

INDIAN NOTES
AND MONOGRAPHS

EDITED BY F. W. HODGE

Vol. IX



No. 2

A SERIES OF PUBLICA-
TIONS RELATING TO THE
AMERICAN ABORIGINES

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES ON
UXMAL, YUCATAN

BY

MARSHALL H. SAVILLE

NEW YORK

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
HEYE FOUNDATION

1921

THIS series of INDIAN NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS is devoted primarily to the publication of the results of studies by members of the staff of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and is uniform with HISPANIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, published by the Hispanic Society of America, with which organization this Museum is in cordial coöperation.

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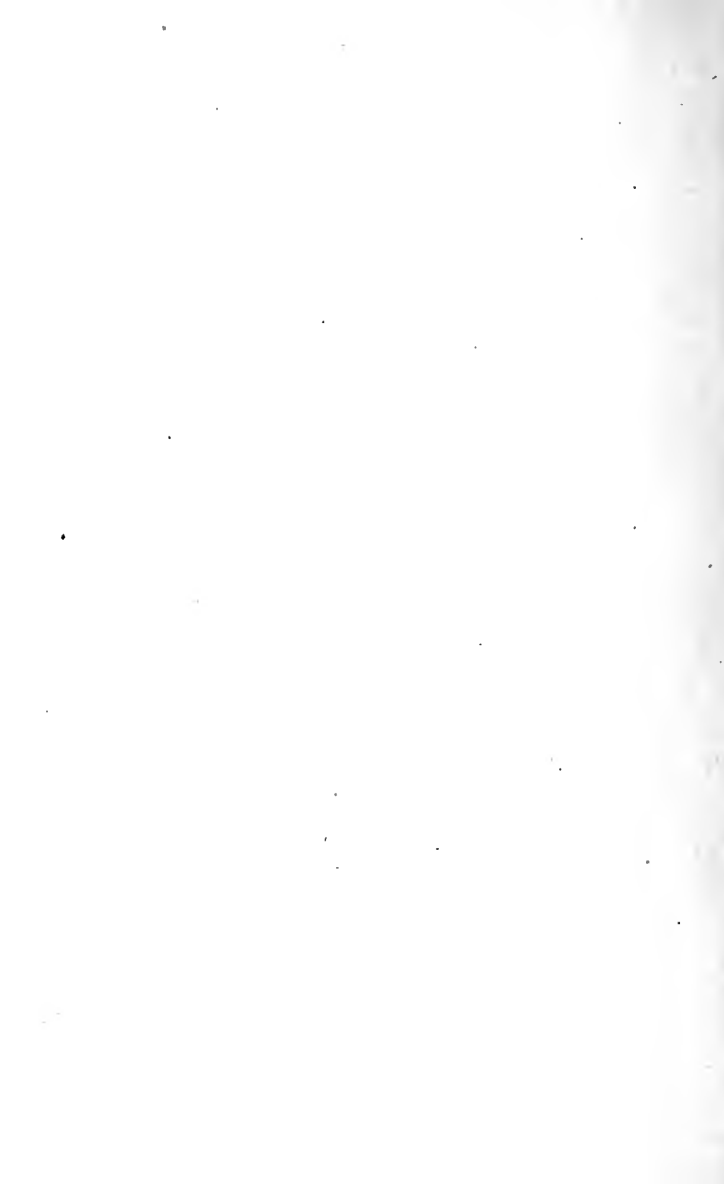
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INTRODUCTION



UXMAL is one of the two most important ruined cities of the Maya in Yucatan, and in some respects surpasses the other city, Chichen Itza, in the grandeur of its edifices. Certainly the House of the Governor, still in a fair state of preservation, is the most impressive building in Central America. The group of more or less ruined structures must have impressed the chroniclers, although none of them, with a single exception, have described in detail any of the buildings. It remained for an American explorer, John Lloyd Stephens, by his ac-

count of the ruins, accompanied by the splendid drawings of his companion, Frederick Catherwood, an Englishman, to call attention to the wonders of Uxmal, as well as of many other ruins in Yucatan.

Désiré Charnay, a Frenchman, visited Yucatan in 1857 and again in 1860, making superb photographs of a number of the Uxmal edifices, which were issued in an atlas in 1863. During the late seventies the Le Plongeon spent considerable time at the ruins, and Dr Le Plongeon made many photographs, some of which have been reproduced in numerous short articles of little scientific value. In 1888, Mr Henry M. Sweet, a member of the Thompson expedition sent out by the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, secured a number of views, the collection being augmented later by those taken by Mr Edward H. Thompson. During his many years' residence in Yucatan, Teobert Maler visited the ruins repeatedly and made many beautiful photographs of the site, including views of parts of the ruins but little visited. In

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1910, Mr Jesse L. Nusbaum made about sixty photographs for the Archæological Institute of America.

During their residence in Uxmal, the Le Plongeon made molds of parts of façades of some of the temples, and Charnay on his later expedition, during the years 1880-1882, molded sections of some of the same structures. In 1892, Mr Thompson made molds of sections of the House of the Governor and of the Nunnery Group, which were reproduced as part of the exhibit of the Department of Anthropology under the direction of Prof. F. W. Putnam at the Worlds Columbian Exposition in Chicago. These are no longer in existence, but the molds should have been preserved in Chicago, as they were the most complete representations of Mayan buildings thus far produced.

In excavation, no work has been done except the desultory digging of the Le Plongeon, and the exploration of a mound back of the hacienda building by the writer. The site requires careful

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	<p>exploration, and much restoration work is necessary to strengthen weak walls, especially to replace the wooden lintels which have fallen in practically all of the buildings, the loss of which will ultimately prove fatal to the security of the walls. As yet no complete plan has been made of this important site, and a systematic exploration will doubtless lead to the discovery of much hieroglyphic material, to throw needed light on the history of one of the greatest of ancient Mayan cities.</p> <p>Regarding the origin of Uxmal, there is a little folklore, which follows.</p> <p>According to Bancroft, "the reign of the Tutul Xius at Uxmal was doubtless the most glorious period of Maya history, but in addition to what has been said, we have respecting it only a single tradition which seems to refer to the last king and the overthrow of the dynasty." Bancroft gives a paraphrase of this tradition, which was published in the <i>Registro Yucateco</i> (tomo II, pp. 261-272, Merida, 1845). It is written in the form of a</p>
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dialogue between a visitor to the ruins and a native of more than ordinary intelligence who professed to be well acquainted with the historical traditions of his race. The article is dated May 25, 1845, and is simply signed by the pseudonym "Un Curioso." Bancroft's abridgment is—

"An old sorceress lived at Kabah, rarely leaving her chimney [*sic*] corner. Her grandson, a dwarf, by making a hole in her water-jar, kept her a long time at the well one day, and by removing the hearth-stone found the treasure she had so carefully guarded, a silver *tunkul* and *zoot*, native instruments. The music produced by the dwarf was heard in all the cities, and the king of Uxmal trembled, for an old prophecy declared that when such music should be heard the monarch must give up his throne to the musician. A peculiar duel was agreed upon between the two, each to have four baskets of *cocoyoles*, or palm-nuts, broken on his head. The dwarf was victorious, and took the dead king's place, having the Casa del Adivino built for his palace, and the Casa de la Vieja for his grandmother. The old sorceress soon died, and the new king, freed from all restraint, plunged into all manner of wickedness, until his gods, or idols, abandoned him in anger. But after several attempts the dwarf made a new

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god of clay which came to life and was worshipped by the people, who by this worship of an evil spirit soon brought upon themselves destruction at the hands of the outraged deities, and Uxmal was abandoned."

The story of the Casa del Adivino, also called Casa del Enano, as related to Stephens by an old Indian, differs somewhat from that given in the *Registro Yucateco*. It follows:

"There was an old woman who lived in a hut on the very spot now occupied by the structure on which this building is perched, and opposite the Casa del Gobernador, who went mourning that she had no children. In her distress she one day took an egg, covered it with a cloth, and laid it away carefully in one corner of the hut. Every day she went to look at it, until one morning she found the egg hatched, and a *criatura*, or creature, or baby, born. The old woman was delighted, and called it her son, provided it with a nurse, took good care of it, so that in one year it walked and talked like a man; and then it stopped growing. The old woman was more delighted than ever, and said he would be a great lord or king. One day she told him to go to the house of the gobernador and challenge him to a trial of strength. The dwarf tried to beg off, but the old woman insisted, and he went. The

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guard admitted him, and he flung his challenge at the gobernador. The latter smiled, and told him to lift a stone of three arrobas, or seventy-five pounds, at which the little fellow cried and returned to his mother, who sent him back to say that if the gobernador lifted it first, he would afterward. The gobernador lifted it, and the dwarf immediately did the same. The gobernador then tried him with other feats of strength, and the dwarf regularly did whatever was done by the gobernador. At length, indignant at being matched by a dwarf, the gobernador told him that, unless he made a house in one night higher than any in the place, he would kill him. The poor dwarf again returned crying to his mother, who bade him not to be disheartened, and the next morning he awoke and found himself in this lofty building. The gobernador, seeing it from the door of his palace, was astonished, and sent for the dwarf, and told him to collect two bundles of *cogoiol*, a wood of a very hard species, with one of which he, the gobernador, would beat the dwarf over the head, and afterward the dwarf should beat him with the other. The dwarf again returned crying to his mother; but the latter told him not to be afraid, and put on the crown of his head a *tortillita de trigo*, a small thin cake of wheat flour. The trial was made in the presence of all the great men of the city. The gobernador broke the whole of his bundle over the dwarf's head without hurting the little

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fellow in the least. He then tried to avoid the trial on his own head, but he had given his word in the presence of his officers, and was obliged to submit. The second blow of the dwarf broke his skull in pieces, and all the spectators hailed the victor as their new gobernador. The old woman then died; but at the Indian village of Mani, seventeen leagues distant, there is a deep well, from which opens a cave that leads underground an immense distance to Merida. In this cave, on the bank of a stream, under the shade of a large tree, sits an old woman with a serpent by her side, who sells water in small quantities, not for money, but only for a *criatura* or baby to give the serpent to eat; and this old woman is the mother of the dwarf."—*Incidents of Travel in Central America*, vol. II, pp. 423-425.

1556

[DOCUMENT]

In 1842 John Lloyd Stephens visited Mani in search of historical material relating to the ruins of Uxmal. He was shown a "large volume which had an ancient and venerable appearance, being bound in parchment, tattered, and worm-eaten, and having a flap to close like that of a pocket-book. Unhappily it was written in the Maya language, and perfectly unintelligible. The dates, however, showed that these venerable pages were a record of events which had taken

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place within a few years after the entry of the Spaniards." Stephens had accurate translations made by Don Pio Perez and Father Carillo of the documents which related to Uxmal. The earliest was dated August 10, 1556, and is as follows:

"On the tenth of August, in the year one thousand five hundred and fifty-six, the special judge arrived with his interpreter, Gaspar Antonio, from VXMAL, when they reached this chief village of Mani, with the other caciques that followed them, Don Francisco Che, governor of Ticul, Don Francisco Pacab, governor of Tekax, Don Alonzo Pacab, governor of Jan, Don Juan Che, governor of Mama, Don Alonzo Xiu, governor of Tekit, with the other governors of his suite, Don Juan Cacom, governor of Tekoh, with Don Gaspar Fun, Don Juan Camal, governor of Nunhini, Don Francisco Ciz, other governor of Cosuma, Don Juan Cocom, governor of Zotuta, Don Gonzalo Fuyú, governor of Tixcaltuyú, Don Juan Han, governor of Yaxcaba; those were brought to this chief village of Mani from VXMAL, with the others named, and the judge Felipe Manrique, with Gaspar Antonio, commissioned interpreter."

The rest of the document is omitted by Stephens. See *Incidents of Travel in Yucatan*, vol. II, p. 268.

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	<p data-bbox="567 299 636 332" style="text-align: center;">1557</p> <p data-bbox="277 337 470 371">[DOCUMENT]</p> <p data-bbox="335 383 930 450">Another document found in the volume referred to bears the date 1557. It reads:</p> <p data-bbox="335 455 930 584"><i>“Memorandum of having divided the lands by D. Francisco Montejo Xiu, governor of this pueblo of Mani, and the governors of the pueblo who are under him.</i></p> <p data-bbox="335 589 930 1374">“There met together Don Francisco Montejo Xiu, governor of this pueblo, and of the jurisdiction of Tutul Xiu; Don Francisco Che, governor of Ticul, Don Francisco Pacab, governor of Oxcutzcab, Don Diego Vs, governor of Tekax, Don Alonzo Pacab, governor of Jan-monal, Don Juan Che, governor of Mama, Don Alonzo Xiu, governor of Tekit, and the other governors within the jurisdiction of Mani, together with the regidores, for the purpose of regulating the landmarks, and maintaining the right of each village respecting the felling of trees, and to fix and settle with crosses the boundaries of the milpas of their respective villages, dividing them into parts according to their situation, showing the lands pertaining to each. The people of Canul, those of Acanceh, of Tichoh, those of Cosuma, those of Zotuta and its jurisdiction, those of Tixcacab, a part of those of Peto, Colotmul, and Zuccacab, after having conferred together, declared it necessary to cite</p>
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the governors of the villages, and we answered that they should come to this audiencia of Mani, each one bringing with him two regidores to be present at the division of the lands Don Juan Canul, governor of Nunkini, and Francisco Ci, his colleague; D. Juan Cocom, governor of Ticoh, D. Gaspar Tun of Cosuma, Don Juan Cocom, governor of Sotuta, D. Gonzalo Tuyn, governor of Tixcacab, D. Juan Han of Yaxcacab; these received the donation on the fifth day from Merida, consisting of one hundred paties of fine sheets, each pati or cotton cloth, and thus they continued receiving by twenties for a beginning, being rolled up by Juan Nic, Pedro May, and Pedro Coba, assembled in the house of Don Francisco Montejo Xiu, governor of the village of Mani; three arrobas of wax, which were sold by them, Don Juan Cocom of Zotuta having first received them. In Talchaquillo, on the road to Merida, toward the north of said village, the cross was planted, and called Hoal. In Sacmuyalna they put a cross; this is the limit of the lands of those of Ticoh. In Kochilha a cross was placed. In Cisinil, Toyotha, Chulul Ytza, Ocansip, and Tiphah, crosses were placed; this is the boundary of the milpas and the lands of those of Maxcanú-al Canules. In Kaxabceh Chacnocac, Calam, Sactos, are the limits of

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the fields of the Canules, and there crosses were placed. In Zemesahal and in Opal were planted crosses: these are the limits of the grounds of the villagers of Kilhini and Becal. In Yaxche, Sueilha Xcalchen, Tetrico Sahcabchen Xbacal, Opichen, crosses were planted. Twenty-two is the number of the places marked, and they returned to raise new landmarks, by the command of the judge, Felipe Manriques, specially commissioned by his excellency the governor, when he arrived at UXMAL, accompanied by his interpreter, Gaspar Antonio," etc.

Stephens omitted the rest of the document. See *Incidents of Travel in Yucatan*, vol. II, pp. 266-267.

[INDIAN MAP OF MANI.]

In the same volume as the above. "The original is a sheet of foolscap paper dated 1557, containing a map with Mani in the center. Uxmal appears near the bottom, and in place of the conventional church used to indicate the other places on the map, a building with three doorways and a façade, a typical Maya building, is shown with the name 'Uxmal' below." Reproduced by Stephens, *ibid.*, vol. II, opposite p. 264

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1581

BOTE, JUAN. Relación de Teav-Y-Tec y Tiscolum. *Colección de Documentos Inéditos Relativos al Descubrimiento, Conquista y Organización de las Antiguas Posesiones Españoles de Ultramar*, Segunda Serie, t. XI, Relaciones de Yucatan, I, Relacion XXIV, p. 287, Madrid, 1894.

This is a report made in 1581. Section XIII reads: "At one time all of this land was under the dominion of a lord, and although with the change and succession of time, which have been many, the last lord of them was a Tutulxiu, from whom descended the native lords of the said town of Mani of the Royal crown, and this [one] subject to all the lords of the land more by craft than by war, they say that the first of them [was] called Hunuilkilchic, lord of Uxmal, a very ancient settlement, very remarkable in edifices usual in Mexico, and from there he entered into all the other provinces and from his greatness and personality it is said that he was very learned in native things and in his time taught them to till the lands. He divided the months of the year, and he taught them the letters

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[hieroglyphic writing] which were used in the said province of Mani when the conquerors entered the land, and little by little the said Tutulxius came to command all the lands very much to the liking of the natives."

1588

CIUDAD REAL, *Fr.* ANTONIO. Relacion breve y verdadera de algunas cosas de las muchas que sucedieron al Padre Fray Alonso Ponce en las provincias de la Nueva España, siendo Comisario General de aquellas partes. Trátanse algunas particularidades de aquella tierra, y dícese su ida á ella y vuelta á España, con algo de lo que en el viaje le aconteció hasta volver á su Provincia de Castilla. Escrita por dos Religiosos, sus compañeros, el uno de los cuales le acompañó desde España á Mexico, y el otro en todos los demas caminos que hizo y trabajos que pasó. Ahora por primera vez impresa. Tomo II, pp. 455-461. *Colección de Documentos Inéditos para la Historia de España*, t. LVIII, Madrid, 1875.

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Father Alonso Ponce came to America in 1584 as Commissary General. His visit to Uxmal was made just before he left Yucatan to return to Spain. On his travels he was accompanied by two priests, said to have written the above report as indicated in the title. These two priests were Fray Alonso de San Juan, who accompanied him from Spain, and Fray Antonio de Ciudad Real, who joined him in Mexico and was with him in all his travels. Fr Ciudad Real unquestionably wrote the account of their travels in Yucatan, and he is one of the great figures in the literary and ecclesiastical history of Yucatan, but his numerous works have not been published. His great work on the Mayan language was called "Calepino de la Lengua Maya ó Yucateca," on which he was engaged for forty years. The work of this priest is described by both Fr Bernardo de Lizana, who knew him, and Fr Cogolludo. According to Lizana he wrote, while acting as general secretary of the Commissary General, a "Tratado curioso y docto de las grandezas de la Nueva España." This may well be the work, recently published, containing the account of the ruins of Uxmal.

The report states that, "On Tuesday, the thirteenth of October, the Father Commissary left Calkini at two o'clock in the morning, and leaving the road which leads

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to Merida, he took [the road] for Mani and Oxkutzcab, and traveling six leagues of good road, arrived early at some ranchos or houses of thatch, which the Indians of the district of Mani with their keeper had made near some ancient edifices, very renowned in that land, which were called Uxmal." The description of the buildings of Uxmal contained in this record of the travels of Ponce is one of the few sixteenth-century accounts of Mayan cities that have come down to us, and it is by far the most important and extensive. We reprint the translation published by Spinden in his *Study of Maya Art*.

"Of the very renowned edifices of Uxmal.

"On the north of the ranchos where the father delegate was lodged, as has been seen, which is about twenty leagues from Merida, to the south of that city, stands a *ku* or *mul*, very tall and made by hand. It is very difficult to ascend this by its one hundred and fifty stone steps, which are very steep and which, from their being very old, are very dilapidated. On the top of this *mul* a large building has been built, consisting of two vaulted rooms, made of stone and lime, the stones being carved with great care on the outside. In old times they took the Indians who were to be sacrificed to these rooms, and there they killed them and offered them to the idols. The father delegate went up

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this *mul* as soon as he arrived there, and this surprised the others greatly, since many others did not dare to go up and could not have done so if they had tried. Close to this *mul* and behind it on the west, there are lower down many other buildings built in the same way with stone and lime and with arches. The stones are carved with wonderful delicacy, some of them having fallen and others badly injured and ruined, while others can still be seen, and there is much in them worth examining. Among these there are four very large and handsome buildings set in a square form, and in the middle is a square plaza, in which grew a thicket of large and small trees, and even on top of the building there were very large and dense trees growing. The building which faces the south, has on the outside four rooms, and on the inside eight others, all arched with cut stone, and as carefully joined and put together as if very skilful workers of the present had built them. These arches, and all the other old arches which have been found in the province, are not rounded over in the form of a cupola nor like those which are made in Spain, but are tapered as the funnels of chimneys are made when built in the middle of a room, before the flue begins, since both sides draw together little by little and the space between becomes more narrow,

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till on the top one wall is separated from the other by about two feet and there they place a layer, which extends inwards four or five inches on each side, and over this they place flags or thin flat stones in a level position, and with these the arch is closed, so that there is no key to the arch, but with the great weight of stone and mortar, which is placed on top and which strengthens the sides, the arch is closed and remains fixed and strong. The ends of this arched building are continuous and straight from top to bottom. At the door of each of the rooms of this building on the inside, there are four rings of stone, two on one side and two on the other,—two of them being high up and two lower down and all coming out of the same wall. The Indians say that from these rings those who lived in these buildings hung curtains and portières, and it was to be noticed that no one of these rooms, nor of all the others, which we found there, had any window, small or large. The rooms were therefore rather dark, especially when they were made double, one behind the other, so that even in this, this idolatrous race gave evidence of the darkness and obscurity of the error in which it was enshrouded. The high lintels of all these doors were made of the wood of the chico zapote, which is very strong and slow to decay, as

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could well be seen, since most of them were whole and sound, although they had been in position from time immemorial, according to the statements of the old Indians. The door jambs were of stone carved with great delicacy. On the façades of the building, both on those which face the plaza or courtyard, as well as on those which face outward, there are many figures of serpents, idols and shields, many screens or latticework, and many other carvings which are very beautiful and fine, especially if one look at them from a distance like a painting of Flanders, and they are all carved from the same kind of stone. In the middle of this building a great arch is made, so that it takes in all the depth of the building, and therefore it is the entrance to the courtyard or the above-mentioned plaza. It would appear that this entrance had been plastered and that on the plaster paintings had been made in blue, red and yellow color, since even now some of them remain and can be seen. Nearly all the rest of the stones had been plastered but not painted.

“The building which stands at the west, behind the previously mentioned mound of sacrifices, was in the best condition and uninjured. It had four doors which opened on to the courtyard or plaza with as many rooms, arched in the same way as the others

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and beyond each room was another, so that there were eight in all. Between these four doors, two on one side and two on the other, there was still another door which opened on the patio, and within this was a very large hall, long and broad, with two small rooms on the sides; and beyond this hall there was another—a little smaller, with two other small rooms—one on each side, so that inside of this one door there were six rooms, four small and two large, making, with the other eight, fourteen rooms which this building contained. On the inside façades and ends of this building, there were carved many serpents in stone, and heads of savages and other figures in the manner of shields, and at the four corners (since each building stood by itself and not joined or connected with the other) there were many other carvings cut in the round like a half curve, with tips, which looked like serpent heads, and which stood at half a vara from the rest of the carvings.

“The building on the north is the tallest, and has more carvings and figures of idols, serpents and shields and other very beautiful things about it, but it is very much injured and the most of it has fallen. It has ten doors which open on the plaza and another which opens on the eastern end, and inside each one there are two rooms, and so among them

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all there are twenty-two rooms in that building made of stone and lime, and arched like the others, but the most of them, especially those inside, have fallen. Before the ten doors above mentioned there has been made a terrace, *paseo*, or walking-place, somewhat broad and open on all sides, to which one ascends from the plaza by steps which are now half in ruins. All this terrace has below it other arched rooms with doors opening on the same plaza, and these are covered and stopped up with stones and earth and with large trees which have grown there.

“The building on the west is very elegant and beautiful on the outside façade, which looks on the plaza, since serpents made of stone extend over the whole of it so as to enclose it from end to end, making many turns and knots, and they finally end with the head of one of them, on one end of the building, joined with the tail of the other, and the same thing happens on the other end of the building. There are also many figures of men and idols, other figures of monkeys, and of skulls and different kinds of shields—all carved in stone. There are also over the doors of the rooms some statues of stone with maces or sticks in their hands, as if they were mace-bearers, and there are bodies of naked Indians with their *masteles* (which are the old-fashioned loin-clothes of

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all New Spain, like breeches), by which it is shown that these buildings were built by Indians. In this building are seven doors, of which six open on the patio and the seventh on the end which faces the north, and inside of each door are two rooms, so that there are fourteen rooms in all, arched like the others.

“Besides these four buildings, there is on the south of them distant from them about an arquebus shot, another very large building built on a *mul* or hill made by hand, with abundance of buttresses on the corners, made of massive carved stones. The ascent of this *mul* is made with difficulty, since the staircase by which the ascent is made is now almost destroyed. The building, which is raised on this *mul*, is of extraordinary sumptuousness and grandeur, and, like the others, very fine and beautiful. It has on its front, which faces the east, many figures and bodies of men and of shields and of forms like the eagles which are found on the arms of the Mexicans, as well as of certain characters and letters which the Maya Indians used in old times—all carved with so great dexterity as surely to excite admiration. The other façade, which faces the west, showed the same carving, although more than half the carved part had fallen. The ends stood firm and whole with their

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four corners much carved in the round, like those of the other building below. There are in this building fifteen doors, of which eleven face the east, two the west and one each face the north and south, and within these doors there are twenty-four rooms arched like the others. Two of these rooms are in the northern end, and two others in the southern end, while two are in the west front, and all the rest in the eastern front—all made with special accuracy and skill.

“The Indians do not know surely who built these buildings nor when they were built, though some of them did their best in trying to explain the matter, but in doing so showed foolish fancies and dreams, and nothing fitted into the facts or was satisfactory. The truth is that today the place is called Uxmal, and an intelligent old Indian declared to the father delegate that, according to what the ancients had said, it was known that it was more than nine hundred years since the buildings were built. Very beautiful and strong they must have been in their time, and it is well known from this that many people worked to build them, as it is clear that the buildings were occupied, and that all about them was a great population, since this is now evident from the ruins and remains of many other buildings, which are seen from afar; but the father

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	<p>delegate did not go to these ruins, since the thicket was very close and dense, and there was no opportunity to open and clear out a path so as to reach them. And now they all serve only as dwellings and nests for bats and swallows and other birds, whose droppings fill the rooms with an odor more disgusting than delightful. There is no well there, and the farmers of the vicinity carry their drinking water from some little pools of rain-water which there are in that region. It may be easily suspected that these buildings were depopulated for want of water, although others say that this is not so, but that the inhabitants departed for another country, leaving the wells which were there choked up."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1595</p> <p>BOOKS OF CHILAM BALAM.</p> <p>In the Books of Chilam Balam, called by Brinton "The Maya Chronicles," we find mention of Uxmal. The first publication of one of these ancient records, the Book of Chilam Balam of Mani, is in Stephens' Incidents of Travel in Yucatan (vol. II, app.), the first edition of which was published in New York in 1843. A copy of the manuscript, with a translation into Spanish and with notes, was furnished Stephens by the learned Yucatecan antiquary Don Pio Perez.</p>
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The Spanish translation of the original Maya text was translated into English by Stephens, and appears opposite the Maya text (pp. 465-469). According to Brinton, who has published it in his *Maya Chronicles* (pp. 89-135), from a copy made by Dr Carl Hermann Berendt, with a new English translation, the Book of Chilam Balam of Mani was undoubtedly composed not later than 1595, as is proved by internal evidence (op. cit. p. 70). This chronicle is often called the Codex Perez. An independent translation was made by Brasseur de Bourbourg and published as an appendix to his edition of the work of Landa in 1864. A study of this manuscript was made by Dr Valentini in his *Katunes of Maya History*, in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, 1880.

The reference to Uxmal is, "In the Katun the second ahau Ahcuitok Tutulxiu founded [the city of] Uxmal." (Brinton, *Maya Chronicles*, p. 102.)

In the Book of Chilam Balam of Tizimin the data of the foundation of Uxmal is given differently. Brinton's translation of the Maya text is, "The tenth ahau; Ahzuitok Tutulxiu founded Uxmal; ten score years had passed when they established the territory of Uxmal." (Ibid., p. 146.)

In the Book of Chilam Balam of Chumayel it is stated that, "The twelfth ahau: the

stone of Otzmal was taken." (Brinton, op. cit., p. 171.) This work has been reproduced in facsimile, with an introduction by George Byron Gordon, in *Anthropological Publications of the University of Pennsylvania*, vol. v, Philadelphia, 1913. The reference to Otzmal may, however, be Izamal instead of Uxmal.

1639

SANCHEZ DE AGUILAR, PEDRO. Informe contra idolorum cultores del Obispado de Yucatan. Madrid, 1639. Segunda edición, Mexico, 1892.

Sanchez de Aguilar speaks of "the great, famous, and astounding edifices of stone and mortar, and hewn stone, figures and statues of carved stone left in *Oxumal* [Uxmal] and Chichiniza, which may be seen today, and [the buildings] may be lived in." He further states that the Yucatecans had been vassals of the Mexicans for six hundred years before the coming of the Spaniards (Segunda edición, p. 94). Pedro Sanchez de Aguilar was a descendant of the conquistadores Hernán Sanchez de Castilla and Hernán de Aguilar, and was born in the peninsula of Yucatan in 1555. His work on the idolatries of the Indians was commenced in 1613 and completed in 1615.

1673

[TITLE DEEDS. (MS.)]

Stephens states that he saw the title deeds, dated 1673, of the estate of Uxmal, at that time the property of Don Simon Peon. He writes:

“They were truly a formidable pile, compared with which the papers in a protracted chancery or ejectment suit would seem a billet-doux, and, unfortunately, a great portion of them was in the Maya language; but there was one folio volume in Spanish, and in this was the first formal conveyance ever made of these lands by the Spanish government. It bears date the twelfth day of May, 1673, and is entitled a testimonial of royal favor made to the Regidor Don Lorenzo de Evia, of four leagues of land (*desde los edificios de Uxmal*) from the buildings of Uxmal to the south, one to the east, another to the west, and another to the north, for his distinguished merits and services therein expressed. The preamble sets forth that the Regidor Don Lorenzo de Evia, by a writing that he presented to his majesty, made a narrative showing that at sixteen leagues from Merida, and three from the sierra of Ticul, were certain meadows and places named *Uxmalchecaxek*, *Tzemchan - Cemin - Curea - Kusultzac*, *Exmuue-*

Hixmon-nec, uncultivated and belonging to the crown, which the Indians could not profit by for tillage and sowing, and which could only serve for horned cattle; that the said regidor had a wife and children whom it was necessary for him to maintain for the service of the king in a manner conforming to his office, and that he wished to stock the said places and meadows with horned cattle, and praying a grant of them for that purpose in the name of his majesty, since no injury could result to any third person, but, 'on the contrary, very great service to God our Lord, because with that establishment it would prevent the Indians in those places from worshipping the devil in the ancient buildings which are there, having in them their idols, to which they burn copal, and performing other detestable sacrifices, as they are doing every day notoriously and publicly.'"—Stephens, *Incidents of Travel in Yucatan*, vol. 1, pp. 322-323.

1687-1688

[CLAIMS TO LAND. (MS.)]

Stephens also was shown other later documents which he describes as follows:

"Following this is a later instrument, dated the third of December, 1687, the preamble of which recites the petition of Captain Lorenzo de Evia, setting forth the grant above referred to, and that an Indian named

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Juan Can had importuned him with a claim of right to the said lands on account of his being a descendant of the ancient Indians, to whom they belonged; that the Indian had exhibited some confused papers and maps, and that, although it was not possible for him to justify the rights that he claimed, to avoid litigation, he, the said Don Lorenzo de Evia, agreed to give him seventy-four dollars for the price and value of the said land. The petition introduces the deed of consent, or quit-claim, of Juan Can, executed with all the formalities required in the case of Indians (the original of which appears among the other title papers), and prays a confirmation of his former grant, and to be put in real and corporeal possession. The instrument confirms the former grant, and prescribes the formal mode of obtaining possession.

“Under the deed of confirmation appears the deed of livery of seisin, beginning, ‘In the place called the edifices of Uxmal and its lands, the third day of the month of January, 1688,’ etc., and concluding with the words: ‘In virtue of the power and authority which by the same title is given to me by the said governor, complying with its terms, I took by the hand the said Lorenzo de Evia, and he walked with me all over Uxmal and its buildings, opened and shut

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some doors that had several rooms, cut within the space some trees, picked up fallen stones and threw them down, drew some water from one of the aguadas of the said place of Uxmal, and performed other acts of possession.'"—Stephens, *Incidents of Travel in Yucatan*, vol. 1, pp. 323-324.

1688

COGOLLUDO, *Fr.* DIEGO LOPEZ DE. *Historia de Yucathan*. Sacala a luz Franciso de Ayeta. Madrid, 1688.

Second edition, under the title: *Los tres siglos de la dominacion Española en Yucatan*, tomo I, Campeche, 1842; tomo II, Merida, 1845.

Third edition, under the title: *Historia de Yucatan escrita en el siglo XVII por el R. P. Fr. Diego Lopez Cogolludo*, tomo I, Merida, 1867; tomo II, Merida, 1868.

Uxmal is mentioned in the third edition in tomo I, libro 4, cap. ii, pp. 284-285; also in cap. vii, pp. 311-312. The first mentioned notice of Uxmal contained in Cogolludo is:

"In Uxmal there is a large patio with many rooms separated in the form of a

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cloister, where these virgins lived. It is a work worthy of admiration, because the exterior of the walls is all of worked stones, where there are brought out figures of armed men in bas-relief, a diversity of animals, birds, and other things, and it has not been made out who were the artificers, nor how they were worked in this land. All of the four fronts of the buildings of that patio (that might be called a plaza) are encircled by a snake worked in the same stone as the walls, the tail terminating under the head, and being in all its circuit four hundred feet [long].

“At the southern part of this edifice there is another which it is said were the dwelling of the lord of the land: it is not in the form of a cloister, but is made of the stone worked with the figures mentioned in the other, and there are many smaller [houses] near there, which they say were houses of the captains and principal lords. In the one on the south side there is a wall in the interior of the building which, although it is very extensive, a little over half a man's stature in height, has on its full length a cornice of very smooth stone which makes a very fine corner, even and very perfect, where I remember there was made of the same stone and remained in it [the wall] a ring as thin and handsome as can be made of gold worked

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in the most beautiful manner: absolute proof that they were made by perfect artists. Who they were we do not know, nor have the Indians any tradition of them."

The second mention of Uxmal by Cogolludo is:

"They have many sumptuous temples in many parts of this Tierra Firme, of which there remain today parts of their edifices, like which are in Uxmal or Uxumal, in Chichen Ytza, They raised from the ground a terrace (or mound), the foundation of the edifice, which is of pyramidal form, on which there rise steps, although they do not terminate with this [pyramid], for on the top there is a small square on which there are situated, separated a short distance, two small chapels in which are the idols; this is the case in that of Uxumal, and there they make their sacrifices of men as well as of women and children, and of the other things. Some of these [temples] have a height of more than one hundred steps, of a little more than half a foot wide, each one. I ascended one time the one of Uxumal, and when I had to descend, I repented because, as the steps are so narrow and so many in number, and as the edifice rises almost straight up, and since the height is not slight going down, one gets dizzy and it is somewhat dangerous. I found there in one of

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two chapels, offerings of cacao, and marks of copal, which is their incense, burned there but a short time before, an evidence of some superstition or idolatry recently committed, although we could not find out anything about it among all of us who were there. God help those poor Indians, for the devil deceives them very easily."

1822

CABRERA, *Dr* PAUL FELIX. Description of the ruins of an ancient city, discovered near Palenque, in the Kingdom of Guatemala in Spanish America: translated from the original manuscript report of Captain Don Antonio Del Rio. *Followed by*: Teatro Critico Americano, a critical investigation and research into the history of the Americans by Doctor Felix Cabrera of the city of Guatemala. London.

In the report of Antonio Del Rio (pp. 6-7) he states that he received an account of Yucatan from Rev. Father Thomas de Soza, a Franciscan friar of the convent at Merida, and the following notice regarding Uxmal appears:

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“At the distance of twenty leagues from the city of Merida southward, between the curacy called Mona y Ticul and the town of Nocacab, are the remains of some stone edifices: one very large building has withstood the ravages of time, and still exists in good preservation: the natives give it the name of OXMUTAL. It stands on an eminence of twenty yards in height, and measures two hundred yards on each façade. The apartments, the exterior corridor, the pillars with figures in medio relievo, and decorated with serpents, lizards, etc., formed in stucco, beside which are statues of men with palms in their hands in the act of beating drums and dancing, resemble in every respect those observable at Palenque.”

This is the earliest modern printed notice regarding Uxmal which we have found. The report is dated Palenque, June 24, 1787.

1825

WARDEN, DAVID B. Description des ruines découvertes près de Palenque. *Recueil de Voyages et Mémoires publiés par la Société de Géographie*, Paris, tome II.

The greater part of this article was abstracted from the work of Cabrera. The Soza notice of Uxmal is on pp. 176-177.

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1825

BUCHON, J. A. Atlas géographique, statistique, historique et chronologique des deux Amériques et les îles adjacentes; traduit de l'atlas exécuté en Amérique d'après Lesage. Paris. (Folio.)

1834

ZAVALA, LORENZO DE. Notice sur les monuments antiques d'Ushmal, dans la province de Yucatan, fournie par M. Lorenzo de Zavala, Ambassadeur du Mexique en France. In *Antiquités Mexicaines, relation des trois expéditions du Capitaine Dupaix*, etc., Paris, Première partie, Notes et documents divers, tome 1, no. VI, pp. 33-35. (Folio.)

1838

WALDECK, FREDERICK. Voyage pittoresque et archéologique dans la province d'Yucatan (Amérique Centrale), pendant les années 1834 et 1836. Paris. (Folio.)

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Uxmal, or "Itzalané," is treated on pp. 67-74. A plan of the ruins is given in pl. viii, and views and plans of some of the temples are in pl. ix-xvii. In pl. xvii are three stone heads from the ruins. Descriptions of these plates are on pp. 93-104. Waldeck was at Uxmal in 1835. His illustrations are beautifully drawn, but are not very accurate, notwithstanding the assertion by Bancroft (*Native Races*, vol. iv, *Antiquities*, note 2, p. 145) that they "are remarkable for their accuracy."

1841

FRIEDRICHSTAL, EMMANUEL DE. Les monuments de l'Yucatan. *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, Paris, tome quatrième, année 1841, tome 92, pp. 291-314.

This article is a digest of the researches of Friedrichstal, written by Eyriès. Uxmal is described on pp. 306-312. In tomo II of *Registro Yucateco*, published in Merida in 1845, there is a brief mention of Uxmal in a letter written to D. Justo Sierra in Merida, treating of his travels in Yucatan. It was published also in the second and third editions of Cogolludo, and bears the date 1841.

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STEPHENS, JOHN LLOYD. Incidents of travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan. New York. 2 vols.

The account of Uxmal appears in vol. II, pp. 410-435, 3 pl.

This work was the first to place before the general reader, in a fascinating book of travels, the wonderful ruined cities of Central America, with splendid drawings of a number of the ruined buildings and sculptures. Stephens, accompanied by Frederick Catherwood, an English artist, left New York in October, 1839, for Central America. Catherwood writes that the "only object of our journey [was] an exploration of the ruined cities of Central America, the appointment of Mr Stephens as Special Confidential Agent from the United States, having taken place but a very short time previous to our leaving, and after all our arrangements were completed." On this trip the explorers went first to Guatemala, visiting Copan, which at that time was in Guatemala territory; thence into Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, following the Pacific coast. Returning to Guatemala they went overland into southern Mexico, visiting the ruins of Ocoingo and Palenque. Coming out by way of the Gulf of Mexico, they spent a few days in Yucatan the latter part of June, 1841. At

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this time it was their intention to explore Uxmal, but they were able to spend only a couple of days at the ruins, owing to the violent attack of fever which Catherwood suffered, so that they were obliged to leave the ruins and set sail immediately for the United States. They left Yucatan on June 24, in a sailing vessel, arriving in New York on July 31.

1843

STEPHENS, JOHN LLOYD. Incidents of travel in Yucatan. New York. 2 vols.

Uxmal is described in vol. II, pp. 147-187, 293-328; 11 pl., 9 figs.

This is the most extended and important account of the ruins of Uxmal, and contains historical material which we reprint under the years 1556, 1557, 1673, and 1687-1688.

Stephens and Catherwood left New York in October, 1841, and remained in Yucatan until June, 1842. They went to Uxmal on November 15, and Catherwood remained at the ruins until January 1, 1842, Stephens meanwhile making several visits from the site to other ruins. On his first visit to Uxmal the year before, Stephens was presented by the owner of Uxmal with a sculpture from the House of the Governor, a death's-head with long feathers. On the second trip to Yucatan he made a consider-

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able collection of antiquities from various ruins, among them being several sculptured lintels, notably from the House of the Governor, described in *Incidents of Travel in Central America*, vol. II, pp. 432-433, and *Incidents of Travel in Yucatan*, vol. I, pp. 178-179. This beam, with the other lintels, "as also the whole collection of vases, figures, idols, and other relics gathered upon this journey," were destroyed in a fire in New York, where they were being exhibited in a panorama of Thebes and Carthage, painted by Catherwood. The Uxmal stone sculpture above mentioned was fortunately not in this exhibition, as Stephens writes that a collection of large sculptured stones had not been received at that time. These sculptures, as well as the death's-head, were presented by Stephens to Mr John A. Cruger, who built a small roofless stone building on a point of Cruger island in Hudson river. In the walls of this structure the sculptures, sixteen in number, were embedded. The two largest and most important were splendid slabs from the ruins of Kabah; the majority, however, were from Uxmal. They remained at this place, unknown to archeologists, for many years, when finally they were acquired by the American Museum of Natural History in 1919, and are now among the collections of that institution.

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In 1895 Mrs Richard P. Dana gave to the same Museum a massive, much defaced stone death's-head from Uxmal, which was presented by Stephens to her brother-in-law, who was a fellow-passenger on the sailing vessel which brought the party from Yucatan. It formerly had a nose, but it was broken off on the voyage, the sculpture having been carelessly stored on the deck.

When the Le Plongeurs were exploring Uxmal in the seventies, Dr Le Plongeon cut from the central façade of the House of the Governor a small, excellently carved, human head, which was a part of the central design of the front of the building. This he sold to the American Museum of Natural History, where it is now exhibited. Several years ago some natives discovered in a room formed by one of the two set-in arches of the western side of the House of the Governor, two magnificent painted stucco human heads, described by Gann (1918), which are now in the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. (See herein under 1918.)

The great interest aroused by the publication of Stephens' two works is shown by the number of editions in which the volumes were printed. Of the first work, *Incidents of Travel in Central America*, twelve editions were printed within a year, and with a slight change in the imprint only, it was issued in:

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New York in 1841, 1842, 1845, 1846, 1848, 1851, 1852, 1855, 1858, 1860, 1863, and 1867, all of which reprints are titled "Twelfth edition." There are also London editions of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844.

The work on Yucatan was also reprinted, with slight variations in imprint, in New York in 1847, 1848, 1855, 1856, 1858, 1860, and 1868. There is also a London edition, published by John Murray in 1843.

NORMAN, B. M. Rambles in Yucatan, or notes of travel through the peninsula, including a visit to the remarkable ruins of Chi-Chen, Kabah, Zayi, Uxmal, &c. New York.

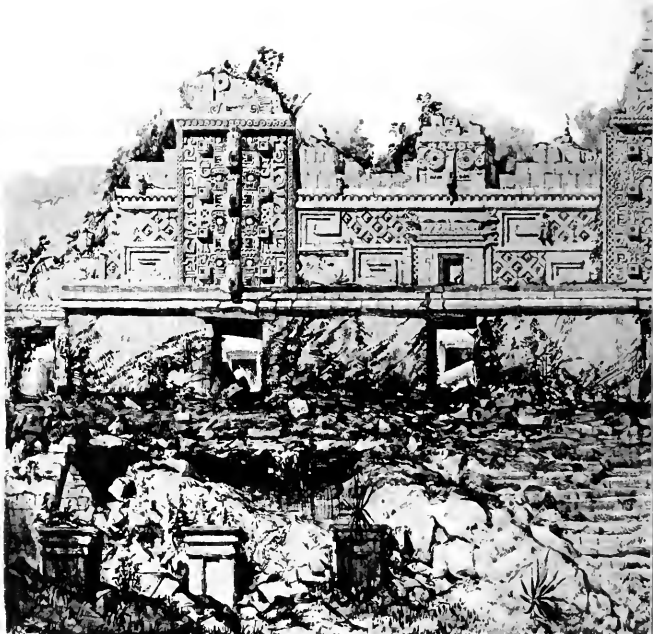
Norman went to Yucatan in December, 1841, and was at Uxmal from February 25 to March 4, according to his own account. He apparently "trailed" Stephens and Catherwood, taking advantage of their clearing around the ruins. He writes of Uxmal on pp. 154-167, 199. There are a plan of the ruins, five plates showing the edifices, and five text figures. The popular interest aroused at this time in the subject of the ruined cities of Yucatan is indicated by the fact that Norman's work appeared in seven editions within a few years following the original publication.

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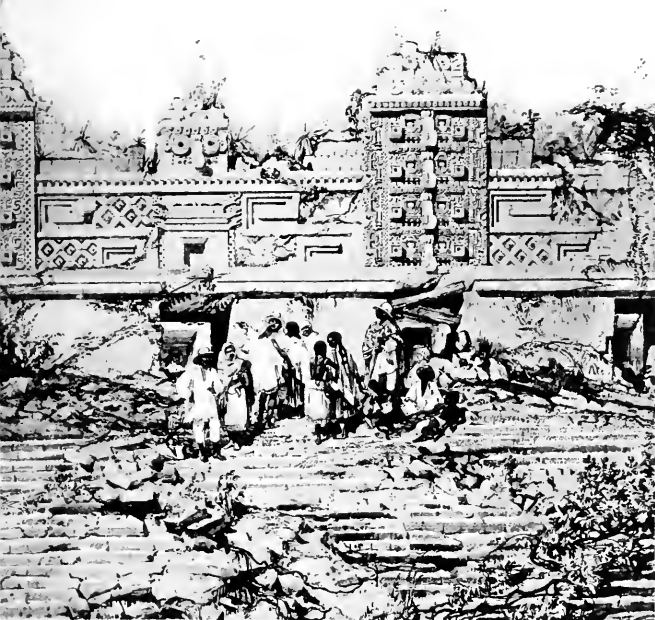
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	<p data-bbox="601 315 674 354" style="text-align: center;">1844</p> <p data-bbox="314 371 964 572">CATHERWOOD, FREDERICK. Views of ancient monuments in Central America and Yucatan by F. Catherwood, Arch^t. London. <i>Also</i> New York. (Folio.)</p> <p data-bbox="373 598 964 1001">In the Introduction some of the buildings of Uxmal are briefly described on pp. 7-8, and the rapid growth of vegetation is commented on. Pl. 8-15 illustrate some of the edifices, but these are not the same illustrations as those published by Stephens, with the exception of pl. 14, the northern end of the western range of the "Monjas" group, which reproduces Stephens' plate opposite p. 302, the only difference being that the drawing published by Catherwood is more highly finished and detailed.</p> <p data-bbox="373 1009 964 1379">An original painting by Catherwood has been long in possession of the American Geographical Society of New York. It has now been lent to the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and is exhibited in the hall devoted to Mexican and Central American antiquities. This painting represents the western section of the northern range of the "Monjas" group, and until now has remained unpublished. It measures 3 ft. 5 in. long and 1 ft. 9 in. high. We re-</p>
IX	INDIAN NOTES



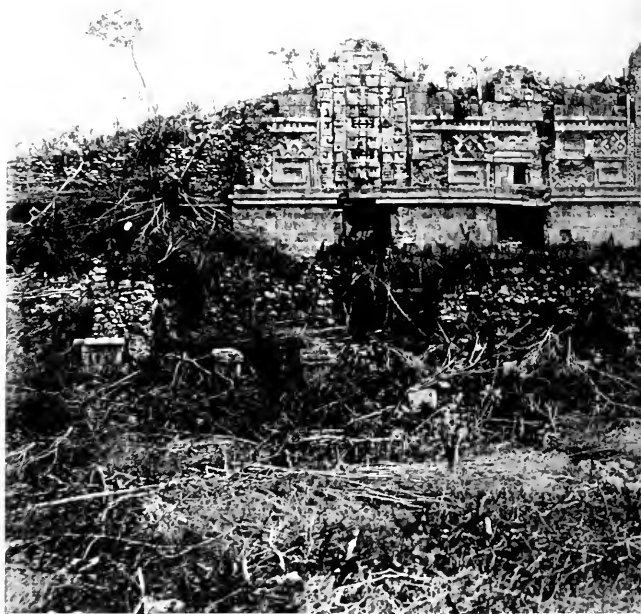


NORTHERN BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE OF THE MASKS
From an unpublished painting



MONJAS" GROUP, UXMAL
Frederick Catherwood in 1841





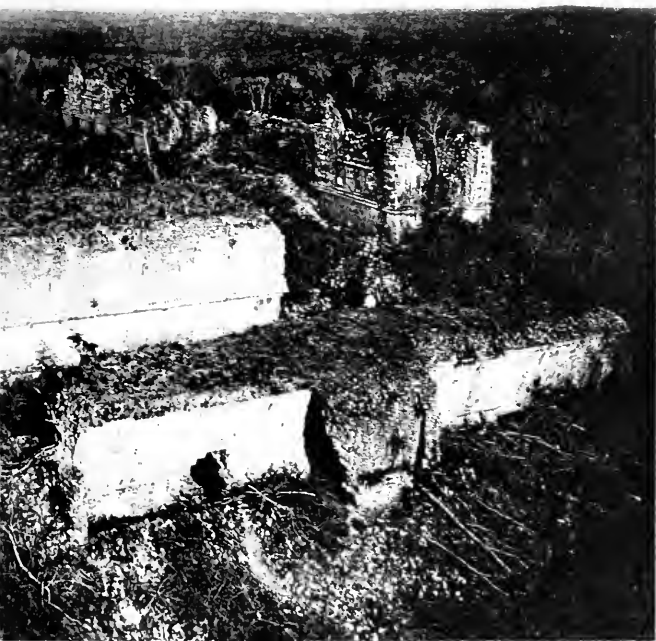
NORTHERN BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE OF THE INSCRIPTIONS
From a photograph made in 1888 by Henry M.



"MONJAS" GROUP, UXMAL
for the Peabody Museum, Harvard University



GENERAL VIEW OF THE NORTHERN P
From a photograph made in 1888 by Henry M S



OF THE "MONJAS" GROUP, UXMAL
for the Peabody Museum, Harvard University



GENERAL VIEW OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE SITE
From a photograph made in 1904



OF THE "MONJAS" GROUP, UXMAL
by George Oakley Totten, Jr.



produce it in pl. 1. In Catherwood's Views, pl. 15 shows a section of this painting with slight variations in the composition of the group of people in the foreground. It shows only two of the doorways, whereas the one we now reproduce gives the entire western half of the building. Our pl. 11 presents this building from a photograph made by Henry M. Sweet in 1888 for the Peabody Museum, Harvard University; it is the same section given by Catherwood. Pl. 111, a photograph also made by Mr Sweet, is a view of the entire structure, showing also the front of the western and the back of the eastern buildings of the "Monjas" group. It was taken from the pyramid of the House of the Dwarfs, or, as it is also called, Casa del Adivino. Pl. 1v is the same view reproduced from a photograph made in 1919 by Maj. George Oakley Totten, Jr. It exhibits the present condition of the building, cleared of vegetation by the Mexican Inspector of Monuments. Changes will be noted in the two photographs in the ruined building in the middle foreground of pl. 111 and the lower right-hand corner of pl. 1v, a section of the middle end having fallen during the last thirty-one years.

MÜHLENPFORDT, EDUARD. Versuch einer getruen Schilderung de Republik Mejico. Hannover. 2 vols.

A mere mention of Uxmal appears in

Zweiter Band, p. 12, which gives the name as Uchmal. Mühlenpfordt spent seven years in Mexico, but evidently did not visit Yucatan.

1845

L.G. Una visita á las ruinas de Uxmal. *Registro Yucateco*, Merida, tomo 1, pp. 275-279.

M.F.P. Una incursion al interior. *Registro Yucateco*, Merida, tomo 1, pp. 361-370.

Describes a visit to Uxmal.

UN CURIOSO (*pseudonym*). Dos dias en Nophat. *Registro Yucateco*, Merida, tomo II, pp. 261-272.

This article is dated May 25, 1845, and is largely a dialogue relating to the traditional history of Uxmal. We quote Bancroft's paraphrase of it in another place (pp. 59-60).

1848-1850

STEPHENS, JOHN LLOYD. Viaje a Yucatan a fines de 1841 y principios de 1842. Consideraciones sobre los usos, costumbres y vida social de

este pueblo, y examen y descripción de las vastas ruinas y ciudades Americanas que en él existen. Obra que, con el título de "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan" escribió en inglés Mr. John L. Stephens, y la traduce al castellano, con algunas notas ocasionales, D. Justo Sierra. Tomo I, 373 + xxiv pp., Campeche, 1848; tomo II, 409 pp., Campeche, 1850.

In this Mexican edition no maps, plans, or pictures are given, but it is of importance for the annotations made by the translator, Don Justo Sierra, father of the late Minister of Public Instruction in Mexico, of the same name.

1853

HELLER, CARL. Reisen in Mexiko in den Jahren 1845-1848. Leipzig.

For Uxmal, see 2d Abschnitt, chap. xvii, pp. 255-268. Heller spent three days in Uxmal in April 1847.

STEPHENS, JOHN LLOYD. Begebenheiten auf einer Reise in Yucatan. Deutsch von Dr. N. N. W. Meissner. 116 Abbildungen, 10 Plänen, und einer

Karte von Yucatan. Leipzig, xviii, 438 pp. 8°.

A German translation of Incidents of Travel in Yucatan.

1854

STEPHENS, JOHN LLOYD. Reiseerlebnisse in Centralamerika, Chiapas und Yucatan. Nach der zwölften Auflage ins Deutsche Übertragen von Eduard Hoepfner. Mit einer Karte, Plänen und zahlreichen Illustrationen. Leipzig, xiv, 554 pp., ill. 8°.

A German translation of Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan.

STEPHENS, JOHN LLOYD, *and* CATHERWOOD, FREDERICK. Incidents of travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan. By the late John Lloyd Stephens. Revised from the latest American edition, with additions, by Frederick Catherwood. London. (1 vol.)

The account of Uxmal is chapter xli, pp.

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515-526, 3 ill. The only revision made by Catherwood is the omission of the paragraph at the bottom of page 433 and the top of page 434. This referred to a "sculptured ornament . . . introduced in one of the compartments of the plan" (plate opposite p. 429 of the original edition, and p. 522 of the revised edition). This sculpture had been removed by the owner of the estate, Don Simon Peon, who had "the intention of setting it up as an ornament on the front of his hacienda." Don Simon presented the sculpture to Stephens, and with a number of other pieces, notably the two great slabs from Kabah, it was sent to New York. (See note under Stephens, 1843.) The plates in this edition of Catherwood are from revised drawings, and in place of the plate given by Stephens opposite p. 434, showing a section of the northeast corner of the House of the Governor with a single doorway, Catherwood gives (p. 526) a larger section of the same building with two doorways and a portion of one of the arches, with the terraced platform upon which the building stands.

1858

BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, *Abbé*. Histoire des nations civilisées du Mex-

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ique et de l'Amérique-Centrale.
Paris.

In tome second, chap. quatrième, pp. 578-591, Brasseur de Bourbourg gives an extended account of the traditional history of Uxmal, taken, as he writes, from the article Dos Dias en Nophat (see entry under 1845) and from data furnished him by Sr Casares, "a well-informed Yucatecan, and former Deputy from his land to Mexico."

1860

CHARNAY, DÉsirÉ. Un voyage au Yucatan. *Tour du Monde*, Paris, tome v.

On p. 344 is a view of the north range of the group of the Monjas, and, on p. 352, an illustration of the east range of the same group.

1863

CHARNAY, DÉsirÉ. Cités et ruines Américaines Mitla, Palenqué, Izamal, Chichen-Itza, Uxmal Recueillies et photographiées par Désiré Charnay avec une texte par M.

Viollet-le-Duc. Paris. (With atlas of plates.)

The ruins of Uxmal are treated from an architectural point of view by Viollet-le-Duc, under the title "Antiquités Américaines," from a study of the photographs and notes made by Charnay, on pp. 61, 72, figs. 8-10. Charnay describes the ruins in the section "Le Mexique, 1858-1861, Souvenir et Impressions de Voyage," chap. XI, pp. 351-382.

The atlas is an oblong folio of 7 pp. and 49 pl. Pl. 35-49 are of Uxmal. Pl. 35 is a view of the front of the pyramid of the "House of the Dwarf," also called the "House of the Diviner." Pl. 36 shows the northern range of the "Monjas group," the view shown in our reproduction of Catherwood's drawing. Pl. 37-44 are other views of the four buildings of this group. Pl. 45-47 present views of the "House of the Governor," 45 being a double folding plate. Pl. 48 is the "House of the Turtles," and 49 is a general view of the ruins looking south from the courtyard of the "Monjas group." The copy in the New York Public Library bears the date 1862. A copy is described in the catalogue of the Squier Library under the title "'Le Mexique et les Monuments Anciens,' 20 photographs. Paris, 1864."

1865

RAMÍREZ, JOSÉ FERNANDO. *Viaje á Yucatan y descripcion de sus ruinas.* (MS.) Title cited in *Biblioteca Historico-Americana*, Mexico, 1898, p. xliii. (See 1887, Chavero.)

RAMÍREZ, JOSÉ FERNANDO. *Extractos y noticias de manuscritos relacionados con la historia de Mexico.* Tomo III.

Contains a copy of the solicitation of Lorenzo de Evia, dated 1663 and 1667. Evidently the documents (1687-88) copied by Stephens and presented by him in English.

1866

VIOLLET-LE-DUC, M. *Ciudades y ruinas Americanas, Mitla, Palenque, Izamal, Chichen-Itza, Uxmal.* Mexico.

A translation by José Guzman of *Antiquités Américaines* (1863). Uxmal is described on pp. 38-45.

1867

BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, *Abbé.* Extract from a letter written in Mexico,

Jan. 27, 1865. *Archives de la Commission scientifique du Mexique*. Paris, tome I, pp. 457-460.

In this letter Brasseur de Bourbourg writes of his visit to the ruins of Izamal and Uxmal, stating that he spent ten days at Uxmal with M. Bourgeois, apparently in December, 1864.

BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, *Abbé*. Essai historique sur le Yucatan et description des ruines de Ti-Hoo (Merida) et d'Izamal. *Archives de la Commission scientifique du Mexique*, Paris, tome II, pp. 18-64.

This report, dated Mexico, Feb. 24, 1865, contains numerous references to Uxmal. On p. 39 Brasseur de Bourbourg illustrates a small stone sculpture representing a human head, obtained by him in Uxmal.

BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, *Abbé*. Rapport sur les ruines de Mayapan et Uxmal au Yucatan (Mexique). *Archives de la Commission scientifique du Mexique*, Paris, tome II, pp. 234-288.

This includes an important report on Uxmal (pp. 249-288), with a folded plan of the ruins and four text illustrations. The author paid considerable attention to the ancient water-supply and to the outlying ruined structures.

1877

SALISBURY, STEPHEN. The Mayas. The sources of their history. *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society of April 26, 1876, and April 25, 1877*, Worcester, Mass., pp. 18-21.

The author spent the winter of 1861 in Yucatan, and his description refers to a visit to the ruins of Uxmal at that time, "in company with a party of sixteen gentlemen from Merida, of whom two only had seen them before."

1879

VARIGNY, C. V. C. DE. Las ruinas de Uxmal. Madrid. 8°.

Title from Haebler. (See item under 1891.)

1880

RICE, ALLEN THORNDIKE. Ruined cities of Central America. *North Ameri-*

can Review, New York, vol. CCLXXXV, August, pp. 89-108.

An introduction by the editor of *The North American Review* to a series of articles by Désiré Charnay describing his explorations among the ruined cities of Mexico and Central America during the years 1880-1882. This expedition was under the auspices of the French Government and of Mr Pierre Lorillard, who defrayed the greater part of the expenses. Several of the buildings of Uxmal are described by Rice on pp. 100-103. In the eleven articles which follow, Charnay does not describe his explorations at Uxmal, except to state, in article x, that he "sent a party to Uxmal, under the direction of Mr Aymé [the United States Consul], to make casts of the inscriptions in the Governor's Palace" (p. 411). Numerous reports of this expedition were published in different places and in various languages. The definitive account will be found in the French and English narratives published in 1885 and 1887.

MORGAN, LEWIS HENRY. A study of the houses of the American aborigines; with suggestions for the examination of the ruins in New Mexico, Arizona, the valley of the San Juan, and in

Yucatan and Central America. *Archæological Institute of America, First Annual Report of the Executive Committee, 1879-1880.* Cambridge.

The above study occupies pp. 27-80. In it Mr Morgan attempts to show, based chiefly on the grouping of the ruins of Uxmal, that the ruined cities of Yucatan and Central America are to be classed as communal structures, "joint-tenement houses of the aboriginal American type." Uxmal ruins are treated on pp. 59-67, 77-78, figs. 18-22.

1881

MORGAN, LEWIS HENRY. Houses and house-life of the American aborigines. *Contributions to North American Ethnology*, vol. IV, Washington.

This is an extended study, of which the entry under 1880 is simply a specially prepared article. Chapter IX, pp. 251-276, covers the "Ruins of houses of the sedentary Indians of Yucatan and Central America." The same arguments are adduced to prove the communal character of the Yucatan buildings. Uxmal is treated on pp. 256, 259-266, 275-276, figs. 50-54.

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BANCROFT, HUBERT HOWE. The works of Hubert Howe Bancroft. Vol. IV, The Native Races: vol. IV, Antiquities. San Francisco.

A résumé (pp. 149-200) describing the ruins based on the works of various explorers, with many illustrations. Valuable for its bibliographic notes.

BANCROFT, HUBERT HOWE. Ibid. Vol. V, The Native Races: vol. V, Primitive History.

In chap. XIII, on the History of the Mayas in Yucatan, pp. 629-633, the traditional history of the reign of the Tutul Xiu family in Uxmal is discussed.

CATALOGO DE LA EXPOSICION AMERICANISTA. Madrid. Sección primera, números 230-231.

Contains a notice of sculptures from the Casa del Gobernador and the Monjas group, taken from the ruins, now in the Museo Arqueológico de Madrid. Mentioned by Troncoso (1893), p. 41.

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1884

CHARNAY, DÉsirÉ. Voyage au Yucatan et au pays des Lacandons. *Tour du Monde*, Paris, tomes XLVII-XLVIII.

A series of articles in 23 chapters. Uxmal is described in chap. XIV, pp. 59-64, with 5 ill.

CHARNAY, DÉsirÉ. Viaje al Yucatan y al país de los Lacandones. *América Pintoresco*, Barcelona, pp. 341-476.

This is a translation of the narrative published in *Tour du Monde*. Uxmal is described on pp. 416-422, 4 ill. A picture of the hacienda of Uxmal appearing in the French version is omitted.

OBER, FREDERICK A. Travels in Mexico, and life among the Mexicans. Boston.

Chap. III, Uxmal, pp. 56-81, 5 ill. The plate opposite p. 72, with the caption "Uxmal," should be Chichen Itza. Ober visited Uxmal in March 1881.

1885

LE PLONGEON, ALICE D. The old and the new in Yucatan. *Harper's Monthly*, New York, Feb., pp. 372-386.

An interesting account of Uxmal on pp. 376-381, with three views of the buildings.

CHARNAY, DÉsirÉ. Les anciennes villes du nouveau monde voyages d'explorations au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale par Désiré Charnay 1857-1882. Paris.

Chap. 20, Uxmal, pp. 331-349, 9 ill.

1887

CHARNAY, DÉsirÉ. The ancient cities of the New World being voyages and explorations in Mexico and Central America from 1857-1882. Translated from the French by J. Gonino and Helen S. Conant. New York.

Uxmal, pp. 390-413, 9 ill.

CHAVERO, ALFREDO. Mexico á traves de los siglos. Tomo 1, Primera epoca. Historia antigua. Mexico. Barcelona.

For Uxmal, see cap. vi, pp. 424-433; cap. vii, pp. 436-456; 65 ill.

In prefacing the account of Uxmal, Chavero writes: "Generally in describing these prodigious ruins historians copy the magnificent description of Stephens; we more fortunately substitute the unpublished account of Don José Fernando Ramírez . . . the result of a visit made by him to Uxmal in 1865." The Ramírez report referred to by Chavero is still unpublished, except for the extracts relating to Uxmal. It is entitled "Viaje á Yucatan y descripcion de sus ruinas arqueológicas." See *Biblioteca Historica-Americana Septentrional*, Mexico, 1898, p. xliii. The Ramírez account published by Chavero contains detailed descriptions of the House of the Governor, pp. 424-429; House of the Turtles, pp. 436-438; Group of the Monjas, or Nunnery, pp. 442-452; House of the Doves, pp. 452-454. See 1865, Ramírez.

1888

OBER, FREDERICK A. Ancient cities of America. *Bulletin of the American*

Geographical Society, New York, vol. XX, no. 1.

Uxmal is described on pp. 62-65.

1889

BANKS, DAVID SALTONSTALL. A New Yorker in Yucatan. *Frank Leslie's Popular Magazine*, New York, vol. XXVII, no. 5.

Mr Banks gives an interesting description of the principal buildings at Uxmal, with an illustration of the House of the Dwarfs, on pp. 547-550.

1891

VARIGNY, C. V. C. DE. Les ruines d'Uxmal. *L'Illustration*, Supplément au no. 2928, Paris, 8 avril, pp. 1-41, ill.

A modern story with the scene laid in Uxmal. Haebler gives the title, Las Ruinas de Uxmal, Madrid, 1879.

1892

SAVILLE, MARSHALL H. Vandalism among the antiquities of Yucatan

and Central America. *Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science*, Rochester, vol. XLI, p. 276; *Science*, New York, vol. XX, p. 365.

Calls attention to the painting of names on the buildings, and the breaking of sculptures with machetes. The writer spent several weeks at Uxmal during the winter of 1891 in the excavation of a mound at the rear of the hacienda building. Several tombs were discovered under the floors of the rooms.

1893

PASO Y TRONCOSO FRANCISCO DEL.
Catálogo de la Sección de Mexico,
Exposición Histórico-Americana de
Madrid. Madr d.

Tomo II, pp. 40-51, contains a detailed description of a number of enlarged photographs of the ruins of Uxmal, exhibited at the Exposición Histórico-Americana held in Madrid in 1892 in honor of the four-hundredth centenary of the discovery of America.

1894

BRINE, LINDSAY. Travels amongst the
American Indians, their ancient

earthworks and temples, including a journey in Guatemala, Mexico and Yucatan, and a visit to the ruins of Patinamit, Pa enque and Uxmal. London.

Vice-Admiral Brine visited Uxmal in January, 1870. For his descriptions, see pp. xv-xvi, 336-359, 10 ill.

1895

HAEBLER, KARL. Die Maya-Litteratur und der Maya-Apparat zu Dresden. *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, Leipzig, XII Jahrgang, 12 Heft, pp. 537-575.

For Uxmal, see p. 554.

BAKER, FRANK COLLINS. A naturalist in Mexico; being a visit to Cuba, northern Yucatan and Mexico. Chicago.

HOLMES, WILLIAM H. Archæological studies among the ancient cities of Mex'co. Part 1, Monuments of

Yucatan. *Field Columbian Museum, Anthropological Series, Publication 8*, vol. 1, no. 1, Chicago, Dec.

Uxmal, pp. 80-96, pl. v-ix, fig. 26. This is the most important and detailed description of the main buildings of Uxmal. Pl. viii is a sketch map, and pl. ix a panorama of the group which gives a splendid conception of this wonderful ruined city. Professor Holmes was a member of the Armour Expedition, and was in Uxmal in January, 1895. The "inscribed stela or column" on pl. vii was discovered by Le Plongeon.

1896

MERCER, HENRY C. Hill-caves of Yucatan. A search for evidence of man's antiquity in the caverns of Central America, being an account of the Corwith expedition of the Department of Archæology and Palæontology of the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia.

In chap. x, Uxmal, pp. 85-90, fig. 32, Mercer records a visit to the ruins in 1895, but adds nothing to our knowledge of them.

FOULKE, WILLIAM DUDLEY. Uxmal. *Monthly Illustrator*, New York, no. 12, pp. 256-263, 11 ill.

A very readable account of the ruins, with original illustrations. Mr Foulke visited Uxmal for material to furnish local color for a novel, "Maya a Story of Yucatan," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1900.

1897

MERCER, HENRY C. Cave hunting in Yucatan. *Technology Quarterly*, Boston, December, vol. X, no. 4. Mention of Uxmal, pp. 364-365, 1 pl.

NEUE FORSCHUNGEN in den Ruinen von Uxmal (Yucatan). *Globus*, Bd. LXXI, H. 14, 3 April, pp. 220-224, 4 fig.

A review of the part of Holmes' work relating to Uxmal, with two of Maler's photographs of the "Nunnery" group.

1903

SELER, EDUARD. Ein Wintersemester in México und Yucatan. *Zeitschrift*

der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Bd. 38, pp. 477-502.

Seler publishes a photograph of the corner of one of the buildings of the "Nunnery" group, showing three masks with upturned, curled noses.

1905

GORDON, GEORGE BYRON. The serpent motive in the ancient art of Central America and Mexico. *Transactions of the Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, vol. I, pt. III.

Examples of the sculptured details of the Uxmal buildings are used in the development of the author's thesis. See pl. vii and xiii.

1906

SELER, EDUARD. Studien in den Ruinen von Yucatan. *Correspondenzblatt der deutschen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte*, Bd. xxxv, pp. 114-116, 1903.

Enlarged in *Compte Rendu de la XVème session du Congrès international des Américanistes*, Quebec,

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1906, tome II, pp. 414-422. Included in *Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur Amerikanischen Sprach- und Alterthumskunde*, Berlin, 1908, Dritter Band, pp. 710-717, 5 fig.

This is a study of the astronomical symbolism and glyphs of the temples of Uxmal.

1907

MOLINA SOLIS, JUAN FRANCISCO. El primer obispado de la nacion Mejicana. Articulos publicados sobre esta materia y sobre otros puntos de nuestra historia. *Articulos sobre la historia antigua de Yucatan*. I, La Ruina de Uxmal, pp. 79-84. II, Ruina de Uxmal (continuacion), pp. 85-91. Merida de Yucatan.

Historical study of the rise and fall of Uxmal.

1908

ZAYAS ENRÍQUEZ, RAFAEL. El estado de Yucatán su pasado su presente su porvenir. New York.

Photographs of Uxmal, p. 219; El Templo del Adivino, p. 222; Casa de las Monjas.

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p. 229; Palacio del Gobernador, p. 231; El Caracol, p. 243; Casa de las Monjas.

1909

SAVILLE, MARSHALL H. The cruciform structures of Mitla and vicinity. *Putnam Anniversary Volume*, New York.

Comparison of Uxmal and Mitla "mosaic" stone walls, p. 188, pl. xiii.

MORLEY, SYLVANUS GRISWOLD. A group of related structures at Uxmal, Mexico. *American Journal of Archaeology*, Second ser., vol. XIV (1910), pp. 1-18, 2 pl., 2 fig.

ARNOLD, CHANNING, and FROST, FREDERIC J. TABOR. *The American Egypt. A record of travel in Yucatan*. New York.

Uxmal is described briefly on pp. 200-203. The authors justly state that "undoubtedly there is a large field for work here, which will amply reward archaeologists in those days when the 'dog in the manger' policy of the Mexican 'Jacks in office' is a thing of the past, and intelligent landowners, such as Señor Peon, can assist students in every

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way instead of having their hands fettered by absurd Federal rules."

1910

RICKARDS, CONSTANTINE GEORGE. The ruins of Mexico. London.

Vol. 1, pp. 21-23, 39 mounted photographs of Uxmal. This is the most extensive collection of photographs of the ruins of Uxmal that have been published.

1910 (?)

YOUNG, W. P., *compiler*. In Mayaland Yucatan. [n.p., n.d.] [A folder] "Issued by a representative group of Yucatecan planters and merchants," the Yucatan Tours Bureau.

It is copiously illustrated, and contains 18 beautiful illustrations of Uxmal, 9 of which were made by Teobert Maler. The copy in the collection of the compiler has been annotated by Maler.

1911

CASE, HENRY A. Views on and of Yucatan, besides notes upon parts of Campeche and the territory of Quintana Roo. Collected during a

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long residence in the peninsula. Merida.

The description of Uxmal (pp. 123-154, 9 pl., 2 maps) is: (1) How to get there; (2) Criticism of Le Plongeon; (3) Description of buildings; (4) Legends.

MORLEY, SYLVANUS GRISWOLD. Ancient temples and cities of the New World. Uxmal, the city of the Xius. *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, Washington, vol. 32, April, pp. 627-642, 11 ill.

1912

MALER, TEOBERT. Lista de las ilustraciones para una proyectada publicación de Teobert Maler, en el libro de recuerdos del Congreso de Americanistas.

A series of photographs made by Maler, published in *Reseña de la segunda sesion del XVII Congreso Internacional de Americanistas efectuada en la Ciudad de Mexico durante el mes de Septiembre de 1910*, Mexico, 1912. The second series of plates, nos. 1-8, are of Uxmal, of a building, and sculptures near

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tombs in the vicinity of the said building, never before published.

HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH. The peninsula of Yucatan. *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society*, New York, vol. XLIV, no. 11.

On p. 819 is a view of the central design of the façade of the House of the Governor, wrongly captioned as "of a ruin at Kabah."

1913

SELER, EDUARD. Ueber einige Ältere Systeme in den Ruinen von Uxmal. *Proceedings of the Eighteenth International Congress of Americanists, 1912*, London, pp. 220-235, 3 pl., 14 fig.

SPINDEN, HERBERT JOSEPH. A study of Maya art, its subject matter and historical development. *Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology*, Cambridge, vol. VI.

Contains numerous references to Uxmal.

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On pp. 5-8 is a translation of the description of Uxmal made in 1586 by Father Ponce (see pp. 70-78 herein).

1914

HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH. The mystery of the Yucatan ruins. *Harper's Magazine*, New York, April.

On p. 762 is a picture of one of the exterior arched rooms of the House of the Governor.

1915

HEWETT, EDGAR LEE. Ancient America at the Panama-California Exposition. *Art and Archæology*, Washington, vol. II, no. 3, pp. 64-102.

On p. 92 reference is made to Uxmal, and on p. 93 is a reproduction of Vierra's panoramic painting of the site. On p. 101 is a photograph of Holmes' model of the House of the Governor, which is described on pp. 100-101.

SELER, EDUARD. Die Ruinen von Uxmal. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Berlin, Bd. XLVII, pp. 429-432.

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1916

HEWETT, EDGAR LEE. America's archaeological heritage. *Art and Archaeology*, Washington, vol. IV, no. 6, December.

On pp. 263 and 265 are photographs of three Uxmal buildings.

1917

SELER, EDUARD. Die Ruinen von Uxmal. *Abhandlungen der königlichen preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-Hist. Klasse*, no. 3, Berlin, 154 pp.

MORLEY, SYLVANUS GRISWOLD. The rise and fall of the Maya civilization in the light of the monuments and the native chronicles. *Proceedings of the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists, 1915*, Washington, pp. 140-149, 11 pl.

Pl. v, c, gives a painting of the Uxmal site made by Carlos Vierra. Some historical information concerning the ruins is given.

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1918

GANN, Dr THOMAS. The Maya Indians of southern Yucatan and northern British Honduras. *Bulletin 64, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington.*

On pp. 140-142 Dr Gann describes two human heads of stucco from Uxmal, the faces painted in several colors. These are now in the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

As Dr Gann did not illustrate these very important specimens of stucco-work, we give them in pls. v-vi. They are beautifully modeled and may be taken as portraits of individuals of high rank. The heads are life-size, the one shown in pl. v being 11 in. high, the face having a height of $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. This head is represented placed in a beak, only the lower part being left in our specimen. It is painted black, with brown patches placed on each side of the mouth. The lips are red, and the eyes are white with black pupils, and a line of brown encircles the entire eye on the lids. There is a twisted fillet on the top of the head, which comes down on each side of the face in front of and below the ears. The lower part has been broken off. There is a labret in the upper



PAINTED STUCCO HEAD FROM A RECENTLY DISCOVERED CHAMBER
IN THE HOUSE OF THE GOVERNOR, UXMAL



PAINTED STUCCO HEAD FROM A RECENTLY DISCOVERED CHAMBER
IN THE HOUSE OF THE GOVERNOR, UXMAL



PAINTED STUCCO HEAD FROM A RECENTLY DISCOVERED CHAMBER
IN THE HOUSE OF THE GOVERNOR, UXMAL



lip, and a curious ornament on the nose. Broad, white bands are painted around the eyes. The large, circular ear-ornaments are painted red. On the forehead are four protruding pellets placed one above the other, a familiar feature on many heads of stone and clay found in the Mayan area. The small, grotesque head shown in pl. VII is painted black, with three red discs for eyes and mouth. It is reported that this piece formed a kind of helmet for the portrait head just described. It is 6 in. high.

The other portrait head, illustrated in pl. VI, is 9 in. high, the face being the same size as that of the other. It is painted in the same colors, the only difference in treatment being in the lip-ornament, which consists of two pellets instead of one. This head has also the twisted fillet, but there is no evidence of ears in the specimens as broken from the main figure. Both heads are said to have been found in a sealed chamber, broken into in the House of the Governor, in the section of the arched connection of the northern recess in the outer wall on the western side. These two heads are the finest examples of stucco-work as yet found in Yucatan, where this material was sparingly used. They may be compared with the beautiful stucco-work at Palenque.

1919

MORLEY, SYLVANUS GRISWOLD. Archeology. *Extracted from Year Book No. 17 of the Carnegie Institution of Washington* (for 1918), pp. 269-276.

Gives an interpretation of several inscriptions at Uxmal, corresponding with the years 1219 and 1277 A.D., the results of an expedition to Yucatan, February to April, 1918.

MENA, RAMON. Cípectonal (de la "Casa del Adivino" en Uxmal Yucatan). *Memorias y Revista de la Sociedad Científica Antonio Alzate*, Mexico, tomo 38, núms. 5-8, pp. 271-275, pl. xxviii, fig. on p. 372.

1920

MORLEY, SYLVANUS GRISWOLD. The inscriptions at Copan." *Publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington*, Appendix II.

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