CataloQuE oF ThiS BeRendt Linguistic collection.*

(Now in the Library of the Free Museum of Science and Art, University of Pennsylvania.)

By Daniel Garrison Brinton, M. D.
Media, Pa., 1884.

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* This catalogue was prepared with the same care which characterized all of Dr. Brinton's work, whether intended for the public or private eye. It is published as he left it.
The language of the natives of Yucatan.

As Dr. Berendt* had in his collection three different manuscript dictionaries of the Maya language, all anonymous, for convenience of reference he designated them from the respective localities where he believed each had been compiled. Thus one is named the Diccionario de Motul, from the town and former convent of Motul, about thirty miles (eight leagues) east-north-east of Merida; the second the Diccionario de Ticul from the village of that name about forty miles south of Merida; and the third the Diccionario de San Francisco, from the former convent of that order which was in the city of Merida. These designations will be adhered to in the present catalogue.


Manuscript. This vast work, covering more than 2500 large-quarto pages, is by far the most complete dictionary of the

*Dr. Carl Hermann Berendt was born in Danzig in 1817. He studied at the University of Königsberg, where he graduated in medicine in 1842. The following year he began practice in Breslau, where he was also Privat-Docent in the University. He took an active part on the Constitutional side in the political troubles of 1848-49, leading to his removal to America in 1851. Landing in New York he proceeded to Nicaragua, where he remained two years, becoming deeply interested in the ethnology, geography and natural history of that portion of the continent. Two years later he moved to Orizaba, Mexico, and again, after two years, to Vera Cruz, where he made his home from 1855 to 1862. From Vera Cruz he went to Tobasco, whence, in 1863, he departed for the United States, and passed most of 1864 in Providence, R. I., copying manuscripts in the John Carter Brown Library. In 1866 at the request of the Smithsonian Institution, he undertook a journey to Penten in Yucatan, returning the following year. Again in February and March, 1869, he explored the vast ruins of the ancient city of Cenula. The greater part of 1871 and 1872 he lived in New York, where Dr. Brinton met him.

In 1874 he settled in Coban, Vera Paz, partly to study the dialects of the Maya spoken in that district. This was interrupted by a visit to the United States, when Dr. Brinton saw him for the last time. He died at Coban, May 12, 1878. (See Memoir of Dr. Carl Hermann Berendt. By D. G. Brinton, M. D. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, 1884.)
Coordinación alfabética de las voces del idioma Maya, que se hallan en el arte y obras del Padre Fr. Pedro Beltrán de Santa Rosa, con las equivalentes castellanas que en las mismas se hallan compuesta por J. P. Pérez de Mérida de Yucatán.)

Imprenta de la Ermita. 1898. 8° pp. vi. 296.

(At page 123 begins the publication of the Diccionario de Tielt, with the heading Coordinación alfabética de la colección de voces de la lengua Maya, compuesta por varios autores, hallada en el archi-
Maya tongue known to be in existence. Its history is as follows: While in the city of Mexico in 185—, the Abbé Brasseur picked up at a book stall for three dollars a small 4° ms. dictionary in two volumes, written in a very small and not very legible hand. Subsequently he sold this to the late Mr. John Carter Brown of Providence, in whose library it now is. In 1864 Dr. Berendt obtained permission to make a copy of it, to which task he devoted about one year, and in all his later studies of the language added to and emended the vocabulary, but always using a different colored ink, so that the exact text of the original should not be interfered with. Such is the work as it now is.

Its peculiar importance rests on the fact that it gives us the Maya tongue as it was in the century of the conquest; for remarks by the author show him to have been a Franciscan friar living in the convent of Motul in or about 1577, as he speaks of having seen the comet of that year. If the Maya hieroglyphics are ever deciphered it must be through the language as presented in this dictionary.

The copy in the Brown Library was written probably at the close of the sixteenth century, and by a scribe not well versed in Maya and a careless copyist. Hence very many errors are in that copy which have been corrected in the present one, with infinite pains, by Dr. Berendt. The Spanish-Maya portion is by a different hand and is probably of later date.


Manuscript. In 1836 the cura of Ticul, Don Estanislao Carrillo, found among the baptismal archives of his parish a manuscript of 154 leaves with the title Vocabulario de la lengua Maya que comienza en romance, compuesto de varios autores de esta lengua. It bore as the date of completion Jan. 26, 1690. He presented it to his friend, Don Juan Pio Perez, the distinguished Yucatecan linguist, The latter copied it, after which the original, not being cared for, was lost. In 1847 he made another copy, and either gave away or otherwise disposed of that of 1836. From that of 1847, the present one was made by Dr. Berendt in Merida in 1870, with the utmost care.

3. Diccionario de San Francisco. 2 vols. 4°. Tomo I. Dic-

Manuscript. According to the most skilful Maya scholars, this Dictionary was composed in the 17th century, and is older than that of Ticul. When, in 1820, the Franciscan convent of Mérida was closed, the original mss. was presented to a citizen of Mérida, and passed through various hands until it reached those of Don Juan Pio Perez. He made a faithful copy of it, from which the present one was taken in 1870 by Dr. Berendt. The original could nowhere be found at that date, nor is there any intimation who the author was, nor the exact date of his labors.


This monument of life-long labor did not appear until some years after the author's death (March 6, 1859.) The printing was begun in 1866, interrupted in 1867 by the civil war, during which the manuscript "copy" came near destruction, and finally completed in 1877. Although Pio Perez was considered a thorough Maya scholar, errors are not infrequent in his dictionary owing to faulty orthography or typography. Berendt points out eche for ecbe, bach for abich, etc., but on the whole his corrections are few. Perez left his manuscript incomplete, ceasing at the word ultchahal. The remainder was prepared by Don Crescencio Carrillo down to xen, and from that word to the end by Dr. Berendt. In fullness Perez's Dictionary is much inferior to the Diccionario de Motul. Thus, under the letter A Perez gives 586 words, and the Motul 2059, and about this proportion is maintained throughout.

5. (Pio Perez, Don Juan.) Apuntes del Diccionario de la Lengua Maya, compuestos en vista de varios catalogos antiguos de sus Voces y aumentado con gram suma de las de uso comun, y otras que se han extractado de manuscritos antiguos. Por un yucateco aficionado á la lengua, J. P. P. 4°. pp. 4, prologo, 468, 8 leaves, appendix.

Manuscript, original. This mss., written in two columns, in a fine clear hand by the celebrated Yucatecan linguist, was presented by his niece to Dr. Berendt, and is that referred to in his
-vo de libros bautismales) del Pueblo de Tiel
en el año de 1836, copiado en dicho año
por Juan Pío Pérez, y arreglada en 1847
por el mismo. (A Madrid aux. 103.113.290.292.)
Reprinted in almost facsimile but with many errors in printing by Toscalceta. in 1888.
Se han impreso 76 ejemplares (ff. viii).

Imprenta de J.D. Espinosa.
essay *Los Trabajos Lingüísticos de Don Juan Pio Perez*, p. 5. The prologos is signed in full by Perez, but no date is given. It probably was written about 1845.


This Vocabulary forms the Third Part of the Abbé’s *Etudes sur le Système Graphique et la Langue des Mayas*. It covers 340 large quarto pp. and contains about 8,000 articles. The Abbé, however, had an extremely superficial knowledge of the Maya, and this vocabulary is often made up from untrustworthy sources, while the derivations suggested are merely absurd.


With this title the Abbé gives a vocabulary at the close of Landa’s *Relation des Choses de Yucatan* (No. 183). Dr. Berendt has carefully annotated his copy, and shows that the vocabulary is utterly worthless, nearly half the words being erroneous either in orthography or rendering.


A manuscript copy of this rare work, the first printed Grammar of the Maya, with fac-simile title page, and a carefully prepared index, by Dr. Berendt.


Even in such imperfect copies, the first edition of Beltran’s *Arte* is almost unknown to bibliophiles. Brasseur possessed no copy of it, and gives its date erroneously as 1742. Beltran corrected the errors in most of the copies with a pen.


Two copies; one large paper, uncut, with Beltran’s original corrections carefully noted with a pen on the margin; the other with elaborate mss. index by Dr. Berendt.

11. Pio Perez (Don Juan). *Apuntes para una Gramática*
Manuscript, copied by Dr. Berendt from the notes of Señor Perez.

Manuscript, incomplete. Contains about 40 written pages.

This is almost a verbal translation in Maya of the Compendio Mayor de Gramática Castellana para uso de los Niños que concurren a las Escuelas by Herranz, first published at Madrid in 1834. A copy of this Compendio, 9th edition, Madrid 1858, is also in the Berendt collection. Father Ruz used his utmost endeavors to destroy the individuality of the Maya tongue and to reduce it to the forms of Aryan tongues.

Manuscript. In a preliminary note Dr. Berendt points out that Kingdon mistranslates Ruz’s title, Gramatica Yucateca, which does not mean “a Yucatan Grammar,” but a grammar of the Yucatecan language. He adds: “It seems that Father Kingdon had only an imperfect knowledge of either Maya or Spanish. We arrive at that conclusion in view of the many blunders made in his translation, for which see my notes.”

Unfortunately a very incorrect linguistic essay founded on Brasseur’s superfical works. Appended is a Vocabulaire Maya Français, in the first five pages of which Dr. Berendt notes 135 errors!

This is found in the second volume of the Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale. It is built chiefly on a hasty study of Beltran de Santa Rosa (No. 9). It is not reliable, but certainly is better than his Esquisse d'une Grammaire de la Langue Maya d'après celles de Beltran et de Ruz, appended to Landa, Relation des choses de Yucatan (No. 183). This is inexcusably inaccurate, and the Abbé explained to Dr. Berendt that when he wrote it he had never seen the original works of either Beltran or Ruz, but only Gallatin's reference to the former and Kingdon's translation of the latter.


This is a word-for-word translation of two articles of the Roman Catechism into Maya.


The author was a Baptist missionary at Belize, Honduras, and the author of works on the Moskito language. The Maya he was accustomed to was a debased dialect of the tongue.


This is a second edition of Ruz's Cartilla revised and edited by Dr. Berendt at the request of the publishers.


Manuscript, copy, pp. 105, 12°, from the only copy known, in possession of Don Pedro Regil y Peon, Merida.


This is really the fifth edition of this work, though it is not so stated by the publisher. It is the ordinary and approved
text for instructing the Indians in their religious duties. The editions are:

1st Mexico, 1740. No copy known.
2nd Mexico, 1757. Only one copy known.
3rd Merida, 1816.
4th Merida, 1860. (Dr. Berendt, mss. notes to Icazbalceta's Apuntes.)

23. Dominguez (Doctor D. Francisco Eugenio). Platicas de los principales Mysterios de Nuestra Sra. Fee. Con una breve exhortacion al fin del modo con que deben excitarse al dolor de las culpas. Hechas en el Idioma Yucateco. Impressae en Mexico en la imprenta del Real, y mas Antiguo Colegio de S. Ildefonso, Año de 1758. 6 unnumbered leaves, pp. 24, one unnumbered leaf. 8º.

A very clean and perfect copy of this extremely scarce work, not known to Icazbalceta or Pimental, but highly esteemed by Maya scholars for the purity of its language and the correctness of its style (See Carrillo, Historia de la Lengua Maya, § xvi).


Acosta was a native of Yucatan and cura of Mocochá about 1812. He is considered a graceful writer in Maya. The work is printed in two columns, Spanish and Maya.


The name of the author of this devotional work is given as above in accordance with the suggestion of Crescencio Carrillo (Hist. de la Lengua Maya, § xxxi). If this is correct, it must have been written about 1820–25.

26. Modo de Confesar en Lengua Maya. Año de 1803. 8º. 2 columns, 38 leaves.

Manuscript, original; written in a clear, small hand, Spanish in one column, Maya in the other. The name of the author is carefully blotted on the first page and is illegible. The questions and answers extend over a wide variety of topics, and form a valuable means of studying the language. The mss. was obtained in Campeche by Dr. Berendt.
Declaración de la Doctrina Cristiana en el Idioma Yucateco. Por el R. Padre Fray Pedro Beltrán de Santa Rosa. Añadiéndole el Acto de Confesión en verso y prosa. Merida de Yucatán.

Librería de Espinosa, 2ª Calle de Hidalgo, 1895.

16º pp. 16.

Modo de administrar los Santos Sacramentos del Sagrado Viático, Matrimonio, Extrema Unción, en lengua Maya. Con una breve explicación acerca del examen de conciencia y de la comunión.

Merida de Yucatán/ Imprenta y litografía "R. Caballero"/ Calle 63 Num. 495 Apartado Num. 80/ 1897. 16º pp. 51

and on the back of the last (52) unnumbered page

Imprimatur: Norbertus Domínguez, Vicarius Capitularis Hujus Diocesi Sede Vacante.

Much the largest work issued up to the date in the Maya language.


Manuscript copy, carefully made, with fac-simile title-page by Dr. Berendt in 1873.


The title, preface, contents, last two pages and errata copied in fac-simile. It is needless to say the work is of the greatest rarity. It is the first edition of the first work published by Father Ruz.

This Maya translation of the gospel of St. Luke was made by Father Ruz, and the first draught of it in his handwriting with numerous corrections by himself is now in the collection of the Rev. Crescencio Carrillo, of Merida. A copy of this translation was obtained by the Rev. John Kingdon (see No. 14) and published in London, giving no credit whatever to Father Ruz.

Father Joaquin Ruz was born in Merida, 1772, and died in 1855. Accustomed from childhood to the Maya tongue, he became the most fertile author who has yet appeared in it. His style has however been severely criticized by almost all competent scholars as impressing on the native language grammatical forms, turns of expression, and compounds, foreign to its history and character. Ruz was well aware that he was making these innovations, but claimed they were called for in order to elevate and develop the powers of the Maya. Dr. Berendt succeeded in obtaining a complete set of his works, the only one I believe which can now be found. For a full discussion of his labors see Carrillo Hist. de la Leng. Maya, § xvii.


A pastoral sermon by Bishop Gala of Yucatan, printed in Maya and Spanish. Ho is the Maya name for Merida.


The Pastoral is by Bishop José Maria Guerra and is given in both Spanish and Maya, the translation into the latter tongue having been made, according to a note of Dr. Berendt’s, by Don José Canuto Vela.


These works, printed without name of author by W. M.
Gramática Maya / escrita por M. Zavala. \[\text{Canónico de la Santa Iglesia Catedral de Yucatán.} \]
\[\text{Mérida de Yucatán.} \]
\[\text{Imprenta de la Ermita.} \]
\[\text{1898.} \]

Vocabulario \[\text{español-Maya, compuesto por los pro-}\]
\[\text{fesores M. Zavala y A. Medina.} \]
\[\text{Mérida de Yucatán.} \]
\[\text{Imprenta de la Ermita.} \]
\[\text{1898.} \]

8°. pp. 72.

Doctrina / necesaria para confesarse en la regla \[\text{dispuesta en lengua Maya} \]

Mérida de Yucatán / Imp. de Gamboa Guzman y Hermano / 2ª Calle de los "Rocados" N° 29. / (1883)

24°. pp. 24. (Salazar Cecílian)
Watts, Crown Court, Temple Bar, London, were written by the Rev. Richard Fletcher, Methodist missionary at Corozal, in the English section of Yucatan. The Maya is extremely corrupt, both in words and syntax.


A translation of St. John into the Maya dialect of Belize, by the Protestant Missionaries named. It was printed at Cambridge for the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the University Press.


This tract embraces four chapters of Saint Luke, as translated by Ruz and published by Kingdon (see No. 34), corrected by the Rev. Alexander Henderson, Baptist missionary at Belize, and printed by the Baptist Bible Translation Society. London, 1870.


A political squib, said in a note of Dr. Berendt’s to be written by Manuel Garcia and directed against General Ampudia. It is interesting in this connection for the many Maya words used by the writer, and as indicating the general familiarity with that tongue which he takes for granted among his readers.

42. Lengua Maya. Miscelanea. 3 vols. 12°.

Manuscript, containing copies and extracts of various documents by Dr. Berendt, as follows.

viado. 17. Proclama á los Indios sublevados. 18. Alocucion de Indios á Maximilian.
Manuscript. The medical part of the Books of Chilan Balam (No. 49) were carefully studied by both Perez and Berendt, the latter possessing the requisite medical and botanical knowledge to appreciate the subject at its proper value. The result is presented in this work, which, however, was left in an unfinished condition.
46. Carvajal (D. Francisco). Discurso para el Descendi- miento del Senor.
Manuscript, forty pages 12°., copied from the original in Merida. The author was cura at Ternax, was born about 1790, and was brother of Don Jose Segundo Carabajal, governor of Yucatan 1829-1832. The language of the Discurso is con- sidered a model of elegant style and pure diction in Maya. The author also left a collection of proverbs, etc., in Maya.
47. Bound with v. 46. Sermones en Lengua Maya. Co- piados de un Manuscrito Anciano.
Manuscript, 112 pages 12°., copied from one in the library of the Rev. Crescencio Carrillo, Merida. The paper and writing of the original date from the last half of the eighteenth
Proclama á los indios sublevados:

Alcance de Indios á Maximilian:

Una orden de Gobierno de Yucatan:

Proposiciones de los indios sublevados:

Proclamation: Fernandez Hall, Oct. 15, 1895.

Proclamation: Merida, Nov. 1864. (for Mak) Jose Salazar

Quiché: Kocbil-u-payachik ti c-coceb li
X - xubuy Maria yikel u chucan payachik li
Walkekuchosob li Maya-dkan li tumen li
Don H. I. Leocadio Andrade, U - mekten - pi
Jumal Kantunil etel Huntul Vetkinil.

— — — — No ti Yucatan lae. Ti dzal-koch
Sabinak yel lak. / Pie - 2 Bak - 4 Kaal.

(1880) 36° 31' et index. / cut ni front
with verse. (Salazar Aguilar.)
century. The language is clear and correct "muy común y muy inteligible por todos los Yucatecos" as is noted by a competent authority.


Manuscript. A series of notes and studies on the proper names of persons, families, and places, in the Maya. Though, like most of his other projects, left incomplete by the author, a rich material is prepared for the future student. The volume contains about 150 folio leaves, unnumbered.


Manuscript. These two volumes and the Diccionario de Motul (No. 1), are the gems of Dr. Berendt's collection. They present a body of native literature scarcely equalled in peculiar traits, in marked individuality, as well as in richness by any other American nation; and when it is considered that the Mayas were by all odds the most civilized nation of the Western continent, the interest attaching to these volumes is vastly increased.

CACICHIQUEL, KICHE, AND TZUTUHIL.

These three closely related dialects are spoken by the natives of Guatemala. The Cakchiquel is known also as the "metropolitan language," lengua metropolitana.


Manuscript, from the only copy known, now or late in the library of the Ethnological Society. Villacañas died in 1610 at the age of 73 years, in the Dominican Convent in the city of Guatemala. This is but one of a number of works he wrote in
Cakchikel, none of which has been published. They are especially valuable as presenting that language as it was spoken in the century of the conquest. Inserted in this volume is a brief life of Villacañas and a list of his works taken from an unpublished work of Don Juan Gavarrete, entitled, *Apuntes para los Anales del Antiguo Reino de Guatemala*.


Manuscript, from the original dated 1704, late in the possession of Mr. E. G. Squier (see his *Monograph of Authors*, p. 33, No. 182 of this catalogue). It is an extremely useful book, but inconveniently arranged.


The Kiche Grammar and the Vocabulary in this volume are taken from the *Tesor de las tres Lenguas, Quiche, Cakchiquel y Tzutuhil*, of Father Francisco Ximenez. The native drama of Rabinal Achi according to the introduction written by the Abbé, was collected by him from the natives of the parish of Rabinal, in Vera Paz. But a note by Dr. Berendt asserts that the Abbé found the ms. of it complete in the hands of a *hacendado* on the road from Guatemala to Chiapas, and that the original still exists there.


Manuscript. The original is in the National Library of Paris. One or two other copies have been made from it.


Manuscript. The original is lost, but a copy made in 1744 by Fr. Antonio Ramirez de Utrilla is preserved in the National Library, Paris.


Manuscript. This is a modern drama written by a native, in
Kiche and Spanish, the plot based on the conquest of Mexico. It is one of the few correct specimens of the native drama which have been preserved, and although not possessing the claim of antiquity, presents the general style and manner of treatment adopted in the primitive scenic representations.


Manuscript, the two bound in one volume. Two precious pieces, beautifully copied in facsimile by Dr. Berendt from ancient manuscripts he discovered in Guatemala. They present a detailed explanation of the calendars of the two nations, and may perhaps be the means of solving the strange problems presented by the chronology of the Mexican and Central American nations. The same artificial and intricate system of measuring time prevailed throughout these regions, and its character seems to point more distinctly to Asiatic influences than any other trait in American civilization.


The Popal Vuh is the most complete body of American mythology extant. The text is edited and translated in the above volume by the Abbé, but in a manner to leave much to be desired in both respects. The omission of the distinctive signs of the four consonants peculiar to the Kiche is at the outset a serious blemish. The translation is made under the influence of theories which distort the real meaning. For further criticisms, I refer to the essay I read before the American Philosophical Society, entitled "The Names of the Gods in the Kiche Myths." (Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. xix, 1881.)


Manuscript, copied from the original in Yucatan. It appears to have been written about the beginning of the present century, and gives the Maya names of many plants of supposed medicinal properties.
CATALOGUE OF THE

POCOMCHI.

Spoken in the Department of Vera Paz.


Manuscript, original. This is the work of a Dominican missionary, written about the end of the sixteenth century. The whole appears to have covered at least 900 leaves. These valuable remains were presented to Dr. Berendt in 1875 by the cura of San Cristobal Cahcoh in Guatemala. The writing is small but quite legible.


Manuscript, copied from a ms. in the Parochial archives of Coban in Vera Paz, dated 1741.


Manuscript, original, in two volumes folio. Vol. I, 2 prel. leaves and leaves numbered 1–30 and 1–78; Vol. II, leaves numbered 1–97. The writing is in a large and reasonably plain hand, the Pocomchi and Spanish being in parallel columns on the same page. The author was a Dominican; Cura of Tactic in Vera Paz, and thoroughly conversant with the language.


Manuscript, copied from the original in the parochial archives of Cahabon in Vera Paz. The Pocomchi and Spanish are on opposite pages. This is a copy of the first sermon in Pocomchi.


Manuscript, original. Two sermons in Pocomchi and Spanish, written in a large clear hand. Obtained from the parochial archives of Cahaban in Vera Paz.

1. Pio Perez: Co-ordinación.
2. " Diccionario. 1866-1877.
4. " (reprint) 1888.
6. " (rep.) 1859.
11. " Explicacion de una parte. 1846.
17. " Leti u eicib - San Lucas. 1865.
19. Henderson: The Maya Primer. (1852)
23. " " 1757.
24. " " 1816.
25. " " 1860.
26. " " 1866.
27. " " 1895.
31. Modo de Administrar 1897.
32. Zavala: Gramática 1898.
33. " y Medicina: Vocabulario. 1898.
34. Opala: U. Dibhun -- Ahuacaan. (1879)
35. Guerra: Pastoral 1848.
36. Fletcher: Catálogo de los Métodos. 1865.
37. " Breve devocionario 1865.
38. " y Henderson: Lete -- Huan. 1865.
40. Doctrina necesaria. -- 1885.
41. Andrada: Zulich -- fec. 1880
42.
43.
Manuscript, copied from the original in the parish of Tactic. 67. Confesonario en Castellano y Pocomchi. Tactic, Año de 1814. 8°. 2 prel. leaves and pp. 40.
Manuscript. The full title is "Dialogo entre Confesar y Penitente, ó modo de confesar Yndios en lengua Poconchi, 1814." It is arranged in two columns, Pocomchi and Spanish.
68. Libro en Pocomchi y Kekchi. 8vo. 194 leaves.
Manuscript, original, from the parochial archives of Cobán in Vera Paz. The volume contains a large assortment of sermons, confesonarios, doctrinas, frases, catecismos, and other religious and grammatical matter in and on the two dialects. Most of the leaves are in good condition and quite legible. They date from various periods in the 18th century. Among the articles are the original Doctrina and various sermons of Fr. Hippolito de Aguilera; an Arte de Lengua Cakchi.

KEKCHI.

69. Arte de lengua Cacchi para Bien comun. Traslado de uno que tuvo el P° P° Fray Joseph Ruiz, que de Dios gose. San Juan Chamelco. 1741. 8°. 2 prel. leaves and pp. 41.
Manuscript, copied from that in No.68. The original contains many errors and obsolete phrases. The present copy was submitted, word by word, by Dr. Berendt to an intelligent native, and his suggestions and corrections entered in red ink on the margin.
70. Coy (José Domingo). Ortografía en Lengua cecch, traducida por José Domingo Coy, en la Ciudad de Cobán. Año de 1870. 12°. pp. 16.
Manuscript, original, by an educated native Indian.
Manuscript, copied in Cobán.
72. Coy, (José Domingo). Ortografía en lengua cecch. 8vo. pp. 32.
Manuscript, copied from No. 70.
Manuscript, original, copied by Domingo Coy from an ancient manuscript now lost.

Manuscript. A copy of No. 73.

75. Los Misterios del S\textsuperscript{mo} Rosario en lengua Cakchi. 8vo. pp. 17.
Manuscript, copied from No. 68.

76. Doctrina Christiana en lengua ccacchi. Trasladada por mano y pluma de José Secundino Paccay en 15 de Setiembre del Año de 1861. 8°. pp. 114.
Manuscript, copy. The original writer is unknown, but the forms of expression point to a remote period for the translation.

Manuscript, copies of various documents from Nos. 80 and 68 with emendations and notes.

78. Paticas de la Historia Sagrada en lengua Cacchi. Con un fragmento de un tratado por Fr. Domingo de Vico. 1629. 18 leaves. 8°.
Manuscript, original, in a regular, clear hand of the seventeenth century.

79. Paticas de la Historia Sagrada en lengua Cacchi, del Siglo xvii\textsuperscript{mo}. 8°. 3 prel. and 126 leaves.
Manuscript, original, several of the leaves nearly destroyed, and the whole much stained.

80. Paticas en lengua Kekchi. 1856. 16°.
Manuscript, original. Contains eleven sermons written in 1853-6 by the cura of Coban.

81. Villacorta (Rafael). Doctrina Cristiana en lengua Castellana. Quechki y Pocomchi, coordinada por Rafael Villacorta. Sto. Domingo Coban. 1875. Folio, 7 leaves.
Manuscript, original. An interlinear translation of the Doctrina into the two dialects named. Clearly written and instructive.

**HUASTECA.**

82. Tapia Zenteno (Carlos de). Diccionario Huasteco-Espanol extractado de la Noticia de la lengua Huasteca con
Francisco Xavier Danchez en la Calle de San Francisco
pasada de Casa Profeso. Año de 1740.

Manuscript. This is a copy of the dictionary of Tapia Zenteno, published in Mexico, 1767, with numerous additions, and marginal comparisons of Huasteca words with others in Maya and Cakchiquel. The number of words is about 3000.

83. Berendt (C. Hermann). Diccionario Español-Huasteco, formado de las listas en la Noticia y Doctrina de Tapia Zenteno, de la Nueva Redaccion que los dio Don Marcelo Alejandre, etc. 8vo. pp. 84, and some unnumbered leaves.

Manuscript. This is the rough draught of the work, no clean copy of which was made. It gives about 2750 words. Included are a long letter and original vocabulary collected by Don Marcelo Alejandre, who published a paper in the Huasteco in the Boletin de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia.

CHOLTI.


Manuscript, copied from the original in the library of the American Philosophical Society. I have described Moran’s work in an article in the American Journal of Science and Arts, May, 1869, pp. 222-230.


Manuscript, from the same source as the last mentioned. Added to it are a few pages with the title: “Some words of the Chorti language of Zacapa. Collected by John L. Stephens, 1839.”

MAM.

86. Contreras (Don Rafael). Vocabulario de la lengua Mam, por D. Rafael Contreras, Cura de Chiantla. 1866. Copiado del original en poder de D. Juan Gavarrete en Guatemala por Dr. C. H. Berendt. 1875. 8vo. pp. 7.

Manuscript, containing about 80 words in Mam.
Manuscript. Only five copies of the works of Reinoso are known. These extracts give about 150 words from his vocabulary. For a notice of the book see Buckingham Smith, Historical Magazine, vol. v, p. 117. (New York, 1861.)

POCOMAM.

Manuscript, with an interesting Advertencia.

Manuscript, containing nearly a hundred words in Pocomam with their correspondents in Pocomchi to illustrate the resemblance of these two dialects.

Manuscript. A few months before Dr. Berendt's death he sent a young German, Franz Bromowicz, to the district occupied by the Pocomans to collect vocabularies and other information, especially in reference to the tongue called by Juarros the Alaguilae, spoken in Acataguastlan. The rough notes of this journey are contained in these leaves. Two vocabularies are given of about 200 words each.

IXIL.

Manuscript, original. In fair condition, and the only work in or upon this dialect that I have any knowledge of.

TZENDAL.

Manuscript. The original was in the possession of the late
Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg: see his *Bibliothèque Mexico-Guatemaltéenne*, pp. 10-13.


Manuscript, from the original in the possession of the Cura of Chiapa, Don José Hilario Aguilar.

**ZOTZIL.**


Manuscript, original. Stained and not very legible. Bound with it is a "Proclamation" of the governor of Chiapas, addressed to the Indians, and printed in the Zotzil tongue. It is dated 1869, and has a Spanish translation.


Manuscript, original. There are 710 words of Zoque, 490 of Zotzil and 261 of Chaneabal.

**CHANÉBAL.**


Manuscript, containing a vocabulary of 416 words written in Berendt's "Analytical Alphabet," with a preface on the literature and geographical distribution of this mixed dialect.

**CHINANTECA.**


Manuscript copy of the first and only edition of Barreda's work, and of the only copy known of it, which was obtained in Mexico by Dr. Berendt, and sold by him to Mr. John Carter Brown of Providence.


Manuscript, first draft.
Manuscript, copied from the first and only edition of Quintana, printed at Mexico, 1733.

Manuscript, based on the last mentioned work.

Manuscript, giving a sketch of the literature of the Mixe tongue, its geographical distribution, comparison with the Zoque and Zapotec, etc.

ZAPOTEC.

Manuscript copy, pp. 24. 8°. Only two copies of the original printed in Mexico are known, one in the Bodleian library, Oxford, the other in the J. Carter Brown library, Providence, from which the present copy was made with scrupulous fidelity by Dr. Berendt in 1871. He has added a valuable critical preface.

Manuscript, copied by Dr. Berendt from the original mss. in possession of Don. J. M. Melgar, of Vera Cruz. No other copy is known.

104. Levanto (Fr. Leonardo). Cathecismo de la Doctrina Christiana en lengua Zapoteca. Dispuesto por el M. R. P. Fr. Leonardo Levanto. Provincial que fue dos veces de la Provincia de S. Hypolito Marty de Oaxaco, etc. 8°. pp. 82.
BERENDT LINGUISTIC COLLECTION.

Manuscript copy of the second edition of this work, printed at Mexico, 1776.


Manuscript, copied from various manuscripts and printed sources by Dr. Berendt.


Manuscript, partly original, with memoranda and additions by Dr. Berendt.


Manuscript. The collections of Mr. Fuertes were made for the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Berendt does not seem to have considered them very accurate.

ZOQUE.


Manuscript, apparently from that mentioned with a somewhat different title in Brasseur. Bib. Mex.-Guat, p. 18.


Manuscript. Without doubt the most complete vocabulary of the Zoque in existence, containing nearly 21,000 words. It is in Spanish-Zoque only, and has a valuable introduction on the sounds of the language by Dr. Berendt.


Manuscript, containing about 180 Zoque words, obtained from a pure-blood native of Tapijulapa.

Manuscript, rough draft and notes, containing much valuable material.

112. Doctrina Christiana en lengua Zoque. Año de 1736. 24°. 51 and 7 leaves.
Manuscript, original, being fragments of a Doctrina written early in the last century, and presented to Dr. Berendt by Don José Maria Sanchez, cura of Ocosocantla. It is quite legible, though stained and frayed.

113. Sanchez (José Maria). Fragmento de unas exhortaciones para la observancia de los Mandamientos del Decálogo. En lengua Zoque. 1864. 3 leaves, folio.
Manuscript, original, by the cura of Ocosocantla.

114. La Pasion. Fragmento en lengua Zoque. 8vo. 3 leaves.
Manuscript, from the early part of this century.

Manuscript. It is an ancient custom with the Indians of Tuxtla to appoint certain of their village to sing the history of the Passion during Holy Week. A reader seats himself in the middle of the circle they form, and reads a paragraph which the others repeat, chanting the words to a monotonous air. The texts of these histories differ considerably. Dr. Berendt has collected three of them in this volume, for the sake of comparison, and No.1 is a fragment of one of the originals.

CHIAPANECA.

Manuscript. Albornoz’s work was printed in Paris in 1875, by the purchaser of Brasseur’s collection.

Manuscript. A remarkably beautiful piece of calligraphy, with numerous pen drawings and colored initials. The original dates from the sixteenth century.
Nomenclatura de los Once Depts. de Chihuahua
J. Cristobal: 1890.
118. Libro de Cuentas de la Cofradía del Rosario en el pueblo de Suchiapa desde 1796 hasta 1821. 8vo. 114 leaves.
Manuscript, original, in poor condition. A note of Dr. Berendt says of it "contiene muchos apuntes en lengua Chapaneca, relativos a las contribuciones de los cofrades y á los gastos de la Cofradía."

119. Pacion de Juebes santo yospaque tzesi is cohina is año de 1818. Folio. 4 leaves.
Manuscript, original, much worn, of the Passion, in Chapanec.

120. La Pasion en lengua Chapaneca. Canciones de los Indios de Suchiapa. Tuxtla Gutierrez, 1870. 4°. pp. 93.
Manuscript. The Indians of Suchiapa have among them three fraternities (cofradías) devoted to the adoration respectively of Jesus of Nazareth, the Holy Cross, and the Virgin of the Rosary. Each of these has a volume of Rules "Ordenanzas" in the Chapanec tongue, containing portions of the Passion, which they are accustomed to sing in the church during Holy Week. The above volume contains copies of these Ordenanzas. They bear the dates 1723, 1780, and 1781.

Manuscript, rough draft, contains notes on the history, grammar, relationship, calendar, etc. of the Chiapaneces.

HUAVE.

122. Vocablos de la lengua Huave colectados por el Abate Brasseur de Bourbourg, comparados con los equivalentes en las principales lenguas de la America del Sur y en las lenguas vecinas de Oaxaca y Chiapas. 8vo. pp. 15.
Manuscript, compiled by Dr. Berendt. It contains also the Huave words collected by Mr. E. A. Fuertes, in 1870, for the Smithsonian.

POPOLUCA, CHONTAL.

Manuscript.

124. Vocabulario de la lengua Popoluca ó Chontal de Mata-
galpa (Nicaragua). Por D. Victor Noguera, Cura de Mata-
    125. Vocablos de la lengua Chontal de Oxaca, recogidos en
San Miguel Ecatepec, por John Porter Bliss. 1871. Compa-
rados con el Chontal de otras Partes. 8vo. pp. 3.

LANGUAGES OF HONDURAS.

    126. Henderson (Alexander). Grammar of the Karif Lan-
guage as spoken in the Bay of Honduras. Belize. 1872. 8vo.
pp. 110.
    Manuscript, copied from the original.

    127. Henderson, (Alexander). Dictionary of the Karif Lan-
guage as spoken in the Bay of Honduras. Belize, 1872. 8vo.
pp. 232.
    Manuscript, copied from the original, and re-arranged by Dr.
Berendt, with various new words obtained from the author.
The volume includes a number of autograph letters from Mr.
Henderson, who was for forty years a missionary in Honduras.

Language. By Alexander Henderson, Belize, Honduras, New
    129. Musquito Vocabulary, from Captain George Hender-
son's "Account of the British Settlement of Honduras."
    Manuscript.

    130. Mosquito Vocabulary from Thomas Young's "Narrative
    Manuscript.

    131. Vocabulario de la Lengua de los Móskitos. Sacado de
la Relacion de los Sres. Fellechner, Müller, y Hesse. Berlin,
1845. pp. 25.
    Manuscript.

    132. A Grammatical Sketch of the Language spoken by

    133. A short Vocabulary of the Twaka Indians, together
with a few words of the San Blas Indians, both tribes of the
Moskito Coast. Collected by Mr. Haly and communicated by
    Manuscript.
Gabriel Aubill: Missionary to the Eastern part of Yucatan. Spoken language fourteen months: died near Petén of fever from being mortified in a carriage. Oct. 84.


Manuscript.


**LANGUAGES OF GUATEMALA.**


**LANGUAGES OF NICARAGUA.**

140. Rocha (Don Juan Eligio de la). Apuntamientos de la lengua Mangue. Masaya 1842. 8vo. pp. 11. Manuscript, copied in Granada, 1874. Rocha was author of a Spanish Grammar (Leon, 1858) and teacher of French and Spanish Grammar in the University of Leon, where he died in 1873. His brother placed his notes on the Mangue tongue at Dr. Berendt’s disposal, who copied from them the above pages.

141. Loga del Niño Dios. Representacion escenica de los Mangues en Namotivá. Santa Catarina, 1874. 8vo. pp. 10. Manuscript. This *Loga* or Play of the Baby God is written in corrupt Spanish with interspersed Mangue words.

Interesting for its reference on page 198 to the language of the Mangues, who, the editor remarks, are distinguished "por su idioma sonoro."

143. Chorotega ó Diria Comparada con Chapaneca. 8vo. pp. 5.

Manuscript. Something over a hundred words of each tongue, showing conclusively their relationship.


Manuscript, containing rough notes of vocabularies and grammatical rules of these languages.


Manuscript. This is the vocabulary printed in Lévy's work on Nicaragua, with some additions and many corrections obtained from him by Dr. Berendt, who met him at Granada in 1874. The words are written in Berendt's "analytical alphabet."

146. Some Words of the Woolwa Indians at the Headwaters of Blewfield's River, Nicaragua. Collected by Julius Fröbel, 1851. 8vo. 2 leaves.

Manuscript, copied from Squier's Nicaragua. Nos. 143, 145, 146 bound in the volume "Languages of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica."


Manuscript, original. It was prepared at the request of Dr. Berendt.


Manuscript.


Manuscript. Contains four leaves much worn of a legal document, dated 1636, in the Nahuatl language, from the
archives of the parish of San Cristobal Acasaguastlan, presented to Dr. Berendt by the cura, and a Vocabulary collected at San Augustin Acasaguastlan by M. Franz Bromowicz in 1878.

LANGUAGES OF COSTA RICA.

150. Vocabularios de las Lenguas Vizeita y Caché. Colectados por Dr. Lucas Alvarado, 1873.
Manuscript, original, 291 words in all, collected for Dr. Berendt.

Manuscript. A dialect of the Talamanca. 72 words.

152. Vocabulario de los Indios de San José de Costa Rica. 1867. Manuscript, original. Contains 128 words. It is a dialect or corruption of the Talamanca.


154. Vocabulario de la Lengua Bribri. Por Felipe Valentini. 1867.
Manuscript.

155. Lengua de Suere ó Huetares, Girolamo Benzoni. Words from his Historia del Mondo Nuevo (1572), with notes.
Manuscript.

Manuscript.

Manuscript. Original.


Manuscript copies with notes and corrections.

Manuscript. Contains a comparison of words in seven languages of Costa Rica.


LANGUAGES OF DARIEN AND PANAMA.

Manuscript.

Manuscript, 22 words, compared with Tule, with which they are evidently closely allied.

Manuscript, contains 333 words. Nos. 163-165 bound in vol. Languages of Chiriqui and Darien.


167. Voces de la Lengua de los Indios Cunacunas, extractados del "Viagero Universal." 19 words.

Manuscript, with maps and notes by Dr. Berendt.

169. Voces de la Lengua de los Indios del Isthmo de Darien. From Lionel Wafer's Voyages, pp. 5.

170. Vocabulario de las lenguas de las Indios Sabaneros, Cholos y Bayanos en el Isthmo de Panamá. Por Berthold
BERENDT LINGUISTIC COLLECTION. 233


Manuscript.


172. Chiriqui words from various sources.

173. Words from Darien languages, Careta, Cunacuna, Darien, Urabá, and Cueba or Coyba.


175. Vocabulary of the Muyasca, Mosca or Chibcha Language. Collected from various authors and arranged by C. H. B. pp. 17.

Manuscript, with tracings of the curious Muyasca hieroglyphs for the numerals.

Nos. 172-175 bound in Languages of Chiriqui and Darien.


Manuscript, original, by the German Minister-Resident in Bogotá.


Manuscript. Compares about 150 words in the Cholo, Cueva, Cuna, Tule, Sabanero, Bayano, San Blas, Boruca and Viceita tongues.

MISCELLANEOUS.


Manuscript, neatly written and bound.

234 CATALOGUE OF THE BERENDT LINGUISTIC COLLECTION.


Manuscript. In these three large scrap books I have collected and arranged the numerous loose notes and memoranda, observations and comparisons, on Central American ethnology and linguistics, left by Dr. Berendt in portfolios. They contain a mass of valuable material on these subjects.


Recent Mexican Study of the Native Languages of Mexico

By
FREDERICK STARR

CHICAGO
The University of Chicago Press
1900
RECENT MEXICAN STUDY OF THE
NATIVE LANGUAGES OF MEXICO.

Everyone is more or less familiar with the fact that there are many old books printed in Aztec and the other native languages of Mexico. Some of the oldest and rarest of American prints are among these. In 1866 the eminent José Garcia Icazbalceta, so careful as an historian and so diligent as a bibliographer, prepared a preliminary work upon these curious books under the title, Apuntes para un catalogo de escritores en lenguas indígenas de America (Notes for a catalogue of writers in the native languages of America). The work is the rarest of Icazbalceta's publications; preliminary to a fuller treatment and a help to special students, it can hardly be said to have been issued to the public. No copies were sold. The author says in his preface: "But it has not, on this account, lost its original character. The sixty examples which I have printed with my own hands are no more than so many other copies of the manuscript. None will be sold because proof-sheets ought not to be placed on sale; all will be distributed to whoever can improve the work, enriching it with additions. Persons who find themselves in such a position and who care for a copy may direct themselves to me or to Messrs. Trübner & Co., in London."

In this catalogue Icazbalceta enumerates and describes two hundred and fourteen works, most of which are printed books in or upon Mexican languages.

Few persons, however, are aware that books are still printed in Mexican languages. Nor are our students generally acquainted with, or appreciative of, the study that is being given by Mexican students to these languages. While my own work in Mexico has but lightly touched upon linguistics, it has placed me in a position to learn something of this work and the workers, and to appreciate

* This catalogue was republished in 1898 in the collected works of Icazbalceta: Biblioteca de Autores Mexicanos. Vol. XVIII.
that there is a real, if not large, present literature in native Mexican tongues. It has seemed that a list of such writings would be of bibliographic and ethnographic interest. I have been the more willing to undertake the presentation of such a list because many of these books or papers are published in remote towns and are little likely to reach the student unless he looks for them, knowing just what he seeks. The list must be far from complete; no one realizes this more keenly than the author, who will gladly receive corrections and additions.

Books mentioned by Icazbalceta are omitted from this list unless, for some reason, their inclusion is necessary for the proper explanation of some other item in the list. Books in Maya, published in Yucatan, or in other parts of Mexico, are not included, as recent Maya literature is so extensive as to demand separate treatment. Articles printed in periodicals or papers read before learned societies, however important, are not included unless also printed independently. Most of the works mentioned are in my own collection; a few I have not seen, but copy the description from the catalogues of Nicolas Leon or W. W. Blake. Where these descriptions are so taken the name of the authority is given in brackets.

It is not easy to satisfactorily classify this material. Three rather poorly defined divisions are recognized:

I. Ancient works, which have remained in ms. or have become rare in printed form, which have recently been printed for the use of students.

II. Works presenting the results of linguistic study by modern students.

III. Writings in, or upon, the native languages printed for practical ends and usually for native use.

I. Recently published ancient manuscripts or re-publications of old works.


2. **Basalenque; Diego. Arte de la lengua Tarasca (1714).** Grammar of the Tarascan language. Reprinted, Mexico:

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The word *arte* so common in this list is translated grammar; it means more. It is not merely a grammar, but a practical manual of the language. The Spanish word *gramatica* is properly translated grammar.
Carochi; Horacio. Arte de la Lengua Mixicana
con la Declaración de los adverbios de ella.
Reimpreso por el Museo Nacional de México.
México, 1892. 4º. pp. 395–537. Sin
also Galdo Guzmán con Molina.
1886. 4°. pp. xxxv, 87. From 1885 to 1889 the Mexican government, through the Department of Fomento, of which at the time Carlos Pacheco was Minister, printed a considerable number of works, in uniform style, treating of the native languages. Most were reprints, but some were original or before unpublished works. The editorship of the series was in the hands of Dr. Antonio Peñafiel. To this series belong Nos. 2, 8, 11, 14, 41, 46, 72.

3. **Cordoba; Juan de. Arte del idioma Zapoteca (1578).** Grammar of the Zapotec language. Reprinted by Dr. Nicolas Leon. Morelia: 1886. 8°. pp. 79 and 224. This is reprinted from the only entire copy known at the time of the re-impression.

4. **Esopo; Fabulas de Esopo en idioma Mexicano publicadas por el Dr. Peñafiel.** Fables of Æsop in the Aztec language, published by Dr. Peñafiel. Mexico: 1895. 8°. pp 37. The ms. from which these fables of Æsop are printed is preserved in the National Museum of Mexico and is believed to have been written by Father Sahagun in the sixteenth century. Leon says but fifty copies of this were printed; a statement which seems hardly probable. It was printed in honor of the meeting of the Eleventh Congress of Americanists held at Mexico in 1895.

5. **Gilberti; Maturino. Arte de la lengua Tarasca ó de Michoacan (1558).** Grammar of the Tarascan language, or that of Michoacan. Reprinted by Dr. Nicolas Leon. Mexico: 1898. Large 4°. pp. 344. 6. A remarkable piece of work; the title and text are printed on maguey paper made expressly; the title and first six pages are facsimile. Only one hundred
copies of this large edition were printed. Dr. Leon is an indefatigable worker in Mexican linguistics, history, and bibliography. He is the author of quite two score original works and the editor of many others. See also Nos. 1, 3, 27, 55.

6. Gilber t i; Maturino. Un manuscrito Tarasco del siglo XVI. A Tarascan manuscript of the Sixteenth Century. 8°. pp. 16. Mexico: 1888. This pretty manuscript was discovered by Plancarte and was printed in phototype facsimile by the house of Abadiano. Though unsigned, there can be little doubt that it is the work of Gilberti. It is a sermon on the text, "And to thee will I give the keys of heaven." The edition was limited; twenty copies were in a special antique paper.

7. Gonzales; Diego. Arte de la lengua Cahita. . . . Grammar of the Cahita language. Published by E. Buelna. Mexico: 1890. 8°. pp. 63 unnumbered, 264. The book is reprinted from an old anonymous work believed to have been written by Father Diego Gonzales, a Jesuit missionary priest. Buelna supplies a valuable introduction, notes, and brief dictionary. For other works due to Buelna see Nos. 10, 21.


10. Luces del Otomi, o Gramatica del idioma que hablan los indios Otomies . . . por un Padre de la Compania de Jesus. Information upon the Otomi, or Grammar of the language spoken by the Otomi Indians, by a Jesuit priest. Mexico: 1893. 8°. pp. 303. Published by the care of E. Buelna.

11. Olmos; Andres de. Arte para aprender la lengua Mexicana (1547). Grammar for learning the Aztec language. Mexico: 1885. 4°. pp. 125. This work by Father Olmos
Small edition: see Molina.

Vocabulario de las Lenguas Castellana y Cora, Reimpreso en Tepic por orden del Dr. General D. Leopoldo Romana, Jefe politico del Territorio. Tepic: 1888. 8vo. pp. 90. Imp. de Antonio Legassei. (place lost p. 7)

For the most part is by Juan Sanchez de la Barquera: see Ramírez Adiciones a Beisain. Pacheco de Silva: Francisco. Doctrina cristiana en lengua Zapoteca Neztza. rept. Oaxaca: 1882.

pp. 216.
Molina, Alonso de. *Arte de la lengua mexicana y castellana*. Reimpresa por las dos ediciones (1579-1576) en México, 1886. This, as well as No. 12 and
on Codex and Ballard, were printed in the Analges of the Medel in the and a small edition of separate were struck off.

Get photographs of Francisco de Pase y Troncoro.
E. Buelna.

P. Gonzales.
M. M. Gracida.
Eufemio Mendosa.
M. Olaguebel
José N. Horviesa.

× José M. Sanchez.
M. Alejandro.

× Faustino Chimalpopoca.
Serafin de Lorenzo.
Prospero Cahuantzi.
Casiano Palacios.
B. de Quiroz Yolecel.
remained in manuscript for more than three hundred years; it was first printed at Paris, in 1875.

12. **Quintana; Augustin de la. Arte de la lengua Mixe (1729).** Grammar of the Mixe language. Reprinted by Francisco Belmar. Oaxaca: 1891. There were but sixty copies of this reprint of a rare work; it was never placed on sale and is now scarce.


14. **Rincon; Antonio S. J. de. Arte mexicana, Gramatica y Vocabulario (1595).** Aztec manual, grammar, and vocabulary. Reprinted by Antonio Peñafiel. Mexico: 1885. Brinton considered this one of the most important of the Aztec Artes—both because it exhibits an early stage of the language and its author was of Indian parentage, descended from the old Texcocan rulers.

15. **Salazar; Manuel de los Santos. Colloquio Ynquenino quina-xili yn Tlaçomaguiz quauhnepanolli Santta Cruz in tlac mic-nopil-huiani S. Elena.** Colloquy . . . . Mexico: 1890. 4°. pp. 50. This was published, from the seventeenth century ms. with a Spanish translation, by Francisco del Paso y Troncoso, in a small but elegant edition of fifty copies, which were not put on sale. (Leon.)

16. **Vocabulario Castellano-Zapoteco.** Spanish-Zapotec Vocabulary. Published by the Junta Columbina. Mexico: 1893. 4°. pp. v, 222. This before unpublished work was printed by the committee appointed by the Mexican government to prepare some permanent and tangible result of the celebration of America’s quadricentennial. They printed, in addition to this eighteenth-century document, several important picture-writing manuscripts in facsimile, beautiful figures of rare antiquities, etc.

II. Linguistic studies by modern workers.

17. **Belmar; Francisco. Cartilla del Idioma Zapoteco serrano.** Primer of the mountain Zapotec language. Oaxaca: 1890. 16°. pp. 30. Mr. Belmar is a lawyer connected with the
state government of Oaxaca. He early became interested in the native languages of the state and has made several careful studies of them in the field. Besides his original investigations he has reprinted those of others: e.g., Nos. 12, 13. Several of his smaller works have been printed by the author himself on his own press.

18. Belmar; Francisco. Lenguas indígenas del Estado de Oaxaca: Ensayo sobre la lengua Trike. Native languages of the state of Oaxaca: Essay upon the Triqui language. Oaxaca: 1897. 16°. pp. 54. This is the only work printed upon a language which is spoken in six (Belmar erroneously names five) small Indian towns in the districts of Tlaxiaco and Juxtlahuaca. Until Belmar published this work Orozco y Berra’s erroneous location of the Triqui area was accepted by students; the towns mentioned by him as Triqui, near Tehuantepec, are really Chontal.


20. Belmar; Francisco. Has a work in press at the present time upon the Chocho language—also called the Popoloc, Tlapaneca, Teca, Populucu, and anciently the Tope. It is doubtful whether this synonymy will hold.

21. Buelna; Eustaquio. Peregrinacion de los Aztecas y nombres geográficos indígenas de Sinaloa. Wanderings of the Aztecs and native indigenous geographical names of Sinaloa. Mexico: 1887. pp. 136. This work has gone through two editions; it is illustrated with hieroglyphic illustrations.
Francisco del Mar


Dicionario de la Lengua Tarasca 

y de Michoacán por el R. P. Fr. Maturino Gillectot


Gasco, Leonardo,

**Doctrina y catecismo popular en Castellano y Tarahumara** por el P. Leonardo Gasco de la Compañía de Jesús. Con las licencias necesarias. Méjico Imp. La Europa, de J. Aguilar Vera y Cia (soc.) Calle de Santa Clara n.º 15. 1903. 16. pág. 29.

Leon. Nicolas. Linguística Familea de Méx-

22. **Coleccion Polidromica Mexicana que contiene la Oracion Dominical vertida en cincuenta y dos idiomas indígenas de aquella República.** Mexican poly-lingual collection, containing the Lord's Prayer, translated into fifty-two languages native to that republic. Mexico: 1860. 4to. pp. vii, 52. The title sufficiently describes this curious work, which was published by the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics. The book is already quite rare.

23. **Ferraz; J. E.** *Nahuatlismos de Costa Rica; ensayo lexicográfico acerca de las voces mexicanas que se hallan en el habla corriente de la costa-ricenses.* Nahuatlisms of Costa Rica; lexicographic essay upon the Aztec words which are found in the current language of the Costa Ricans. San José de Costa Rica: 1892. 4to. (Leon.)

24. **Gonzales; Pedro.** *Etimologia de algunos nombres geográficos . . . del Estado de Guanajuato.* Etymology of some geographical names . . . of the state of Guanajuato. Salamanca: 1893. 8vo. pp. 192. The work was published by the author and breaks off abruptly. The first fourteen pages are devoted to analyses of place-names arranged by districts; the balance to historic and descriptive notes relative to these places.

25. **Gracida; M. M.** *Catalago etimologico de los nombres de los pueblos, haciendas y ranchos del Estado de Oaxaca.* Etymological catalogue of the names of the towns, haciendas, and ranches of the state of Oaxaca. Oaxaca: 1883. The place-names of Oaxaca are mostly Indian, largely Aztec. Like Indian place-names generally they are compound words and descriptive. Their analysis is interesting and instructive, and throws light upon the processes of thought and language formation. Such studies as this are in high favor, and many have been printed. See Nos. 21, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 40, 41.

26. **Herrera y Perez.** According to Olaguibel, this author has written upon the *onomatologia* of Tlahuac, Xochimilco. (In No. 30, p. 4.)

27. **Leon; Nicolas.** *Silabario del Idioma Tarasco ó de Michoacan.* Syllable book of the Tarascan or the language of Michoacan. Morelia: 1886. 8vo. This little book is now rare.
X. **Mendoza; Eufemio.** *Apuntes para un Catalogo razonado de las palabras Mexicanas introducidas al Castellano.* Data for a systematic catalogue of Aztec words introduced into Spanish. Mexico: 1872. Hundreds of Aztec words have been incorporated into Mexican Spanish. (A few, such as coyotl, tomatl, chocolatl, have entered our English speech.) This curious and interesting study was published by the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics. Of it Blake says: "Highly esteemed for the accuracy of its information."

X. **Olaguibel; Manuel de.** *La Ciudad de Mexico y el Distrito Federal; Toponimia Azteca.* The City of Mexico and the Federal District; Aztec toponymy. Toluca: 1898. Sq. 8°. pp. 121, and map. A study of the etymology of the Indian place-names and their location in the Valley of Mexico. The map aims to represent the limits and subdivisions of the ancient city. Mr. Olaguibel is a magistrate; he has done scientific and literary work—especially in Aztec etymology and the bibliography of Mexican science; he is a member of various national and foreign learned societies.

X. **Olaguibel; Manuel de.** *Onomatolojia del Estado de Mexico.* Study of the names of places in the state of Mexico. Toluca: 1893. 4°. pp. 210. This study includes names in four languages—Aztec, Otomi, Mazahua, and Tarascan.

X. **Peñaflé; Antonio.** *Nombres geográficos de Mexico.* Geographical names of Mexico. Mexico: 1885. 4°. pp. 264, with atlas of xxxix colored plates. This highly important work is at once a study of etymologies and hieroglyphs. The author takes the list of tribute towns, represented hieroglyphically in the *Codex Mendoza.* He
Reyes, V. Oromatología geográfica de Morelos. Bol. Soc. Mex. Geog. y Est. 4ª época, 1. 1888 pp. 180–240 with five plates. Do not know that it was issued separately.


studies the character, analyzing it and comparing it with the significance of the name as shown by its etymology. The names are all Aztec.

32. Peñaigel; Antonio. Dr. Peñaigel is now publishing a more general study; in character like the preceding, it covers a wider field, going beyond the Aztec names; the illustrations are much finer, being colored by hand. Dr. Peñaigel is director of the Statistical Bureau of the Mexican government. He is deeply interested in the national history and archaeology. He has published valuable works in archaeology, has edited facsimile reproductions of picture-manuscripts, and has done work in the linguistic field. See also No. 2.

33. Poma; Cesare. De los periodicos escritos en lenguas indígenas de America. Of the periodical publications written in native American languages. Mexico: 1895. 8°. pp. 4. This paper was read before the Eleventh Congress of Americanists at Mexico in 1895; a few copies were printed separate from the Proceedings. Little is said of Mexican publications, and the list would surely be greatly extended by a careful study.

34. Reyes; Vicente. Olaguibel (No. 30, p. 4) refers to a study of the place-names of the state of Guerrero prepared by this author.

35. Robelo; Cecilio A. Vocabulario comparativo Castellano y Nahuatl. Comparative vocabulary, Spanish and Aztec. Cuernavaca: 1889. 8°. pp. ii, 75. Mr. Robelo is a magistrate, who is deeply interested in national history and antiquities, regarding both of which he has printed studies. His linguistic investigations are of importance. He is able to pronounce discourses in Aztec. Such an one, delivered September...
30. 1889, has been printed in a little work, *Albun de Morelos.*

36. **Robelo; Cecilio A.** *Nombres geográficos mexicanos del Estado de Morelos.* Aztec geographical names of the state of Morelos. Cuernavaca: 1887. 8°. pp. 85. One of the best books of this class.


38. **Rosa; Agustin de la.** *Analysis gramatical de algunos textos Mexicanos.* Grammatical analysis of certain Aztec texts. Guadalajara: 1871. 8°. pp. 98. One of the most important aids to the student of Aztec ever prepared. Father de la Rosa is a teacher of Spanish grammar and Aztec in the Seminary of Guadalajara. In 1899 he had a class of sixty boys and young men who recited three times a week in Aztec. This book was prepared for class use. The Lord’s Prayer and four other religious texts are copied from the Aztec of Paredes. They are carefully analyzed, the grammatical form, relation, and meaning of each word being given. The different texts have also been separately issued, and, even in the collected series, are separately page-numbered.

39. **Rosa; Agustin de la.** *Estudio de la filosofia y riqueza de la lengua Mexicana.* Study of the philosophy and richness of the Aztec language. Guadalajara: 1889. 8°. pp. 115. An earlier edition, dated 1887, has but ninety-four pages. A selection from this was printed under another title in 1891. 16°. pp. 48. (Leon.) The work is highly


Rosa: Agustín de la. *Análisis de la Oración Dominical en Mexicano y de la Plática Mexicana* del P. José Ignacio Paredes, sobre el misterio de la Encarnación del Verbo Divino. 1870. 8°.
Rosa Agustín de la.
12º ph. 24.
Méjico 1895.
Imprenta y litografía de Ancira y Hno.
interesting and suggestive; it is the well-supported claim, by an ardent admirer, that the Aztec is comparable, in its philosophy and wealth, to the Greek and Latin.

40. **Rosa; Agustin de la.** *Explicacion de algunos de los nombres de la lengua Mexicana.* Explanation of some Aztec names. Guadalajara: 1897. 12°. pp. 28. This is a slightly enlarged, second, edition of a tract printed for use in public schools. The system of analysis of the names—mostly geographical, though some are of persons, animals, and plants—is so ingenious and satisfactory that we have translated and printed the first edition of this tract into English, for the use of our class in Mexican ethnography.

41. **Rovirosa; José N.** *Nombres geográficos del Estado de Tabasco.* Geographic names of the state of Tabasco. Mexico: 1888. 4°. pp. 36. See No. 2. Five languages are spoken in the state of Tabasco, but most of its place-names are Aztec. A few represent the other languages—Chontal, Zoque, Ahualulco, and Maya.

42. **Sanchez; José Maria.** *La lengua Tzotzil en Chiapas: Explicaciones gramaticales dogmáticas e instructivas para los sacerdotes católicos y toda clase de personas.* The Tzotzil language in Chiapas; explanations, grammatical, dogmatic, and instructive, for Catholic priests and every class of persons. San Cristóbal: 1895. 8°. pp. 95. The author is a priest, who has made diligent study of the languages of his parish.


44. **Torres; M.** *Estudios gramaticales sobre el Nahuatl.* Grammatical studies upon the Aztec. Leon: 1887. pp. 104. (Leon.)

III. Books in or upon the native languages for practical use—usually of the natives.

45. **Angeles; Manuel Valentin.** *Brevisima explicación de los principales misterios de nuestra Santa Religión Católica en lengua Mexicana.* Very brief explanation of the principal mysteries of our holy Catholic religion in the Aztec
language. Tepotzlan: 1883. 8°. pp. 21. Printed in a practically Indian town, for native use. (Blake.)

46. Alejandro; Marcelo. Cartilla Huasteca con su gramática, diccionario y varias reglas para aprender el idioma. Huastecan primer, with its grammar, dictionary, and various rules for learning the language. Mexico: 1890. 4°. pp. 179. The author was an Indian, and the book was published by the national government. See No. 2.

47. Arenas; Pedro de. Vocabulario Manual de las lenguas Castellana y Mexicana. Word-book of the Spanish and Aztec languages. Puebla: 1887. 16°. pp. 81. This little manual seems never to lose its popularity. It was first printed in the seventeenth century. There are both dated and undated editions. Of dated editions printed in Mexico there are at least those of 1683, 1690, 1728, 1753. It has been printed at Puebla in the years 1793, 1831, 1837, 1887. An edition was printed at Paris in 1862. The edition of 1887 is commonly on sale and goes chiefly to Indian purchasers.

48. Caballero; Dario Julio. Gramática del Idioma Mexicana según el sistema de Ollendorf. Grammar of the Aztec language after the Ollendorf system. Mexico: 1880. 8°. pp. 212 and vocabulary. The book was written to assist the educated class in Mexico to gain a knowledge of “this elegant tongue,” that they might converse with the Indians in their own language and so impart culture to, and elevate, them.

49. Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana en la lengua Mixteca . . . por un Mixteco. Catechism of the Christian Doctrine in the Mixtec language . . . by a Mixtec. Puebla: 1899. 16°. pp. 47. This is probably the latest book of its class—a class that has been appearing continuously since the middle of the sixteenth century. It is intended simply for Indian use.

50. Chimalpopoca; Faustino. El Centauro de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. The Centauro of Our Lady of Guadalupe. Mexico: 1869. 8°. pp. 6. The most celebrated shrine in Mexico is that of Guadalupe; it is especially dear to the Indians. In 1869 the church was running behind in its receipts, and a movement was organized by the
Clara y sencilla exposición del pequeño catecismo impreso en el idioma mexicano siguiendo el orden mismo de sus preguntas y respuestas, para la mejor instrucción de los feligreses indios, y de los que comienzan á aprender dicho idioma por un sacerdote devoto de la Madre Santísima de la Luz, bajo cuyo amparo la pone y á cuya honra la dedica. Con las licencias necesarias.


Sociedad Católica to raise money for the sanctuary by voluntary offerings of one centavo monthly. Circulars explaining the plan were widely distributed among the Spanish-speaking population. A translation of this appeal was made by Faustino Chimalpopoca, himself an Indian, descendant of a famous ancient family, and a man of scholarly attainments, into Aztec for distribution to the Indians.

51. Chimalpopoca; Faustino. Epitome ó modo fácil de aprender el idioma Nahuatl ó lengua Mexicana. Epitome or easy mode of learning the Nahuatl or Aztec language. Mexico: 1869. 8°. pp. 124.

52. Cronista de Mexico: for June 13, 1864. It is a special issue of the periodical The Mexican Chronicle, printed in honor of Maximilian's elevation to the imperial throne. It is printed in Spanish and Aztec, in blue ink.—Revista de Mexico: No. 33 of Vol. IV, 1890, of the periodical Review of Mexico, was a special number, commemorative of the torture of Quauhtemoczin, eleventh and last of the Aztec rulers; it contains some Aztec matter. See Poma: No. 33.

53. El Lilliputiense. The Lilliputian. This was a small newspaper, printed partly in Aztec, which was published for a time at Tepoztlan, in the state of Morelos. See Poma: No. 33.

54. Purepe. This little journal ran through but three issues in November and December, 1882. It was published in Tarascan, at Quiroga, Michoacan, and was conducted by Nicolas Leon and a Tarascan Indian named Juan B. Tapia. It is extremely rare; Dr. Leon himself does not possess a copy. See Poma: No. 33.

55. Dos Invitaciones en lengua Tarasca: Two invitations in the Tarascan language. 1887, 1888. These are mentioned in Leon's catalogue, where one is said to be in verse; the other is a translation of San Bernardo's Memorare.

56. El Evangelio de San Lucas, del Latin al Mexicano ó mejor Nahuatl. The gospel of St. Luke, from Latin into Aztec or better Nahuatl. London: 1873, 12°. pp. 139. This is mentioned by Icazbalceta, who says: "I do not know
who is the author of this translation or what confidence it merits." It is introduced here because No. 75, printed in Mexico, is copied literally from it.

57. Galicia; Faustino Chimalpopoca. *Silabario de idioma Mexicano.* Syllable-book of the Aztec language. Mexico: 1849. 12°. Several editions have appeared; the fifth, in 1892, has pp. 32. It is commonly on sale. The author was professor of Aztec in the University of Mexico.

58. Gastelu; Antonio Vasquez. ("King of Figueroa.") *Catecismo breve que precisamente debe saber el Cristiano.* Short catechism of exactly what the Christian ought to know. The first edition of this popular catechism appeared at Puebla in 1733. It has been repeatedly reprinted. Among recent editions falling within our scope are: Puebla, 1860; Orizaba, 1865; and Orizaba, 1888. All are in 16°, of few pages.

59. Lorenzana; Serapio de. *Un Intérprete Huasteco.* A Huastecan phrase-book. Mexico: 1896. 16°. pp. 43. This little work was published as a handy manual for travelers and others who need practical knowledge of common phrases.

60. Memorandum acerca de la inauguración solemne del monumento erigido en honor de Cuauhtemoc en la calzada de la Reforma de la Ciudad de Mexico. Souvenir of the public dedication of the monument erected in honor of Cuauhtemoc in the Paseo de la Reforma of the City of Mexico. This contains an Aztec discourse pronounced by the eminent scholar Francisco del Paso y Troncoso.

61. Molina; Arcadio G. *El Jasmin del Isthmo: Principios generales para aprender a leer, escribir y hablar la lengua Zapoteca.* The Jasmine of the Isthmus: Gen-
Hunt. Cartegi, A. M. Al Señor General D. Porfirio Díaz con motivo de la toma de
posesión de la Presidencia de la República Mexicana el 1º de Diciembre de 1900.
Salutation in English, Spanish, French, and English.
eral principles for learning to read, write, and speak the 
Zapotec language. Oaxaca: 1892. 16°. pp. 175. The 
author, a Zapotec Indian, lives at San Blas. The dialect 
of San Blas differs from that of Tehuantepec, though 
the two municipalities join and their governmental town 
houses are less than a quarter of an hour's walk apart. 
The book was written on personal initiative and was published 
by the author at his own expense. The whole of 
the first edition has been sold and a second has been 
printed. It is a creditable piece of work.

62. Molina; Arcadio G. La Rosa del Amor. The Rose of 
author says: "It contains eight lessons of love phrases in 
Spanish and Zapotec for lovers." I know no more 
curious native Indian book. It was published and sold by 
the author, and was intended for actual use.

63. Olivares; Sebastian. Catecismo zapichu Catamba Español 
a Tarasco hymbo . . . S. O. Catechism translated 
from Spanish into Tarascan . . . by S. O. Mexico: 
1891. 16°. (Leon.)

64. Palacios; Casiano. Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana 
escrito en lengua Mixteca. Catechism of the Christian 
24°. pp. 23. The standard work upon the ancient Mixtec 
was written at Teposcolula by Antonio de los Reyes and 
printed in Mexico in 1593. In that same town, in 1896, the 
cura, Casiano Palacios, himself an Indian, speaking Mixtec 
in his ten churches, wrote this little catechism. He knew 
nothing of the book of Reyes or its historical interest, 
but labored at his translation as a means of saving souls. 
Three centuries and more separate these workers in that 
mountain town.

65. Palafox; Juan de. Manual para administrar los Santos 
Sacramentos. Manual for the administration of the holy 
sacraments. Puebla: 1864. 4°. pp. 451, and index. Leon 
says that this work is in Latin, Spanish, and Aztec, and 
that it is little known to bibliographers.

66. Palma; Miguel T. Gramatica de la lengua Azteca ó Mexi-
cana. Grammar of the Aztec or Mexican language. 
Puebla: 1886. 8°. pp. 126. Miguel T. Palma was a
full-blood Indian, whose mother-tongue was Aztec. He was highly respected in Puebla, where he practiced law and taught Aztec in the state normal school and Latin in the state college. This grammar is an excellent work — clear, exact, and comprehensive.

67. **Palma; Miguel T. Constitución de los E. U. Mexicanos ... traducida al idioma Azteca o Mexicano. Constitución of the United States of Mexico ... translated into the Aztec or Mexican language. Puebla: 1888. 8°. pp. 59. The Spanish original and Aztec translation are on opposite pages.**

68. **Palma; Miguel T. Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana, por el Padre Geronimo de Ripalda, traducido al idioma Mexicano. Catechism of the Christian Doctrine by Father Geronimo de Ripalda, translated into the Aztec language. Puebla: 1886. 16°. pp. 114. This catechism is popular and is much sold.**

69. **Paredes; Ignacio de. Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana en Mexicano. Catechism of the Christian Doctrine in Aztec. Reprinted by order of the bishop of Chilapa. Mexico: 1878. 12°. Paredes translated Ripalda’s catechism in 1758. His translation was reprinted in 1809. In 1878, one hundred and twenty years after its first appearance, this new edition was published. (Leon.)**

70. **Promesas de Nuestro Señor a la B. Margarita Alacoque: translated into Aztec. Promises of Our Lord to Margarita Alacoque. Zamora: 1887. 12°. 1 leaf. (Leon.)**


72. **Quiroz Yolcecel; Bernardino de Jesus. La Enseñanza**
**Nahuatl.** Nahuatl instruction. *Mexico: 1889. 4º. pp. 18.* Written by an Aztec Indian living at the village of Tepoztlan. The preface, addressed to Dr. Peñafiel, in Spanish is a good example of the flowery style natural to the Aztec. This book was to have been followed by a second part, but I think this has not been published.

73. **Rosales y Malpica; Francisco.** *Gramática teórica-práctica de la lengua Mexicana.* Theoretico-practical grammar of the Aztec language. *Puebla: 1873. 4º. pp. 144. (Leon.)*

74. **Valeriano; Antonio.** *El milagro de la Virgen del Tepeyac.* The miracle of the Virgin of Tepeyac. *Puebla: 1895. 16º. pp. 65.* The author of this account of the miraculous appearance at Tepeyac (now Guadalupe) was an Indian of Atzcapotzalco. He was one of the first students at the College of Santiago Tlatelolco, and in 1554 was reader in that institution. He was for thirty-five years “governor of the Indians” of the City of Mexico. He died in 1605. His article has been printed several times in other works, but not before separately. In 1895, at the revival of the Guadalupan controversy, connected with the crowning of the Virgin at Guadalupe, this was printed, through the interest of Bishop Vera of Cuernavaca. The original Aztec and the Spanish translation are printed on opposite pages.

75. **Yacuic Iyec Tenotzaltzin in Jesu Christo quenami oquimo ihcuilhili in San Lucas.** Translation of the gospel of St. Luke into Aztec. *Mexico: 1889. 16º. pp. 139.* Referred to in No. 56. Published by the Methodist Episcopal Press in the City of Mexico. For some reason verses 4 and 5 in chapter xiii are omitted.