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 musculature, strength, and a fine symmetry. Their tall and erect forms, little concealed by covering, their scanty 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.

This tract of land is now claimed by the Colombian Government; and, by a decree issued in July 1834, 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 will show the same moderate 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 Belize; and orders were received by His Britannic Majesty’s Governor 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, 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 dressed, but with the sailor’s trousers, were ranged around the room. A more motley group can scarcely be imagined. Here an epaulette decorated
Mosquito men: cant.

A herculean shoulder, tempting its dignified owner to view his less favoured neighbours with triumphant glance. Thus, a wandering button displayed a greasy olive skin, under the uniform of a captain of infantry. On one side, a cautious noble might be seen, carelessly tucked up to the chin, like a modern dandy, defying the most penetrating eye to prove him shirtless. While the mathematical mantlets 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 Majesty on horseback, supported on the right and left by the two senior British officers in the settlement; and his chiefs following, in foot, two by two. On its arrival, his majesty was placed in a chair by the altar, and the Bishop conducting the 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, God save the King," the clergymen repeated, according to previous signal, fired salutes, and the chiefs, rising, cried out, "Long live King George!" His majesty seemed chiefly occupied in admiring his Jenny, 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 man: cash.

They were baptised "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 title of Lord Rodney, Lord Nelson, or some other celebrated officer, and were grievously disappointed when told they could only be baptised by simple Christian names. After this solemn mockery had been concluded, the whole assembly adjourned to a large schoolroom to eat the coronation dinner where the usual feasts were drunk, and these poor creatures all intoxicated, until noon—a suitable conclusion to a scene as blasphemous and wicked as ever disgraced a Christian country.

Dunn: Quatimeale. p.22.
I am not yet ready to state my views on the matter. I feel that there is a need for more discussion and further analysis before we can make a decision.

Please consider this my stance at the moment. I will keep you updated on any further developments.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
But that which chiefly distinguishes Guatemala from the other cities of the New World, is its numerous and beautiful aqueducts and piles 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 immense sum of labour; being brought in some places over valleys, upon ranges of arches, and in others carried under ground, by means of tunnels.

Quoted: Guatemala. p. 70
Laureate Professor: Clinton P. Clausner
(1867-)

Due to the severe conditions and lack of transportation facilities, the

labor of the native English and the Indian was neither

profitable nor productive, and hence for the

practical purposes of the country, the

government was a mere name.

The government of the country is

administered by the executive,

legislature, and judiciary, each

independently of the other, and

acting in the manner of a

national government. The

executive is composed of the

President, Vice-President, and

Secretary of State; the

legislature consists of the

Congress of the United States,

which is composed of a

House of Representatives and a

Senate; the judiciary is

composed of the Supreme Court,

which is the highest court of

the land. The President is

commander-in-chief of the

military and naval forces of the

country, and is empowered to

make treaties with foreign

powers, and to receive ambassadors

and other public ministers from

them.

A. C. German

1867
The last book published, was a volume of poetical fa-
bles, by a Dr. Jogena, 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 relieved its
literary parent from that poverty to which litera-
ture, especially of a poetical kind, almost inevi-
ably subjects its votaries. A system of stenography
has also been prepared by one of the priests, but
finding it impossible to obtain a sufficient num-
er of subscribers to defray expenses, he has
wisely abstained from printing.

dunn: Guatemala. p. 111
Miracle Saints:

The church of Esquipulas is famous on account of its containing an image of the Divine Crucified, executed in ebony in 1595 by Catarino, 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 image is honoured, according to the account of the natives, as being the gift of the immaculate Virgin, St. 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 sealters their deluded votaries. Donin: Guatemala, p. 124
Missed a point.

La Antigua: (in 1827): caret, quatr. 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 remotest 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 citi-zen and cow, ended 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-wheels 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 plazas are again thronged with a noisy multitude, equally forgetful of the peaceful past, and careless of the future. Dunn: Guatemala. p. 164
La Antigua: (in 1827).

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 visitor is struck with the unique prospect which presents itself—columns, 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, towering as if ready to fall upon the head of the passer-by, remain precisely as they did fifty years ago, the inhabitants fled from their vicinity through fear of being buried beneath their ruins. The very rubbish at many places has not been removed; and such is the superstitions 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, for
chapulí: (Guarros), speaking of this town (Amatitán), says, that in the neighborhood is found the green chapulí—a large species of grasshopper; about a span long; at the extremity of its tail is a sharp curved point, like a horn, which becomes hard when the animal has attained its growth. Skilled in this state, and carefully opened, a small bunch of seeds, similar to those of the passion flowers, about an inch long, attached to ramifying fibers, is found in the intestines. These grains being sown will produce a plant like the gourd; which will bear a fruit resembling small pomegranates, as yellow and brilliant as gold; the seeds of which, sown again, will bring forth another fruit, but of much larger size.” The inquisitor of the priest in the station 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; this 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 be obtained.” Such is the history of this wonderful insect, which certainly bears apochryphal. 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
The cultivation of Cochineal, which was unknown until the year 1824, 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 1926, at nearly ninety thousand pounds.

At short distances from the city many of the inhabitants have cochinical plantations (nopaleras), 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 are soon 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, ligatured 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 bins in a
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
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 passed. 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 harvesting 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, firstly behind swollen, two crests in the middle, with without spines; several of the species, when dried, produce a colouring matter, but the coccus carmine 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 dyeing and painting. Dried, pounded, and prepared, the color is sold under the name of Carmine.

Crabbé’s Technological Dictionary

Dunn: Guatemala. p. 158.
Seule une œuvre à la fois révèle le caractère unique de l'artiste. La différence. La forme, avant tout, est un constat de l'authenticité. La présence. La passion. La rythme. La musique. Le silence. L'horizon. La voix. La vision. La pensée. La réalité. La beauté. La vie. La mort. La mort. La vie. La beauté. La pensée. La vision. La réalité.
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 Jamaica 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 seventy-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.

Guatemala. p. 329.

Table of annual production averaged above is given on p. 230.
A Federal Republic, comprising five states joined together under the denomination of The United Provinces of Central America.

   - 1. Sacatepequez 18
   - 2. Chimaltenango 11
   - 3. Dolores 11
   - 4. Potoncical 11
   - 5. Quezaltenango 8
   - 6. Baja Verapaz 7
   - 7. Suchitepequez 6

   - 1. San Salvador 23
   - 2. Sonsonate 14

   - 1. Comayagua 6
   - 2. Tegucigalpa 5
   - 3. Choluteca 4
   - 4. Intibucá 4
   - 5. Lempira 4
   - 6. Atlántida 3

   - 1. Leon 7
   - 2. Granada 10
   - 3. Managua 4
   - 4. Rivas 4

   - 1. San José 3
   - 2. Cartago 3
   - 3. Alajuela 2
   - 4. Puntarenas 2

6. Escazú 12
   - 7. Heredia 2
   - 8. Guanacaste 3

7. Chiquimula 8
   - 8. Escuintla 12
   - 9. San Rafael 11
   - 10. San Augustín 8
   - 11. Zacapa 7
   - 12. Petén 9

8. San Miguel 10
   - 9. San Vicente 8

9. Santa Barbara 6
   - 10. Trujillo 2
   - 11. Lloro 2
   - 12. Segovia 11

10. Masaya 12
    - 11. Masaya 12
    - 12. Masaya 12

11. Matagalpa 5
    - 12. Matagalpa 5
    - 12. Matagalpa 5

12. Guanacaste 3
José del Valle:

del Valle is a man of extensive learning (probably the only man meriting that title in the Republic) but unacquainted with the world, and desirous of that nearer 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 others countries, is ever disposed to overrate the importance of his own. But whatever be his deficiencies, nothing can palliate injustice.

Source: Guatemala p. 203
is a man whose conduct is difficult to understand. He early distinguished himself by a revolution 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. His conduct in several instances gives countenance to the supposition. His arrest at Carabanchel 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, 8. 216
In 1970, the United States experienced an economic downturn, leading to higher unemployment rates and increased inflation. This period is often referred to as the "stagflation." Economic policies implemented during this time aimed to stabilize the economy, but they faced criticism for being ineffective. The government's response to stagflation involved a mix of supply-side measures and demand-side interventions, which have been debated ever since.

In the following years, the economy gradually recovered, but the legacy of the stagflation era continued to influence economic policies and discussions about the role of government in managing the economy.
Soldiers of Fortune:

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, the excited suspicion upon which he desisted 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 Salvadorians, he was taken prisoner, and brought to Guatimala, where he was instantly shot, ORDERED BY THE CHIEF OF STATE. He walked to the place of execution with the greatest prudence, and gave himself the word of command to fire. His talents and character render him worthy of a better fate.

A similar fate awaited a Colonel Gordon (said to be a natural son of the notorious Lord George Gordon), who also was taken prisoners under circumstances somewhat the same. The exertions of the British Consul, with much difficulty, ransom, obtained for him liberty to quit the country.
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 prestigious castle of Omea, 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 dissatisfied 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 Perss, who had formerly been attached to the staff of Marshal Dorrel, 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 vigor; and, after a desperate attack, the town of Santa Ana was re-
Soldiers of Fortune: Capt.

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, in those under so little subordination.

Deere 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 general to obey orders; — that the President, greatly 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 is still continuing, with no immediate prospect of termination.

p. 218
Page 38

[Handwritten text not legible]
Letter from Ramon: monitors found in digging; wait coming. An once there: describe figure; its finding; its probable meaning, decryption of other.

bienent visita; receiving payto; dress; expression of interest; offer of instruction. Visit to excavated arranged; dress necessary; arrange with two companions for attending the evening reunion. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, much distinct, learning a sort of app. At house of old man need an stranger - gentleman 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 

God him best o' luck. He first expressed doubt of rival; he must be afraid at each time at the cave the devil appears. He was content but the consent of la venia. She smiled red in came father.
Plan of Work.

Tribe, really visited.

- Otomis
- Guaycuru's past
- Language
- Primitive ness
- Dress
- Protection
- Maquey odinik
- Sythi jibe
- Talking 'beaks'

Tarascans:
- Lake Patzcuaro
- Nanetcho
- Tzincuito
- Distilke of strangers
- Acque of Uruapan
- Gote, C.
- Capocuaro, drink

The only pueblo.
- Cast making.

Taxcuellas
- The capital of pueblo
- Gov. Cahuautzii
- Mode of work
Dueblay
Los Reyes
Three-house system
Agnes
Carnot Lautrique
Baudelier
Painted words long.
1750. Came to knowledge of Spaniards.
1786. Exploration under Capt. Ant. del Hita ordered.
1787. May 3rd. arrived at Palenque. On 5th visited ruins. 17th beg. cleaning.
Report of del Hita & Commentary of Dr. Paul Felix Cabrera (reducing Egyptian origin) lay in great archives.
1822. Report published in Eng. Translation includes:
1831. Literary Gazette announced ruins as discovery of Col. Galdindo.
1807. Depaire under Comm. of Charivari in Spain, with artist Constantino. Report & drawings in Cast. of Costa History Mexico until 1828. Baradère found them in the Museum. He obtained the drawings by exchange and arranged for copy of ms. of Chiribungi delay.

Waldeck passed two years among ruins. Drawings taken away by Alex. Garat. Other he had duplicates.

1840. May. Stephens arrived.
scars depicted in two where the Saint receives his marks of stigmatisation. Apparently the Savior appears in vision and the scars are transferred directly from him to his followers. A great series of portraits represent the ancient great preachers of the Church. Here is the famous Fr. Antonio Meripil de Jesus, who was the founder of three colleges – Gueretaro, Queretaro and Jocatecas. Here Fr. de la Santa, who, a graduate 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 Paton, famed for sanctity. He is represented as pouring himself and the blood flows with iron discipline. This same practice, common when Madame de Barca wrote her letters to Mexico, is not yet dead though certainly it enjoys no great popularity today outside of Holy Week.
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي في الصورة المقدمة.
gone, as he extended his hand and kept an arm for his family. For this poor creature, doomed to roam to die, has children. His eye-brows are swollen; his forehead corrugated and rubbed, his nostrils, eyes are clear, his nose eaten by Disease is trenchant, his lips are thinned, swollen and ulcerated; his breath fetid & foul whistled as it passed through his nothing chest. Terrible as his face is, it is interesting as presenting a fine example of that characteristic form of the epidermis to which the physicians give the name Leucine.

Connected with the Old Church are the oldChristians now supposing no longer used as such. Here is the location gone of the oldest Church College in this district. It's portal & above are many interesting. One great wheel clamped against the corner walls, represents the life of San Francisco. It is particularly interesting among the
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي في الصورة المقدمة.
ancient aboriginal dreams of the country
is the comic misunderstanding, through do-
summed depths or double meanings of the
words. Of the meaning of one speaker by an-
other. This recurs again and again to the
delight of the audience.

Everyone visiting Guadalupe goes to
Guadalupe. Beware—there are several Gu-
adalupe. This one is a small town with an
old church, and a handsome chapel. To
reach it one takes a chair and coast by
gravity down hill for six miles or so. It
is a different thing to come back; six
miles ting for an hour then. The ride is
an interesting one; through a hilly country
dotted with mine openings and tunnels.
So many strangers go to Guadalupe that
the town is infested with beggars—babies,
boys, girls, cripples, blind, decrepit. Most
dreadful of all particularly to us who
have a dread of the very name is the
leper who creeps to the door and goads
and wheezes, for his vocal organs are nearly
[Handwritten text not legible]
which is like a hand, a second like a foot. The people say that Marchman,
passing that way one day down to Miss
left his impression. We saw one clone
which most travelers fail to mention.
On the lower slope of the ridge, a natural
slope with surface some for 9 ft x
5 or 6, is a series of incised enucleate form.
They are badly weathered but two or
three are fairly good. They 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 to as if they were club-
ning up the rocky slope.
Mr. Clarence King told me that Zaca-tia is famous for puppet shows. We
walked up the main who makes them. He
days the manufacture is popular. He
makes his own puppet. Some 15 inches
high of wood. They are joints and are
morable. There are some 180 different fig-
ures in his outfit. Regular dramas, Chiefly am-
cricians are presented. A screen rather well
covered serves as a background, the scene varying
with the piece. Behind this on an elevated
stage stands 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 hands of the operator.
Astonishing skill is developed in their o
the actions are remarkably lifelike. In fact
they show great study of human nature
on the part of the movew. We saw the boracho
"mexicano"—Mexican drunkard—operate.

The movement, operation were true life.
Not are these little plays pantomimic. Each
puppet speaks a line in a voice appropri-
te to its character and its action, through
its manipulator. As for the plots themselves,
They are in the language of the common people
and often appeal to rather coarse motives
but then considerable wit, though little
strength in plot. One common feeling is inter-
esting because it characterizes the
columns lie 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 from occupied by the buildings mentioned. It is now badly injured but originally was 936 ft. wide, well graded and paved and was hundreds of feet long. It is best seen off a complicated system of roads many of them paved and some of them still evident, which radiates from the hill or encircles it. It is said that formerly all of them the radiating roads ran straight from the buildings of the ridge to pyramids, houses or other buildings. Ruins of these may still be seen. One road from near the great pyramids on the S. ran S. across the plain, over the little stream into the plains beyond. Near it just across the stream is an ancient stone carving. The piece is nearly a disk, and has two impressions, one of
Oriental or America? Zacatecas, one of the four great silver towns of the Republic is located in a bowl-like hollow among mountains at a height of 8,000 ft. above the sea. It houses built of adobe bricks or stone slabs are colored with shades and colors various, quaint. The great roofs of the covered in the mountain slopes, the flat roofs rise, are behind another line steps or terraces. The plains, pizza, exact copies of them, create the shape. The buffalo (buffalo) dominates the whole town. The hills are clean, brown, the sky blue, the air pure, a little cool. The wood hills, the Juventus, tennis, the contrasting colors, all suggest the holy land. Years ago the Central Railroad put out a folder in which two pictures were printed side by side: one was a view of Zacatecas, the other one of Jerusalem. Below them were the words: The Holy Land and Mexico: Which is Which? It would be a wise people to determine.
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
with its ruins. Forty miles by a rickety old coach to the decaying town of Villa Nueva. We marvel for a short distance, passing mines which yielded in the Cuchillo May yield fortunes. Back on the hills are two or three extensive plants. We pass even quality expensiveness which elsewhere would be considered fortune, but which here are absolute neglect. A few dirty Indians, half breed, in the chill morning air are sifting over a few pieces of ore semi-perfectly. They will find their way to some pulqueria. You can see on our way through a fine valley, and with constant form. Breakfast of a yegua, and fair bread, in a mud hut half way where we change horses. Cattle and mesquite are interspersed with fields of corn and fine grazing land. Here and there are great flocks of sheep for irrigation. Haciendas or country places Villa Nueva is dead. Eight years ago it numbered 8,000 people: today it has scarcely 1/2 that number. From here we went back two leagues in handback to Villa Hacienda de la
Duquesna.

Hospitality abounds in a good house. Dr. Franco is a typical country gentleman. His herd of cattle graze upon his fields. Their trees of many kinds are here. Their fields of maize. In his patio are massive piles of sunshine while their ears are ready for the market. Boxes of jars of honey are set against his wall. Outside his yards of yucca are covered with drying chilies. Experimental plantings of maguey have been begun: pulque will be a secondary product, and the fibre will be the main one sought. 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 ruins but the Convent of El Tecu is gathering is crimson about the edge of a green gage. They fruits grow crowded together along the edges of the road, rounded branches laden with fruit. They are a beacon to the thousands of tuna workers who at times of the year line...
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي المكتوب يدوًا من الصورة المقدمة.
on them. But their use does not end with their eating raw. Tuna wine is made from the expressed juice by fermentation: like cheese, dark brown, cream-colored, 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 ruins are our errands. They are located upon a rocky ridge at some two leagues from the hacienda house. We ride our in the morning on horseback, stay all day and return at night. The rocky ridge rises to a height of 250 feet above the plain. It is nearly 200° and presents an irregular crest with two particularly notable elevations quite near the N° end and the other a little 20° 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 canich approach in the older tuna way from the N° end and at that end we find a great circumference of walls of varying height in thickness composed of slabs of stone laid in
a mud mortar. This mortar is largely free especially on the outer or more exposed face of the wall, 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. Wherever the natural cliff forms adequate protection the artificial embankment is omitted. Their base in the more exposed parts it is many feet in thickness and height. The highest 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 is largely free of ruins. A temple-pyramid, a small square pyramid, a stone building 18 ft. by 18; two parallel stone rows about 32 ft. long are indicated. From this opens a magnificent great stairway, 17 ft. wide a 225 ft. long, now sadly ruined leads to the area enclosed by the second or inner wall. Within this last
In enclosure however are ruins of a number of buildings. The wall contracts toward its southern end leaving one other in that direction. While there are other ruins on the eastern 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 canine constructions which, while crude in execution, evidence no mean degree of architectural and military engineering skill. Perhaps most notable is the Hall of the Columns. It is the fourth most of the important buildings and occupies a level platform 300 feet above the plain. It consists of two parts: (a) a rectangular court measuring 200 x 240 feet. 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. & E. by terraces about twenty feet in
nists. 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 100 x 75 ft. with walls still standing about nine ft. high. These walls like the protecting wall already described and all that remains to be described is composed of their stone slabs held together with the mud cement. The thickness of the wall at one place where we measured it was 9 ft. x 3 inches thick.

In this grand hall there stands in ruin but imposing eleven great circular pillars. Unlike the monolithic pillars of Pithia these are constructed of the finest slabs of 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 enclose with the end pillars of the full series. The circumference
These columns as they stand vary from 18 ft. 3 to 19 ft. 1 inches. The difference is small. When the columns were in their original perfection, carefully mantled and covered with plastering they were no doubt very nearly of the same circumference.

Standing on the corner of the wall of this great hall and looking N. one gets an imperfect idea of the old grandeur of the place. A little to the left of the foreground rises a massive wooden platform or apex though no particular sign of ruin. Back of this rises a series of heavy battlements which support a flat nearly rectangular platform against which we will call the first altar terrace. Behind it rises a second vestigial platform or second terrace; behind this is then an massive battlements against the well-defined flanks of the natural ridge. Examining the first altar terrace we find the bulk of it occupied by a rectangular hollow. It is bounded on three sides—E., S. and W. by a stone terrace, which was no doubt origi-
ally stepped to give easy descent into the court. At about the centre of this is the ruins heap of an ancient altar while at the N. end of the court, apparently in relation to the altar are the remains of a square, stepped, pyramid of stone. It is however at the second altar enclosure that the most impressive and extensive ruins are found. A mighty but steep stairway once connects the two and the pilgrim on unshod feet climbing this stairway finds himself entering upon the platform between his high, parallel walls. These are the remains of various important buildings here but the most significant is one which we idea as least parallel the depressed cause of the temple below. Here the great rectangle measuring about 150 x 150 ft. is surrounded with walls massive walls, still standing to a height of 20 ft. or more. Here again we find the terraces surrounding a central depressed area on the W.S. of sides.
Recesses of nineteen days each. Abadians believe the great pointer, lesser pointer, and intermediate signs mark these subdivisions. He sets forth eight rules regarding this matter.

37.2 - 39.6.

under 39-44,

24th year began with Capricorn.
Reapatt " " Miquintili.
Caelii " " Oronatt.
Rothchi " " Szeichalettis.

The outer segments = limit.
Cf. with Egyptian idea.
Note heads from open jaws.
also the arms with paws:Cf. E.F.

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

In basic graph except 1 x 12 note 120bly: line in form.
In head also are points, lines. 30 x 20.
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 number of the intercalations we use.
The third 21 gives again to make $1661$ to be discussed later.

The arms with defective head hands are to show the
unity of the body and soul and conceptions.
New year, days, years, are used vaguely.

Second group:
Heads of serpents.
Now 30 pink = $20 \times 30 = 600$.
20 luni.

= Donnai's luni-solar cycle.
Both sets of numbers are divided:
10, 20.
12, 8.
Multiplying we get $120 \div 160 = \frac{160}{120}$

But little luni are such the flux 50
43 \times 20 = 860.
Separated we have
36 \times 8 = 288
13 \times 12 = 156.
Two respects double these quantities give 1200, 1720, 480, 320, 312, 280.
The page contains handwritten text in Arabic. The handwriting is slightly tilted and the text is not legible in the provided image. There are mathematical equations written in a mix of Arabic and English script.

Some of the text includes:

- ظهر في ربط
- 10.10
- 8.8
- (a + b) x c = d
- 0.2 x 0.8 = 0.16
- 0.2 x 0.8 = 0.16
- 0.2 x 0.8 = 0.16
- 0.2 x 0.8 = 0.16

The content appears to be related to mathematical calculations and possibly physics or another scientific field.
Tallisco

1828. 7/8.
1829. 7/4.
1831. 7/4.
1832. 7/4.
1833. 7/4.
1834. 7/4.
1835. 7/4.
1836. 7/4.

1837. 7/8.
1838. 7/4.
1839. 7/4.
1840. 7/4.
1841. 7/4.
1842. 7/4.
1843. 7/4.

Cupeh Canvasage of State - Tallisso.

"First Canvasage"

Dept.

"Second Canvasage" look out for Stella and Dept - through.

Large 7/4.
L. 7/4.
L. 7/4.
L. 7/4.

Third Canvasage - see note in Bastian Catalog.
muy y Oca. Racines
Sacotillas - Para
Sustituir la Reforma, 
la dotación
Geografía 
[(underline)]
José García y Peón

Belle Bel lusosa
Veléidosa
Tlayacala:

- Life mask: copy.
- Proclamation in the drama.
- Arrange for skulls.
- Photo, mapa (2x) - letter.
- Published — Heinz.
- Stand as Panotta.
- Sport or baseball back?
- Agie medicines.
- Sign language.
- Zapotec
- Chalchihuitl
- Sport in full.
- Constellations.
- Discourse.
Núñez Alachea: R. El vísper de la paz. deucrincio a grand padre y Jod. 1.00
Orando; Ave. Novena - Judas Tadeo. 25
Ocampo; Melchor. Obras completas 2 vols. (ediciónes) 25.00
Oderay: R. Uros, Trajes, ritos, co.-
- munión -- América. 1804. 1.00
Paz y Arcia: Enseñamiento. 5.00
Pérez; T. Mexico. -- nación -- libro.
Pérez. 1832. 3.00
Oswald; Félix L. Summulae Theolég. 2.50
Pacheco: J.M. Solennidades funebres de
Puert. Antúnez. 2.50
Palafox; J. Vida ilustre -- virtud del Indio. 1843. 1.00
Palacios; M.C. (Expulsión de Lélida) 1.00
Parados; Francisco: Testamento. 1884. 1.00
Pavia; Lazaro. Cromos. 1897 0.75
Payno: El Tiempo del Siervo. 2 vols. 4.00
 " 4.18. 8.1
 " 4.18. 8.1
 " " 4.18. 8.1
 " " 4.18. 8.1
 " " 4.18. 8.1
Pacheco
Finish details of Medal.

Work at Expo School.
Complete m.m.a. ma. article book on...


Japan course.
Syllabus.

Priests.

at monument article.
Cooking Club article.
The New Religion.
Handsome Lakes meet.
Grover's Syllabus.

First thoughts of medal.
Unappreciated work.

J.S.C.

[Signature]

Deepwoods (F.G.)

Jesse Complanter o
his pictures.

Grover's not artistry
wanted to punish a
preserve.

Combine ideas.

List of patrons.
Adams, Milward
Butler, Jos. G. J.
Tribe, Chas. D.
Logan, H.
McCormick, Hattes S.
Moffett, William H.
Putnam, W.

Richards, I.W.
Sale to students.

The medal founded
will be endowed.
The cited text

My ideas
Fully Conception
Artistic Work

Observe:

Revive:

To be given every two years.

To whom:
(a) Ethnologists
(b) Historians
(c) Artists
(d) Philanthropists

Field is ripe. Must
do.

The present recipient

Seldom boyish ideals hold
as a boy
Model Saving
Realize now. — Sullivan.
Note: System
A man to whom all rise
with respect.
The Calendar Time:

1. Careful description.
2. Opinion: Leon y Gama.
4. Mr. Chavers
5. E. abadiano.

Baudelain: 57c - 58a.

Read Humboldt, Baudelain, Blake, Chavers, Valentini, Abadiano.
Above angles: 12 lines $\times 13 = 156$  
Double $= 312$.

$6 \times 52 = $ Lumi-lector cycle.

Under angle: 8 lines $\times 13 = 104$  
$= $ Double cycle = 

\[ \text{double } \text{Chu-sterfiel}. \]

At faps: $4 \times 4 \text{ lines} = 16 \times 13 = 208$  
= double 

\[ \text{Chu-sterfiel}. \]

So of the right side faps: The other distance having now lines by 8. $13 = 264$  
$24 \times 13 = 312$.

At bases of angles: 6 $\theta = 12$.  
$12 \times 52 = 624$.

Under angle has visible 8 lines $\times 13 = 104$  
$= $ Double $= 208$.

\[ \text{Summing all.} \]

Table $= 1352 + 1352$.

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{Right angle:} \\
264 \\
156 \\
312 \\
624 \\
\hline
1352
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{Left angle:} \\
\hline
1352
\end{array} \]
Valentini.

Says the Lenn y Ganaw Tangha —

Thiæoglyphe.  (a) Day of sun passage nine ge-

with an way North,

(b)

(c) Venæal Equinox.

(d) Autumnal Equinox.

(e) Summer Solstice.

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

Central face = Sun as destroyer by water.

= Aft. Fortunich.

Large pointer = Sunrise, noon, sunset, midnight.
Small pointer = 8, day subdivisions.
Small lowest = 16 hours.
Narrow zone = Signs of Days. Learn symbol.
= In entirety a month.
Zone = The lunar year = 200 (±60) days.
= Series of week signs, each 9/5 days.
Zone = The solar cycle = glyph, (maize) =
70 (± 24 + 10 + 1)
Five glyphs = Nezontoni.
Outer zone = Cycle.
= Symbol of new fire and
= Symbol of number the years.
Tablets about sundial = Eroa.

= 1°. War (tiger). 1 star path.
2° Wind (sheath). Calli.
3° Rain (Italoc). 12 maize.
4° Deluge. Chee (water symbol). 70 maize.

Zone of Italoc = Twelve rain symbols.
Zone of Cycles = Note number (24).
Note date in upper tablet. 13 Ac. = 1479.
The day names are 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 Nine were 32 more. \(32 \times 5 = \frac{160}{360}\)

The days of the year.

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

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

The first and last days of the five-day periods are indicated by the curved base
of the great points: Tlaztec - Coat, Miztli - Itzcuintli, Ozomatli - Quauhtli,
Cozcaquauhtli - Xochitl.

The metelapohnalli was divided into twenty
Calendario: Entirely circular dish, worked over the rough stone, which measures a vara (in 838) in its thickest part. The cylinder, which is worked over the mentioned part, rises to a height of seven niches, nine linces or (162.96): the diameter measures 4 varas 12 niches (or 3.631).

Sacrificios: or "Quauhtlicalli of Tlato" has a diameter of 3 varas 6 inches (or 2.653), its height at best preserved part is 1 vara 4 niches (or 9.31).

The Sun Face.

Hieroglyph:

Charms.

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

Valentini :


The circles are jewels.
the almanac, Enkelis, 
Gallic - wear fables as

9 Collin or a garne - blank.

A short description of cloth in

Great Britain & Ireland.

Low, - short stitches running into the ground
To which a frame is held firmly & attached.

The whole ground with cross threads attached.

In July, 20 No. Lat. Celebrated where
9 blankets & mantles.
אין ניסוח אפשרי מסמכים המופיעים בתמונה.
On the cap lid are 20 lines. 
20 with the 30 numbers are lines in groups of 13 or 30.

Tail angles:
13 numbers 0
20 lines 1
4 horizontally erect.
6 circles bases = 12.
13 1 below these vertically.
All slips are 32 lines.

In scale: acat.

cf. Egyptian palae.

First group: body.
Scales: $10 \times 12 = 120$ 

$\frac{(a) \ 2 \times 12 = 24}{(b) \ 1 \times 12 = 12}$ 

$\frac{240}{2} = 120.$

$12 \times 2 = 144.$

Calling attention to the four transverse lines he thinks the lower a corner, the other reliefs with the outer numerical sign, in groups of 21.

Reckoning one of these groups with the 1440 sign, 1461 = Gothic period of Egyptian.
are 20 lines on the cylinder added to the 1440 = 1460 = 4 x 365.

Subtracting 20 (corrected x 2 in print scale) = 1418.

The arm in blue shows separation x unit
1418 x 2 (other Supers) = 2836.
1461 x 2 = 2922

2836 tropic = 2922 lunar years.
Thus we see why two infiats: Sun or Moon.
They are up for inspection.

Sun: nose ornament; forehead (cf. Central)
with head ornament: face veil
Moon: differently shaped; forehead ornament
least of other shapes; face veil, draped.
Circular jewel: considerably more many.

Q maximum number of possible eclipses?
7 on each curve.
Arms + hands examined: 0 x 1 combined by
multiple = 360. in 18 groups x 20 = months
x days. (See 65c.) A subtraction is
claimed which gives 374 = lunar year.
Two x such months are claimed present
in loops. The A and 67c.

Summary. 67c.

This group. Table: acth. 13 or 26.
26 x 5 = 1352.

Dail. 20 lines x 13.0 = 260
Dams. 21 Formal. 252 = Kala
$= 24 \times 52 \text{ yr} = 1248 \text{ yr}$.

Counting back, $1479 - 1248 = 231$.

The beginning of Natural Chronology.

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

Counting back $1479 - 416 = 1063$.

Beginning of Polite Kingsology.

Note: Separate cycles - (2), $3 \times 52 = 156$.

Counting back $1479 - 104 = 1375$.

Beginning of Argentine Monarchy.
Abuarians.

Lower sign = at , but taking content = Conil.

Upper sign = crescent moon = Melifiable.

= Conil.

Numerals

\[
\begin{align*}
0 & \quad \circ \quad \circ \\
1 & \quad 2 & \quad 3 & \quad \circ \quad \circ \\
\end{align*}
\]

= 8.

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

18 × 20 days in next circle = 360.

p. 18.6.

Also rules 18c. - 19a.

In the first zone outside are the Epheanor
18 × 5 = 90
说是错误的، لأن 90 = 80 + 10.

80 + 10 = 90

كما وضحنا، 180 - 10 = 170.
Fine dirt containing large amount of potsherds.

North Side of Palace mound
Palenque Ruins.

Scale 1:100.
North side of Palace Ruin

Scale 1:100

Site 15100

Dep't. I. 2.
Ruinas de Chalchitan y Pichilil.

Allá... en Centro-América, República de Guatemala, por el departamento de Huehuetenango, límites con el de Suchite, está el pintoresco pueblo de Aguaucatan y Chalchitan, situado en la ladera de la cordillera Andina.

Se llegan, los cristalinos y cundalinos, "Río Blanco," San Juan y de la Barranca. Los dos primeros nacen de sus manantiales de la misma cordillera, en agujas de cristal con brotes enanas; y mar a mar cayendo forman los tres, formando principalmente el "Río Negro," para devorarse en el Golfo de México.

Aguaucatan, con su clima subtropical, en un valle húmedo, medio por la brisa entre el brillante de sus limones, naranjas y limas, rodeado por una extensa red jeroglífica en de regadillos, e imponentes fortalezas...
espera por doquiera pasajes imponentes i encantad
sensuarel, particularmente dominándoles des-
de los elevados cumbres, y por el camino
que viene de Ancohuetengo, ya por las al-
tesimas serranias de la Cordillera.

Allí en la jurisdicción del que antes
era municipio de Chalebitam, existen los im-
portantes magníficas minas de cobreira,
este mediados de 1885, por el que escriba estos lí-
neas.

Sabíamos por un título territordial indígena
la existencia de esas minas ignoradas en las soleda-
der de la Cordillera. Buscar la situación del
ellas, era una empresa trabajosa y arriesgada, que
necesitaba además de escasos recursos pa-
ra arriesgarlas. Sin embargo, nos resolvimos deci-
damente a emprender tal campaña.

Nuevos meses y días, estuvimos recorriendo
la nevada Cordillera, montando por todas direccio-
nes sus altísimas i azuladas cumbres, o descien-
diendo a las profundidades de sus tierras, cuyas esperas de una a otra base es de 100 kilómetros. poco más o menos.

Celebrábamos profundamente todas sus acerbas acciones, grietas y gargantas, altiplanicies, colinas y honduradas. Cansanciarían los días y los meses, y no encontrábamos las ruinas. Exploraba en vano hombres armados hasta dudaban del éxito y hasta compasivamente que furrían hiel.

En verdad, la empedernida estría 1 femenina, inclinada con tantas dificultades, falta de elementos de existencia y lejos de donde hubiera más encontrados. Pero tenía esperanza. Una fe inquebrantable en la existencia de las ruinas, fundado en la autenticidad del documento que conozco.

Corían los nueve meses, y un día como a lejos de la tarde, cuando estábamos desfallecidos por el hambre y el cansancio, viendo el anochecer en dirección a las tierras de Pichirit, adverti...
mes unos pequeños volcanitos de forma cóncica, a
demeyanza de los rue o tepuleos de los antiguos Seno
res indios.

Nos dimos ahi en el acto, encontrándonos
con que los volcanitos advertidos, era verdaderamen
te enormes antiguas.

Para los compañeros que me servían de escolta, era
un tema insignificante, pues era una especie de
recuerdos de un a que aquella campo encontraron
de una extensa muralla octogonal con carabelas
e atalayas en sus ángulos; así mismo, vestigios
de un grande edificio, como si aquello exam-
bar hubiesen sido de una fortaleza o de un
templo indiano.

Quien sabe, tal vez ambas cosas podrían
mijear a la vez!

Regresamos a Ucanal y de allí a Huehue
Anema, a soltar del Senor Pteo. Politos los
mujeres indispensables para empiece las
escribiciones; en los cuales estuvimos primero
tres meses, después seis e íntimamente cuatro.

En las tres expediciones sucesivas de Pichiltic no
deciramos gran cosa. Algunas vasijas y urnas fun-
merarios de barniz negro; unas cuantas hachitas
de piedra verde; cuentas toscas de collares; adorno
mos indígenas; inmes corales convexos y es en es-
tado de fósiles.

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

A poco, encontramos las minas de "Pueblo
Viejo" y de Chalchitan. Grandes edificios,
Templos y palacios de lontana magnifi-
cencia.

¿Qué Naciones o que razas, dejó aquellas
imp render a tributar sus minas?

Hemos interrogado el melancólico silencio
de esos escombros, y hasta hemos evocado los
manos de los Seres que fundaron esas Ciu-
dades, y que acaso aun vaguen por aquellos
ditos velando el misterio de esas mismas soleda-
Pero nada: sólo el silencio y siempre el silencio, ha respondido a nuestra íntima e triste interrogación.

A juzgar por el arte, magnificencia y solidez de construcción; tales ciudades deben haber sido edificadas por gentes que habían llegado a una civilización muy adelantada, cuya historia está velada para nosotros entre las brumas de un misterio impenetrable.

Solo presumimos por la riqueza de sus edificios y el carácter de su arquitectura, que la Nación xichi debe haber sido la que fundara tales pueblos; el siglo noven en su bifurcación de la Gran Ciudad del Palenke, primera metrópoli xichi; irradiándose por el Yucatán, Petén, Golfo de México e Centro-América; partes todas donde dejara grandes ciudades en su tránsito y el sello de su vigorosa civilización.

De las majestuosas y espléndidas minas de Pueblo Viejo, nada hemos hecho aun: de las de Chalchihuitán, discriminadas en una área de ochenta y diez kilómetros, allí continua...
mos nuestras excavaciones eligiendo tres pirámides paralelas de Oriente a Occidente después de otras infraestructuras que habíamos hecho.

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

Allí continuamos las excavaciones, sin haber llegado todavía al fondo de la pirámide, después de tres expediciones diferentes, en esa sagrada necrópolis se formó la colección arqueológica Paiva. Gran Ciudad de Chicago para exponerla en la inmensa Feria Colombina.

Acaso haciendo un estudio comparativo de esta colección con las otras magníficas que aquí expuestas, pueda encontrarse algún dato para la perfección de sus objetos, sus pinturas y jeroglíficos; de lo
época, historia y gentes a que perteneció.
Ses expediciones fueron hechas con éxito
terminó en más de cuatro años, empleando en
ellas un capital considerable relativamente;
empleando asimismo, centenares de seres
hombres en la expedición.

Chicago—Septiembre de 1893.
Manuel G. Elgueta.

Science.

Zotonicapan—Guatemala.
Indian Towns in Northern Quiché

Cenencel
Jom
Catzal
Chajil
reached from Zacapa

Same in Northern Nebuchatengo

1. Reached from side of Totonac, Santo, Santos
2. San Miguel Acatan
3. San Sebastian Cotalí
Chacala
Chuuya jana
Atzamtic
Yalambojoch

Reached by road from Chiantla over table land of the Zalina Waters through
Chemal
San Juan de Yucay
San Pedro Coloma
Santa Eulalia
San Mateo
Pacanop
Yichiquisí
c Barrillas
Amelco
Bullí
San Ramón
Yucancón
San Antonio
Instituto Santo
Industry.

Life in an Indian town: Chicahmaqua, Fla.

Yet with such material to make a nation.

Guany the Great

Dras - his successor.
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 - Calicoyar - 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 hours would be thus reigned with the intoxicating music of the rhythmic motion and pass hours intoxicated with the cadence and the movement.


Songs varied with the season:
- 24th month - the greatness of their rulers.
- 7th - of love, of women, of hunting.
- 8th - noble deeds or divine origin of ancestors.
- 9th - lamenting for the dead.

There were many kinds:
- meloncuicatl = a straight and true song.
- xopan cuicatl = a song of the spring = beginning
- tecuicatl = song of the nobles also called
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
quauhcuicatl = Eagle songs.
cochicuicatl = flower songs.
iconoquicatl = Song of destruction or Compassion.
notenhuicatl = Song of my lord.
miccahuicatl = Song for the dead.

Instruments:
(a) kushwetl = drum, hollow cylinder, with a main body, five palms high, and covered with a skin firmly stretched, sides carved or painted: let on stand: they struck with fingernails.

hapamkushetu = 1/2 kushwetl - half the height.
gogikushwetl = Drum that tears out the heart.

(b) teponatjli = cylindrical wooden block, hollowed out below, & above, with two longitudinal parallel grooves running nearly from end to end; a cross groove. The longer left were struck with rubber balls = ulei - on the end of sticks. Four 5 ft long to use for carrying hung about neck: home instrument.

c) teconapiloca = the suspended mask: solid block of wood with a projecting ridge on upper & on lower surfaces; to rattan ground and
(a) *omichicahuay* = shing bone. A large and long bone like the femur of a deer or of a man was channeled with deep incising. The projections were crossed with another bone or a shell.

(b) *tejilacatl* = a sheet of copper hung by a cord or string with sticks or bands. Temple.

(c) *ayacachiti* = a rattle; jar of earthenware or a dried gourd with pebbles in it.

(d) *ayacachicahualizti* = "the arrangement of rattles" a thin board about 6 ft. long, a straw, to which were hung bells, rattles, cylindrical pieces of hard wood.

(e) *tzilinilli* = copper bells. Also called *ayolli* tayolli.

(f) *kapitzalli*.

(g) *nilacapitzli* = various forms of pluteus and pipes.

(h) *zogolochiti* = made of reeds, petals, or pottery.

(i) *quiquitzi* = conch shells.

(j) *tecapiti* = shell of tortoise (*ayotl*)-dried, cracked and beaten.

(k)
At

Third festival of Huitzilopochtli. They made
an image of the god in dough, dipped it in
the blood of sacrificed children, and partook
of the pieces. In the same way the pieces
of Xoloc represented the teeth of their god
in dough, cut them up and gave them
to eat to patients suffering from dis-
Eans caused by cold and wet. The Chal.
-
utes were first consecrated by a small
sacrifice. And so, too, at the yearly festi-
val of the god of fire, Xaltocahuitli, 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 this
tree was felled down, on which, of

course, the idol broke to pieces, and
the worshippers all scrambled for a bit
of him to eat.

Revilla: p. 87.
see Teyumaca
The Inca of Mexico

Population of Mexico a. d. c. Locate

Remains of Archbishop Gallow.

The Inca at Lima.

The Priest.

Archaeological.

Trip to Guatemala.

There this study came to my mind.

Profound effect.

Everyone knew language diph.

archaeological diph.

No doubt diph. origins.

To prove and define physical diph.

methods of work.

\[ \{ \begin{align*}
(a) \text{ Measurements,} \\
(b) \text{ Photographs,} \\
(c) \text{ Study,}
\end{align*} \]

Difficulties naturally: Fort. help.

Some incidents will show: Mixes.

Trujillo women.

Otomis busts.

In general -

Surprising.

Superstitious.

Villages - Government.
Notes on Mexican Archaeology

By
FREDERICK STARR

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NOTES ON MEXICAN ARCHAEOLOGY.

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; Bates, 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. 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 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 5 1/2 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 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 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.

...
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 framework, 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 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. 4. 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 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 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 most of their length, but yellow for a space just 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, white 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, 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 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.

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. 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 large 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 2 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-
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 Mieg., 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 4, 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 4 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 of 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.