

The Mosquito men arrive in considerable numbers from the Mosquito Shore, which comprises the eastern parts of the provinces of Honduras, and Nicaragua. They possess great muscular strength and a fine symmetry. Their tall and erect forms, little concealed by covering, their vacant countenances, and long greasy hair, give them a wild and savage appearance, and strikingly portray the powerful barbarian. These people now consider themselves under the protection of the British Government. (x This tract of land is now claimed by the Colombian Government, and, by a decree issued in July 1824, all foreigners are forbidden to colonize without the permission of the Republic. By a convention made between Great Britain and Spain in 1786, his Britannic Majesty agrees to evacuate all this coast; but as the Indians still show the same inveterate dislike to the Spaniards as formerly, they are permitted to consider themselves under the protection of England.) And some of their kings have been educated in Jamaica. On the accession of the last king to the throne, he expressed the wish to be crowned at Portof; and orders were received by his Britannic Majesty's Superintendant to gratify his wish and to pay all attendant expenses. From a friend I have received some particulars of the ceremony. On the previous evening, ^{a invitation} cards were sent to the different merchants, requesting their attendance at the court-house early in the morning. At this place, the king, dressed in a British major's uniform, made his appearance; and his chiefs, similarly clothed, but with the sailor's trousers, were ranged around the room. A more motley group can scarcely be imagined. Here an epaulette decorated

a Herculean shoulder, tempting its dignified owner to view his less favoured neighbours with triumphant glances: there, a wandering bitten displayed a greasy olive skin, under the uniform of a captain of infantry. On one side, a cautious noble might be seen, carefully braced up to the chin, like a modern dandy, defying the most penetrating eyes to prove him shirtless; while the mathematical movements of a fourth, panting under such tight habiliments, expressed the fear and trembling with which he awaited some awful accident.

The order of the procession being arranged, the cavalcade moved towards the church; his Mosquito majesty on horseback, supported on the right and left by the two senior British officers in the settlement; and his chiefs following on foot, two by two. On its arrival, his majesty was placed in a chair ^{after} the altar, and the English service was read by the Chaplain to the colony, who on this occasion performed the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury, when he arrived at that part of the service where it is written, "And all the people said, Let the King live forever, long live the King, God save the King" the vessels in the port, according to previous signal, fired salutes, and the chiefs, rising, cried out, "long live King Robert." His majesty seemed chiefly occupied in admiring his finery; and, after the anointing, expressed his gratification, by repeatedly thrusting his hands through his thick bushy hair, and applying his fingers to his nose; in this expressive manner indicating his delight at this part of the service. Before, however, the chiefs could swear allegiance to their monarch, it was necessary they should profess Christianity, and accordingly, (with

Mosquito men: Cost.

quat: (3)

shame be it recorded!) they were baptized "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy ghost!" They displayed a total ignorance of the meaning of the ceremony; and, when asked to give their names, took the titles of Lord Rodney, Lord Nelson, or some other celebrated officers, and were grievously disappointed when told they could only be baptized by simple Christian names. After this solemn mockery had been concluded, the whole assembly adjourned to a large school room, to eat the coronation dinner; where the usual healths were drunk, and these poor creatures all intoxicated with rum; — a suitable conclusion to a farce as blasphemous and wicked as ever disgraced a Christian country.

Dunn: Guatemala. p. 22.

Water Supply: City of Guatemala. (1827)

Just.

But that which chiefly distinguishes Guatemala from the other cities of the New World, is its numerous and beautiful aqueducts and pipes for the regular distribution of water all over the metropolis. From a fine spring, which rises in the mountains at about a league and a half S.E. of the city, the stream is conducted, by means of pipes, into no less than twelve public reservoirs, from which it is again carried into every private house; regularly supplying, sometimes one, and oftentimes two or more, stone baths with excellent water. This aqueduct must have cost an immensity of labour; being brought in some places over valleys, upon ranges of arches, and in others carried under ground, by means of tunnels.

Denn: Guatemala. p. 70

Literature in Guatemala:

Quest.

The last book published, was a volume of poetical fables, by a Dr. Goyena, who styles himself a Song Central America. These possess considerable merit, and display a degree of talent which, under proper cultivation, would have raised their author to eminence. The sale of them, however, has been scarcely sufficient to cover his expenses; and the book has not raised its literary parents from that poverty to which literature, especially of a poetical kind, almost invariably subjects its votaries. A system of stenography has also been prepared by one of the priests; but finding it impossible to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to defray expenses, he has wisely abstained from printing.

Dunn: Guatemala. p. 111

The last book published, was a volume of poetry for
 1855, by a Mr. Gifford, who styled himself a young poet.
 Amongst these poems considerable merit, and display
 a degree of talent which, under proper cultivation,
 would have raised their author to eminence. The loss of
 them, however, has been scarcely sufficient to cover
 his expenses; and the book has not reached its
 literary parent from that poverty to which literature
 is, especially of a poetical kind, almost invariably
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 has also been prepared by one of the friends, but
 finding it impossible to obtain a sufficient number
 of subscribers to defray expenses, he has
 wisely abstained from printing.

Quaternary, p. 111

Miracle Saints:

Guat.

The church of Esquipulas is famous on account of its containing an image of the Saviour crucified, executed in ebony in 1595 by Cataño, an eminent artist. Its fame for miracles was so great, that crowds of pilgrims formerly came from different parts of Mexico; and on the fifteenth of January, its festival, eighty thousand people have been known to assemble. At the present day the number is greatly decreased, and not more than from ten to twenty thousand congregate. At Viejo, about four leagues from Leon, is an image of the Virgin, which is visited in the month of February. This effigy is honoured, according to the account of the natives, as being the gift of the immaculate Virgin, Sta. Theresa. In short, every province has its wonder-working image, which, notwithstanding political changes, will continue to be worshipped, until the universal diffusion of knowledge, and especially of Christian knowledge, dissipates the foolish vision, and scatters their deluded votaries. Dum: Guatemala. p. 124

to the church of Episcopians is known as a
 of its containing an image of the Virgin Mary
 first, executed in 1825 by John A. Smith, an
 eminent artist. The same artist was so
 great that even of religious paintings from
 different parts of Mexico; and on the front of
 forming, its festival, eight persons, each
 been known to assemble. At the present day the
 number is greatly increased, and not only
 from ten to twenty thousand people. At this
 about four leagues from here, is an image of the
 Virgin, which is venerated in the most of others.
 This image is removed, according to the custom
 of the natives, as being worthy of the immense
 late Virgin, the Virgin, the Virgin, the Virgin,
 was the most wonderful image, which, at
 without any political change, will continue to
 be worshipped until the universal diffusion of
 knowledge, and especially of Christian religion,
 dispels the foolish notion, and restores the
 rational nature. Some of the most

La Antigua: (in 1827): cont.

quat.

(2)

surpassing similar edifices in the new capital. In the streets near the market-place, the houses generally have been repaired, or rebuilt; but in some of the remoter ones, bare walls, covered with moss, still meet the eye in every direction. The suburbs constitute one vast garden, filled with vegetables, for the supply of both the cities; or covered with the cactus, for the cultivation of the cochineal insect, of which a considerable quantity is annually produced. These gardens are generally well directed, and regularly irrigated. In the vicinity are some water-mills, for grinding flour; but the machinery is wretchedly coarse. The number of inhabitants is now estimated at nearly sixteen thousand, employed chiefly in agriculture; and the streets and plaza are again thronged with a noisy multitude, equally forgetful of the fearful past, and careless of the future. Dum: Guatemala. p. 164

La Antigua: (in 1827).

Quetz

11

As we proceed forward to the old city, a distance of three leagues, the road becomes level, and the scenery romantic. The mountains lie on each side, covered with verdure, and lined chiefly with stunted oaks; while the river which waters the ancient capital rolls murmuring towards it at their feet. The view of the city from a distance is highly pleasing; its situation is beautiful, and the plain on which it stands very fertile. On approaching nearer to it, and entering the streets, the traveller is struck with the unique prospect which presents itself. Pavements, churches, palaces, and public buildings of every description, stand before his eyes all ruined, and in great measure overgrown with moss; walls, with tremendous openings; and huge stones, tottering as if ready to fall upon the head of the passer-by, remain precisely as they did when fifty years ago, the inhabitants fled from their vicinity, through fear of being buried beneath their ruins. The very rubbish in many places has not been removed; and such is the superstitious feeling of the lower orders, that they object to see any portion of the stones appropriated to what they deem unhallowed purposes. These buildings are many of them in a very superior style of architecture, far

Chapuli:

Quak.

(Guarros), speaking of this town (Amatitlan), says, that in the neighborhood is found the green chapuli - a large species of grasshopper, about a span long: at the extremity of its tail is a sharp curved point, like a thorn, which becomes hard when the animal has attained its ^{full} growth. Killed in this state, and carefully opened, a small bunch of seeds, similar to those of the passion flower, about an inch long, attached to ramifying fibres, is found in the intestines. These grains being sown, will produce a plant like the gourd; which will bear a fruit resembling small pumpkins, as yellow and brilliant as gold; the seeds of which, sown again, will bring forth similar fruit, but of much larger size. We inquired of the priest if the story had any foundation; his reply was: "I have cut the seeds from the body of the animal, placed them in water, viewed them through a powerful microscope, when they had every appearance of seeds. I have sown them in a flower pot, and they have produced a tree about a foot high, having a pointed leaf, and at the bottom of the stem a white powder; but neither flower nor fruit could I obtain." Such is the history of this wonderful insect, which certainly looks apocryphal. The animal is found only in the months of October and November; consequently we had no further opportunity of verifying the story. The priest assured us the animal could not have swallowed the seeds, as they formed a constituent part of the intestines.

Dunn: Guatemala. p. 306

Cochineal:

quat.

(1)

The cultivation of Cochineal, which was unknown until the year 1821, has been progressively on the increase. The official papers of government calculate the annual harvest at from ninety to a hundred and five thousand pounds weight; but this undoubtedly is somewhat over-rated; the harvest of 1824 is estimated, by well-informed individuals, at seventy thousand pounds; that of 1825, at sixty five thousand pounds; and that of 1826, at nearly ninety thousand pounds. p. 231.

At short distances from the city many of the inhabitants have cochineal plantations (nopalleras), to which they pay considerable attention. These consist of a certain quantity of ground carefully fenced in, and planted with parallel rows of prickly-pear plants (cactus cochenillifer) or common Indian fig. Directly after the rains have ceased, the insects^x are sown upon the plants. Twelve or fourteen of these are collected from the parent with a feather, and enclosed all together in a small bag of the maize leaf, left open, and pinned with a thorn to the leaf of the cactus. Seven or eight of these bags are placed on different leaves of the same plant. In a short time the insects begin to breed in the bags, and the young ones crawl out upon the plant. As they grow, they gradually cover themselves with a mantle of white paste, which protects them from injury by the weather. In the course of three months they are ready for gathering. This is done by scraping the leaf. After a sufficient number have been reserved for seed, the rest are either placed upon tins in a

large oven, or thrown into hot water. When dried, they assume the appearance of small grains, and are ready for use. A second crop is then sown, and in three months a second harvest is reaped; after which the seed is preserved by covering the plant till the rainy season is past. After four or five years the trees decay, in consequence of the quantity of nourishment drawn by the insects, and it is then necessary to root them up and plant fresh ones. The cultivation of this insect was not commenced in Guatemala till the year 1821; but so rapid has been its progress, that it is estimated that the harvest of the present year will produce ninety thousand pounds weight. Dunn: p. 159

* The coccus, a genus of the hemipterous order. General character: - snout, seated in the breast; antennae, filiform; abdomen, bristly behind; wings, two, erect in the male, but without veins. Several of the species, when dried, produce a colouring matter, but the coccus cacti is the best fitted for this purpose. The female of this species is the true cochineal of the shops, which is well known for its great use in dying and painting. Dried, pounded, and prepared, the colour is sold under the name of Carmine.

Crabbe's Technological Dictionary

Dunn: Guatemala. p. 158.

Indigo:

Guat.

Still, the most important production of the republic in the present day (1827), is Indigo. Its superior quality is acknowledged in Europe - and, indeed, by its means chiefly is the very existence of Guatemala generally known. From official papers of the government it appears, that the average quantity produced from 1791 to 1800, was eight hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and fifty-six pounds each year, and from 1809 to 1818 only four hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred and seven pounds annually; - a lamentable decrease in an article so highly valued, and of such material importance to the country. The precise cause of this rapid decrease it is not easy to state, but probably it may be in part attributed to the commencement of a revolutionary spirit.

Dunn: Guatemala. p. 229.

Table of annual production averaged above is given on p. 230.

A Federal Republic, comprising five states, ^{Dunn:} ^{Quat:} P. 195.
 joined together under the denomination of
The United Provinces of Central America - viz.

i. Guatemala, consisting of 13 Depts. Capital, Guatemala
 Department. Towns &c.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----|------------------|----|
| 1. Sacatepequez | 18 | 8. Escuintla | 12 |
| 2. Chimaltenango | 11 | 9. Chiquimula | 8 |
| 3. Solola | 11 | 10. San Augustin | 8 |
| 4. Totonicapam | 4 | 11. Mera Pay | 5 |
| 5. Quezetenango | 8 | 12. Salama | 7 |
| 6. Quetzaltenango | 7 | 13. Peten | 9 |
| 7. Suchitepequez | 6 | | |

700,000

ii. Salvador, 4 Depts. Capital, San Salvador

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----------------|----|
| 1. San Salvador | 23 | 3. San Miguel | 10 |
| 2. Sonsonate | 14 | 4. San Vicente | 8 |

350,000

iii. Honduras 12 Depts. Capital, Comayagua

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------|----|
| 1. Comayagua | 6 | 7. Gracias | 5 |
| 2. Tegucigalpa | 5 | 8. Elanos | 5 |
| 3. Choluteca | 4 | 9. Santa Barbara | 6 |
| 4. Nacaome | 4 | 10. Truxillo | 2 |
| 5. Cantarranas | 4 | 11. Lloro | 2 |
| 6. Juticalpa | 3 | 12. Segovia | 11 |

200,000

iv. Nicaragua 8 Depts. Capital, Leon

- | | | | |
|------------|----|--------------|----|
| 1. Leon | 7 | 5. Subtiava | 5 |
| 2. Granada | 10 | 6. Masaiia | 12 |
| 3. Managua | 4 | 7. Nicaragua | 6 |
| 4. Asalejo | 4 | 8. Matagalpa | 5 |

200,000

v. Costa Rica 8 Depts. Capital, San Jose

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| 1. San Jose | 3 | 5. Iscan | 2 |
| 2. Cartago | 5 | 6. Alajuela | 1 |
| 3. Ujarvas | 3 | 7. Eredia | 2 |
| 4. Boruca | 2 | 8. Bagases | 3 |

50,000

The United States of America
 joined together under the Government of
 A. General Republic, comprising the states
 of 1912.

I. Guatemala, amounting 13,000,000		Department. Towns.	
1. Guatemala	11	1. Guatemala	11
2. Chimaltenango	11	2. Chimaltenango	11
3. Peten	11	3. Peten	11
4. Escuintla	11	4. Escuintla	11
5. Quetzaltenango	11	5. Quetzaltenango	11
6. Totonicapam	11	6. Totonicapam	11
7. Huehuetenango	11	7. Huehuetenango	11
8. San Marcos	11	8. San Marcos	11
9. Solola	11	9. Solola	11
10. El Quiché	11	10. El Quiché	11
11. Alta Verapaz	11	11. Alta Verapaz	11
12. Baja Verapaz	11	12. Baja Verapaz	11
13. Sacatepequez	11	13. Sacatepequez	11
14. Chimaltenango	11	14. Chimaltenango	11
15. Peten	11	15. Peten	11
16. Escuintla	11	16. Escuintla	11
17. Quetzaltenango	11	17. Quetzaltenango	11
18. Totonicapam	11	18. Totonicapam	11
19. Huehuetenango	11	19. Huehuetenango	11
20. San Marcos	11	20. San Marcos	11
21. Solola	11	21. Solola	11
22. El Quiché	11	22. El Quiché	11
23. Alta Verapaz	11	23. Alta Verapaz	11
24. Baja Verapaz	11	24. Baja Verapaz	11
25. Sacatepequez	11	25. Sacatepequez	11
26. Chimaltenango	11	26. Chimaltenango	11
27. Peten	11	27. Peten	11
28. Escuintla	11	28. Escuintla	11
29. Quetzaltenango	11	29. Quetzaltenango	11
30. Totonicapam	11	30. Totonicapam	11
31. Huehuetenango	11	31. Huehuetenango	11
32. San Marcos	11	32. San Marcos	11
33. Solola	11	33. Solola	11
34. El Quiché	11	34. El Quiché	11
35. Alta Verapaz	11	35. Alta Verapaz	11
36. Baja Verapaz	11	36. Baja Verapaz	11
37. Sacatepequez	11	37. Sacatepequez	11
38. Chimaltenango	11	38. Chimaltenango	11
39. Peten	11	39. Peten	11
40. Escuintla	11	40. Escuintla	11
41. Quetzaltenango	11	41. Quetzaltenango	11
42. Totonicapam	11	42. Totonicapam	11
43. Huehuetenango	11	43. Huehuetenango	11
44. San Marcos	11	44. San Marcos	11
45. Solola	11	45. Solola	11
46. El Quiché	11	46. El Quiché	11
47. Alta Verapaz	11	47. Alta Verapaz	11
48. Baja Verapaz	11	48. Baja Verapaz	11
49. Sacatepequez	11	49. Sacatepequez	11
50. Chimaltenango	11	50. Chimaltenango	11
51. Peten	11	51. Peten	11
52. Escuintla	11	52. Escuintla	11
53. Quetzaltenango	11	53. Quetzaltenango	11
54. Totonicapam	11	54. Totonicapam	11
55. Huehuetenango	11	55. Huehuetenango	11
56. San Marcos	11	56. San Marcos	11
57. Solola	11	57. Solola	11
58. El Quiché	11	58. El Quiché	11
59. Alta Verapaz	11	59. Alta Verapaz	11
60. Baja Verapaz	11	60. Baja Verapaz	11
61. Sacatepequez	11	61. Sacatepequez	11
62. Chimaltenango	11	62. Chimaltenango	11
63. Peten	11	63. Peten	11
64. Escuintla	11	64. Escuintla	11
65. Quetzaltenango	11	65. Quetzaltenango	11
66. Totonicapam	11	66. Totonicapam	11
67. Huehuetenango	11	67. Huehuetenango	11
68. San Marcos	11	68. San Marcos	11
69. Solola	11	69. Solola	11
70. El Quiché	11	70. El Quiché	11
71. Alta Verapaz	11	71. Alta Verapaz	11
72. Baja Verapaz	11	72. Baja Verapaz	11
73. Sacatepequez	11	73. Sacatepequez	11
74. Chimaltenango	11	74. Chimaltenango	11
75. Peten	11	75. Peten	11
76. Escuintla	11	76. Escuintla	11
77. Quetzaltenango	11	77. Quetzaltenango	11
78. Totonicapam	11	78. Totonicapam	11
79. Huehuetenango	11	79. Huehuetenango	11
80. San Marcos	11	80. San Marcos	11
81. Solola	11	81. Solola	11
82. El Quiché	11	82. El Quiché	11
83. Alta Verapaz	11	83. Alta Verapaz	11
84. Baja Verapaz	11	84. Baja Verapaz	11
85. Sacatepequez	11	85. Sacatepequez	11
86. Chimaltenango	11	86. Chimaltenango	11
87. Peten	11	87. Peten	11
88. Escuintla	11	88. Escuintla	11
89. Quetzaltenango	11	89. Quetzaltenango	11
90. Totonicapam	11	90. Totonicapam	11
91. Huehuetenango	11	91. Huehuetenango	11
92. San Marcos	11	92. San Marcos	11
93. Solola	11	93. Solola	11
94. El Quiché	11	94. El Quiché	11
95. Alta Verapaz	11	95. Alta Verapaz	11
96. Baja Verapaz	11	96. Baja Verapaz	11
97. Sacatepequez	11	97. Sacatepequez	11
98. Chimaltenango	11	98. Chimaltenango	11
99. Peten	11	99. Peten	11
100. Escuintla	11	100. Escuintla	11

José del Valle:

Guat.

Del Valle is a man of extensive learning (probably the only man meriting that title in the Republic) but unacquainted with the world, and destitute of that nerve which in the situation he aspired to is almost indispensable. Having studied books more than men, he is apt to be misled by dazzling theories; and, having seen little of other countries, is ever disposed to overrate the importance of his own. But whatever be his deficiencies, nothing can palliate injustice. Dunn: Guatemala. p. 203

Good and Better:

Good

Bellevue is a man of extreme learning (bookish)
the only man wanting out of the (bookish) but
unacquainted with the world, and especially that
world which is the situation he is in. It is a
misfortune. Having studied books more than
men, he is apt to be misled by superficial
and, having seen little of the world, is
disposed to make the importance of his own
but mistakes in his opinions, and can
believe in justice. Good and Better

Arce:

Guat.

is a man whose conduct is difficult to understand. He early distinguished himself by a revolutionary spirit, and many years before the independence took place was engaged in secret societies for effecting that object. Probably he owes his elevation more to his being so well known as an enemy of Spain, than to any other circumstance. His talents are by no means brilliant, and he is very deficient in habits of business. In several instances he has displayed personal courage, but has no knowledge whatever of military affairs. By his enemies he is considered weak and unstable, and his conduct in several instances gives countenance to the suppositions. His arrest of Casarandia exhibited him in the character of a tyrant, while it proved that at that period at least he was led by the church and aristocratical party. Subsequent events have ranked him on the more liberal side; although, in public, both parties still profess to act together with cordiality against San Salvador, the common enemy.

Dunn: Guatemala. p. 216

is a man whose conduct is difficult to understand. He only distinguishes himself by a want of any spirit, and nearly every year before the high court in small town place was engaged in secret meetings for effecting that object. Probably he was his brother was to his being as well known as an enemy of his. It is to be seen to why other circumstances which he has seen by no means brilliant, and is a very object cut in light of business. In several instances in his highly personal courage, but no reason. In the character of military affairs. By his own mind he is considered weak and wasteful in his conduct in several instances gives countenance to the supporters. His conduct of his business exhibited him in the character of a top. It was not a good that at that point of that party. Subsequent events have worked him in the same liberal spirit, and in his heart parties still go on in a struggle with each other against the influence of the same in country.

Thomas. F. Smith. 1840

Aycinena:

Guat.

The Chief of State, Mariano Aycinena, is the mere tool of the church; his talents are below mediocrity, and his public conduct has only proved his incapacity for office.

Dunn: Guatemala. p. 217.

Epigram

The Chief of State, Prussian Bismarck, in the
newest of the church; his father's one
mediocrity, and his father's one only
grand and important in life.
Born, Germany, p. 217.

Soldiers of Fortune:

Guat

(1)

Some few European officers mingled in these disputes, and took arms on either side; but disaster seemed always to attend their proceedings.

Joseph Pierson, a Creole of the West Indies, first engaged with the Federal government as colonel of infantry; but having expressed disgust at their proceedings, he excited suspicion; upon which he deserted to the opposing party of the state. While commanding these troops he was defeated, and fled to Mexico. A decree of outlawry was issued against him; and when, a few months after, he passed the frontiers, in order to join the Salvadoreans, he was taken prisoner, and brought to Guatemala, where he was instantly shot, by order of the Chief of State. He walked to the place of execution with the greatest firmness, and gave himself the word of command to fire. His talents and character rendered him worthy of a better fate.

A similar lot awaited a Colonel Gordon (said to be a natural son of the notorious Lord George Gordon), who also was taken prisoner, under circumstances somewhat the same. The exertions of the British Consul, with much difficulty however, obtained for him liberty to quit the Country.

a

and few European officers might in this
 battle, and too small in other respects; but his
 seemed always to attend their proceedings.
 Joseph Pakenham, a Colonel of the British
 engaged with the General Government as usual
 infantry; but having experienced his own
 proceedings, he spent his time in
 devoted to the opposing party of the state. While
 commanding these troops he was defeated, and
 fled to Mexico. A decree of outlawry was issued
 against him; and when he was captured, he
 passed the frontier, in order to join the rebels.
 When he was taken prisoner, and brought to
 Mexico, where he was instantly shot, and
 the Chief of State. He walked to the place of
 execution with the greatest firmness, and gave
 himself the word of command of his troops.
 His only characteristic was his ability of a
 better fate.

Colonel Graham (said to be a natural son of the
 one of the English) who also was taken prisoner
 under his command and executed in the same
 manner as the British General, but with a different
 manner, obtained for him liberty to go to
 country.

Soldiers of Fortune: cont.

Guat

(2)

Colonel Raoul, who had served under Napoleon, was about the same time admitted as a colonel of artillery in the service of the Federation; but, owing to a personal pique with the President, was soon after arrested on charge of disobedience to orders, and sent to the pestiferous castle of Orma, from whence he was afterwards transported to Salvador. He happened to arrive at the moment when Salvador had declared open war against Guatemala, and was immediately invested with command. Being, however, soon disgusted with the service, he left the army; threw himself on the mercy of the Federal government and was permitted to retire to a cochineal plantation he possessed in the neighborhood of Guatemala.

About the latter end of the year 1827,

Colonel Perks, who had formerly been attached to the staff of Marshal Dault, arrived in Guatemala, and soon after was appointed commander of the Federal forces; while the direction of the troops of San Salvador was about the same time confided to a

Colonel Merino, who had been actively engaged in the wars of Columbia, and who, with some other officers, had recently arrived from the republic of Chili. Under their superintendence the contest was renewed with fresh vigour; and, after a desperate attack, the town of Santa Ana was re-

Colonel Powell, who had served under Jackson, was about the same time admitted as a colonel of artillery in the service of the Government; but being disappointed in the service with the Government was soon after transferred to the charge of disbursements to others, and sent to the frontier with a detachment of troops, from whence he was afterwards transported to California. He happened to arrive on the morning when Belcher had declared upon him against Grant, and was immediately in contact with Grant. Being, however, soon afterwards sent with the service, he left the army; then himself on the way of theatrical performance and was permitted to write a colonial plantation in possession in the neighborhood of Guatemala.

About the latter end of the year 1857

Colonel Powell, who had formerly been attached to the staff of General Scott, and in Guatemala and soon after was appointed commander of the 2nd regiment; while the direction of the troops of San Belcher was about the same time conferred to a

Colonel Thomas, who had been a strongly engaged in the war of Colombia, and who, with some others, had recently arrived from the same country. These three superintendence of the troops was reserved with great vigor; and right to the front of the army, the troops of Belcher were

Soldiers of Fortune: cont.

Guat. (3)

- taken by the Salvadoran army, with the loss of from two to three hundred killed on each side. The town was partially sacked, and many atrocities, as might be expected, were committed, by troops under so little subordination. Dunn: Guatemala. p. 213.

Colonel Parks (by a letter of August 1828) has been compelled to give up the command of the army, in consequence of the refusal of his inferior officers to obey orders; - that the President, justly incensed at this act of flagrant contempt for authority, has resigned his office; - that the aristocratical party, virtually holding both the President and Colonel Parks as prisoners, have declared their determination to fight no more for the Federation, but for the interests of the state of Guatemala; - and that the war still continues, with no immediate prospect of termination.

p. 218

from the British army, with the loss of two
to three hundred killed & much more. The town
was partially sacked, and many atrocities, as might
be expected, were committed. The troops under so little
subordination. Journal of the Georgia. p. 215.

General Oglethorpe (in a letter of August 1833) has been
compelled to give up the command of the army, in
consequence of the refusal of his inferior officers to
obey orders; - that the British army, having been at
this act of insubordination, for a long time
suffered the officer; - that the British army, having been at
virtually nothing but the British army, and General
Oglethorpe and his army, have declared their determination
to fight no war for the liberation, but for the
interest of the State of Georgia; - and that
the war will continue, with no immediate
prospect of termination.

The University of Chicago

DEPARTMENT OF
ANTHROPOLOGY

Letter from Ramon: monito found in digging;
wait coming. An once there: describe figure;
its finding; its probable meaning. Suggestion
of others.

bicente vintio: receiving payto; dress;
expression of interest: offer of instruction. Visit
to 3 acualco arranged: dress necessary; ar-
range with two companions for attending the
evening reunion. Monday, Tuesday, Friday.
Much distrust, fearing a govt. spy. At house
of old man recd. as strangers - Quiltemen, where
from: who are you. We have come to visit you.
Then aside he explained all. Old man replied -
I do not know who you are: I do not remember
having seen you before. After urgent argument re-
cd them both & treated. He first expressed doubts
of Rivalor; he must be scared a each time as
the cave the devil appeared. He was content, but
the consent of la señora. She, visited, recd. in
same fashion.

Plan of work.

Tribes really visited.

Otomis:

Huiskelucan's ^{xxx} past.

Language.

Primitive-ness.

Dress:

Protestation:

Maquay & drink.

ExH fibre.

Taking "busts".

Tarascaus.

Lake Patzcuaro

Handitcho.

Therapeutics.

Dislike of strangers.

Lacquer of Uruapan.

Goitre, &c.

Capocuaro: Drunk.

The Onze Pueblos.

Cast making.

Flax collectors.

The Capitals & pueblo.

Gov. Calhuanzi.

Mode of work.

Pueblitos.

Los Reyes.

Lecture.
Three-house system.

Ayres.

Cuauhlanzico.

Baudouin.

Painted recs of Cong. -

Painted House.
Bul. ii. Cephala.
Popular Celebrations.
Criminal History.
Three Figures: Jansenism &c.
a small group.
Ayres of Mexico: exhibiting.
Mexican Place - France.
Open Museum of No. America.
notable scene from Mexico.
a carved shell from Tula.

Palenque - Ruins of.

1750. Came to knowledge of Spaniards.
1786. Exploration under Capt. Ant. del Rio. ordered.
1787. May 3^d arrived at Palenque. On 5th visited ruins, 17th began clearing.
Report of del Rio & commentary of D. Paul Felix Cabrera (deducing Egyptian origin) long lay in Quat^r archives.
1822. Report published in Eng. translation in London.
1831. Literary Gazette announced ruins as discovery of Col. Galindo.
- 1807 Dupair - under Com^r of Char. IV of Spain. with artist Castañeda. Rept. & drawings in Cab^t of Nat^l History Mexico until 1828 Beradere found them in the Museum. He obtained the drawings by exchange and arranged for copy of ms. This long delayed.
- 1834-5 Dupair work published in Paris, in 4 folio vols., 800 fr. notes & commentaries by Alex. Lenoir, Waisen, Farcy, Baudouin, & de Priest.
- Waldeck passed two years among ruins. Drawings taken away by Alex. Gort. but he has duplicates.
- 1840 May. Stephens arrived.

1780. Come to landing of passengers

1781. Antislavery action. Capt. Cook and his crew

1782. Ship 30 arrived at Réunion. 1st of March

1783. 1st of March. 1st of March

1784. 1st of March. 1st of March

1785. 1st of March. 1st of March

1786. 1st of March. 1st of March

1787. 1st of March. 1st of March

1788. 1st of March. 1st of March

1789. 1st of March. 1st of March

1790. 1st of March. 1st of March

1791. 1st of March. 1st of March

1792. 1st of March. 1st of March

1793. 1st of March. 1st of March

1794. 1st of March. 1st of March

1795. 1st of March. 1st of March

1796. 1st of March. 1st of March

1797. 1st of March. 1st of March

1798. 1st of March. 1st of March

1799. 1st of March. 1st of March

1800. 1st of March. 1st of March

1801. 1st of March. 1st of March

1802. 1st of March. 1st of March

1803. 1st of March. 1st of March

1804. 1st of March. 1st of March

scenes depicted ~~is~~ ^{are} ~~two~~ where the Saviour
receives his marks of stigmatisation. Appa-
rently the savior appears in vision and the
scars are transferred directly from him to
his follower. A great series of portraits
represent the ancient great preachers
of the Church. Here is the famous Fr. An-
tonio Mergil de Jesus, who was the founder of
three colleges - Queretaro, Guatemala &
Jocaticas. Here Fr. de Resua who, a grad-
uate of this very school and missionary to
the Indians. Here too Fr. de Silva, who was
killed and eaten by the savages, as shown
in a little secondary painting on the same
canvas. Here too Augustin Patron famous
for sanctity. He is represented as scourging
himself till the blood flows with iron
discipline. This same practice, common
when Madame Le Barca wrote her life in
Mexico, is not yet dead though certainly
it enjoys no great popularity today
outside of Italy & such.

gone, as he extends his hand and begs an alms for his family. For this poor creature doomed so soon to die has children. His eyebrows are swollen: his forehead corrugated & knobby, his restless eyes are clear, his nose eaten by disease is tumefied, his lips are thick, swollen & ulcerated; his breath fetid & foul whistles as it passes ^{through} ~~them~~ ^{his} rattling cords. Terrible as ~~his~~ ^{it} face is, ~~it~~ ^{highly} interesting as presenting a fine example of that characteristic form of the leprosy face to which the physicians give the name Leonine.

Connected with the ~~old~~ Church are the old cloisters now ~~supposedly~~ ^{no longer} used as such. Here is the location of one of the oldest Church Colleges in this district. In its parlors & above are ^{a host of paintings} ~~many pictures~~ many old and some interesting. One great series clamped against the corner walls represents the life of San Francisco. It is particularly interesting: among the

It is particularly interesting to observe the
well represented life of the
young men through which the
many old and young are
its path & above are many
but Church College in this
such. There is the location of
all Christ's new and old
connected with the
course.

ancient aboriginal dramas of the country is the comic misunderstanding, through assumed deafness or double meanings of the words, of the meaning of one speaker by another. This recurs again and again to the delight of the audience.

Everyone visiting ~~Guadalupe~~ ^{Jacales} goes to Guadalupe. Beware - there are several Guadalupe. This one is a small town with an old Church and a handsome Chapel. To reach it one takes a st. car and coasts by gravity down hill for six miles or so. It is a different thing to come back: six miles tug for an hour then. The ride is an interesting one, through a hilly country dotted with mine openings and dumps. So many strangers go to Guadalupe that the town is infested with beggars - babies, boys, girls, cripples, blind, diseased. Most dreadful of all particularly to us who have a dread of the very name is the leper who creeps to the st. car and gasps and wheeps, for his vocal organs are nearly

which is like a hand, a second like a foot. The people say that Montezuma passing that way sat down to rest & left his impression. We saw one stone which most ^{if not all} travelers fail to mention. On the west slope of the ridge, on a natural sloping rock surface some 8 or 9 ft x 5 or 6, is a series of incised snake forms. They are badly weathered but two or three are fairly good & represent the head by elliptical or oval hollows, the bodies by sinuous grooves. There must have been six or more originally and a tendency to arrangement in pairs is evident. They all lie in the same position, head W. as if they were climbing up the rocky slope.

Mr. Clarence King told me that Zacatecas is famous for puppet shows & we looked up the man who makes them. He says the amusement is popular. He makes his own puppets, some 18 inches high, of wood. They are jointed and are

which is like a hand, a second time
a foot. The people say that the mountains
passing that way are down to the
left his right hand. The way is then
which is the right hand to the mountain.
on the other side of the valley, over the
and sloping with surface was 60 ft. x
to 6. is a series of narrow gullies from
they are badly weathered but the
there are fairly good exposures of
them of elliptical oval shapes, the
rocks by brown granite. These have
have been in a more crystalline
tendency to arrangement in the
crystals. They are in the same
position, however, as if they were
up of the rocky strata.
The granite being the most
there is a fine line for light brown
looking up the mountain which is
large the mountain is high and
broken his own right hand, some of the
light of wood. They are in the same

movable. There are some 180 different sets
in his outfit. Regular dramas, chiefly Com-
edies are presented. A screen rather well painted
serves as a background, the scene varying
with the piece. Behind this on an elevated
staging stand the operators, one of whom is
required for each character. The puppets walk,
dance, go through with all movements, being
controlled by threads in the hand of the operator.
Astonishing skill is developed in this &
the actions are remarkably lifelike: in fact
they show great study of human nature
on the part of the moving. We saw the borracho
mexicano — "Mexican drunkard" — operated &
the movements & operations were true life.
Now are these little plays pantomimic. Each
puppet speaks & that in a voice appropri-
ate to its character and its action, through
its manipulator. As for the plays themselves,
they are in the language of the common people
and often appeal to rather coarse motives
but show considerable wit, though little
strength in plot. One common feature, & this
is interesting because it characterizes the

is interesting because it shows the
strength in fact. The common feeling is
that of a commonwealth with a strong
and often appeal to nature and the
they are in the language of the common
its manifest. As for the main theme
of the character and the action, they
proper speech. It is a voice of the
for are then little plays, pantomime, and
the movement of the picture were like
the scene — Mexican Revolution — Spanish
in the past of the movement. The view the novel
that there was a study of human nature
the action are usually typical in fact
interesting still is developed in this
character of things in the hands of the
dances of thought with all our count, and
again for each character. The picture is
telling about the operation, and of course
with the picture. Behind this is an element
there on a background, the scene is very
this are prominent. It shows the influence
in his outfit. The picture shows, chiefly the
movable. There are some 180 different

columns lies the remains of two great
pyramids. They guard the entrance of
a great causeway carefully built leading
from the W. from the plains to the plat-
form occupied by the buildings mentioned.
It is now badly injured but originally
was 93 ft. wide, well graded and paved
and some hundreds of feet long. It is but
one of a complicated system of roads
many of them paved & some of them
still evident, which radiated from the
hill or surrounded it. It is said that for-
merly all of these the radiating roads
ran straight from the buildings of the
ridge to pyramids, houses or other
buildings. Ruins of ^{some of} these may still
be seen. One road from near the great
pyramid on the E. ran S. across the
plain, over the little stream & into
the slopes beyond. Near it just across
the stream is an ancient stone
carving. The piece is nearly a disk,
& on it are three impressions, one of

columns like the columns of the great
pyramids they stand the columns of
a great enormous carefully built wall
from the W. from the plain to the hill
from occupied by the building material
It is not badly injured but originally
was left with well made and found
and some numbers of feet long. This is
one of a carefully selected system of work
many of them found a row of them
little columns, which are built from the
hill or slightly it. It is said that for
many of the columns the building was
one of the columns from the building of the
steps to pyramids, some are in the
building. Remains of these may still
be seen. One row from near the great
pyramids on the E. side. I cannot see
them over the little column & the
the little column. Near it just across
the column is an ancient stone
column. The piece is a fragment of a
column. There are no columns in the

with its mining. Forty miles by a rickety old
coach to the decaying town of Villa Nueva.
We mount first for a short distance, pass-
ing mines which would in the crudest way
yield fortunes. Back on the hills are two
or three extensive plantations. We pass over
quartz exposures which elsewhere would be
considered ^{valuable} ~~valuable~~ but which here are ab-
solutely neglected. A few dirty Indians & half
breeds in the chill morning air are "sophisticat-
ing" a few pieces of ore surreptitiously. They
will find their way to some pulqueria. From
here an air ^{road lies} ~~way~~ through a fine valley,
gliding constantly down. Breakfast of a glass
of milk and our bread, in a mud hut half
way, where we change horses. ^{Shrubbery} ~~Field~~ of cacti
and mesquite are interspersed with fields
of corn and fine grazing land. Here and
there are ~~great~~ ^{and} fountains of water for irrigation
or some ~~fine~~ ^{haciendas} haciendas or country places.
Villa Nueva is dead. Eight years ago it num-
bered 8000 people: today it has scarcely 1/2
that number. From there we went back two
leagues on horseback to the Hacienda de la

with its rising. But when by a violent
earthquake the ascending mass of volcanic
the mountain form for a short distance
and more which leads to the conclusion
of the mountain. It is the fact that
in the volcanic process the form
of the mountain which changes could be
considered. But which has been
thoroughly neglected. A few brief
studies in the field of volcanic
and a few pieces of the same
will find their way to the
There are many things of a
volcanic character. The first of a
form and form, and in a way
way where the change is
and volcanic are mountains with
of form and form of volcanic
the are volcanic forms of volcanic
volcanic forms of volcanic forms
This change is not. But the
and 7000 feet. It is the
the mountain. The form of the
changes in volcanic forms.

Quemada.

Hospitality flourishes in a good hacienda. Sr. Franco is a typical country gentleman. Hundreds of cattle graze upon his ^{range} ~~pasture~~. Fruit trees of many kinds are here. Great fields of maize. In this patio are ^{massive, tall} ~~great~~ ~~buildings~~ of handsome white ^{huts} ~~houses~~ ready for the market. Lines of jars of honey are set against his wall. Outside yards & yards of space are covered with drying dials. Experimental plantings of magnery have been begun: pulque will be a secondary product, and textile fibre will be the main one sought. Over near the ruins the tuna harvest is being gathered and the crimson fruit is laid out in great heaps to dry. The tuna is the fruit of the various species of prickly pear cactus. There are a number of kinds but the commonest & the one now gathering is crimson about the size of a green gage. These fruits grow crowded together along the edges of the ^{flat} ~~wood~~, rounded branches & leaves. They are a boon. There are hundreds of poor folk who at times of the year live

Summary

Hospitality is a good business
to have is a typical country gentleman
number of cattle kept on his farm. This
kind of thing which one has. These things
which the fact are the basis of
business which is necessary for the man
at this kind of thing are necessary
in well. Unlike these things of person
comes with simple things. Experimental
character of things have been known
which will be a necessary business, and
which will be the basis of the profit
and then the man the man knows in
and position and the man knows in
and in great things to do. The fact
is the fact of the man's spirit of
from the fact. There are a number of
things but the man knows in the man
nothing is common and the man knows
and the man knows in the man knows
the man knows in the man knows in
and the man knows in the man knows in
and the man knows in the man knows in

on them. But their use does not end with their eating raw. Tuna urie is made from the expressed juice by fermentation; tuna cheese, dark brown, clam grains, in flat round cakes is made from the pulp left after the juice is squeezed out; tuna honey is made by boiling down the juice; tuna marmalade by cooking. All are good and much used.

But the muns are an error. They are located upon a rocky ridge at some two leagues from the hacienda house. We rode out in the morning on horseback, stayed all day and returned at night. The rocky ridge rises to a height of 750 feet above the ~~rocky~~ plain. It lies nearly N. & S. and presents an irregular crest with two particularly notable elevations, one quite near the N. end and the other a little S. of the middle. These elevations themselves are elongated in the direction of the ridge. Nearly the whole mass has been used in the location of walls which are either clearly defensive or religious in character. Apparently the easiest approach in the older time was from the N. and at that end we find a great circumvallation walls of varying height & thickness composed of slabs of stone laid in

a mud mortar. This mortar is largely gone especially on the outer & more exposed face of the walls. In the interior it is sometimes preserved and when examined it is found to be mud mixed with straw or hay. This great wall was built in sections some dozen or more feet at a time: as soon as one section was laid up the next one was begun. Whenever the natural cliff forms adequate protection the artificial embankment is ~~small~~ ^{low} and thin but in the more exposed parts it is many feet in thickness and height. The northmost hummock of the ridge only fills a small part of the enclosed space and is itself encircled by a second less extensive wall. In the area outside this second wall & within the first the ^{space} ~~area~~ is largely free of ruins. A temple-pyramid, a small square pyramid, a stone building of at least two rooms & two parallel stone ~~rooms~~ ^{rooms} about 32 ft. long are indicated. From this spot a magnificent great stairway, ft. wide & 225 ft. long, now sadly ruined leads to the area enclosed in the second or inner wall. Within this last

a very distinct. This region is largely
occupied on the outer & more exposed faces of
the walls. In the interior it is found to be
very much more common. This great wall was
built at various times before or after the
time of the tower on the western side. It is
the work of one person. However the
natural cliff forms a separate protection to
the wall. The wall is built in a
series of the more exposed parts it is made
up of the stones and rubble, the latter
being composed of the large only
a small part of the whole space was
filled in with a layer of stones
well. In the case of the wall
& within the first the wall is built
of stone. A further improvement, a wall
of stone, a stone building, a
wall for stone & the finished building
about 33 ft. long and wide. This
is a very significant piece of
work. It is 23 ft. long, and
being built to the same
the wall is built well.

In enclosure however are ruins of a number of buildings. The wall ~~contracts~~^{narrow} toward its Southern end leaving an ^{outlet} in that direction. While there are other ruins on the ~~Mountain~~ half of the ridge we will not pause to describe them. The most striking are certainly located in the Southern part of the ridge. Here is a group of massive and curious constructions which, while crude & undecorated, evidence no mean degree of architectural & military engineering skill. Perhaps most notable is the Hall of the Columns. It is the South-most of the ~~important~~ buildings and occupies a level ~~space~~^{platform} ~~space~~ ft above the plain. It consists of two parts: (a) a rectangular court measuring 200×240 ft. The original walls are largely gone but their foundations still remain & upon them more modern constructions have been erected which utilize the old space admirably. This area is bounded on the N. & S. by terraces about twenty feet in

width. Formerly there were in this court
several great columns. Today none of them
can be made out. Directly to the E. of this
court & forming part of the construction
which encloses it is a fine room 100x138
ft. with walls still standing about much
of it. These walls like the protecting wall
already described and all that remains to
be described is composed of thin stone slabs
held together with the mud cement. The
thickness of the wall at one place where
we measured it was 9 ft. & 3 inches. In
this grand hall there stand, in rows
but impressive eleven great circular
pillars. Unlike the monolithic pillars
of Mitla these are constructed of the
thin slabs & the mud cement. They
are arranged in three lines lengthwise
of the hall. In the E. line are 5. in
the W. line 4. In the centre there
are but 2, one at either end arranged
so as to cross line with the end pillars
of the full series. The circumferences of

night. Formerly there were on this corner
several great buildings. Below, near the
can be made out. Evidently to that of the
area & forming part of the construction
which existed is a fine room 100x15
ft. with walls still standing about 10
ft. These walls like the partition
which divides and all the houses
be divided in groups of three. These
and together with the main building. The
thickness of the wall at one place where
the doorway is was 4 ft. & 6 inches.
In this group hall there were in some
out of proportion. These were
pattern. Unlike the modern pattern
of which there are combinations of the
their shape & the main character. They
are arranged in three lines. The
of the hall. On the E. line are 7. On
the W. line is the main hall.
On the S. line are 2, one at either end
so as to form a line with the hall
of the hall. The building is

these columns as they stand vary from 18ft. 3 to 19ft. 1 inches. The difference is small. When the columns were in their original perfection, Carefully measured & covered with plastering they were no doubt very nearly of the same circumference.

Standing at the corner of the wall of this great hall & looking N. one gets an impressive idea of the old grandeur of the place. A little to the left of the foreground rises a massive, unadorned platform or apron showing no particular sign of ruin. Back of it, rises a series of heavy buttressings which support a flat, nearly rectangular platform, which we will call the ^{first} altar terrace. Behind it rises a second series crowned by a second terrace; behind this in turn are massive buttressings against the rock flanks of the natural ridge. Examining the first altar terrace we find the bulk of it occupied by a rectangular ^{apartment} ~~bottom~~ court. It is bounded on three sides - E.S. & W. by a broad terrace, which was no doubt original

ally stepped to give easy descent into
the court. At about the centre of this ^{Court} ~~area~~
is the ruin heap of an ancient altar
while at the N. end of the court, apparently
in relation to the altar are the rem-
nants of a square, stepped, pyramid of
stone. It is however at the second altar
terrace that the most impressive and exten-
sive ruins are found. A mighty but steep
stairway once connected the two and the
pilgrim or worshipper climbing this stairway
found himself entering upon the platform
between two high, parallel walls. These
are the remains of various important
buildings here but the most significant
is one which in idea at least par-
allels the depressed court of the terrace
below. Here the great rectangle measuring
about 150×150 ft. is surrounded with ^{gravel}
massive walls, still standing to a
height of 20 ft. or more. Here again we
find the terrace ^{platform} surrounding a central
depressed area at the W. S. & E. sides. Here

trece of fifteen days each. Abadiano believes
the great pointers, lesser pointers and intermediate
signs mark these subdivisions. He sets forth
eight rules regarding the matter.

37.c - 39.f.

reread 39-44.

acatl year began with Cipactli

Tecpatl " micuistli.

Calli " ozomatl.

Tochtli " Cozcaquauhtli. p. 46b.

The outer segments = time.

Cf. with Egyptian idea.

Note heads from opened jaws.

also the arms with paws: cf. E.F.

scales 12 on each side: each contains 10 points
except 1 & 12. 1 has 2: 12 has 18: hence
average all = 10.

In border of each except 1 & 12 note 12 oblique
lines in form.

In head also are points, lines. 30 & 20.

the great power of the
light which is the
light of the world

1844-45

1844-45

Great power of the

light

light

light

light

the light of the world

the light of the world

the light of the world

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the light of the world

Dividing 1440 into 4 parts = 360. Considering these days.
To these intercalate 21, each will receive $5\frac{1}{4} = 365\frac{1}{4}$
showing knowledge of the intercalations we use.

The third 21 goes again to make 1461 to be discussed later.

The arms with serpent head hands are to show the unity of the body series & conceptions.

Here years, days, years, are used vaguely.

Second group:

Heads of serpents.

Note 30 prints } $20 \times 30 = 600$.
20 lines.

= Bonaldi's luni-solar cycle.

Both sets of numbers are divided.

10. 20.

12. 8.

Multiplying we get $\left. \begin{array}{r} +20 \\ 160 \end{array} \right\} 160$
 $\left. \begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 120 \end{array} \right\} 120$

But little lines "..." are next the prints 00

$$43 \times 20 = 860.$$

Separated we have

$$30 \times 8 = 240$$

$$13 \times 12 = 156.$$

Two serpents double these quantities &

give 1200. 1720. 480. 320. 312. 240.

the first 21 days of June 1861 to be
the first 21 days of June 1861 to be
the first 21 days of June 1861 to be

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the first 21 days of June 1861 to be
the first 21 days of June 1861 to be

Jalisco.

1828.	$\frac{1}{8}$.	
1829.		$\frac{1}{4}$.
1831.		
1832.	$\frac{1}{8}$.	$\frac{1}{4}$.
1833.	$\frac{1}{4}$.	$\frac{1}{4}$.
1834.	-	$\frac{1}{4}$.
1835.		$\frac{1}{4}$.
1836.		$\frac{1}{4}$.

{ Copper Coinage of
State - Jalisco.
"First Coinage"

Dept.°

1856.	$\frac{1}{8}$.	
1857.	$\frac{1}{8}$.	
1858.	$\frac{1}{8}$.	$\frac{1}{4}$.
1859.	$\frac{1}{8}$.	$\frac{1}{4}$.
1860.	$\frac{1}{8}$.	$\frac{1}{4}$.
1861.	$\frac{1}{8}$.	$\frac{1}{4}$.
1862.	$\frac{1}{8}$.	$\frac{1}{4}$.
1865.	$\frac{1}{8}$.	

	Large $\frac{1}{4}$.
	L. $\frac{1}{4}$.
$\frac{1}{16}$.	L. $\frac{1}{4}$.
$\frac{1}{16}$.	L. $\frac{1}{4}$.

"In second
Coinage" look
out for
Estado and
Sept.° through.
"Large $\frac{1}{4}$ " is per-
haps the only $\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{16}$.
$\frac{1}{16}$.
$\frac{1}{16}$.

1870.
1871.
1878. $\frac{1}{8}$.
1881. $\frac{1}{8}$.

{ Third coinage
- see note in
Boston Catal.

Monte y Oca. Oracines

Pacotillas - Para

Santa na la Reforma } alvar.

La Intervencion

Geografia

textos libros. } Ego

José Carrera y Pon

~~Bella~~ Bel hermosa
Veleidosa

Olaxcala.

- ✓ Life mask: copy.
 - ✓ Proclamations in the idoma.
 - ✓ Arrange for skulls.
 - ✓ Photo. mapa (6) - Letter.
 - ✓ Published — lienzo.
- Stand at Panotla.

~~Spas as babies backs?~~

ayte medicines.

~~Sign language.~~

~~Leaves~~

Chalchihuitl.

~~Sayotb in full~~

Constellations

✓ discurso.

Jueves del Mundo
Nov. 6.

El Tiempo
Nov. 5.

Núñez Olachea; R.	El iris de la paz. dedicacion to Grandfather of God.	1.00
Orando; Ant ^o	Novena - Juvas Falso.	25
Ocampo; Melchior.	Obras Completas 2 vols. (reformer)	2.50
Oderay; R.	Uros, trajes - ritos, cos- -tumbres - -- America. 1804.	1.00
Groze y Pena - Conjuración.		5.00
Ortiz; J.	Mexico --- nacion -- libre. of interest.	1832. 3.00
Oswald; Felix L.	Summuland Stutches.	2.25
Pacheco; J. M.	Solemnidad funebre de Agustin Shutide.	2.00
Palafox; J.	vida interior - -- virtudes del Indio. 1893.	1.00
Palayuelos; M. C.	(Iscapalceta's letter)	1.00
Pazo y Troncoso;	Testamento.	1884. 1.00
Pavia; Lazaro.	Cronos.	1897 0.75
Payno;	El Fistol del Diablo. 2 vols.	4.00
"	Memoria sobre la Rev. Dec. 1857.	4.00
"	Mex. y sus Cuestiones Financ.	5.00
"	Mex. y Pacheco	2.00

Finish details of Medal.
" Records.

Work at Export School.

Complete m. m. a. ms.

Aime book ms.

Prehist. Europe; diag.

Series deformations.

Japan course.

Syllabus.

Prehist.

at monuments article.

Cooking Club article.

The New Religion.

Handsome Lake's mont

Iroquois Syllabus.

Stan, Fred

First thoughts of medal.

unappreciated workers.

J. S. C.

Wm. B.

Supposed (F. S. L.)

Jesse Complanter &
his pictures.

Iroquois not art repr

wanted to print &
preserve.

Combine ideas!

List of patrons.

Adams, Milward

Butler, Jos. G. Jr.

Ficke, Chas. A.

Logan, F. G.

McCormick, Hauls S.

Moffitt, William H.

Putnam - W. C.

Richardson, F. W.

Sale - to students.

The Medal founded
will be endowed.

The Medal

{ my ideas
Fairly. Comportion.
Artistic work.

obverse:

Reverse:

To be given every
two years.

Will the supply of
recipients last?

To whom:

- (a) Ethnologists
- (b) ^{Arch.} Historians
- (c) Artists.
- (d) Philanthropists.

The field is ripe. Much
to do.

The present recipient

Seldom boyish ideals hold.

as a boy - { relics
 { model. survey

Realize now. - Sullivan Jr.
 notes: system

a man to whom all refer
with respect.

The Calendar Stone.

§1 Careful description.

2. Opinions: Leon y Gama.

3. P. J. J. Valentini.

4. Alf. Chavers

5. E. abadiano.

6. Its probable origin: story of its making &c.

Baudelot: 57.c - 58.a.

Read Humboldt, ~~Baudelot~~, Blake, Chavers,
Valentini, abadiano.

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or date.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or address.

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Handwritten text, possibly a name or address.

Above angles: 12 lines $\times 13 = 156$

$$\text{doubled} = 312 =$$

$$6 \times 52 = \text{luni-solar cycle.}$$

Under angle 8 lines $\times 13 = 104$

$$= \text{double cycle} = \text{Cheuetitiglli.}$$

on fajr. 4×4 lines $= 16 \times 13 = 208$

= double Cheuetitiglli.

So of the right side fajr.

The other differs in having nine
lines by 8. (3) = 24

$$24 \times 13 = 312.$$

At bases of angles: $6 \text{ } \odot = 12.$

$$12 \times 52 = 624.$$

Under angles but invisible 8 lines $\times 13 = 104$
doubled = 208.

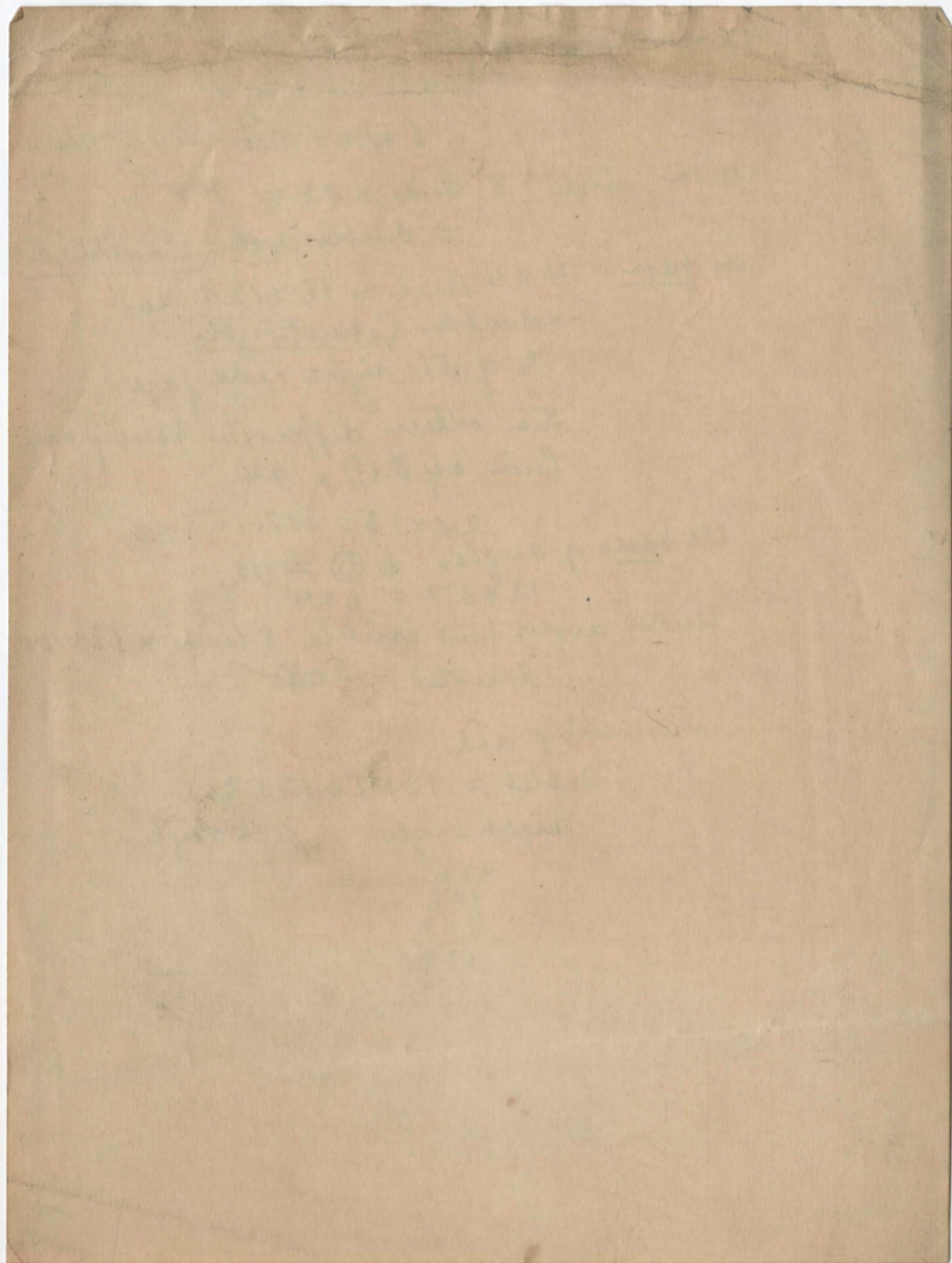
Summing all.

$$\text{Tables} = 1352 + 1352.$$

right angle: left angle.

$$\begin{array}{r} 260 \\ 156 \\ 312 \\ 624 \\ \hline 1352 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \hline 1352. \end{array}$$



Valentini.

Az. Cal.

Says the Len y Gama Taugher —

Strophoglyphs. { (a) Day of sun passing the zenith on way North.
(b)
(c) Vernal Equinox.
(d) Autumnal Equinox.
(e) Summer Solstice.

"His description is inadequate and in many places entirely false."

There is a great deal of...

- (1) ...
- (2) ...
- (3) ...
- (4) ...
- (5) ...

The ... and ...

Central face = Sun as Destroyer by water.

= A(H) Tonaticuh.

Large pointers = Sunrise, Noon, Sunset, midnight.

Small pointers = 8, Day subdivisions.

Small towers = 16 hours.

Narrow zone = Signs of Days. Learn & symbols.
= in entirety, a month.

Zone = the lunar year = 200(+60) days.

= series of week signs, each of 5 days.

Zone = the solar count - glyphs (maize) =
70(+24+10+1)

Five glyphs = nemotemi.

Outer Zone = cycle.

= symbol of new fire and

= symbol of knotting the years.

Tablets about sundial = Eras.

= 1° War (tiger). 1 Tecpatl.

2° Wind (cheetah) 1 Calli.

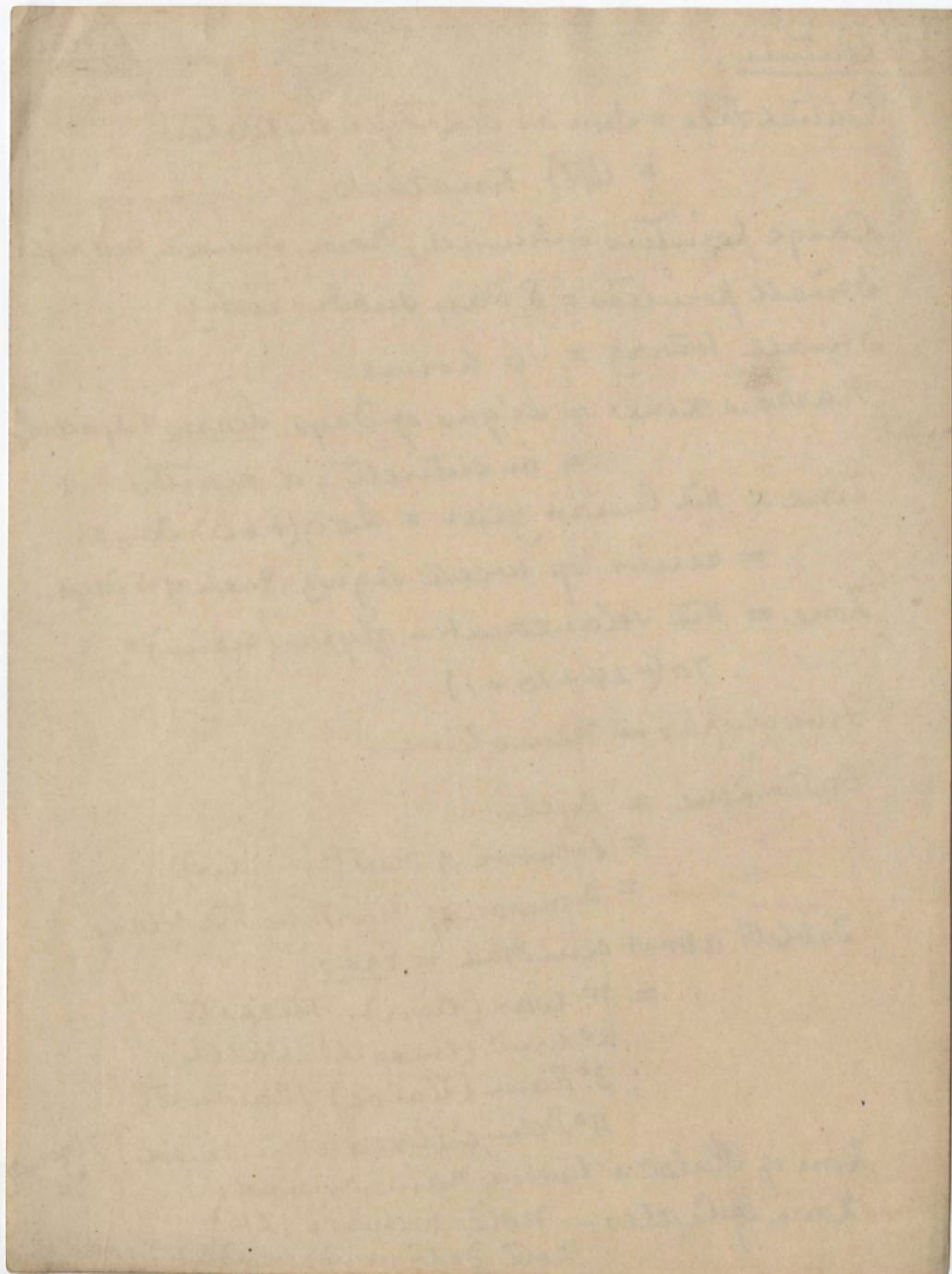
3° Rain (Tlaloc) 1 Quiauhc.

4° Deluge. (Cocox-water symbols) 7 Oronaz.

Zone of Tlaloc = twelve rain symbols.

Zone of Cycles - note number (24).

Note date in upper tablet. 13 Ac. = 1479.



the day names 20 in number, in proper order.

Next come the weeks of five days. Of these there are actually forty. $40 \times 5 = 200$.

On the Sacrificial Stone there are 32 more.

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \times 5 = \quad \quad \quad 160. \\ \hline 360 \end{array}$$

The days of the year.

Two sets of nemotēmi are located below the sun-disk in the angle.

The metzlopohualli is found from the 200 already mentioned and the signs outside six in number outside the circle of $\odot$ glyphs. Each is multiplied by two $\odot$ giving a total of 60.

The first and last days of the five-day periods are indicated by the curved base of the great pointers; Thus Cipactli-Coatl, Miquiztli-Itzcuintli, Ozomatli-Quauhtli, Cozcacauhtli-Xochitl.

34.

The metzlopohualli was divided into Twenty

the first and last days of the year
are the most important days of the year
for the business of the year
the first day of the year
the last day of the year

1800
1800

the first day of the year

the first day of the year
the last day of the year

the first day of the year
the last day of the year
the first day of the year
the last day of the year

the first day of the year
the last day of the year
the first day of the year
the last day of the year

the first day of the year
the last day of the year

Abadians : notes.

Calendario : Entirely circular disk, worked over the rough ^{part} ~~side~~, which measures a vara (i.e. 838) in its thickest part. The cylinder which is worked over the mentioned part, rises to a height of seven inches nine lines or (162.96): the diameter measures 4 varas 12 inches (or 3.631.)

Sacrificios : or "Cuauhxicalli of Teyoc" has a diameter of 3 varas 6 inches (or 2.653), its height at best preserved part is 1 vara 4 inches (or .931)

The Sun Face.

Microglyph:

Chavero.



2 Acatl : yet cf. with date above, and plainly different.

Valentini.

Atona Fink : = Sun god. atl. Tomatich.
The circles are jewels.

The Abanos, Endetes, &
Yallis - weave fabrics made
of cotton or agave - blankets
etc or serapes & cloths in
great designs & figures. —

Looms - short sticks driven into the ground
to which a frame to hold threads is attached.
Shuttle of wood with cords threads attached.

In Jalisco - 20 N° lat. celebrated weaving
of blankets & mantas.

1847
1848
1849

1850
1851
1852

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1892
1893
1894

1895
1896
1897

on the eye lid are 20 lines.

assoc^d with the 30 numbers are lines
in groups of 13 or 30.

Tail angles:

13 numbers 0

20 lines 1

4 horizontals inside.

6 $\odot$ as bases = 12.

13 1 below them vertically.

At sides are 32 lines $\odot$

In scale: acath.

cf. Egyptian palm.

Firm group: body.

scales. $10 \times 12 = 120$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{"(a)} \quad 2 \times 12 = 24 \\ \text{"(b)} \quad 12 \times 12 = 216 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{"(a)} \\ \text{"(b)} \end{array}} \right\} \frac{240}{2} = 120.$$

$$12 \times 120 = 1440.$$

Calling attention to the four transverse lines
he thinks the lower a connective: the others relate
with the outer numeral signs in groups of 24.
Reckoning one of these groups with the 1440 gives
1461 = Sothic period of Egyptians.

in groups of 12 or 20
 10 numbers 0
 10 numbers 1
 4 numbers 2
 1 number 3
 1 number 4
 1 number 5
 1 number 6
 1 number 7
 1 number 8
 1 number 9

10 numbers 0
 10 numbers 1
 4 numbers 2
 1 number 3
 1 number 4
 1 number 5
 1 number 6
 1 number 7
 1 number 8
 1 number 9

10 numbers 0
 10 numbers 1
 4 numbers 2
 1 number 3
 1 number 4
 1 number 5
 1 number 6
 1 number 7
 1 number 8
 1 number 9

10 numbers 0
 10 numbers 1
 4 numbers 2
 1 number 3
 1 number 4
 1 number 5
 1 number 6
 1 number 7
 1 number 8
 1 number 9

10 numbers 0
 10 numbers 1
 4 numbers 2
 1 number 3
 1 number 4
 1 number 5
 1 number 6
 1 number 7
 1 number 8
 1 number 9

10 numbers 0
 10 numbers 1
 4 numbers 2
 1 number 3
 1 number 4
 1 number 5
 1 number 6
 1 number 7
 1 number 8
 1 number 9

the 20 lines on the eyelids added to the 1440 =
1460 = 4×365 .

Subtracting 20 (real d. of 2 (in firm scale)) = 1418.

The arm in bit. shows separation & distⁿ.

1418×2 (other suspect) = 2836.

$1461 \times 2 =$ 2922

2835 tropic = 2922 lunar years.

Thus we see why two suspects: Sun & moon.
They are up! in opposition.

Sun: nose ornament: ear ornament (cf. central)
veil & head ornament: face veil

Moon: differently shown. forehead ornament
less & of other shape: face veil, draped.
circular jewel: smaller nose ornament.

⊙ maximum number of possible eclipses?
7 on each curve.

Arms & hands examined. 0 & 1 combined by
multipⁿ = 360. in 18 groups of 20 = months
& days. (See 65c.) A subtraction is
claimed which gives 354 = lunar year.
Two xanthomolpelli are claimed present
in loops. The M and B. 67.c.

Summary. 67.d.

This group. Tablet -- acath 13 or 26.

$26 \times 52 = 1352$.

Dials: 20 lines $\times 13.0 = 260$
days = Total. 260 = acath Kakan.

Valentini.

Ag. Cal.

$$= 24 \times 52 \text{ yrs} = 1248 \text{ yrs.}$$

Counting back, $1479 - 1248 = 231$.

The beginning of Natural Chronology.

Note.
Ligatures - in no. (8) $8 \times 52 = 416$.

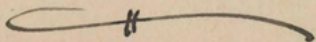
Counting back $1479 - 416 = 1063$.

beginning of Tolttec Kingship.

Note separated cycles - (2). $2 \times 52 = 104$.

Counting back $1479 - 104 = 1375$.

beginning of Aztec Monarchy.



1851

the beginning of the year
the beginning of the year
the beginning of the year
the beginning of the year
the beginning of the year
the beginning of the year
the beginning of the year
the beginning of the year
the beginning of the year
the beginning of the year

—

Abadiano.

Lower sign = atli, but taking contentant
for content tr. = comil.

upper sign = crescent moon = metzli.

 = metzli

 = comil.

Metzco.

Numerals

○ 1.
◎ 2.
⊙ 3.
○○ ○○ = 8.

18a.

The large double & triple circles on the forehead & between the "eye" symbols = 18 the number of months.

18 x 20 days in next circle = 360.

p. 18.b.

also rules 18c.-19a.

In the first zone outside are the squares of

Handwritten notes

Lower side = 27, but taking
 for center = 27

Upper side = 27, but taking

27 = 27
 27 = 27

27

Handwritten notes

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

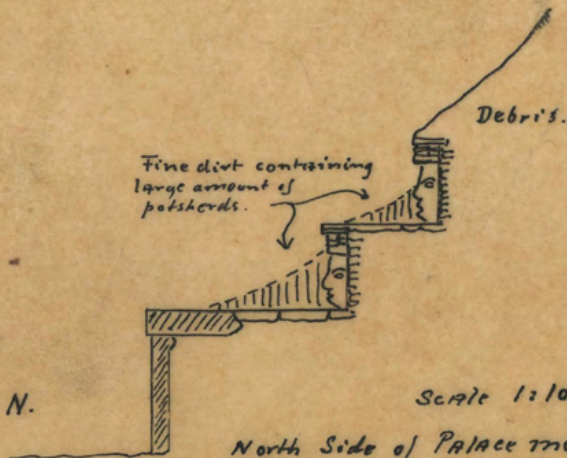
The last double & triple circles in the
 figures & between the two
 18 the number of circles

18 x 2 = 36

18 x 2 = 36

18 x 2 = 36

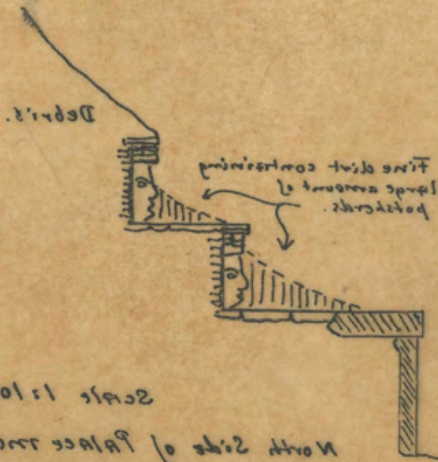
18 x 2 = 36



Scale 1:100.
North Side of Palace mound
Palenque Ruins.

T.B.
1923.

Palace Ruins.
 North Side of Palace Ruins.
 Scale 1:100.



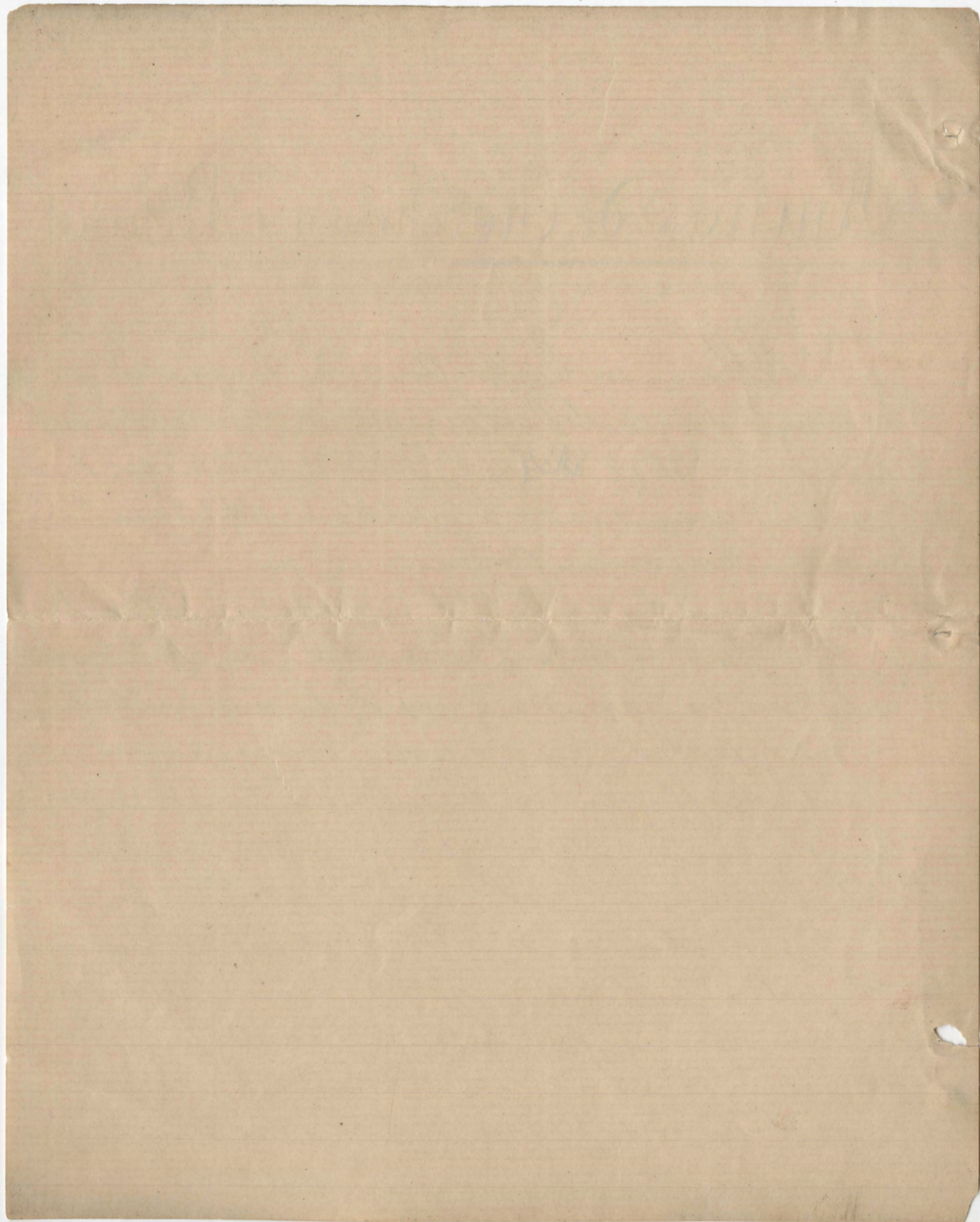
188.
 2.

Ruinas de Chalchitán i Pichikil.

Allá... en Centro-América, República de Guatemala por el departamento de Huehuetenango, limítrofe con el de ~~XX~~ Quiché, está el pintoresco pueblo de Aguacatán i Chalchitán, situado en la base de la Cordillera Andina.

Llegan, los cristalinos i caudalosos "Río Blanco", San Juan i de la Barranca. Los dos primeros nacen a sus inmediaciones de la misma cordillera, en argentadas i hirvientes ondas; i más adelante confluyen los tres, formando principalmente el "Río Negro" ~~xxx~~ para perderse ^{después} en el Golfo Mexicano.

Aguacatán, con su clima intertropical, en un vallecito delirante, mecido por la brisa embalsamada de sus bonos, naranjos i limoneros, i bordado por una extensa red geométrica de regadillos e innumerables hortaliças; pre-

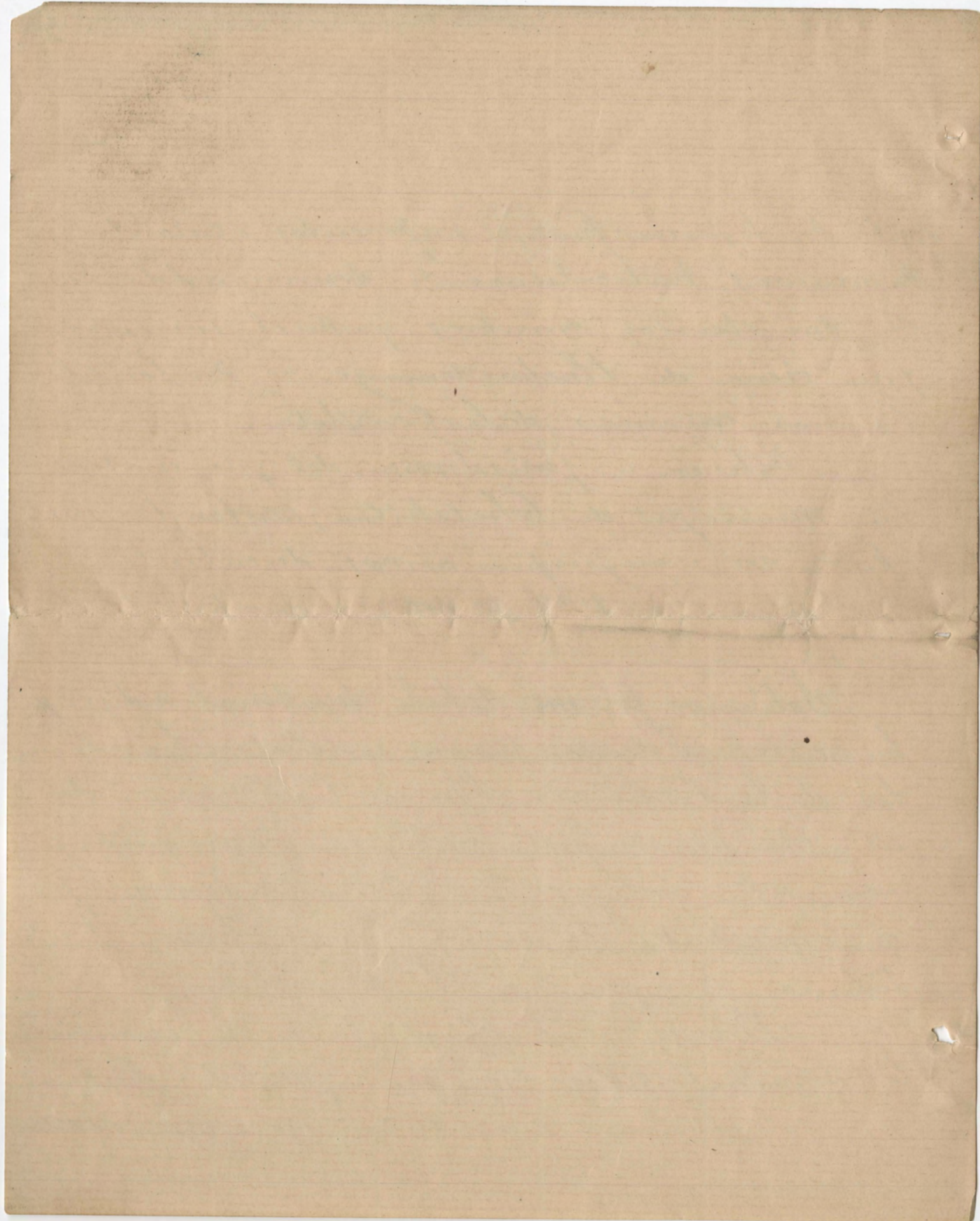


senta por doquiera paisajes imponentes i encantados panoramas, particularmente dominándolo desde sus elevadas cumbres, ya por el camino que viene de Huachitengo, ya por las altísimas serranías de la Cordillera.

Allí en la jurisdicción del que antes era municipio de Chalchitán, existen las importantes i magníficas minas descubiertas, desde mediados de 1888 por el que escribe estas líneas.

Sabíamos por ~~un~~ título territorial indígena la existencia de esas ruinas ignotas en las soledades de la Cordillera. Buscar la situación de ellas, era una empresa trabajosa i arriesgada, que necesitaba además de suficientes recursos para acometerla. Por lo tanto, nos resolvimos decididamente a emprender tal campaña.

Nuevos meses i días, estuvimos recorriendo la nevada Cordillera, montando por todas direcciones sus altísimas i aguladas cumbres, o descen-

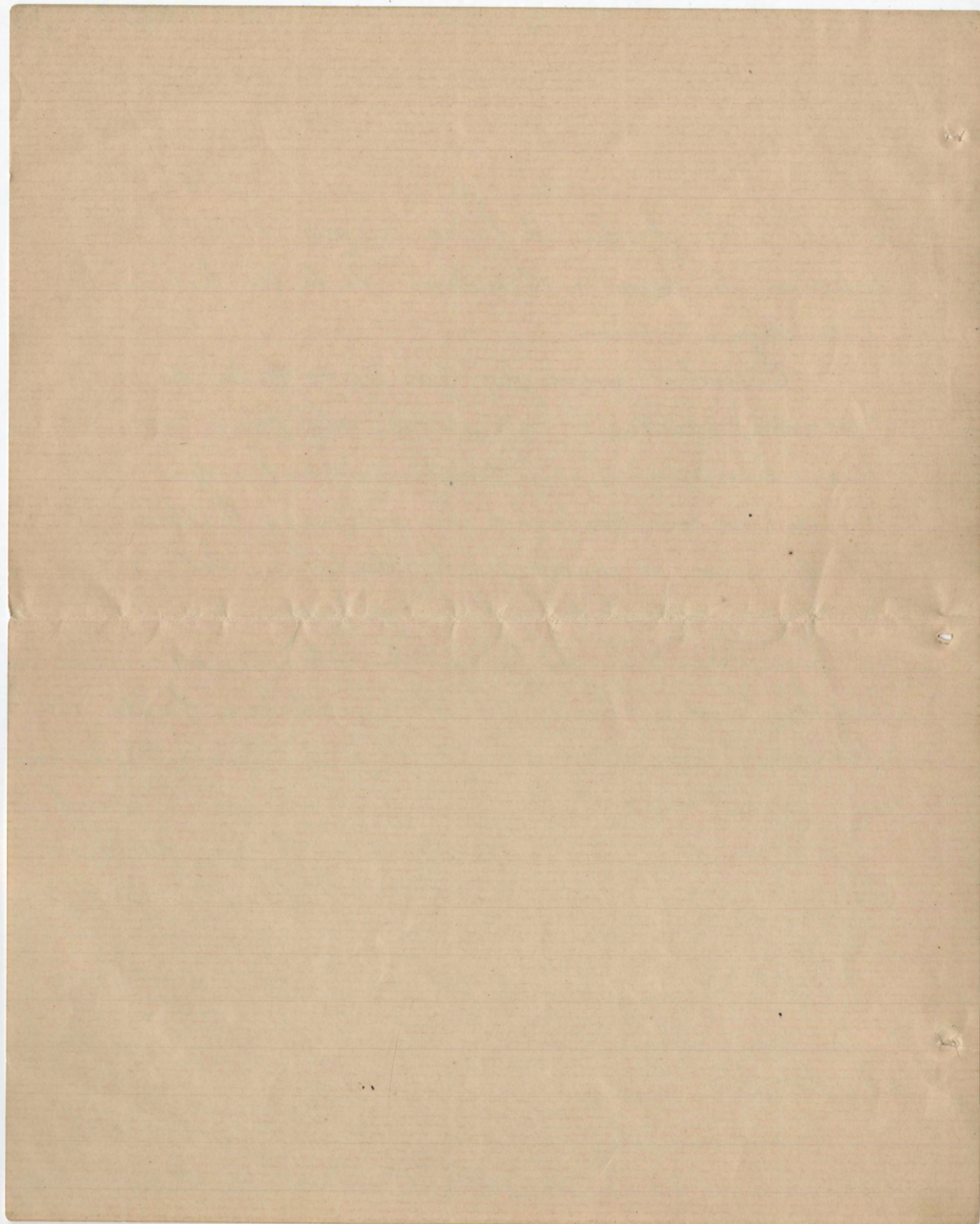


diendo a las profundidades de sus cierras, cuyo espesor de una a otra base es de 100 Kilómetros poco mas o menos.

Escudriñamos prolijamente todas sus accidentes, grietas i gargantas, altiplanicies, colinas i hondonadas. Transcurrian los días i los meses, i no encontrábamos las ruinas. Exploraba con ocho hombres armados i estos dudaban del éxito i hasta compasivamente me juzgaron loco.

En verdad, la empresa era estrana i temeraria, luchando con tantas dificultades, faltos de elementos de existencia i lejos de donde podríamos encontrarlos. Pero tenía esperanza i una fe inquebrantable en la existencia de las ruinas, fundado en la autenticidad del documento que conocía.

Corrían los nueve meses, i un día como a las tres de la tarde, en que estábamos desfallecidos por el hambre i el cansancio, poniendo el anteojito en direccion a las lomas de Pichikil, advertí



mos unos pequeños volcanitos ^{o montículos} de forma cónica, á semejanza de los Ku ó sepulcros de los antiguos Senores indios.

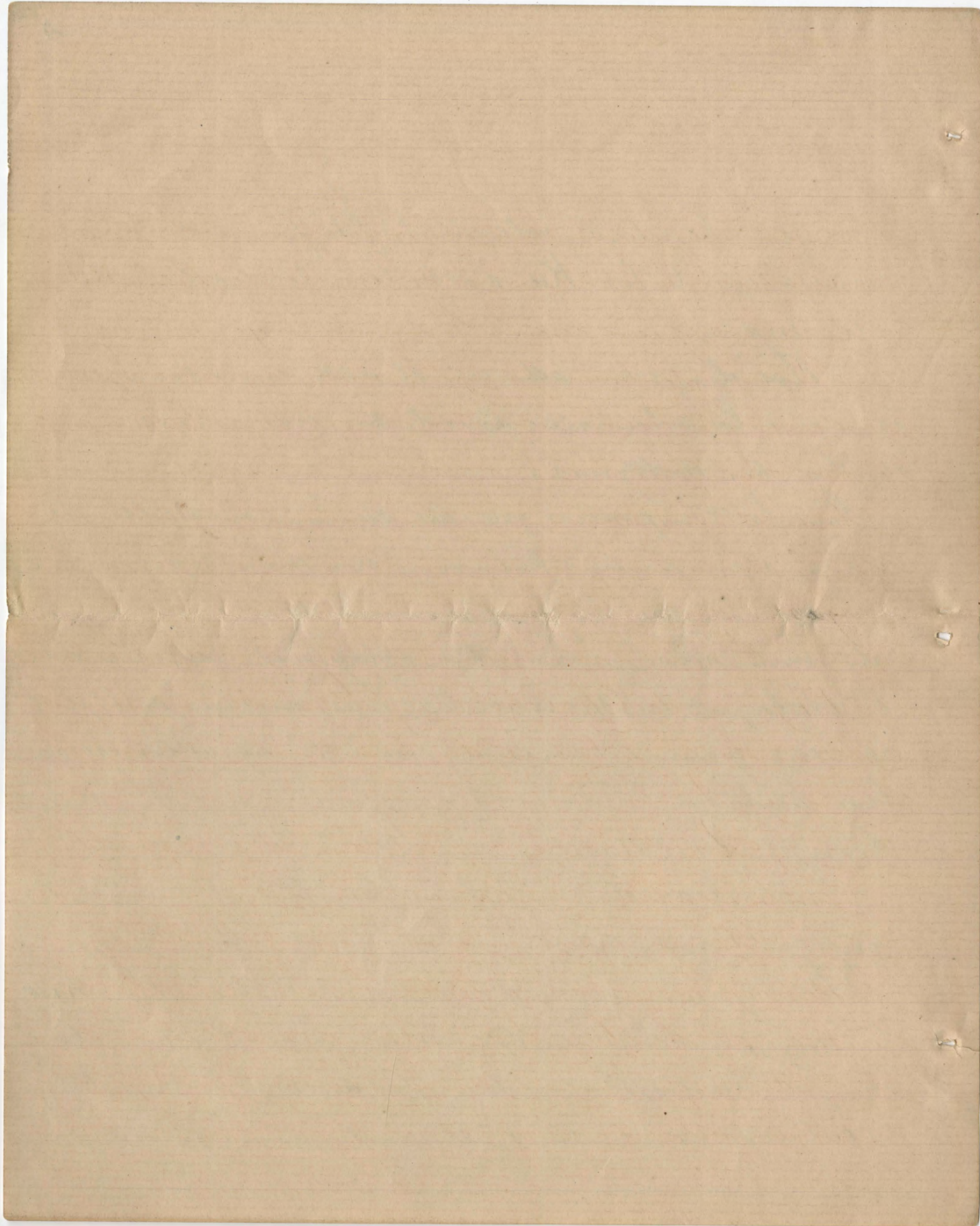
Nos dirigimos allí en el acto, encontrándonos con que los volcanitos advertidos, era verdaderamente tumbas antiguas.

Para los compañeros que me servían de escolta, esto nada significaba: para mí era una esperanza ^{una luz}.

Recorrimos después aquellos campos encontrando una extensa muralla octagonal con cuarteles o atalayas en sus ángulos; i así mismo, vestigios de un grande edificio, como si aquellos escombros hubiesen sido de una fortaleza ó de un templo indiano.

¿Quien sabe, talvez ambas cosas podrían significar á la vez!

Regresamos á Aguacatan; i de allí á Huehue Amayo, á solicitar del Señor Jefe Político los medios indispensables para emprender las excavaciones; en las cuales estuvimos primero



Tres meses, después seis i últimamente cuatro. En las tres expediciones sucesivas de Pichikil, no sacamos gran cosa. Algunas vasijas i urnas funerarias de barniz negro; unas cuantas hachitas de piedra verde; cuentas toscas de collares i adornos indígenas; i unos corales convexos ya en estado de fósiles.

Esto no compensaba en manera alguna a los gastos de la expedición.

A poco, encontramos las ruinas de "Pueblo Viejo" i de Chalchitán. ¡Grandes edificios, templos i palacios de sumptuosa magnificencia!

¿Qué Nación o qué raza, dejó aquellas imponentes i solitarias ruinas?

Hemos interrogado al melancólico silencio de esos escombros, i hasta hemos evocado los nombres de los seres que fundaron esas ciudades, i que acaso aun vaguen por aquellos sitios velando el misterio de esas mismas soledades.

des.

Pero nada: solo el silencio i siempre el silencio ha respondido á nuestra íntima i triste interrogacion.

A juzgar por el arte, magnificencia i solidez de construccion; tales Cidades deben habersido edificadas por gentes que habian llegado á una civilizacion muy adelantada, cuya historia es- ta velada para nosotros entre las brumas de un misterio impenetrable.

Solo presumimos por la riqueza de sus edifi- cios i el carácter de su arqueología, que la Nacion Kiche debe haber sido la que fundara tales - pueblos. el siglo noveno en su bifurcacion - de la Gran Ciudad del Palenke, primera metrópoli Kiche; irradiándose por el Yucatan, Peten, Golfo de México i Centro-América; por- tes todas donde dejara grandes Cidades en su tránsito i el sello de su vigorosa civili- zacion.

De las majestuosas i espléndidas ruinas de "Pueblo Viejo", nada hemos tocado aun: de las de "Chalchitan", diseminadas en una área de ocho á diez Kilómetros, allí continua-

mos nuevas excavaciones eligiendo tres pirámides paralelas de Oriente a Occidente despues de otras infructuosas que habíamos hecho.

La Occidental que tiene ochenta metros de altura i doscientos cuarenta en la circunferencia de su base; es de piedra i cal bien construida i bien determinados sus cuadrángulos o aristas.

Allí continuamos las excavaciones, i sin haber llegado todavía al fondo de la pirámide, despues de tres expediciones diferentes, en esa sagrada necrópolis se formó la coleccion arqueológica traida fran Ciudad de Chicago para exponerla en la inmensa feria Colombina.

Acaso, haciendo un estudio comparativo de esta coleccion con las otras magnificas que hai expuestas, pueda encontrarse algun dato por la perfeccion de sus objetos, sus pinturas i jeroglíficos; de las

época, historia i jentes a' que perteneció.

Seis expediciones fueron hechas con éxito
vario en mas de cuatro años, empleando en
ellas un capital considerable relativamente;
i empleando así mismo, inuenta a sesenta
hombres en la expedición.

Chicago Setiembre de 1893.

Mmanuel E. Elgueta

Science.

Totonicapán - Guatemala -

Indian Towns in
northern Quiché

Cunen	Ilom
Sehaj	or
Cotzaj	reached from
Chajul	Sacapulas

Same in northern Huehuetenango
a. Reached from side of
Antón! Todos Santos

2 San Miguel Acatan

3 San Sebastián Coatán

4 Antón Chaculá

Churrujasun

Atzamtic

Galambajoch

Reached by road from
Chiantla over table land
of the Sierra Madre through

Chemal.

1 San Juan Yucoy

2 San Pedro Solóma

3 Santa Eulalia

4 San Mateo

4 Paicanop

5 Mucá

6 Yichquisis

5a Cheque

5b Lapcanop

6 Santa Cruz

Yalmux

4 or Barrillas

Amelco 6a B

re

5 Balli

6b San Ramon

6a Yucán-Hom

re

6a San Antonio

6a Lapcanop

Esprito Santo

Industrious.

Life in an Indian Town: Chicahuastla.

Yet with such material to make a nation -

Juarez the Great

bras - his successor.

Chickadee.

life in our Indian town: Chickadee
The first and most material to make a nation.

Forever the best
— his success —

Music.

In the Calmecac = public school. Teachers had "to teach the pupils all the verses of the sacred songs which were written in characters in their books." There were also special schools - Cuicoyan - singing places where both sexes were taught to sing the popular songs and to dance to the sound of the drums. In the public ceremonies it was no uncommon thing for the audience to join in the song and dance until sometimes many thousands would be thus seized with the intoxication contagious of the rhythmical motion and pass hours intoxicated with the cadence and the movement."

Brinton: Nahuatl Poetry. p. 10.

Songs varied with the season. Thus:

- 2^d month - the greatness of their rulers.
- 7th - of love, of women, of hunting.
- 8th - noble deeds & divine origin of ancestors.
- 9th - lamentations for the dead.

p. 14.

There were many kinds:

- melahuacuiltl = a straight and true song.
- Xopan-cuiltl = a song of the spring = beginnings.
- Tecuicuiltl = song of the nobles. also called

In the afternoon, I went to the
the bridge and the bridge was
the bridge was in the bridge. There
was also a small bridge - a bridge
which was in the bridge. The bridge
was in the bridge and the bridge
was in the bridge. The bridge was
in the bridge. The bridge was in
the bridge. The bridge was in the
bridge. The bridge was in the bridge.
The bridge was in the bridge. The
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The bridge was in the bridge. The
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quauhcuicatl = Eagle songs.
xochicuicatl = flower songs.
icnocuicatl = Song of destitution or Compassion.
notenhuicatl = song of my lads.
miccacuicatl = song for the dead. p. 14.

Instruments:

- (a). huehuētl = drum, hollow cylinder, thicker than a man's body, five palms high, End covered with deer skin firmly stretched: sides carved or painted: set on stand: ^{struck} with fingertips.
thapanhuehuētl = $\frac{1}{2}$ huehuētl - half the height.
yopihuehuētl = drum that tears out the heart?
- (b). teponatzli = cylindrical wooden block, hollowed out below, & above, with two longitudinal parallel grooves running nearly from End to End & a cross-groove $\perp$ The long ones left were struck with rubber balls = ulli - at the end of sticks. From 5 ft. long to size for carrying hung about neck: house instrument.
- (c). tecomapilloa = the suspended vase: solid block of wood with a projecting ridge on upper & on lower surfaces: To latter gourd were

quantitative = quantity

occasional = frequency

occasional = long of duration & frequency

occasional = long of day & night

occasional = long of the day

occasional

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thing. The upper ridge stuck with shells.
Apparently the ancestor of the "marimba".

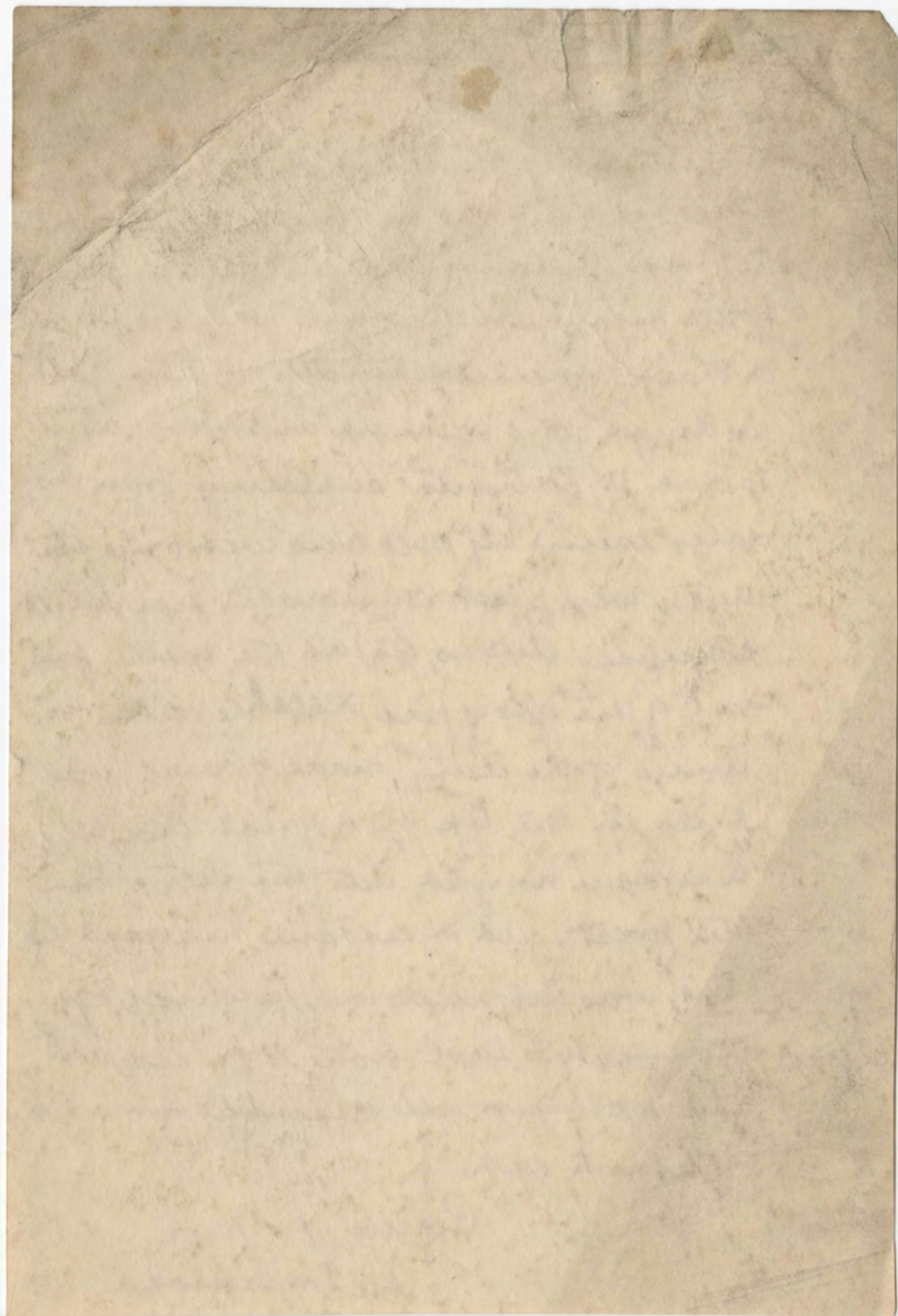
- (d) Omichicahuaz = strong bone. A large and long bone like the femur of a deer or of a man was channelled with deep incisings. The projections were roofed with another bone or a shell.
- (e) tetzilacatl = a sheet of copper hung by a cord & struck with sticks or hands. Temple.
- (f) ayacachtli = a rattle: jar of earthenware or a dried gourd with pebbles in it.
- (g) ayacachicahuaztli = "the arrangement of rattles" a thin board about 6 ft. long & a span wide to which were hung bells, rattles & cylindrical pieces of hard wood.
- (h) tzilinilli = copper bells. also called coyolli & ayoyotli.
- (i) Hapitzalli.
uilacapitzli.
Tzoloschtli. } = various forms of flutes and pipes made of reed, of bones, or of pottery.
- (j) Quiquitzli } = conch shells.
teccitli }
- (k). = Shell of tortoise (= ayotl) - dried, suspended and beaten.

At

This festival of Huitzilopochtli they made an image of the god in dough, steeped it in the blood of sacrificed children, and partook of the pieces. In the same way the priests of Chalco kneaded statuettes of their god in dough, cut them up and gave them to eat to patients suffering from diseases caused by cold and wet. The statuettes were first consecrated by a small sacrifice. And so, too, at the yearly festival of the god of fire, Xicahotecutli, an image of the deity, made of dough, was fixed in the top of a great tree, which had been brought into the city from the forest. At a certain moment the tree was thrown down, on which, of course, the idol broke to pieces, and the worshippers all scrambled for a bit of him to eat."

Reville: p. 87.

See Foxgenada



The Indians of Mexico.

Population of Mexico. a. b. c. Locate.
Remark of Archbishop Gallow.

The Mixes at Mitla:

The Priest-Archaeologist.

trip to Guatemala.

There this study came to my mind.

Profound dips.

Everyone knew Language dips.

archaeological dips.

No doubt diff. origins.

To prove & define physical dips.

methods of work.

{ (a) Measurements.

{ (b) Photographs.

{ (c) Busts

Difficulties naturally: Govt. help.

Some incidents will show: Mixes.

{ Tzuc women.

Otomí busts.

In General —

Suspicious.

Superstitions.

Villages — Government.

the broad of the river
population of the river
Remains of the old of the river

The river of the river
The river of the river
The river of the river

There this study came to my mind
The river of the river

European river language of the river
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- (a) The river
- (b) The river
- (c) The river

Difficulties of the river
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Roger 10
10
The University of Chicago

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

BULLETIN I

Notes on Mexican Archæology

By

FREDERICK STARR

CHICAGO

The University of Chicago Press

1894

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY

OF ARTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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NOTES ON MEXICAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

For my recent trip to Mexico no definite scientific work had been planned. The trip was one of recreation. Opportunity presented itself, however, to do two or three bits of work which it may be worth while to make known.

THE PAINTED HOUSE AT SAN JUAN DE TEOTIHUACAN.

Within sight of the station, between it and the old church of San Juan adjoining the land on which is the hut of the Indian, José Maria Barius, we found excavations in progress which have uncovered the ruins of an interesting and ancient house. Barius is a dealer in curiosities, which he picks up in the neighborhood, and a maker of modern pottery, imitating ancient pieces. He is a man of unusual intelligence, and well informed in regard to the whole district. It was he who was conducting the excavations, and so far as I could learn he was doing it as a matter of personal interest and not for any scientific organization or society. The house uncovered he called the *casa pintada*—"the painted house." Charnay, when pursuing his investigations at San Juan, uncovered a house of several rooms, the walls of which were plastered plainly; Batres, who is the Conservator of Mexican Antiquities appointed by the government, later uncovered a house of several rooms, the walls of which were painted with curious and interesting designs. These he has described and figured in a government report. The house uncovered by Barius, to which we here refer, is more interesting and, in the character of its decorations, more important than either of these earlier discoveries.

We visited the locality on several occasions and watched the progress of the excavation. As the Indian seemed to be doing the work unpaid, apparently in hope of discovering relics of mercantile importance, the work was slow and desultory.

At the time of our last visit the floor of some five rooms had been uncovered.¹ These in their position, form, and relative size are shown in the accompanying ground plan. The floors in every case are fairly smooth and laid in white cement; the walls are thickest at base and slope slightly upward. They are composed of clay mixed with stone fragments. They are smooth finished with a thin coat of plaster, which is painted Indian red. Upon this plaster coating in all the rooms but *E* there were or are elaborate paintings, representing human beings in fine garments and with elaborate head-dresses. The walls left standing vary from a few inches to two feet eight inches in height. (A wall uncovered just before our latest visit must have been higher.) The colors used in painting are green, red, pink, and orange-brownish, and when first applied and fresh must have been handsome. The workmanship is good, the figures boldly drawn and carefully colored. The outlines were made in dark red, at times the same shade as

¹Since the above was put into type we have learned that Barius has uncovered an additional room, *F*. It lies to the south of *C* and west of *B*. Its relations are not easily described. It lies at a lower level than any of the other rooms, and is divided into two sections of unequal size; the smaller, lower, eastern one is some 7 or 8 inches below the other. There is no wall between *F* and *C*, but the southern side of *C* is a step down, which measures 22 inches in height at the western end and 31 inches at the east. In this wall, some 2 feet 1½ inches from its western end, is a space 2 feet 10 inches wide and more than 10 inches deep, making, probably, a landing place in stepping from room *C* to room *F*. A similar space, opposite this, in the south wall, suggests that a room like *C* lies to the south. Room *F* measures 9 feet 5½ inches at the north; on the south a pier wall separates the two sections of the room—the western higher section is 6 feet 3 inches wide, the other is 2 feet 2½ inches wide. The length along the west wall is 7 feet 10½ inches; along the east wall, 6 feet 6 inches. It appears as if a broad, low niche or passage, about 13½ inches high, had been excavated in or built under the partition wall between *B* and *F*. The sill step from the western section of the room down into the eastern one is 4 feet 1 inch wide and begins at the north end of the pier wall separating the two sections of the room, and ending about 15 inches from the north wall of the room. The floors are coated with white cement, but a broad band of dark red paint borders the step. The walls are decorated with designs in dark red, pink, and black. True fret patterns, large and bold, are made in these colors on the south wall of the smaller section and on the west wall of the larger one. On the north wall of the smaller section is a curious, badly faded design in green, yellow, and red. The upper part of the walls at the east and west ends of this room no doubt bore painted figures; it is preserved only at one place, in the partition wall between *B* and *F*, and there traces of such designs occur. Many points of interest could be determined by a very little excavation, but at present the Government has put a stop to all operations here.

the background; the central portions of the designs were then filled in with their respective colors.

In the ground plan here presented (*Fig. 1*) we have marked the various rooms by letters to which we shall refer in the description following.

Room *A*, apparently the largest, and perhaps the central room of the cluster, has a width from east to west of 17 feet 3½ inches on the south, of 17 feet 4 inches on the north. In the building there are no actually square angles; the walls vary in thickness from point to point, and measures taken on the two sides of a room are seldom the same. These variations are too minute to be shown in a plan so small as that here published. From north to south the room measures from 14 feet 1 inch on the east to 14 feet 4 inches

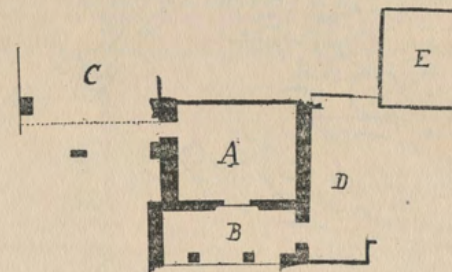


FIG. 1.

on the west. Through the west wall is a doorway 2 feet 4 inches wide, leading to room *C*. A second doorway passes through the south wall leading to room *B*, and is 4 feet 4 inches wide on the side of room *A*. The west wall of room *A* and the same wall of room *B* is of unusual thickness, being 2 feet 7 inches thick at the north side of the doorway through it and 2 feet 6 inches thick at the south side of the same doorway. Upon the walls of this room there were paintings.

The most important figure which remains on the walls of room *A* is to the east of the doorway leading to room *B*. (See inset, *Fig. 2*.) Here we have a full-length figure of a warrior carrying a shield and object behind it, and weapons. For details, see *Fig. 7*, which is much like this, but less perfect. The weapons terminate at the lower end in round balls. The center one of these balls is painted green, the other two are pink. The shafts near the balls at first are green, then pink; above the shield green, then yellow; the expanded parts are green, as are the upper ends. The shield in this figure and the three long

weapons are carried in the left hand; the right hand grasps a curious dagger, painted yellow and held vertically. Great ear ornaments are plainly shown in this figure, and the long hair carefully drawn backward on the head, and we see the head-dress ending in a great crest of feathers, the central parts of which are painted green. The face of this figure could be seen when wet, but it disappeared so rapidly on drying that it was difficult to

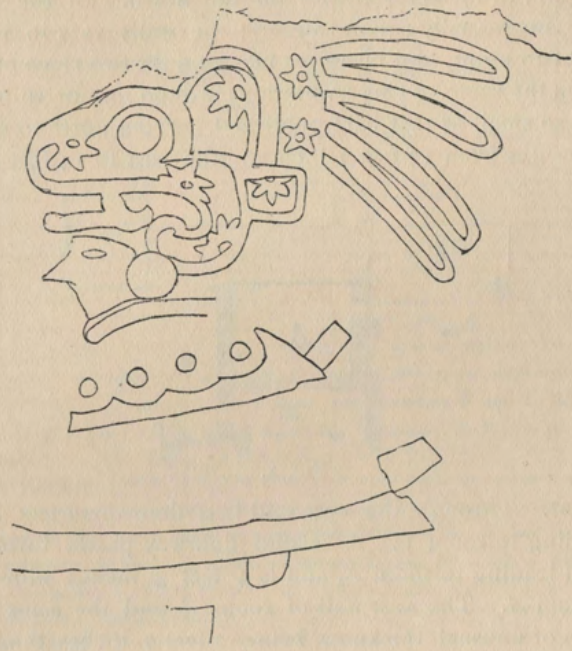


FIG. 3.

trace it. But in character it was similar to those shown in the designs from room *B*. Curious scrolls in pink color, proceed forward from the mouth of this figure.

The passage from room *A* to *B* is peculiar. The floor of the latter room is about six inches lower than the floor of *A*. A step the width of the doorway on the side of *A* extends only to the middle of the wall, which on the side of *B* is expanded to a wider aperture than on the side of *A*. This will be plain by referring to the ground plan.

B is a narrow room from north to south, but from east to west is longer than room *A*. The measures were 19 feet 7 inches along the north wall, 17 feet 1½ inches on the south side; on this side 2 feet and 3 inches were taken from the breadth by a jog. There is no wall, properly speaking, to the south, but the floor ends squarely along a straight edge, and probably a step would be shown here by further excavation. Near this straight edge are two square pillars, the position of which are plainly shown in the ground plan, and which measure about 1 foot 5 inches and 1 foot 6 inches along

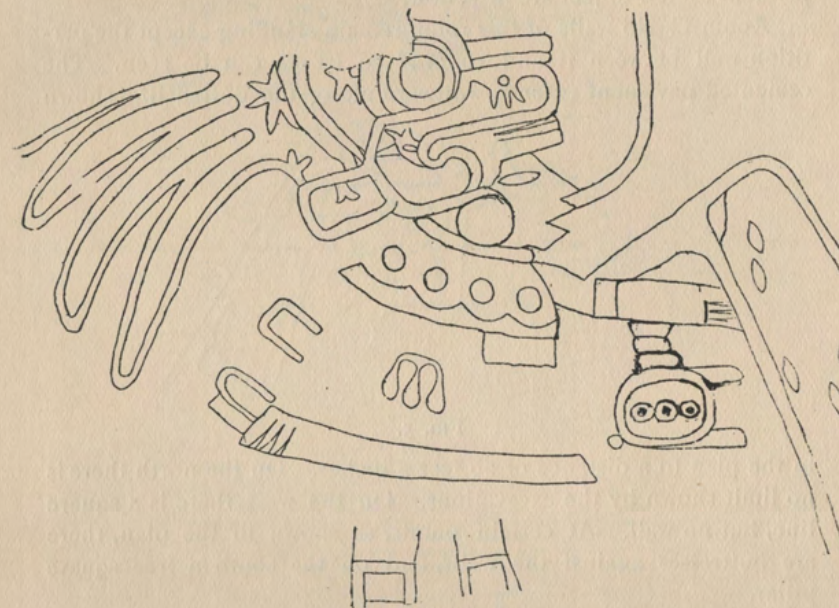


FIG. 4.

their northern side. The wall between rooms *A* and *B* and *B* and *D* vary in thickness from 1 foot 3 inches to 1 foot 9½ inches. The paintings in this room are found on the north wall, one on each side of the doorway.

These represent skirted figures, both with elaborate head-dresses of feathers. In both the faces are well preserved and painted yellow. In *Fig. 3* the eye is red; the ear ornaments, the band below the neck, and the two broad bands of the cloak, with the little disks upon the cape, are all in green; the legs and the square

objects attached to the garments are in yellow. The framework of the head-dress is green. The feathers are red, edged with green.

In *Fig. 4* two sacred objects are represented as carried by the figure. The face, the curious curved line from the face, part of the head-dress frame-work, the legs, the border of the broad pendant sacred object were all in yellow. The broad bands at the bottom of the skirt and cape, the disks above the latter, the ear ornaments, and the framework of the head-dress, as well as the edges of the feathers, are green. The spots upon the broad, pendant sacred object are in yellow.

Room C. No walls of this room remain standing except the partition wall between it and room A so far as can be seen. The cemented pavement extends westward along the dotted line shown

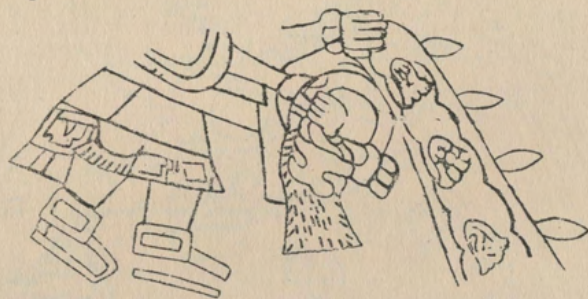


FIG. 5.

in the plan to a distance of 20 feet 2 inches. On the north there is no limit shown by the excavations. On the west there is a square line, but no wall. At certain points, as shown in the plan, there are buttresses against the walls, and on the south a free square pillar.

One painting was traced from the wall south of the doorway from room A, and south of the buttress at that point. This is reproduced in *Fig. 5*. It is a skirted figure. The head is gone. Both hands are present and carry two, probably sacred, objects. The coloring is practically the same as in *Fig. 6*. *Figs. 6* and *7* represent designs which had been cut out of the walls by Barius and both probably came from this room, *Fig. 6* certainly did so and was taken from the face of the buttress on the east side of the room, north of the doorway to room A. The floor of this room is continuous with the floor of A at the same level.

Figure 6, represents the lower part of a figure which carries in

the hands two probably sacred objects. The figure wears a sort of skirt reaching nearly to the knees, below which loose leg coverings reach nearly to the ankles; the feet wear sandals. Three colors

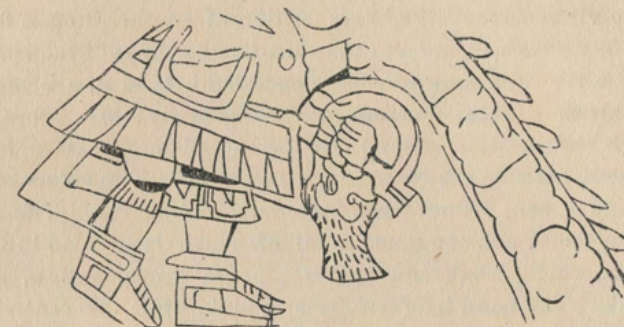


FIG. 6.

only are used in this design: pink, white (which perhaps in this case is but a faded pink), and yellow. As usual, the outlines of the figure are done in deeper red. The legs, parts of the sandals, the

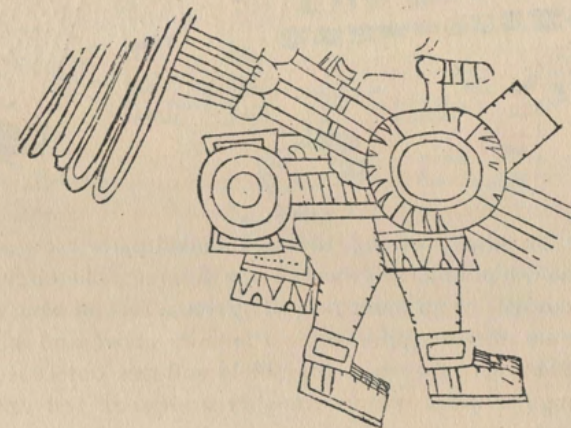


FIG. 7.

hand, most of the sacred objects, and the shield-like object on the skirt are in pink. The curious line of pointed oval projections from the broad pendant, sloping, religious object are in white, as

also is the space about the hand and the uppermost portion of the sandals. The diagonal band across the shield-like object, the broad, straight band below it, and portions of the sandals are in yellow.

Figure 7 represents the lower portion of another human figure: Apparently a warrior, it lacks the skirt-like garment of the last, and carries on the right arm, which is concealed behind it, a nearly circular shield. Three weapons are carried by this figure, and although the head is lacking the person plainly wears a feather head-dress, parts of which are still preserved. The colors of this design are green, yellow, pink, and dark Indian red. The green occurs in the shield, the outer band of which is divided into four segments, which, beginning at the top, are green, yellow, green, and pink. The band between these is pink, while the central portion of the shield is dark red. The shafts of the weapons are painted pink the most of their length, but yellow for a space just



FIG. 8.

below the broader portion; these expanded parts are green. A curious shield-like object is behind the figure. The circular portion of it consists of an outer ring of green, a second ring of pink and an inner disk of pink, while the parts above and below are yellow. The space between the shield and this object is divided into rectangular areas which are alternately dark red and pink, while the objects below and above are pink. The legs of the figure and the greater portion of the sandals are pink. The feathers of the head-dress are green bordered by pink.

Room D. The figures in this room were uncovered at about the time of our visit, hence the paint was fresh and the colors bright. The room itself is long and narrow, and connected by a doorway

with room B. The floor is continuous with the floor of B, of the same level, therefore lower than the floor in rooms A and C. The thickness of the wall between A and B on the one side and D on the other was 1 foot 9½ inches.

The most remarkable paintings of the series are in this room. Upon the west wall were four figures quite alike. These represent individuals carrying in their two hands the curious objects already referred to. The details of the dresses are more fully brought out than in the other figures, the colors yellow, whitish, rose red and dark red. The parts of the figures represented in black were dark red in the original painting, the legs, the exposed part of the feet,

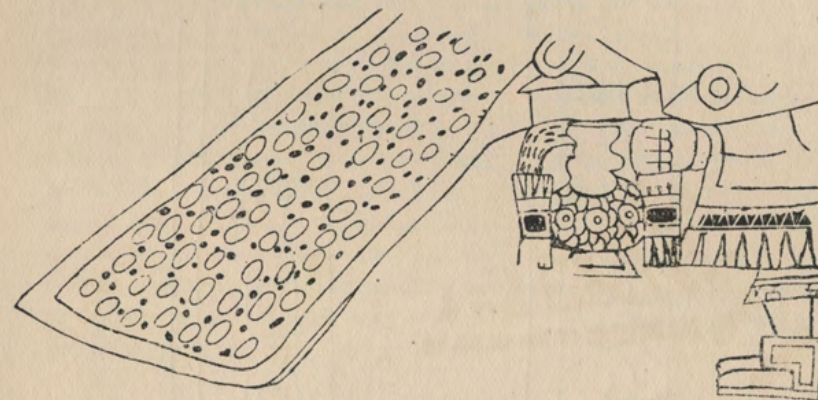


FIG. 9.

the hands, and the exposed portions of the arms were yellow. Two only of the four are well enough preserved for reproduction; they are the second and third, north of the doorway from B. The former is reproduced in Fig. 8. The other is shown in Fig. 9. It represents a person bearing two curious objects, apparently of a sacred nature, and comparable to the great figure on the south wall of room D. This figure, like all those that are connected with such objects, is skirted, and presumably shows us a worshiper or priest. The colors of the skirt are pink and green, the latter occurring in the lower portion as a ground tint; the leg is yellow and the sandals green, pink, and yellow; the hand is yellow. The curious object, consisting of a central rounded mass, with two similar rectangular sides held in the right hand, was colored pink, excepting the three central circular bands surrounding pink disks; these were green. The upper por-

tion, like an irregular vase neck of this same object, was also green. The curious broad, slanting pendant object at the forward end of the design is bordered with a band of green. The groundwork is pink, the large oval spots green, the smaller ones dark red.

The most elaborate painting in the whole building is on the southern wall of this room. It was uncovered too late for us to trace it personally, and we had the work done by another. Our artist appears to have omitted connecting lines, as they were of the

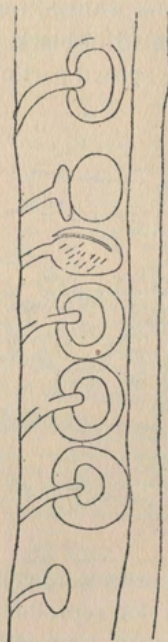


FIG. 11.

same shade as the groundwork on which the paintings were executed. The result is a slight variation in character from our own tracings. Two figures are represented very similar in all respects. They face an altar which stands between them. The faces, hands, and legs are painted yellow. The head-dresses of feathers are large and in white or pale pink. Star-shaped ornaments are numerous and in white. A great coil of yellow proceeds from the mouth of each personage; the objects above these coils are pink. In the right hand is clasped a pendant object. The left is extended, and from it hangs the usual large, broad object in pink, white, and red.

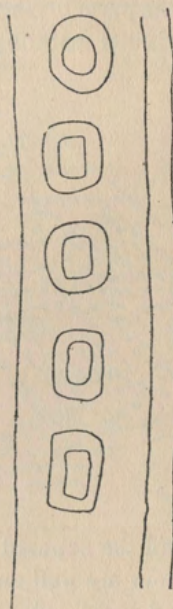


FIG. 12.

The altar consists of a base in rose and red, with a streak of yellow. The upper part is an ornamented disk in pink, red, white, and yellow.¹ This whole design was bordered at the sides by ornamental bands. Parts of this border are shown in *Figs. 11* and *12*. A surface of some 8 feet wide and 2 feet 8 inches high was occupied by the designs and frames. As the tracings here were made by another on three separate pieces of paper, we are not sure that the distances between the three parts and their relation to each other are *exactly* shown in *Fig. 10*.

Room *E*. Room *E* stands, as the excavations are, apart from all the others. It is a simple rectangular room, measuring 14 feet 1½ inches on the east side and 14 feet upon the west, 11 feet 2 inches on the north, and 11 feet 3 inches on the south. The only doorway plainly shown is on the east. It is 3 feet across, and the wall at this point, the only one where its thickness could be taken, measured 1 foot 5 inches in thickness. The walls of this room differed from those of the others, being made of largish pieces of red volcanic rock, with little cement material. The plaster laid over this had been painted Indian red, but bears no designs. The floor of this room seems to be about on a level with the floor of *B* and *D*, but no measure was made to determine the fact. The walls of the original room have been used as the foundation upon which recent walls of stone have been erected.

MITLA.

On page 281 of "Mexico" Bandelier says: "The northern wall of the inner court of *A 3* bears very interesting designs, but owing to the absence of the cura and the consequent closing of the curacy I could not copy them." While we were at Mitla we made an effort to secure tracings of these designs. We found such paintings not only on the north wall, but also upon the east and west walls of this court. In every case they were in long, narrow recesses in the wall at a height of several feet above the floor. These recesses were but a few inches in height, several feet in length, and some inches deep. The back of these was covered with a thin layer of white plaster, upon which were painted the designs in Indian red. In the reproductions, *Plates i, ii, iii, iv*, the black represents this dark red color, while the lighter parts repre-

¹ See *Fig. 10* at end of text.

sent white. The paintings in the east recess are nearly gone; those in the north one are broken and much injured; those in the west are, perhaps, the best preserved, but very dirty, and underneath a shed where it is not easy to get light enough upon them for copying. They will, however, outlast the others. We confined our attention to the northern paintings, tracing with much difficulty as many as we could in our limited time. The designs represent human beings with great head-dresses standing before altars. They appear to wear masks or curious veils. Particular attention may be called to the long-nosed figure. (Cf. Fewkes, *American Anthropologist*, July, 1894, pp. 260-274.) Seler refers to these paintings in a paper read in 1890 at Paris, but I do not know that he has published his drawings of them. (Congrès Internat. des Americanistes, 8th Mtg., 1890.)

MONTE ALBAN.

We should say nothing in regard to Monte Alban were it not for the fact that materials from that point are so likely to be scattered and lost from sight. We made no effort to do mapping of the place, but used what time we had in an endeavor to secure "squeezes" of the carvings which we shall mention. On account of the rainy weather our efforts were unsuccessful.

Bandelier, Mexico, *Plate 26, Fig. 13*, gives a rough plotting of the earth-works of most importance. While it seems to us that his compass points are wrong, we shall assume the figure to be correct. It practically represents an open space or plaza, surrounded more or less completely upon three sides by earthworks and mounds. To the north end of the plaza (as figured) is a great pyramid, rectangular at base. At the corner marked *d*, partly embedded in the earth, is a carved stone, a parallelopiped in form, projecting some 2 feet 2 inches above the ground. The material is coarse, little adapted to preserve carvings. The front face measures 1 foot 8 inches in width, the upper surface as exposed is 2 feet 5 inches long. On the former is a human face and head-dress, fairly preserved. There are also carvings on the two sides, but they are in bad condition. Close beside this stone, to the left, nearly buried in the soil, is another carved stone, which well deserves excavation. Only its upper edge is exposed, and that for a distance of 3 feet and more. The great pyramid, at whose corner these two stones lie, rises to a broad and level platform bounded along *c d* by a low

embankment. From the middle of this platform rises a square pyramid. A passageway opens on its north side about midway and leads downward at an angle into the pyramid. At the northwest corner (as plotted) is a small pyramid. A passage extends into this pyramid downward until below the central part of the mound, then upward and out upon the other side. A similar passage crosses this. The upper middle part of the pyramid has caved in where these various passages meet at the center. To what degree these passages were original it was not easy, in the few moments we could spare, to determine. The section of the pyramid displayed by the caving in of its upper portion showed a construction of variable layers of mud, stone laid in mud, pebbles, adobe, and plaster.

In the middle of the plaza proper is a small pyramid, from the middle of the north face of which a passage carefully walled with stone leads to the center. The side walls are well built of stones flatly laid. The roof consists of flat stones in pairs, resting at their lower ends upon the side walls and meeting at an angle above. This passage was 2 feet 9 or 10 inches wide, the side walls 3 feet 10 inches high. The top of the arch was 4 feet 5 inches above the floor, and the passage perhaps some 16 feet in length. Along the eastern side of the plaza (as plotted) was a series of mounds, in one of which is a passage opening to the north. This mound was the object which brought us to Monte Alban. The passage leading into it has slabs of stone upon each side and in the roof. The line of stones extends beyond the present pyramid, and some of the stones outside are uncovered; two of these are sculptured. Each bears a large, boldly made, plain, and severe human head. The outer one is badly weathered, but the other is in good condition. Besides the head, this stone bears in the upper right hand corner a symbol. From here for several feet a bank of earth interrupts the line of stones. Excavation would probably bring to light other carvings. Then comes the wall of the passage within the pyramid proper. There are three carved stones in the left wall. The outer one is badly weathered, but appears to bear a human figure; the second bears a monkey, finely carved; the third a good figure of a human being. As these slabs stand in the passage the figures are not erect. The feet lie towards the opening, and the faces of the first and second look upward. Two great roof stones are in place. Both are carved. The outer one is indistinct, and the inner shows a figure which is, perhaps, a monkey. These roofing stones are 4

feet 2 inches wide. The front one is 2 feet 5 inches long, and the one behind is 1 foot 10 inches. The stones in the wall measure as follows: those outside the passage, the first 3 feet 2 inches, the second 3 feet 10 inches; those in the passage, the first 3 feet 9 inches, the second 1 foot 10 inches, the third 2 feet 11 inches. All of these are slabs set on edge, and measuring perhaps, about 2 feet in height.

NOTE.

The outline drawings are reduced to about one-sixth. Their position is reversed as result of reproduction process. The plates represent Mitla paintings full size.



FIG. 10.

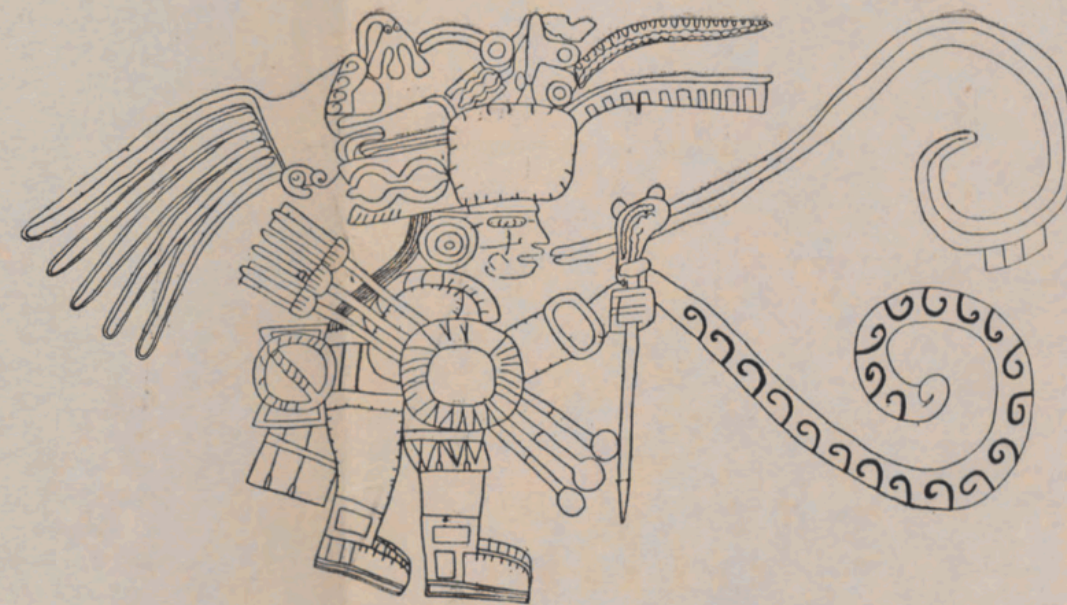


FIG. 2.

PLATE I.



PLATE II.

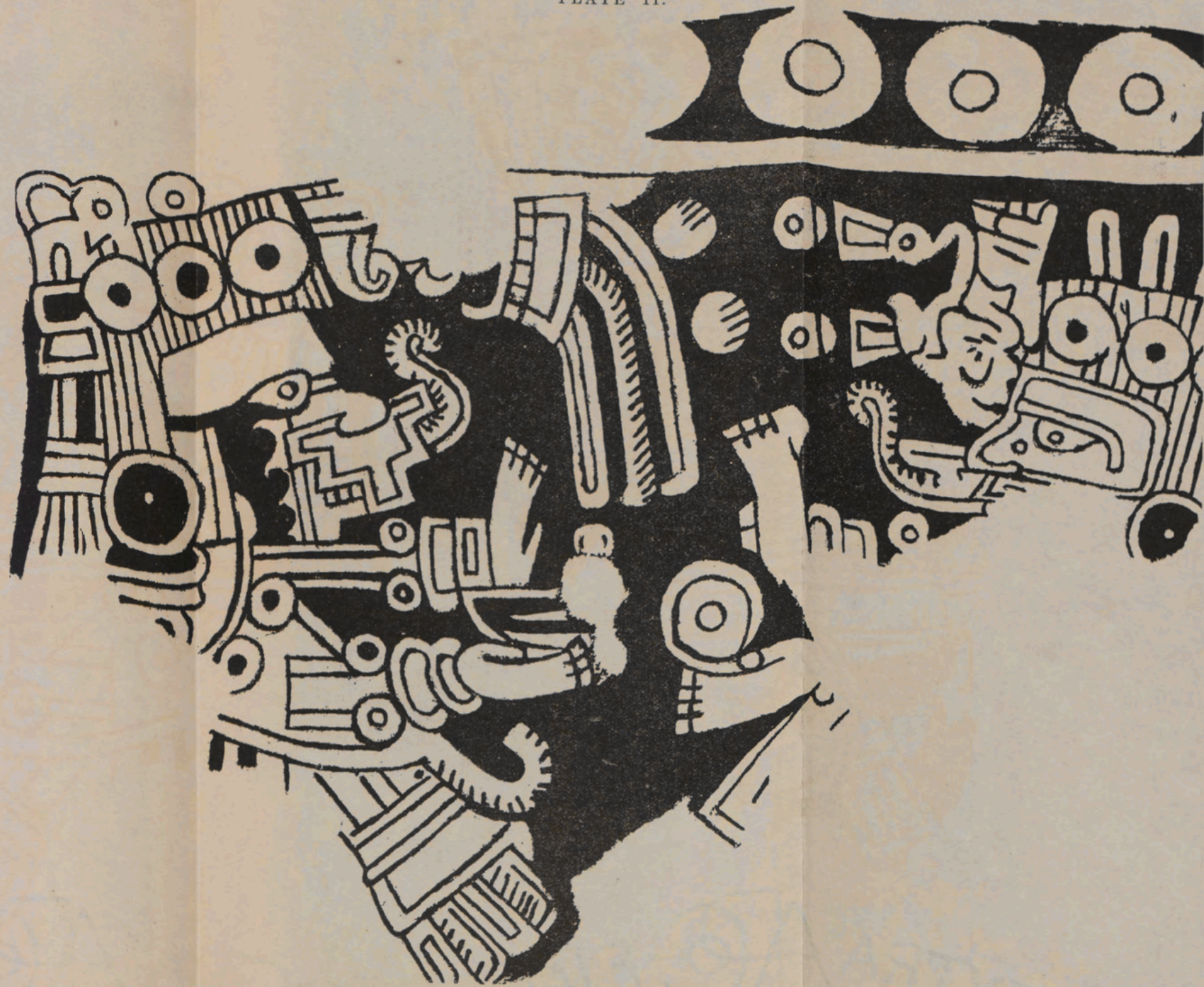


PLATE III.



PLATE IV.

