

## PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 25, 1888, AT THE HALL OF THE  
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BOSTON.

THE President, STEPHEN SALISBURY, A.M., in the chair.

The following members were present (the names being arranged in order of seniority of membership): George E. Ellis, Edward E. Hale, Charles Deane, George Chandler, Nathaniel Paine, P. Emory Aldrich, Samuel A. Green, Francis Parkman, Elijah B. Stoddard, George S. Paine, Edward L. Davis, Henry M. Dexter, James F. Hunnewell, Egbert C. Smyth, John D. Washburn, Thomas W. Higginson, Edward H. Hall, Reuben A. Guild, Charles C. Smith, Hamilton B. Staples, Edmund M. Barton, Thomas L. Nelson, Lucius R. Paige, Franklin B. Dexter, John J. Bell, George H. Moore, Charles A. Chase, Samuel S. Green, Justin Winsor, Henry W. Haynes, Edward I. Thomas, Solomon Lincoln, Andrew McF. Davis, J. Evarts Greene, Henry S. Nourse, William B. Weeden, Daniel Merriman, Reuben Colton, Robert N. Toppan, Henry H. Edes, Grindall Reynolds, George E. Francis, Frank P. Goulding, James P. Baxter, Thomas Chase.

The record of the last meeting was read by the Recording Secretary and approved.

The PRESIDENT read a report which had been prepared by him, and adopted by the Council as part of their report.

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Treasurer, submitted his report in print, and EDMUND M. BARTON, Esq., Librarian, read his report.

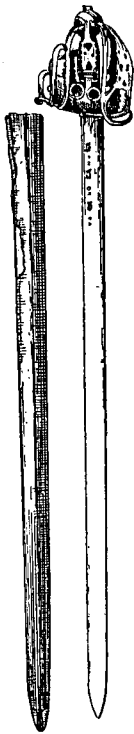
These reports, as together constituting the report of the Council, were, on motion of CHARLES DEANE, LL.D., accepted and referred to the Committee of Publication.

The Council having recommended for membership in the Society,

WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A.M., of Madison, Wisconsin, and AUGUSTUS GEORGE BULLOCK, A.M., of Worcester, they were, by separate ballot, elected members.

GEORGE H. MOORE, LL.D., read a paper entitled "The Bibliology of American Witchcraft."

Hon. HAMILTON B. STAPLES presented to the Society, in behalf of Mr. Thomas L. Winthrop of Boston, the sword of Fitz-John Winthrop. In making the presentation Mr. STAPLES said:



WINTHROP SWORD,  
WITH SCABBARD.

On the 11th of December last, I received a letter from Mr. Thomas L. Winthrop of Boston, grandson of a former President of the Society, the late Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, in which, through me, a very interesting proposition was made to the Society. I give entire this part of the letter. "Miss Winthrop has much interested me in her account of our family relics in the rooms of the Antiquarian Society, and I have thought it possible that it might be agreeable to the Society to become the depository of yet another which I have held for many years, uncertain where to bestow it. The article in question is a basket-hilted 'Andrea Ferrara,' bearing upon its blade the name and 'punches' of that famous maker and accompanied by the following inscription, in the handwriting of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop: 'Sword of Fitz-John Winthrop, sometime a captain in Monk's army, second in command of the expedition against Canada in 1690, agent for Connecticut in London, 1693-8, and afterward for nine years Gov' of Connecticut. Born Mch. 14, 1638—died Nov. 27, 1707.

Buried in the Kings Chapel graveyard.' This sword, which is in perfect preservation, I inherited from my father, Grenville Temple Winthrop, who was an older brother of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, and son of that namesake of my own, who presented various family relics to the Society, the late Hon<sup>ble</sup> Thomas Lindall Winthrop. Would you sometime at your leisure ascertain if it would be pleasing to the Society to receive the sword."

I immediately laid the proposition before Mr. SALISBURY, the President of the Society, and was asked by him to inform Mr. Winthrop that if the American Antiquarian Society should become the custodian of the sword, it would be regarded as a trust to be most carefully guarded and that the sword would have a conspicuous place among our most valued relics. I communicated the President's answer to Mr. Winthrop in a letter, first submitted to Mr. SALISBURY for his approval. On March 29, 1888, the sword was forwarded to me accompanied by a letter which clearly explains itself, and should be formally communicated to the Society.

"38 BEACON ST., 28 March, 1888.

MY DEAR JUDGE STAPLES :

Your letter of the 13th February was duly received by me in which you express the willingness of Mr. Stephen Salisbury, on behalf of the American Antiquarian Society, to become the trustee of the sword of Governor Fitz-John Winthrop and to give it a suitable place in the hall of the Society. The acceptance of the trust by the American Antiquarian Society is a high compliment to my family, and assists in confirming my opinion that the sword, although borne by a distinguished Governor of Connecticut, has at least equal claims to interest in the State with which my family was first and most intimately identified. Upon quite different grounds the sword claims the attention of the antiquary of every State and Country, from its being a blade of the most famous sword-maker of the Renaissance, whose name and punches are to be found

upon it. Allow me to thank you for your kind trouble taken in this matter, and believe me, my dear Judge Staples, yours very truly,

THOMAS L. WINTHROP."

In presenting the sword to the Society at this time, I comply with the request of the President in giving a somewhat more extended sketch of the wearer of the sword, and of the sword itself. Fitz-John Winthrop was the son of John Winthrop, the first Governor of Connecticut under the charter, and grandson of John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts. His father, born at Groton, England, in 1605, educated at the University of Dublin, was a fine scholar and an eminent physician. He died in Boston, April 5, 1676.

Fitz-John Winthrop was born at Ipswich, March 14, 1638. Before attaining his majority he went to England to seek service in the civil war. The time of his arrival there is indicated by a letter from his uncle, Emanuel Downing, at Edinburgh, dated 2d February, 1657, congratulating him upon his safe arrival, and also by a letter from his uncle, Colonel Thomas Reade, Governor of Stirling Castle, dated February 15, 1657, in which young Winthrop is advised to remain in Scotland, and assured of the willingness of Colonel Reade to assist him in obtaining military preferment. The promise was soon fulfilled. In a letter dated December 8, 1658, he is addressed as "Lt: Winthrope at Sterling." In the following February he was at Cardross as Governor of the castle with the same title. In 1660 he was a captain in Colonel Reade's regiment. That he was with General Monk in London shortly before the Restoration is shown by his letter to his brother Wait Winthrop, afterwards Chief Justice, from London, dated May 8, 1660. Returning to New England, at or near the end of 1661, he identified himself with the Connecticut colony, became a representative, served in King Philip's War as Major, and for a time was a member of the Council

of Sir Edmund Andros. In May, 1689, he was chosen one of the magistrates. In 1690 he was appointed Major-General of the land forces in the expedition against Canada. The scheme on the part of New York and the New England colonies was to attack Montreal with nearly a thousand men, assisted by five or six hundred Indians of the Five Nations, who had promised their co-operation; while a fleet and an army of about two thousand men under command of Sir William Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, were to proceed up the St. Lawrence and attack Quebec. It was supposed that the result of the combined attack would be the capture of one or both of these strongholds. Captain Leisler had then assumed the government at Albany, and Milborn, his son-in-law, was appointed Commissary. It had been agreed that New York should furnish a certain number of troops for the expedition, also the provisions and means of transportation for the army. The fleet sailed for Quebec with thirty or forty vessels, but did not arrive till October 5, a much later time than was anticipated. When Winthrop's army had arrived at Wood Creek, the place appointed for meeting the Indians, less than a hundred Indians were present, the rest refusing or evading the requisition, and the New York contingent had not appeared. The army continued to advance a hundred miles further to the lake where means of transportation were required. The Commissary had failed to provide the requisite means or a supply of provisions for the army. After a council of war, a retreat to Albany became necessary for the subsistence of the army. This retreat and the late arrival of the fleet defeated the expedition. General Winthrop returned to Connecticut after serious difficulties with the Governor at Albany, the latter betraying a purpose to fix upon another the responsibility for the retreat, which clearly attached to him or his subordinate.

The General Assembly voted that the conduct of General Winthrop "had been with good fidelity to his Majesty's

interest," and thanked him "for his good services." In 1692 Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York, had received a commission from the King vesting him with full power to command the entire militia of Connecticut and of the neighboring provinces. As the right to command the militia was expressly given to the colony by the charter, the Legislature refused to submit to the regulation. At this time occurred the amusing episode of Captain Wadsworth preventing by the noise of drums the reading of Fletcher's commission before the train bands of Hartford. In 1693 the Assembly petitioned King William the Third on the subject, and appointed General Winthrop as their agent to present the petition to the King and use his best efforts to maintain the chartered rights of the Colony. This was rightly regarded as a vital question upon which the right of local government depended. So ably and yet so wisely did General Winthrop perform the duty assigned him that on April 19, 1694, the King decided the question in favor of the Colony. Trumbull's History relates that in January, 1698, Major-General Fitz-John Winthrop, having returned from his successful agency at the Court of Great Britain, was received with great enthusiasm and was thanked by the Legislature for "his public services." In May, 1698, he was chosen Governor, an office which he continued to fill till his death, November 27, 1707. Trumbull speaks of him as one in whose death the Colony "sustained a great loss." He had long resided at New London, where he had a very large estate, and displayed great hospitality, in marked contrast with his narrow circumstances at the close of his military life in England. Governor Winthrop rendered a great service in advance to the cause of the American Revolution. Organized resistance to the British Crown would have proved well nigh impossible in 1775 and 1776, if the colonies had not commanded the militia agreeably to the precedent of 1694.

Coming now to the sword itself, it is largely a matter of inference where it has been and in what scenes it has borne

a part. It is, however, almost certain that it was obtained and worn by Winthrop when an officer in Monk's army. The Ferara blades were at that time in general use in the Army of the Commonwealth. There is the authority of an article in Macmillan's Magazine on the "Form and History of the Sword" for the statement that Cromwell wore this kind of sword. In the frontispiece to the *Leviathan*, published in 1650, in the right hand of the mystical figure representing the might of the State, a Ferara sword is held, but without the basket-hilt. In the article upon the "Sword" in the new *Encyclopedia Britannica* the well known name of Ferara is said to be peculiarly associated with Scottish blades. This sword was the natural weapon for an officer of Monk's army to possess. It is not at all likely that it was procured for the expedition to Canada in 1690, as at that time this kind of sword was passing out of use. The sword was probably worn in the march of Monk's army from Scotland to London, which resulted in the Restoration. It may have been drawn from its scabbard to salute Charles the Second, as in his triumphal progress from Dover to London he passed through the army at Blackheath.

The history of the sword considered as a work of art brings us to a controversy which has engaged the attention of the antiquary for more than half a century. The sword has doubtless existed in a variety of forms. The curved guards, known as *pas d'âne*, the cross-pieces in the plane of the blade called *guillons*, were the simple elements from which was evolved the basket-hilt, elaborate in form and design. Three views have been advanced as to the origin of this celebrated weapon and the age and country of Andrea Ferara. One view is, that he visited Scotland and manufactured his blades there for Scottish use. This theory derived its support from the number of Ferara blades extant in that kingdom early in the reign of James the Sixth. I find several allusions to this sword in the *Waverley* novels, which imply a use so familiar as to have

given rise to a species of metonymy in the common dialect of the people. In the *Fortunes of Nigel*, Richie threatens "the swaggering billies" with "a slash of my Andrew Ferrara." In the same novel Lord Dalgarno tells his father that "more land is won by the lawyer with the ram skin than by the Andrew Ferrara with his sheep's-head handle." In the *Bride of Lammermoor*, the sexton in describing the battle of Bothwell Bridge, in 1679, says, "there was auld Ravenswood brandishing his Andrew Ferrara at the head." In *Woodstock*, Wildrake pictures himself as saying to Alice Lee in behalf of his friend Colonel Everard, "give him a good Toledo by his side with a broidered belt and an inlaid hilt, instead of the ton of iron contained in that basket-hilted, black Andrew Ferrara." The last quotation throws some light on the character of the weapon worn by the officers of the Army of the Commonwealth. This theory of a Scottish origin conceived of the name Ferrara<sup>1</sup> not as a family name, but as derived from the Latin *Ferrarius*, pertaining to iron, and as denoting the name of a guild of armourers. So that the name *Andrea dei Ferari* as applied to the celebrated sword-maker should be translated, not as Andrew of the Ferraras, but as Andrew of the Forge,—one of a guild of armourers in the records of the Scotch burghs under the title of Hammermen. Sir Walter Scott in the *Notes to Waverley* appears to favor this view. "Who this artist was, what were his fortunes, and when he flourished, have hitherto defied the research of antiquaries; only it is in general believed that *Andrea de Ferrara* was a Spanish or Italian artificer brought over by James the IV. or V. to instruct the Scots in the manufacture of sword-blades."

<sup>1</sup>The name is not uniformly spelled. In Meyrick's "*Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour*," second ed., p. 6, is a long note in which the family name is spelled, "Ferera," "Farara," and "Ferara." In a volume of *Illustrations* accompanying this work, by Skelton, at No. CIII., a sword of this workman is displayed inscribed on the blade "Ferara." In the citations above, from Scott and others, the spelling is allowed to stand as given by those writers. On the sword now given to the Society the name is spelled FARARA.—COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.



The second view attributes to the sword a Spanish origin. In the north of Spain, in the Corunna district, is the town of Fereira. And the claim is that this was the seat of the celebrated manufacture. In the infancy of metallurgical science it was believed that sword-blades acquired the best temper by immersion in mountain streams, and the town in question was the only one of this name which answered the supposed condition.

The third view is, that the sword is an Italian weapon. The evidence in its support may be briefly stated. In the new *Encyclopedia Britannica* under the article, the Sword, there is a pictorial representation of typical European swords. That which in every particular corresponds with the sword now to be presented is classified as Italian, late in the sixteenth century.

From the article in *Macmillan*, already referred to, I quote the following passage: "A still greater reputation was gained by the strong and keen broadswords bearing the name of Andrea Ferrara, long a puzzle to antiquaries as to whether he was of Spanish or Italian origin. Evidence exists that sometime after 1580, two brothers, Giovan Donato and Andrea dei Ferrari, were well known sword makers working at Bellune in Friuli, the Illyrian territory of Venice." The strongest authority is Cigogna. In the *Trattato Militare, Venetia, 1583*, he confines his enumeration of sword manufacturers "to the most excellent armourers of Italy," to whom he gives the pre-eminence in this art. He further says, that "in the town of Bellune are the ingenious masters, Giovan Donato and Andrea of the Ferraras, both brothers." It is further stated that there were others of the same name, sword makers in that country, as shown by dei Ferrari, of the Ferraras, indicating an established family originating in the ducal city of that name. The half-length figures on the blade wear on their heads the crown known as the Eastern or Antique crown, a device which implies an Italian rather than a more Western origin.

Finally the opinion of the accomplished donor of the sword, in part based on family tradition, favoring the Italian view, is entitled to be considered in deciding this question. It seems very clear that the evidence preponderates in favor of the Italian view. It is to be hoped that the possession of the sword by the Society may lead to a more exhaustive study of its origin and mode of manufacture than can now be attempted.

Nothing remains but to present the sword through you, Mr. President, to the Society, and to congratulate it on the acquisition of an additional relic of a family long and most honorably identified with the Society, and of a work of art of interest alike to the historian and the antiquary. The sash of choicest silk, its hues mellowed and enriched by time, is presented with the sword.

The PRESIDENT said: The American Antiquarian Society accepts with satisfaction the trust confided to them by Mr. Thomas L. Winthrop, and is happy to recognize the peculiar fitness of the halls of the Society for a depository of so treasured a relic as the sword worn by the great-great uncle of our former President, the Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop.

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D., said: I am sure that I represent the wish of the whole Society, when I propose a vote of thanks to Colonel Winthrop for the valuable and interesting gift which he makes to the Society. It is indeed grateful to the Society at any time to renew the recollections of the close connections of the honored family of Winthrop with the history of the country, since that history began. We are so fortunate as to possess in our own hall the original portrait of John Winthrop, which has been ascribed to the pencil of Vandyke, as well as that very curious "loving-cup," with its memories of many generations, which has been already alluded to. It is needless to refer to the name of Governor John Winthrop, the first historian of New England, who recorded for us, day by day, the history of the great movement, the whole of which he saw, and of

which he was so large a part. To his son John, the Governor of Connecticut, we owe that body of correspondence, which I think the gentlemen around me would say is the most valuable store-house we have for information on the habits, the events, the social order, and the tone of feeling, of the generations after the first settlement, up to his death. His son, Fitz-John, entered—one almost says, of course—into the service of the country, and served it in such ways as have been traced by Judge STAPLES. John Winthrop, his nephew, in his own selected line of life rendered public services no less important. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and a fellow of the Royal Society. The fondness for science has shown itself, indeed, in all the Winthrops, from the beginning to this hour. The other John Winthrop, who was also a fellow of the Royal Society, and professor in Harvard College, was the friend and correspondent of Franklin. In the study of the Franklin correspondence lately, I have been greatly interested in seeing how close were his relations with Franklin, and how accurate were his observations in natural science. The dramatic story of the first occultation ever observed of the planet of Venus by young Horrocks in England, has always connected the return of that interesting phenomenon with his name. It is not, perhaps, so generally remembered that to Professor John Winthrop, above referred to, the world of science owes the second observation of that transit, which was made by Winthrop successfully, with a party from Harvard College whom he took to Newfoundland for that purpose. To our President, for many successive years Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, in those good days when Massachusetts kept a good officer when she had found him, this Society owes much. It still possesses, as memorials of such obligation, the interesting objects which have been alluded to. We may add that we owe to him, as well, his share of our gratitude for the distinguished services of his son, who has served the State in a thousand ways, and who was so long

the honored President of our sister society. Colonel Winthrop now renews all these remembrances by this gift of a sword which had been used in the service of the short-lived Commonwealth of England, and was destined to be used in the service of those other Commonwealths of New England, which have so long survived their mother. A sword which hung at its owner's side when he asserted that essential principle of New England history,—that the armies of New England are to be directed by the Governors of New England, and not by the English crown,—is certainly one of the most interesting memorials of that history. The Society is glad to associate it with the memory of the Governor who founded Massachusetts, of the two Governors who maintained in Connecticut the liberties and privileges which Connecticut had received at her birth, of the men of science and of letters who have done so much for the nobler life, not of New England only, but of America, and of these distinguished gentlemen who still live, to leave to those who come after us new reasons for honoring the name of Winthrop. I move that the thanks of the Society be presented to Colonel Winthrop for his priceless gift.

The motion of Dr. HALE was unanimously adopted.

GEORGE E. FRANCIS, M.D., read a paper on the uses of photography in illustration of, and as an aid to, local history.

On motion of SAMUEL S. GREEN, A.M., the suggestions contained in Dr. FRANCIS's paper were referred to the Council for consideration.

ROBERT N. TOPPAN, Esq., read a paper, suggested by recent discoveries, on the general subject of monetary standards and metallic currency.

ANDREW McF. DAVIS, Esq., submitted, without reading, a communication relating to the historical Dunster-Glover controversy at law. The paper was suggested by a single scrap containing some memoranda regarding the publications from the Cambridge press.

Rev. LUCIUS R. PAIGE, D.D., referred to a curious inci-

dent connected with the Dunster-Glover controversy, differing from anything he had ever noticed in a case at law.

Rev. Dr. HALE called the attention of the Society to the fact that we may expect before many weeks the arrival of several car loads of valuable relics found in Arizona by the Hemenway expedition: Mrs. Hemenway has, at her own expense, conducted the expedition and erected a fire-proof building in Salem for the preservation of the relics. He wished she might, if possible, be made a member of the Society, as she has done more for archæological research than any other one person in our vicinity. His present object, however, was not to make a motion, but simply to draw the attention of the Society to the general subject.

HENRY W. HAYNES, A.M., asked a moment's time to inquire if any member of the Society could tell who John Charmion was. He stated that the Massachusetts Historical Society had lately obtained a broadside containing a poem in Latin with an English translation on the death of Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, signed by John Charmion.

A paper was laid before the Society which had been prepared by Mr. John N. Merriam, on the subject of the Ordinance of 1787. It was sent to the meeting by Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, who recommended its reference to the Committee of Publication, and it was so referred. With reference to the authority of the Congress to pass this Ordinance, JUSTIN WINSOR, LL.D., remarked that he believed that it was the better opinion that the Congress in so doing exceeded its powers. Hon. P. EMORY ALDRICH, LL.D., spoke somewhat more fully on the same subject, and the Society voted that he be requested to furnish his views in writing for the Committee of Publication.

Mr. NATHANIEL PAINE called the attention of the Society to a series of photographs made and presented by our associate, Mr. EDWARD H. THOMPSON, of Mérida, Yucatan. The views were from the ruins of Kich-Moo and Chun-Kat-jin, which were discovered by Mr. THOMPSON within the

last year. Letters descriptive of the ruins written to President SALISBURY were also presented, from which the following extracts are made.

Speaking of the ruins of Kich-Moo he says:

“These ruins are about seven and a half leagues to the south and west of the ancient and now almost deserted village of Xul. Making as I did so many turns back and forward, right and left, as the mountain side permitted, I am not able to give with precision the distance or direction travelled. That portion of the work can easily be done later on. The principal object, the discovery of the ruins themselves, having been accomplished, the rest will come in due course. I also found upon the same trip a place where the ancients evidently made their flint implements, there being a large number of handsome flints, and chips in abundance.

The road that I made two years ago to Labná has been cleared and widened by the people of Tabi, under instructions from Don Antonio Fajardo, in order to haul the logs of precious woods that grow thereabouts, and it is now possible to go almost to the ruins of Labná in a volan, a decided change from my first visit, when I had to have two macheteros go before in order to clear a passage for my pack mules.

Before we left Merida I had determined that the gentlemen<sup>1</sup> with me should see the cenote of (Flol-Tun or Ol-tun) Tabi. Accordingly I wrote to Señor Fajardo asking him to have some Indians, at my expense, open a good path to this cenote, a league and a half from the hacienda. This he very kindly did, and the next morning the whole party, General Baranda and suite, Don David Casares and Don Antonio Fajardo, who himself had never seen the cenote before, and ourselves, took our horses and started for the cave. It was a sight worth seeing and one to be remembered. We entered the cenote by a series of rude ladders made

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<sup>1</sup> Upon the trip to Kich-Moo Mr. Thompson was accompanied by the Messrs. Bowditch and Mr. Martin L. Bradford of Boston.

from tree trunks, felled and placed in narrow parallel rows from the top or mouth down to the first level; the rounds of these primitive ladders were cut from the branches of the trees felled and were bound in their places by means of stout vines or 'bejucos.' This cenote has, the Indians say, eleven mouths or openings, and while we entered at one mouth, and stood in the partial obscurity of the cave, before us we saw a second one. This one was quite large, so large that a portion of it was flooded with sunshine from above, and trees, vines, long swinging plants and huge snakelike roots were growing in the rich earth of the cave with almost phenomenal luxuriance. This bright spot, framed in by the huge stalactites, the bright colored flowers and deep green of the leaves, having a back-ground of utter darkness, formed a picture that I can neither paint with a brush, describe with mere words or hope to portray with the camera. One must see it to appreciate its weird and perfect beauty. We spent several hours wandering around in its depths and even then we found only four of its eleven mouths. I saw enough, archæologically speaking, to convince me that within that cave was that which is of sufficient interest to keep me at work for a month or more. Among other things that I did not speak of were certain very handsomely carved inscriptions. Stephens, I believe, intimates that this cave contains nothing of interest, archæologically speaking, but he is mistaken. Could I afford the time, or rather the money, I could furnish interesting results from excavations and moulds made in this cave. As I have before written, each person seems to pronounce the name of this cenote or cave to suit himself. I have no doubt but the true designation was, originally, at least, 'Ulol-tun.' This, in Maya, signifies 'the flowers of stone,' a very neat and poetic name, as the delicate and multiform stalactites and stalagmites undoubtedly conveyed to the natives the idea.

The next morning we made a very early start, and taking

a rapid view of 'Sebatsche' passed on. I tried to give the visitors a good general idea of the ruins of Yucatan and, as their stay was limited and the pathways between the edifices of Chun Kat Jin not yet cut, I took them to the one lying nearest to Labná (and the most interesting one of the group), the two-storied edifice last photographed. The way to the rest of the group is as yet so choked up that, to cut a path sufficient to admit those not used to jungle travel would be a work of hours; consequently we gave up the idea and returned to Tabi quite late that evening.

In 1886, while making a minute investigation of the various lintels I found imbedded in the plaster over the *centre of each doorway* a piece of bone. At first I deemed the successive finding of the bones in this position a mere coincidence. As my investigations progressed I changed my opinion upon the subject; these bones or fragments of bone were placed in that particular position for some special reason in accordance with some idea. I showed the gentlemen some of these bones still in position, and they propose to have the bones analyzed by an anatomist in order to ascertain whether they were of the human body or otherwise. I have certain reasons for believing that the bones *are* of the human frame."

On the expedition to the Chun Kat Jin Mr. THOMPSON was accompanied by Mr. Frederick Godman, a scientist of England. In a letter dated February 19, 1888, Mr. THOMPSON says:

"Passing over the incidents of our journey to the frontier, we first visited Muloot-seca, a little group of ruins lying between San Francisco and Sebatsché that I discovered in 1886. We then visited the ruins of Sebatsché and afterwards Labná and Chun Kat Jin. He (Mr. Godman) was particularly pleased with the two-storied edifice at Chun Kat Jin that I mentioned in my last letter. This edifice is a standing monument of the careless unreliability of the average Indian in matters of this kind. I speak of this build-



ing as being one of my latest discoveries in the Chun Kat Qin group, whereas in reality it was my earliest. In 1886, while on my way searching for the ruins of this group, I passed directly beneath the mound and rear walls of the above edifice, which was almost completely hidden beneath the dense growth. I penetrated a short distance up the mound and saw some walls and started to examine them, as I was particularly struck by the appearance of some huge pillars that had evidently fallen from the edifice to the base of the mound below, when the Indian with me said that they were but old destroyed walls of no interest and that unless haste was made we could not hope to reach the perfect edifice before the sun was low. I then, for the time being, abandoned my idea of investigating the ruined edifice, knowing that at a future time I could do it easily and more thoroughly, being at the time engaged in the search for an edifice described by the Indian as quite perfect and very interesting. Very interesting the edifice certainly was when encountered, but had I continued in my purpose and made a circuit around the 'ancient walls' I should have found the part which I thought to be the partially destroyed façade of an ordinary ruined structure, was in reality but the unimportant rear walls of a large and interesting edifice belonging to the same group as the one I shortly afterward encountered. This year upon my first trip, made to survey the Chun Kat Qin valley, I did not neglect a single mound or ruined structure; consequently I made then the examination and obtained the facts and knowledge that I should have obtained a year earlier had it not been for the stupidity of the Indian with me. I now place but very little dependence upon the Indians as guides to the ruins, new or old. I pin my faith more to a good high tree as an observatory and myself as an observer with a good field glass as an adjunct. I find my best results to be obtained in this way. This building, of which I now send you photographs, lies, as I have said, about half a mile to the south-

east of the edifice first photographed and described by me, but if I stop to describe it now this letter will be too long to read at one sitting; so I will leave it and its interesting terrace, once bordered with a handsome decoration of large stone globes, for a second writing. On leaving Chun Kat Jin we took up our course for the Indian rancho of Santa Rita. It was near this rancho that upon my previous trip I had the pleasure of killing my first tiger, a large and handsome fellow. Close by this rancho lies the ruins of Chun-tich-Mool, which I have already visited and photographed. Had we the time I should have shown Mr. Godman the Chul-tun or subterranean reservoir discovered by me upon my previous trip. Upon the walls of this 'Chul-tun' are figures of stucco in high relief representing frogs in the act of diving and ducks in the act of flying, all done with considerable fidelity to nature. The reservoir is deep, however, and the descent through the narrow well-like mouth by means of a long rope, not only tedious, but a little dangerous, and I deemed it best to pass it by unnoticed, especially as we needed all of our reserve force to conquer the difficulties and hardships that beset our path to the more interesting ruins of Kich-Moo.

I purposely took a different course of travel from my previous one, because it had been very bad and the ruins that I had previously seen I was convinced were not of Kich-Moo. The buildings described by the Indians as being several stories high I did not encounter. I was convinced that by going more to the south and east I should encounter the principal ruins of Kich-Moo. In this, as events proved, I was correct. We did not better ourselves as regards the path or trail, for it was fully as bad as any of my previous experience. We were led between mountains nearly a thousand feet high, as recorded by our instruments. For leagues our only paths were the 'arroyos,' or the dry beds of the torrents that rush down the mountains when the wet season is on. Between the rocks and the

sand all growth was destroyed and we were enabled to pass in places that would otherwise have been impassable. We passed several little Indian pueblos whose names are unknown to the map-makers and whose inhabitants, many of whom had probably never seen a white man before, looked upon us with feelings of curiosity and, perhaps, of dismay. They are there, communities of calabash-makers, utterly beyond the reach of active civilization, and they and their descendants will continue to live as they live now, until the whistle of the locomotive shall rouse them from the torpor of perhaps a blessed ignorance. Hidden in the little fertile savannas between the mountain rifts, living upon the product of their milpah and little banana groves, with water gourds to barter for the cloth with which to clothe themselves and for the powder with which to shoot the abundant deer and great golden turkey, who can tell the number of generations that may pass before they are disturbed by the noise of the outside world!

Before day-break the next morning we were off upon our search, and by lively work upon the part of our macheteros about noon we were in front of an aguador. Here we encountered and killed a handsome tiger-cat, whose skin is now being prepared and will, I hope, if I am allowed to return in safety home, serve in later years to remind me of this expedition. At last a shout from the macheteros reached us, and in a few minutes we were in sight of a group of ruins that were worth all of the hardships that we had undergone to see. The principal building, although not several stories high as reported by the Indians, was a very lofty and imposing structure of two stories. These edifices are by no means common among the ruins of Yucatan, and but few, very few, of those that do exist approach in interest the one found at Kich-Moo. The façade of the building has a length over all of two hundred and twenty feet. Like all of this class of structures found in the ruins of Yucatan, the roof of one edifice or story

forms a platform upon which is placed a second story. The platform thus formed is often of considerable extent, furnishing not only foundation for a second story, but also allowing of spacious walks, well paved and sometimes bordered with richly sculptured stones. I am well assured from various evidences that there once existed upon many of these platforms, terraces, hanging gardens and subterranean reservoirs; these last I have found to be common; and, although many writers doubt their having been reservoirs, I am absolutely certain such was the fact. To me the evidences found are too clear to admit of any doubt. The principal portion of the edifice has a length, not including the various angles of the façade, of one hundred and seven feet, and a height from floor of first story to the roof of second of fifty-five feet. The right wing, placed at right angles with the principal structure, is one story high, with a façade facing east by south ninety-five feet long. This façade is elaborately carved and ornamented with figures in stone and stucco. To the left, and seemingly once connected in some manner with the principal edifice, is a building that may have been a left wing. From the comparatively small quantity of cut and worked stone lying between the two edifices I should judge that the connecting structure must have been of less massive nature than the remaining structures; a portal or open gate-way, perhaps. I have not included this structure in the dimensions given above. It is about seventy-five feet long with a façade, quite plain but pleasing, having as its characteristic feature a peculiar undulating line of figures, somewhat resembling rosettes, carved in stone, each of which has a cavity in its centre that probably held a delicate piece of carving or painting. A shallow cleft or gutter-like depression divides the façade vertically into two portions, each of which, as I show by the accompanying photograph, has its distinct form of the rosette ornament. This edifice, in connection with the one before mentioned, forms three sides of a hollow square,

opening to the south-east. A broad stairway extends from the court-yard formed by the hollow square in front of the principal portion of the edifice, up to the platform in front of the second story. Upon each side of this gradually widening stairway are elaborately carved and sculptured terraces. The whole edifice forms an imposing spectacle, grand even in its ruin. To the south and east are other edifices, smaller but still interesting. One of these is especially noteworthy from the peculiar character of its cabalistic symbols and the almost perfect state in which I found them. In all of my expeditions among the ruins of Yucatan I have never encountered a façade with the stucco work upon it in such a perfect state as upon this small edifice at Kich-Moo. Serpent symbols, hieroglyphics, pillars, squares and a peculiar pyramidal arrangement of three balls or globes were all combined in such a manner as to leave no doubt in my mind that, had we the lore of the 'ancient ones,' the uses and purposes of the building would by them be rendered as clear as daylight. With only the knowledge of to-day it is but effort lost to speculate or theorize upon the facts presented or ideas indicated. The forms of the facts exist but the ideas are lost, and I believe irretrievably lost. It was a great sorrow to me that I was obliged to leave this edifice without taking a photograph of it. My long-suffering apparatus refused to work. Too many tumbles on the mountain slopes with a pack mule atop had conquered even its unyielding sides. It was only with great difficulty and the exercise of considerable ingenuity that I succeeded in taking a single photograph of Kich-Moo. Had there not been the extreme necessity and desire, on my part, to record the discovery and existence of these ruins in this manner, I doubt if I should have accomplished the photography of the principal edifice. And when the failure did come it was complete. I reluctantly packed up my dilapidated apparatus for the last time with great misgivings as to the success of the negatives exposed. My

fears were, for the most part, without foundation, as the accompanying photographs will prove."

Professor HAYNES moved that all the papers which had been read or presented be referred to the Committee of Publication.

The Recording Secretary, in seconding the motion, said that he was the more happy in doing so because Professor HAYNES had wisely omitted the customary clause of thanks in behalf of the Society. The voting of thanks in such cases had always seemed to him a somewhat perfunctory thing, and he hoped the simple form Professor HAYNES had adopted in making his motion might pass into a precedent.

The motion was then adopted, and the meeting dissolved.

JOHN D. WASHBURN,

*Recording Secretary.*

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