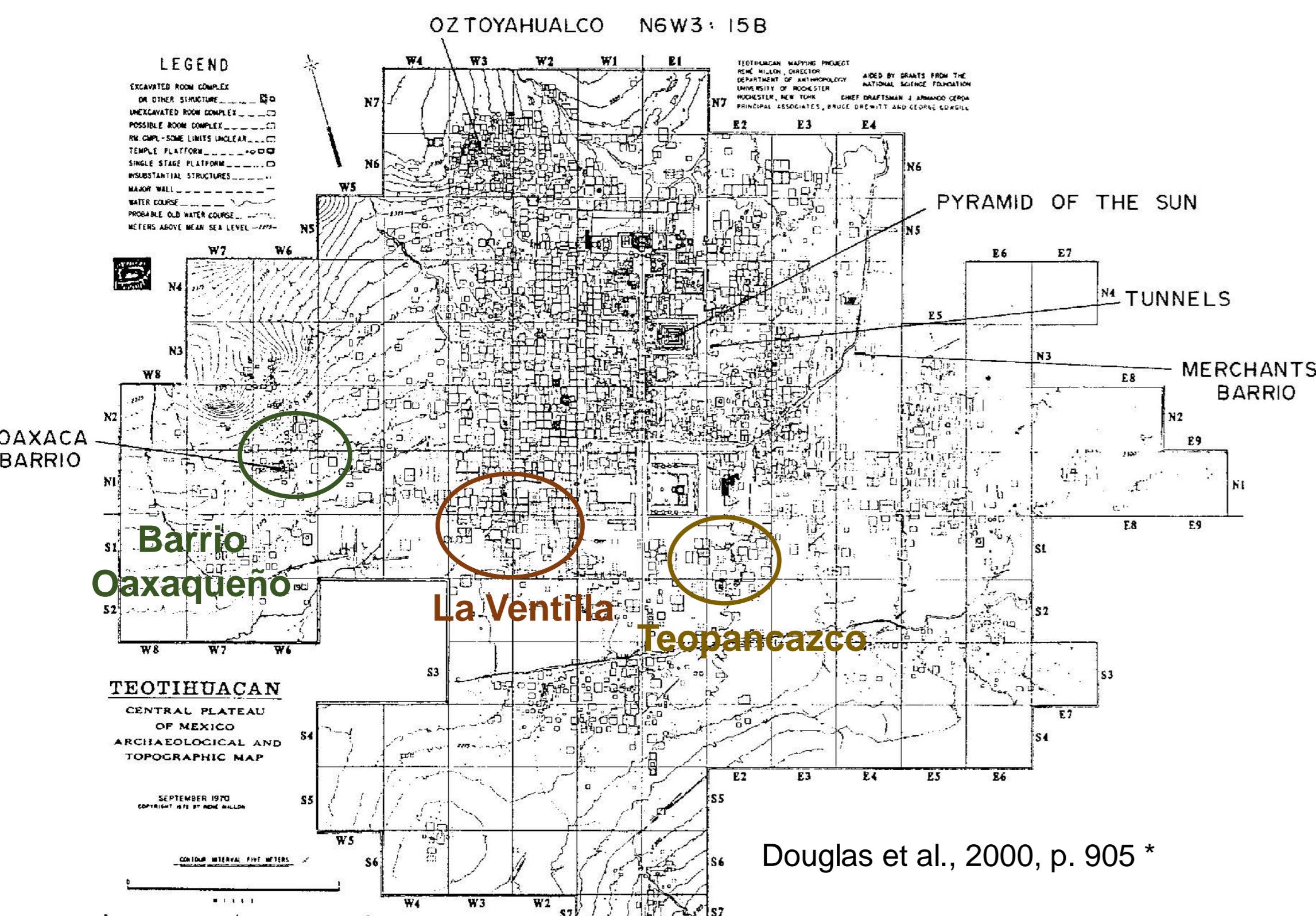
Colored bones. Methodology for studying the funeral body painting of three neighborhoods of Teotihuacan

¹Posgrado en Estudios Mesoamericanos, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México., ²Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México., ³Departamento de Historia del Arte, Universidad de Valencia.

Introduction

This study presents the methodology used to analyze 110 pigment samples, obtained from human bone surfaces. The bones were discovered in 33 burials of La Ventilla, Teopancazco and Barrio Oaxaqueño, at Teotihuacan; contexts belong to the period spanning from AD 150/200 to 550. The principal purpose of this study was: (1) confirm the variety of colors used with funerals purposes, (2) identify colors composition and the pigments employed, and (3) identify possible recipes for funerary body painting.

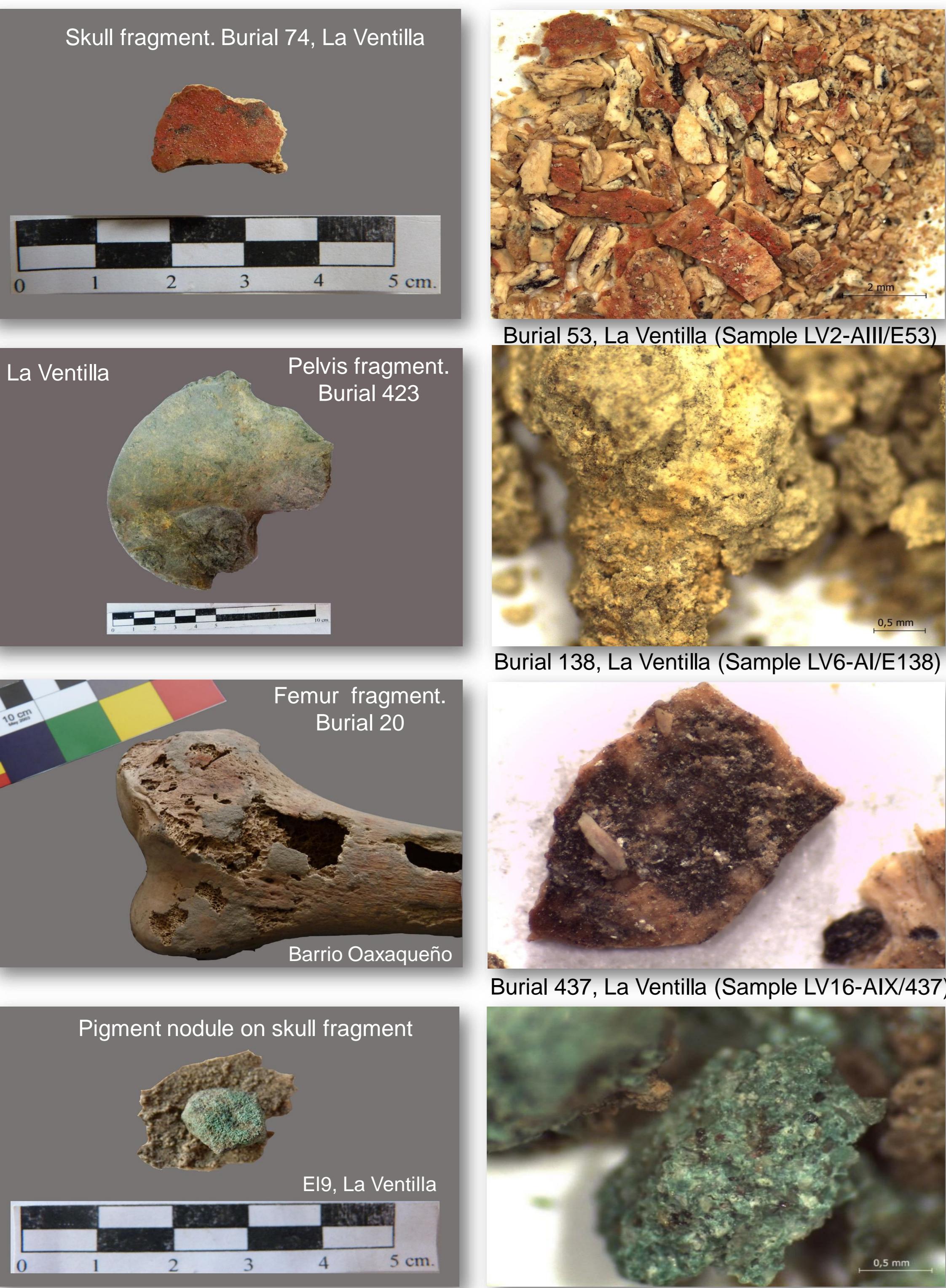
Archaeological Context



Map of Teotihuacan showing the neighborhoods studied. In these neighborhoods lived multiethnic population: Gulf Coast at Teopancazco, people with Zapotec filiation in the case of the Barrio Oaxaqueño, and local population, with teotihuacan traditions at La Ventilla.

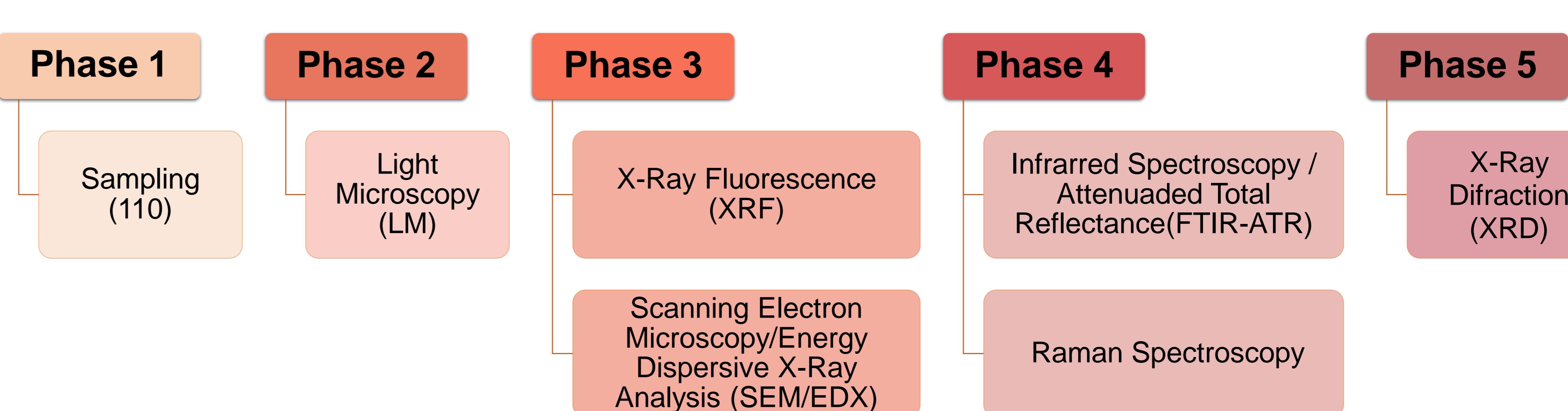
* Immigration and the Ancient City of Teotihuacan in Mexico: a Study Using Strontium Isotope Ratios in Human Bone and Teeth. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 27(10), 903–913

Materials



The materials studied are a set of 110 pigment samples, obtained from human bones with color remains: red, black, white, yellow and green. These bones are from selected burials of Teotihuacan: La Ventilla (27 burials), Teopancazco (3 skulls) and Barrio Oaxaqueño (3 burials).

Methodology



Results. Color mixtures

