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# *Ten Years Of Middle American Archaeology*

*Annotated Bibliography And News Summary. 1948-1957*

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*Robert Wauchope*

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## PREFACE

THE annotated bibliography and news of Middle American archaeology on the following pages have been consolidated with slight revision from corresponding sections that I prepared for Volumes 14-21 of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, assembled and edited in the Hispanic Foundation at the Library of Congress and published by the University of Florida Press. I am indebted to both these institutions for permission to republish the data. I am particularly grateful to Dr. Howard F. Cline, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, to Dr. Nathan A. Haverstock, present Editor of the *Handbook*, Mr. Francisco Aguilera, its former editor, and to Mr. William M. Rivera, Assistant to the Editor, for their assistance and courtesies extended to me during my stint as a contributing editor. Although I reluctantly relinquished this task due to pressure of other duties—and also because I thought no one person should choose and evaluate news and bibliography for the *Handbook* over too long a period—I have continued my pleasant association with it by serving on its Advisory Board.

Mrs. Margaret A. L. Harrison, Editor of the Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University, rechecked the hundreds of entries reprinted here, ferreted out many errors and omissions, and consolidated the ten bibliographies into one file. Mrs. Harrison also adapted the abbreviation system used in the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* and otherwise adjusted format to this Institute's publications.

Without discussing here the validity of the circum-Caribbean culture area concept, or the Nuclear America and Mesoamerica formulations of Kroeber and Kirchhoff, I should explain that "Middle

America" as used in these listings is an arbitrarily selected area of the mainland reaching from the Rio Grande to the Panama Canal. It has little or no geographic, ethnic, or other cultural unity, but is merely a traditional and convenient way of designating the North American portions of Latin America. Until my last two years as a contributing editor of the *Handbook*, I included in my Middle American listings items from southern Central America. In 1957, by agreement among the editors concerned, Dr. Irving Rouse, who had been preparing a section called "The West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil," changed this to "The Caribbean Area" by adding southern Central American listings and dropping the Guianas and Brazil. I was in accord with this adjustment and I still consider it a sound editorial move, for reasons explained by Dr. Rouse in his section of the *Handbook* that year (1958: vol. 20, p. 20). For my own use, however, I continued to keep a bibliography of this region, and because Mesoamerican archaeologists are usually interested in southern Central America—as they are, too, for example, in northern Mexico—I have retained Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua in the present listings.

I dispensed with two features of the listings as they originally appeared in the *Handbook*: groupings by general subject matter ("General"; "Excavations, Artifacts, etc."; "Native Sources, Early History, Epigraphy") and a broad subject index keyed to numbered items. The groupings can be misleading to the expert, for they may overlap considerably; an archaeological report on sites and artifacts, for instance, quite often contains discussions and analyses of general interest, as well as hieroglyphic data, and it may also

utilize ethnohistoric sources. Then, the index categories of the *Handbook* are scarcely detailed enough to make them useful to advanced students. Almost any archaeological report contains information that must be indexed under "artifacts," "art and architecture," "culture history," and so on. For proper use of the index in advanced study, one must depend on much more detailed indexes in the publications themselves—a feature, alas, too often lacking, and seldom compensated adequately by even the fullest table of contents. It is because of their indexes that H. H. Bancroft's works are still so widely consulted after more than seventy years, and A. M. Tozzer's last work on Chichen Itza (indexed by Ralph L. Roys) and his edition of Landa's *Relación* will long be invaluable reference aids to the researcher. At the end of the present bibliography I list alphabetically by subject matter some special studies that have appeared during the decade, and hope that this will prove a useful substitute here for the *Handbook* indexes.

Throughout the years that I wrote for the *Handbook*, I drew extensively on the excellent news reporting of Miss Tatiana

Proskouriakoff and Dr. J. Eric S. Thompson in *American Antiquity*, on the *Boletín del Centro de Investigaciones Antropológicas de México*, and on the annual reports of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology, and the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. Listings of current publications in *American Antiquity* and in the *Journal de la Société des Américanistes de Paris* were also helpful. Almost all items covered in the present bibliography are in the Middle American Research Institute library at Tulane University; once a year I went to Washington, where the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress supplied most of the rest. There are some important European monographs which I have not yet obtained. Presumably many of them will eventually be described in future volumes of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

About fourteen 1958 entries found their way into my section of Volume 21 of the *Handbook*. I have carefully deleted these from the present listings, for writers whose 1958 works had not appeared might notice the inconsistency, and Hell hath no fury like an author ignored.



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## NEWS SUMMARY

### PALAEO-INDIAN

AT the start of the ten-year period reported here, Helmut de Terra had already announced the long-awaited discovery of ancient man in Mexico, the Tepexpan and San Juan remains which he estimated to be from nine to ten thousand years old. Much dissatisfaction was expressed with the way in which the Tepexpan skeleton was actually excavated, photographed, and otherwise recorded, and warnings were frequent that we should not be hasty about setting up entire cultures on the basis of a handful of artifacts, but in spite of these technical misgivings the tendency was to accept the remains as ancient, largely because everyone had wondered for many years why they had not appeared before. A skeleton at Tamaulapan, Oaxaca, found in 1948 by Carl Sauer and S. F. Cook in what was at first thought to be a geological stratum containing elephant bones, was associated with pottery and later declared intrusive by A. R. V. Arellano and Arturo Romano of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia de México. The following year, Luis Aveleyra Arroyo de Anda wrote about Yuma- and Clovis-like points in the valley.

In 1950 Richard S. MacNeish's excavations in Tamaulipas went back to Pluvial times there; Howel Williams re-examined the ancient footprints in volcanic mudflows near Managua, Nicaragua; and Luis Aveleyra Arroyo de Anda assembled much of the material on ancient man in Mexico. In 1952 Manuel Maldonado K. and Aveleyra began exploration of Tequizquiac, and investigated artifacts associated with a mammoth skeleton at Santa Isabel Ixtapan, Mexico. In 1953 Sol A. R. de la Bor-

bolla and Luis Aveleyra de Anda reported on a Plainview point found in northern Tamaulipas. Four years later Juan Camacho Armenta wrote about Palaeo-Indian artifacts in Puebla.

### INCIPIENT AGRICULTURAL

For many years the hiatus between the Palaeo-Indian and fully agricultural Formative cultures in Middle America remained an almost hypothetical epoch with only meager hints as to its existence. In 1948 Philip Drucker of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, described a midden on the Chiapas coast, in which pottery decreased and finally disappeared as his single small test pit progressed downward, although there were ample nonceramic remains of human occupation in these lower layers. In Panama a National Geographic Society-Smithsonian Institution expedition, directed by M. W. Stirling, assisted by Gordon R. Willey, excavated shell heaps at Monagrillo near the mouth of the Parita River in Herrera Province, finding pottery apparently unrelated to anything else known in this general area at the time, but somewhat resembling early ceramic types elsewhere in the Americas. Charles R. McGimsey III of Harvard University dug a preceramic site, Cerro Monjote, Panama, and obtained a radiocarbon date there.

The big break-through in this research came with Richard S. MacNeish's excavations in Tamaulipas caves, where the stratigraphy went back to Pluvial times, yet the dry cave conditions had preserved, in subsequent layers, the actual remains of corn, beans, squash, and other food or chewing plants. Primitive forms of corn, comparable in type and age to those of

Bat Cave in Arizona, and other food remains yielded valuable information not only on the ancestry and strains of early maize, but also on the degree to which it supplemented hunting and wild food gathering in ancient subsistence. MacNeish also determined the order in which certain plants appeared, and the rate at which they grew in popularity.

Artifacts from La Candelaria and Paila Caves in Coahuila were studied, and new exploration took place in Cueva Teada in San Luis Potosi.

#### FORMATIVE

Of the pre-Classic discoveries in 1948 and 1949, the most significant were those of Formative and proto-Classic remains at Kaminaljuyu, Guatemala, where A. V. Kidder and E. M. Shook, Carnegie Institution of Washington, investigated some extraordinarily rich Miraflores phase tombs in the largest structure at this extensive site. Several years later, after Carnegie had closed its Guatemala operation, a group of University of Oklahoma students under the direction of Stephan F. de Borhegyi excavated at Finca Samayoa, Kaminaljuyu, and Las Charcas, assisting Gustavo Espinosa of the Instituto de Antropología e Historia de Guatemala. At Yatumela in the Comayagua Valley of Honduras, a Peabody Museum of Harvard expedition, under the field direction of Joel S. Canby, excavated another large structure built in pre-Classic times. In Mexico the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia continued investigations, under Arturo Romano, José Luis Arévalo, and Eduardo Pareyón, at Tlatilco, a Formative period site, and according to a report by Daniel F. Rubín de la Borbolla, Director of the Museo Nacional de México, began exploration of other pre-Classic remains in the Valley of Mexico. Richard S. MacNeish found important Formative remains in lower levels of his excavations in the Huasteca.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the XXIX International Congress of Ameri-

canists, in New York, 1949, was the number of papers read on pre-Classic cultures; among them we should mention particularly E. M. Shook's "The Present Status of Research on the pre-Classic Horizons in Guatemala," published in the *Proceedings of the Congress* in 1951. In 1950 my study of pre-Classic ceramics attempted to define a tentative sequence of pottery features and their associations with architecture and selected other cultural expressions. A developmental scheme of Early Formative, Village Formative, Urban Formative, and proto-Classic cultural periods was suggested; in the years that followed, new discoveries, some revealing major architecture on earlier ceramic horizons, indicated that modifications of this terminology, or at least a readjustment of the ceramic scale accompanying it, would become necessary. MacNeish's suggestion of substituting the name Temple Formative for Urban Formative, because of the latter's implications in traditional sociological usage, was well taken, and later the term "Theocratic Formative" was also proposed. In 1951 further important pre-Classic discoveries were made at Structure C-III-6, Kaminaljuyu. In 1952 Rafael Orellana, Alfonso Soto y Soria, Juan D. Leonard, and Carmen Cook de Leonard found Formative structures at Tepeji del Río near Tula, Hidalgo. In 1958 Florence Jacobs-Müller and César Lizardi Ramos investigated a pre-Classic pyramid at Huapalcalco, Tlancingo Hidalgo. University of California excavations directed by Robert F. Heizer unearthed one of the oldest known "urban" centers at Cuicuilco. By the latter part of the decade reported here, Formative period remains turned up so frequently that they were not separately mentioned in news reports from excavations, and a new research institution, the New World Archaeological Foundation, planned to concentrate on the pre-Classic epoch. Under Thomas Ferguson and E. M. Shook their explorations began in the Chiapa de Corzo and Acale region in the Grijalva Basin.

In 1954 my study of the implications of radiocarbon dates attempted to assign absolute dates to the various phases of the Formative period and thus compare the chronologies of Middle America with those of the Andean regions. Gordon R. Willey published a paper on similar topics in 1958.

#### NORTHERN AND WESTERN MEXICO

Northern and western Mexico, often neglected archaeologically between the active programs carried on in the southwest United States and central Mexico, saw some interesting research. In 1949 James C. Garner, University of Texas, carried on investigations in Repelo-Absolo sites along the Tamaulipas coast, and MacNeish continued his previously mentioned survey of ceramic and nonceramic occupations in the Sierra de Tamaulipas. In 1952 the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia de México (INAH) extended its intensive program of archaeology northward and westward into Nayarit and later also into Jalisco and Colima. First George W. Brainerd and, subsequently, C. W. Meighan, University of California at Los Angeles, excavated at Peñitas, Nayarit. The Museum of Southern Illinois carried on summer excavations at the Schroeder site in Durango, under the direction of J. Charles Kelley. Walter W. Taylor, of the Centro de Investigaciones Antropológicas de México, dug in Coahuila caves and elsewhere in northern Mexico. In 1949 Herbert C. Taylor Jr. published a report on pictographic reconnaissance in northern Coahuila. George E. Fay, Southern State College, Arkansas, made a survey of western to northern Mexico. In 1955 Robert H. Lister, University of Colorado, who had been active in field work in the area, summarized the status of archaeology in western Mexico and listed forty-six sites in eleven zones.

#### CENTRAL, SOUTH-CENTRAL, AND EASTERN MEXICO

The INAH of Mexico carried on throughout the decade the most extensive archaeological program in Middle America. Its activities extended into the northern and western parts of the republic, and—as will be described later—into southern Mexico and Yucatan as well, but its intensive excavations were concentrated in the central, south-central, and eastern areas. Ignacio Marquina was Director of the Institute, and Eduardo Noguera was in charge of its Dirección de Monumentos Prehistóricos. Daniel F. Rubín de la Borbolla and Eusebio Dávalos Hurtado of the Museo Nacional and Pablo Martínez del Río of the Escuela Nacional also played important roles in administration.

INAH staff members were assigned at different times to different sites, so the following listing of persons with places is not precise: Huapalcalco, Chautla, Puebla, and Tula, Hidalgo (Hugo Moedano, Ponciano Salazar, Rafael Orellana, Jorge Acosta R.); Teotihuacan (Carlos Margain, Agustín Villagra); Tlatilco (Román Piña Chán); Xochicalco (Eduardo Noguera, Rafael Orellana Tapia, José Luis Lorenzo, William Sanders); Tlalpan (José Gorbea); Loma de Extepete (José Corona Núñez); Tlalcala near Tetitla (Laurette Séjourné); Coixtlahuaca (Ignacio Bernal, Felipe Montemayor, Jorge Obregón); Castillo de Teayo (José García Payón, Pedro Armillas); Porfirio Guerrero, Tamuin in the Huasteca (Wilfred Du Solier); El Tajín (José García Payón, Pedro Armillas); Rio Papaloapan and Cazonas, Veracruz (Alfonso Medellín Zenil); elsewhere in Veracruz (Eduardo Noguera, Juan Valenquela); caves in Morelos and Guerrero (Valentín López González); La Quemada, Zatecas (Pedro Armillas); Chalco (Richard MacNeish). Investigations also took place in El Tepalcate, San Miguel Amanitla, and Tetitla (Teotihuacán), Tepantla, Teopanzolco (Morelos), Extapantongo, Tlapocoya (Mexico), Rioverde (San Luis



Potosí), and at other sites in Morelos, Veracruz, Guerrero, Puebla, and Michoacán.

Other institutions carried on projects in this extensive region. The Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, excavated a cord-marked pottery site at El Risco on Lake Tezcoco, under the direction of William J. Mayer-Oakes. Alfonso Medellín of the Department of Anthropology of the state of Veracruz made a Chicontepec survey and excavated at Los Cerros and Dicha Puerta. Waltraat Hantert of Germany dug at Santa Cruz Juarez. George W. Brainerd of UCLA and, afterwards, H. B. Nicholson, excavated at Cerro Portezuelo near Chimalhuacan in the Valley of Mexico, aided by a Wenner-Gren Foundation grant. S. Linné surveyed the Iguala-Chilpancingo region of eastern Guerrero.

One of the few intensive multidiscipline area studies took place at Tlatelolco, where archaeological exploration and reconstruction were part of a broader program of historical, palaeographic, and ethnological investigations. Antonieta Espejo directed the digging, and James B. Griffin, University of Michigan, classified the pottery. Field school groups from the Universities of Texas and Florida, directed respectively by Donald Brand and John M. Goggin, spent several weeks in the area from Michoacán to Oaxaca.

#### SOUTHERN MEXICO

In Oaxaca, Jorge Acosta worked at Monte Alban, Benjamín Pérez Eguiarte and Agustín Villagra at Mitla, and Ignacio Bernal at Yatachio, Tamasulapan. Mexico City College students under Bernal dug near Mitla and Yagul. Howard F. Cline excavated a Chinantec site in the Valle Nacional, and Agustín Delgado made a reconnaissance of this general area. Carlos Margain and C. Lorenzo Gamio also carried on research in Oaxaca.

In Chiapas, the Mayan Order of San Antonio, Texas, with Frans Blom in charge of excavations, dug at Moxviquil, near San Cristobal Las Casas; C. W. Weiant of the

Explorers' Club of New York assisted. Blom also investigated ruins at Bolonchan. Edwin N. Ferdon Jr., from the School of American Research, aided by a Viking Fund grant, completed a survey of Tonala in the west. El Centro de Investigaciones Antropológicas de México sent an expedition to Coatlan, Oaxaca, and Lake Miramar, eastern Chiapas. Taking part in this CIAM research were Juan D. Leonard, Frederick Peterson, Carmen Cook de Leonard, Florence Jacobs-Müller, César Lizardi Ramos, and H. K. and U. Erben.

Philip Drucker and Robert Heizer completed field work at La Venta, Tabasco, for the Smithsonian Institution, the National Geographic Society, and the University of California. Vera Snyder made pottery collections in the Tepinapa region, and Robert Weitlaner and Howard Brunson excavated sites around San Felipe de Leon and the Cerro Bobo.

#### SOUTHERN MAYA LOWLAND

Further study of the famous Bonampak murals in lowland Chiapas increased our knowledge of certain aspects of the Classic period there. A second Bonampak expedition, in which the Carnegie Institution of Washington cooperated with the INAH of Mexico, financed by the United Fruit Company, recorded more murals from this amazing ruin. Gustav Stromsvik was archaeologist of the expedition; Agustín Villagra, Antonio Tejeda of Guatemala, and Hipólito Sánchez were the artists. Frans Blom spent five months in the Lacandon forests in 1948 and in subsequent explorations with Gertrude DUBY he reported interesting new ruins there and in the Comitán and Jatate river region.

In 1948 a Nelson Rockefeller grant through the Institute of Andean Research was announced for Palenque in the Usamacintla. A large staff of INAH archaeologists and artists, under the field direction of Alberto Ruz L., carried on work at the Tower and the Palace, and explored the vaulted stairway beneath the Temple of the Inscriptions. Important new discoveries



of sculpture, hieroglyphic texts, and architectural features resulted. Robert L. Rands, University of Mississippi, held a Guggenheim fellowship to study the pottery of Palenque and its environs.

Heinrich Berlin made a reconnaissance of the lower Usumacintla for Carnegie Institution of Washington, working at Managua, Chinikiha, and Miraflores. A joint INAH-CIAM expedition excavated over 400 burials on the Island of Jaina, by now badly looted by private collectors and commercial dealers in relics. Gordon F. Ekholm carried on significant excavations at Comalcalco, Tabasco, for the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Gordon R. Willey and A. Ledyard Smith, Peabody Museum of Harvard, embarked on an intensive excavation of Altar de Sacrificios, Guatemala.

Antonio Tejada, Director of the National Museum of Guatemala, completed a reconnaissance of sites between the Alta Verapaz and San Juan Dolores in El Petén. The University Museum, Philadelphia, explored some important ruins near El Cayo, British Honduras, and at Cahal Pech, Caracol, and Benque Viejo. A building with an elaborately ornamented façade was discovered at Caracol; Linton Satterthwaite, in charge of this work, recorded new monumental inscriptions. Satterthwaite was assisted in the field by A. Hamilton Anderson, District Commissioner of El Cayo, and by B. Willcox and Seymour Nuddle. They removed some twenty tons of monuments and fragments from Caracol, depositing one share in Belize and removing one share to Philadelphia for restoration and study. Paul Biedler, architect, recorded sculptured stucco work and architectural units at Benque Viejo; Michael Steward of the British Museum dug there. C. W. Meighan and J. A. Bennyhoff excavated at Potts Creek, north of Belize. Gordon R. Willey and his associates from the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, William R. Bullard Jr. and John B. Glass, completed a valuable study of Maya settlement patterns, based on careful survey

and stratigraphic excavations, at Barton Ramie on the Belize River in Honduras.

In 1951 a hitherto unknown major pyramid and temple were found at Tikal in the Peten; the building was decorated with an enormous panel of hieroglyphs, in stucco. An outstanding event of the decade here reported was the beginning of a long-term program of excavation, repair, and restoration at Tikal by the University Museum, Philadelphia. For sheer grandeur of its architecture, Tikal is certainly the most famous and probably the greatest Maya ruin. Archaeologists have long looked forward to the time when our knowledge of the lowland Maya, the availability of qualified personnel and substantial financial backing, plus the solution of many problems of water supply and transportation, would enable this major project to be undertaken. Edwin M. Shook is field director of the Tikal excavations, with Linton Satterthwaite and Alfred Kidder II in administrative charge. Aubrey S. Trik, William R. Coe, and many staff assistants have been assigned to this important work.

#### NORTHERN MAYA LOWLAND

The decade saw the completion of one major archaeological program in northern Yucatan—the Carnegie Institution's Mayapan project—and the initiation of another—the National Geographic Society-Tulane University excavations at Dzibilchaltun. Prior to these long-term intensive investigations, Karl Ruppert and George W. Brainerd explored the Rio Bec-Chenes area of the southern Yucatan Peninsula.

In 1950 the Department of Archaeology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, under the direction of H. E. D. Pollock, embarked on its Mayapan program with mapping of the site and environs by Morris R. Jones of the U. S. Geological Survey. This was followed in succeeding years by reconnaissance and excavation of hundreds of house mounds (A. Ledyard Smith, Karl Ruppert), and boundary walls (William R. Bullard Jr.), excavation of cere-

monial and domiciliary units, cenotes and caves, by all members of the staff and their graduate student assistants, by analysis of the art and artifacts recovered (Tatiana Proskouriakoff, J. E. S. Thompson) and of the ceramics (Robert E. Smith, Anna O. Shepard). Ralph Roys carried on collateral research in early colonial and native Maya documentary sources. The Institution made the preliminary and sometimes the final results of its investigations quickly available through a series of *Current Reports*. E. M. Shook and R. E. Smith also made ceramic tests at Chichen Itza; Ruppert and A. L. Smith worked at Chacchob.

E. Wyllys Andrews, for the Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University, carried on several years of exploration and reconnaissance in northern Yucatan and on the East Coast. In 1958 a joint National Geographic Society-Tulane University project was organized, with substantial support from the National Science Foundation and the American Philosophical Society, to carry on intensive excavations at Dzibilchaltun, an enormous Maya ruin unique among lowland Maya cities because Andrews' tests indicated remains of a continuous occupation there from Formative times into the colonial period. The site's only standing temple was first excavated and repaired, and preliminary diving operations in the 145-foot-deep cenote began, with promising results. At the end of the period reported here, Andrews had begun the excavation of the Temple of the Seven Dolls at one end of an imposing sacbe which traversed the center of the city.

The Mexican government's activities in Yucatan were limited for the most part to repair and consolidation of well-known structures at Chichen Itza, Uxmal, Kabah, Labna, and Sayil. INAH staff members engaged in this work were Alberto Ruz L., Jorge Acosta, Raúl Pavon Abreu, Hugo Moedano, Rafael Orellano, César Sáenz, Ponciano Salazar, Sánchez Vera. A joint

INAH-CIAM excavation was executed on the Island of Jaina.

William T. Sanders made a survey of Cozumel Island and the East Coast for Carnegie Institution of Washington. E. Wyllys Andrews, for Tulane University, carried on explorations of the East Coast with Loren M. Hewen of New York, then returned for more intensive investigations at the site of Xcaret. César Lizardi Ramos and Florence Jacobs-Müller made an expedition to Quintana Roo.

Joel S. Canby excavated at Yarumela, Honduras, for the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, directed by J. O. Brew. A. V. Kidder, Gordon F. Ekholm, and Gustav Stromsvik cruised the coasts of Honduras and British Honduras, examining sites and collections on the cays and the mainland.

#### GUATEMALA-EL SALVADOR HIGHLAND

In 1949 E. M. Shook excavated at Cuyuta, Amatitlán, and Sacatepéquez and in the Río Dulce region. The same year A. Ledyard Smith and César Tejada excavated at Nebaj and Sajcabaja, and, with Borhegyi, worked at Mixco Viejo, Chimaltenango. Smith, with Mrs. Smith, Borhegyi, and Robert E. Smith made a reconnaissance of about fourteen sites in the Alta Verapaz.

At Zaculeu a United Fruit Company expedition under the direction of John M. Dimick, with Aubrey S. Trik and Richard B. Woodbury on the field staff, continued excavations and restorations. This highland ceremonial center was occupied from Early Classic times until the Spanish conquest. Henri Lehmann dug at Chicol, near Zaculeu, and at Mixco Viejo. The first volume on another important Guatemala highland ruin, Zacualpa, by Robert Wauchope, reported in 1948 the results of excavations for Carnegie Institution of Washington.

In El Salvador, Stanley Boggs continued excavations and repair at Tazumal, San Andrés Campana, and Cihuatán. Restoration of the west side of the main Tazumal

pyramid and exploration of earlier stairways were completed in 1952. Wolfgang Haberland of Hamburg carried on reconnaissance in the same country.

#### WEST COAST OF GUATEMALA

An important publication of 1948 was J. Eric S. Thompson's report on Cotzumalhuapa, Guatemala. In 1949 Edwin M. Shook investigated Sin Cabezas in the Tiquisate region of the West Coast.

#### SOUTHERN CENTRAL AMERICA

Several important projects helped to clarify the confused chronology and cultural relationships of this area. In 1948 the present state of our scanty knowledge of the entire circum-Caribbean regions, including Central America, was summarized in Volume 4 of the *Handbook of South American Indians*, edited by Julian H. Steward and published by the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. Among the chapters were reports on the archaeology of Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua by William Duncan Strong, Panama by Samuel K. Lothrop, and basic cultures by Doris Stone. Introductory chapters and sections of discussions by Julian H. Steward and Frederick Johnson were stimulating, as controversial hypotheses generally prove to be. The same year, S. K. Lothrop, for the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, excavated some graves at Las Mercedes and at Filadelfia on the Nicoya peninsula, and conducted a reconnaissance of Guanacaste. Willey's Formative period research at Monagrillo has been mentioned.

In addition, two sites yielding Coclé-type materials and a third, El Hatillo, which is probably earlier, were investigated by the Smithsonian Institution-National Geographic Society expedition under M. W. Stirling and Willey.

In 1949 the Peabody Museum of Harvard continued work in Costa Rica, where Lothrop made a study of the southern Pacific plains. He excavated a series of Chiri-

quí cemeteries in Coto Valley, then dug at Palmar Sur in the Río Diquis delta, testing seventeen sites in all. M. W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, with Mrs. Stirling and Richard Stewart, continued archaeological work in Panama as a joint expedition of the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution. They excavated at Utivé in the province of Panamá, at Barriles and Palo Santo, Chiriquí, and at three sites between Santiago and Soná, Veraguas. Both Lothrop's and Stirling's excavations revealed heretofore unreported ceramic materials, in some cases earlier than the known Chiriquí and Coclé cultures. In 1951 Stirling, assisted by Robert L. Rands, renewed investigations in Panama for these institutions, with a reconnaissance of three river systems on the Atlantic coast between the Canal Zone and Chiriquí Lagoon, and of the Pacific drainage opposite the headwaters of the Río Coclé del Norte. The following year Stirling continued this research on islands in the Gulf of Panama, and on Almirante Bay.

#### NATIVE SOURCES, ETHNOHISTORY

The quantity and quality of contributions in these areas varied from year to year. This was probably due to the relatively small number of experts, a change in whose activities would considerably alter the number of bibliographic items produced during a given period. For example, the proportion of documentary studies fell sharply, from an average of 27 per cent of the total output between 1946 and 1950, to about 6 per cent in 1951; these cold statistics reflected the untimely death of Robert H. Barlow, the gifted and prolific young contributor to Middle American documentary and linguistic research. The published contributions to these areas, particularly the Yucatec Maya and Nahuatl native sources, were noteworthy, partly because they blended archaeology, ethnology, linguistics, and history in most rewarding fashion, partly because of the ethnic nature of the ma-



terial. At the risk of omitting important examples, I call attention to the impressive list of publications by Aguirre, Anderson, Barlow, Barrera Vásquez, Berlin, Caso, Cline, Dibble, Gibson, Hernández, Jiménez Moreno, Kirchhoff, Makemson, Mengin, Nicholson, Recinos, Ralph Roys, and J. E. S. Thompson.

Some of these, it is true, are also dirt archaeologists; they were joined, in more occasional or even single ethnohistoric contributions, by Stephan F. de Borhegyi, who wrote an interesting report on his attempt to identify an historical site, Santiago de los Caballeros, by archaeological methods, and by me in my several attempts to correlate old Quiche native documentary history and genealogy with archaeology and thus arrive at absolute dates for certain protohistoric sites and periods. Biting back, so to speak, at these brazen dirt archaeologist invaders of ethnohistory, Howard F. Cline, an eminent ethnohistorian, excavated a Chinantec site in the Valle Nacional of Oaxaca.

Among the many fine publications of the decade it is perhaps rash to single out any for special mention, but I do call attention to the various Sahagun books that have been translated and edited by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble, the Tovar Calendar opus by George Kubler and Charles Gibson, the fine Quiche and Cakchiquel editions by Recinos, the monumental series of documentary reproductions directed by Ernest Mengin, the many Tlatelolco documents translated, edited, and published in facsimile both in Mexico and abroad, the useful Mayan Chilam Balam editions by Ralph Roys and others, Roys's *Political Geography of the Yucatan Maya* and S. W. Miles' fine book on the sixteenth-century Pokom Maya.

#### HIEROGLYPHIC WRITING, EPIGRAPHY, ABSOLUTE DATING

The output in this area also fluctuated from year to year. Epigraphic monographs increased slightly from 1948 to 1951, to about 10 per cent of all archaeological pub-

lications, although a decade before they had comprised as much as 29 per cent of the items the contributing editor of the *Handbook* listed.

Probably the most significant development in Mayan epigraphy during these ten years was the revival of interest in the phonetic, phonemic, and morphemic aspects of hieroglyphic writing. The Russian, Y. V. Knorozov, reported his attempts at translation of noncalendric texts, and J. Eric S. Thompson was at work during much of this decade compiling a dictionary of noncalendric glyphs. Thompson's research led him to the discovery of some interesting meanings in Maya written morphemes—especially prefixes, suffixes, infixes—and in a paper read before the Society for American Archaeology and later published in *American Antiquity*, he translated sections of ancient Maya codices having to do with almanac prognostication. Attempts at reading this hieroglyphic writing were summarized by T. S. Barthel in a 1956 article.

In 1950 Carnegie Institution of Washington published J. Eric S. Thompson's monumental *Maya Hieroglyphic Writing: an Introduction*.

Hieroglyphic and calendric research is slow, tedious work, often resulting in very short papers; to single out any of this work for particular mention might be misleading. Two extremely useful listings, however, both involving an exhaustive knowledge of the field and infinite patience in assembling critically appraised dates, were Sylvanus G. Morley's "Check List of the Corpus Inscriptionum Mayarum and Check List of all Known Initial and Supplementary Series" (1948) and E. Wyllys Andrews' "The Maya Supplementary Series," which provided readings of each text, qualifying notes, and bibliographic references. Another important contribution was Linton Satterthwaite's "Further Implications of Thompson's Reading of Maya Inscriptions at Copar" (1948).

Besides the long-continuing study of the

Maya-European calendar correlation problem, radiocarbon dating and documentary research added to the once scanty knowledge of absolute dating of prehistoric cultures. In 1950 W. F. Libby of the Institute of Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, released the first three lists of provisional dates based on Carbon 14 measurement. Helmut de Terra commented on these in several articles. In 1954 I summarized and appraised all C14 dates for Mesoamerica and the Andean area in a paper, "Implications of Radiocarbon Dates from Middle and South America"; in it I considered the dates relative to the calendar correlation problem, and discussed similarities in the chronology of broad cultural developments as well as specific phenomena such as the Olmec and Chavin cults, and the possible direction and time of the spread of corn and pottery between the continents. In 1955 Gordon R. Willey published a paper on "The Interrelated Rise of the Native Cultures of Middle and South America," and in 1958 Willey and collaborators brought out detailed "Estimated Correlations and Dating of South and Central American Culture Sequences," also making extensive use of radiocarbon data—not only a useful series of reference charts but also significant in interpreting the rate and direction of prehistoric diffusion.

#### ART

In most cases, general works on ancient Middle American art suffered for lack of an adequate cultural-historical background in the text. There were many large collections of superb photographs, but almost invariably the accompanying text and captions were long outmoded, advancing dog-eared theories like the Archaic-Toltec-Aztec or Old Empire–New Empire sequence, the teocentli origin of maize, and the Teotihuacan-Toltec identification. Examples are Freund 1954 (introduction by Rivet) and Médioni 1950; Spinden 1957 was simply a verbatim reprint of his 1913 *Study of Maya Art*; Linné 1956 was not

wholly up to date, but better than the usual art book in this field; Groth-Kimball 1954 had a brief, nonanthropological art appraisal with magnificent illustrations; Covarrubias 1957 was also better for its pictures than for its text. Bernal's *Compendio de Arte Mesoamericano* provided one of the few adequate introductory statements on archaeology and had excellent photographs, but little art analysis. Robertson (1957) wrote an authoritative statement of the Aztec culture and its place in history, to accompany an art show catalog. Toscano (1949) summarized trends in Mexican art, by periods, and Borhegyi (1954) gave a short outline of prehistory and the accompanying art developments. A special issue of *México en el Arte* was devoted to history and analysis, but again the treatment (with a few notable exceptions) was artistic rather than anthropological.

The finest contributions continued to be archaeological in approach and limited in scope: Proskouriakoff's study of Classic Maya sculpture (1950), of non-Classic traits in Yucatan art (1951), and of varieties of Classic central Veracruz sculpture (1954); Rands' research on the water lily (1953) and manifestations of water (1954) in Mesoamerican art; Heine-Geldern and Ekholm's analysis of parallels in the symbolic art of Asia and Middle America (1951); Drucker's study of La Venta art (1952).

Bonampak continued to inspire many works: Toscano 1948, Morley 1948, Tejada 1948, Villagra Caletti 1949, and the definitive report by Ruppert, Thompson, and Proskouriakoff (1955). Wicker wrote on the murals of Tepantitla, and Toscano on those of Teotihuacan. Satterthwaite reported the unusual relief sculptures on a Maya building in British Honduras (1950). More detailed studies were presented by Encisco (1953) on Mexican design motifs on stamps, Médioni (1952) on Tarascan effigies, and Millikin (1955) on Olmec jades. Westheim (1956) analyzed sym-

bolism in Mexican art (a large task!) and Lizardi Ramos (1952) wrote on the impact of ancient Mexican art on moderns.

#### TRENDS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITING

A count of essentially factual studies along with largely interpretive or theoretical works shows that the ratio fluctuated from year to year, the lowest percentage for theoretical contributions being 7.1 and the highest, 41.4. Publication of papers delivered at international congresses and other collections of general studies doubtless influenced these figures. At any rate, there has been no consistent increase in theoretical papers as we learned more about Middle American archaeology. Included in the factual group were reports on excavations, local stratigraphy, and historical reconstruction of a purely chronological nature. The second group included "prehistoric ethnological" studies, the socio-cultural significance of artifacts, the identification of ethnic groups whose remains were under study, and broad culture-developmental reconstruction. A third group was not even counted since there were only one or two cases: studies of prehistoric cultural process—the nature and dynamics of culture as illuminated by archaeological materials. The last seems to me to be the most neglected area and at the same time one of the most promising for the archaeologist to explore, first because he usually has huge samples of traits to manipulate statistically, second because he often controls time depths lacking to investigators of culture change in other branches of anthropology. My 1948 report on Zacualpa, Guatemala, stressed socio-cultural reconstruction and synthesis for the Guatemalan highlands as known then. The 1949 International Congress of Americanists brought out a number of good summaries and broadly interpretive works, particularly E. M. Shook's discussion of the pre-Classic horizons in Guatemala. A fine topic synthesis of 1950 was Tatiana Proskouriakoff's *A Study of Classic*

*Maya Sculpture*; in 1948, Anna O. Shepard's *Plumbate Pottery: a Mesoamerican Trade Ware*.

Outstanding site reports which often treated of much broader cultural matters were A. L. Smith's Uaxactun volume; his monograph, with A. V. Kidder, on Nebaj, Guatemala; Philip Drucker's report on La Venta; John M. Longyear's Copan; René F. Millon's Teotihuacan; M. W. Stirling on southeastern Mexico; García Payón's Zempoala series; Gordon R. Willey's Monagrillo, Panama; Linton Satterthwaite on Piedras Negras; Alberto Ruz Lhuillier on Palenque; Muriel Porter on Chupícuaro. The late A. M. Tozzer's *Chichen Itza and its Cenote of Sacrifice* is less a site report than an encyclopedic review of Yucatan Maya and Toltec remains in Yucatan.

Studies treating of broad developmental periods and cultural trends include Pedro Armillas' "Tecnología, Formaciones Socio-Económicas"—a revision of his earlier developmental stages; my "Tentative Sequence" paper on the pre-Classic and my "Implications of Radiocarbon Dates"; Willey's "Interrelated Rise" and "Estimated Correlations" papers (all mentioned earlier). A. V. Kidder's and A. L. Smith's introduction and conclusions in the Nebaj volume, and Thompson's *Maya Hieroglyphic Writing* also have fine summary statements of the Mesoamerican periods as then known. Kidder's "Some Key Problems of New World Prehistory" appeared in the *Homenaje Caso* volume. Willey's "The Structure of Ancient Maya Society," and Palerm and Wolf's "Ecological Potential and Cultural Development in Mesoamerica" are also worthy of note.

Doris Z. Stone wrote on fundamental cultures in Central America; S. F. de Borhegyi presented stimulating hypotheses in his "Cultura Folk ó Compleja"; Palerm commented on previous developmental sequence proposals; and Olivé and Barba wrote on factors contributing to the fall of the Classic Maya cities of the lowlands.

J. Eric S. Thompson is to be congratulated



lated, as was also the late George W. Brainerd, for having taken time from personal research projects to write a general book on Maya civilization. The two efforts are excellent and supplement each other. Krickeberg's *Altmexikanischen Kulturen* (1956) is perhaps the best general study of Mexican archaeology published during the decade. As a reference book of facts and illustrations, Marquina's *Arquitectura Prehispánica* (1951) is unsurpassed—a magnum opus covering almost all Mexico and the Maya area.

Important area summaries were written by José García Payón for Veracruz, Isabel Kelly for Jalisco and northwest Mexico, Robert H. Lister (two reports) for Michoacan and the northern Sierra Madre Occidental, J. Eric S. Thompson for the Pipil area of Guatemala (his Cotzumalhuapa report), Doris Z. Stone for central and southern Honduras, Samuel K. Lothrop for Panama, Richard S. MacNeish for Tamaulipas, E. M. Shook (Guatemala West Coast), A. L. Smith (Guatemala highland), S. H. Boggs (El Salvador), and the Central American summaries in the *Handbook of South American Indians*.

Besides these, a large number of excellent monographs and articles presented cross-cultural studies of certain features. I list these in the index.

#### MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

The XXIX International Congress of Americanists, sponsored by the Viking Fund, met in New York in September, 1949. It devoted three sessions, with twenty-eight papers read, to Middle American archaeology and epigraphy. Its *Proceedings* were published in 1951 under the editorship of Sol Tax. Other important meetings of that year were the Second Reunion of the German Society of Anthropology at the Johannes Gutenberg University, the newly created Société Suisse des Américanistes in Geneva, and the Segunda, Tercera, and Cuarta Reuniones de Mesa Redonda in Mexico.

Delegates to the XXX International Congress of Americanists in Cambridge, England, and the IV International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences in Vienna heard a total of thirteen papers on Middle American archaeology. Other events of 1952 included the meetings of the Deutschen Gesellschaft für Völkerkunde in Cologne, and a special exhibit of ancient and modern Mexican art in the Museum of Modern Art, Paris, later in Switzerland at Estocomo.

The VI Mesa Redonda of the Sociedad Mexicana de Antropología was held at Chapultepec Castle, Mexico, in 1954. That year the XXXI International Congress of Americanists met in São Paulo, and five papers on Middle American archaeology were presented there. The XXXII session met in 1956 in Copenhagen, and the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences met at the University of Pennsylvania, with one session devoted to Mexican archaeology. A symposium on Middle American anthropology was held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1955; later that year there was a special session on Middle American archaeology at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, in Boston. In 1956 the Sociedad Mexicana de Antropología held a seven-day symposium on calendar systems.

The VII Mesa Redonda, meeting in Oaxaca, devoted parts of three sessions to Zapotec and Mixtec archaeology. The XXXII International Congress of Americanists at Copenhagen heard several Mesoamerican papers, among them Y. V. Knorozov's presentation of his Mayan script decipherment, with lively discussions resulting. The XXXIII session at San José, Costa Rica, during the summer of 1958, scheduled a panel discussion of the Formative cultures. The II Congreso Internacional de Historiadores de los Estados Unidos y México met at Austin, Texas, devoting one session to prehistory.

As usual, meetings of the Society for American Archaeology listed many papers

on Middle American archaeology every year.

Under the auspices of the United Fruit Company in 1948 a memorial plaque to John Lloyd Stephens was unveiled at ceremonies in Marble Cemetery, New York; A. V. Kidder made the dedication address. In 1948 a splendid new national museum of archaeology and ethnology was opened in Guatemala City. In 1949 the University of San Carlos summer school began offering new courses in Mayan anthropology, and a center for advanced studies was announced at the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia there, with Joel Canby, Heinrich Berlin, and A. V. Kidder as staff consultants. In Mexico the same year, the Museo Nacional de Antropología installed many large exhibits of Aztec and earlier Mesoamerican culture, and with the aid of the Viking Fund organized five new laboratories to develop technical aids to archaeology.

In 1949 Mexico opened new institute structures, museum galleries, and laboratories, began two series of publications, and initiated a series of scholarships for students, with support again from the Viking Fund. Under the direction of Hugo Cerezo Dardón, the INAH de Guatemala also began a new *Revista*, and sponsored seminars on pottery in collaboration with the Universidad Autónoma. Local archaeological museums were opened at Chichicastenango, Poptun, and Zaculeu. S. F. de Borhegyi made a systematic catalog of the museum's collections.

In 1952 Honduras organized a new Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, with Jesús Núñez Chinchilla as director. El Salvador inaugurated a new museum at Tazumal, where Stanley H. Boggs had been excavating and preparing exhibits for many years. The Museo Nacional de Antropología in Mexico established a new "keramotica" or ceramic repository. The INAH de México established a new Department of Prehistory devoted to studies in preceramic cultures and Quaternary

geology and palaeontology. The Instituto and the Museo, joined by the Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia and the editorial staff, sponsored a new journal, *Tlatoani*, with Carmen Cook de Leonard as editor. In 1953 new exhibit halls opened in the Museo Nacional of Costa Rica.

Several volumes honoring distinguished scholars in the Middle American field were published during the decade under review: *For the Dean: essays in anthropology in honor of Byron Cummings* (1950); *Morleyana: a collection of writings in memoriam Sylvanus Griswold Morley* (1950); *Homenaje al Doctor Alfonso Caso* (1951); *Estudios históricos americanos: homenaje a Silvio Zavala* (1953); *Estudios antropológicos publicados en homenaje al Doctor Manuel Gamio* (1956).

Samuel K. Lothrop was the third Alfred Vincent Kidder medalist, an honor awarded every three years by the American Anthropological Association. (Alfred M. Tozzer was the first, and Earl H. Morris the second.) A. V. Kidder, in whose honor this medal was created, was awarded the Order of the Quetzal, in grade of Commander, by the President of Guatemala, and he also received honorary degrees from the University of Michigan and San Carlos University, Guatemala.

#### IN MEMORIAM

The decade saw the passing of some great scholars of Middle American archaeology:

Sylvanus Griswold Morley, 1948.

Arturo Toscano, 1949.

Carlos Frey and Franco L. Gomez (drowned on an expedition to Bonampak), 1949.

Oliver Garrison Ricketson Jr., 1952.

Enrique Juan Palacios, 1953.

Alfred Marsten Tozzer, 1954.

George W. Brainerd, 1956.

Earl H. Morris, 1956.

Miguel Covarrubias, 1957.

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Careful weighing of the geological and archaeological evidences for and against the great antiquity of a skeleton apparently associated with both elephant and pottery. Concludes that the skeleton is contemporaneous with the pottery and that the latter is possibly of the Tula-Mazapa (late) horizon.

- 1949 Sobre dos notables puntas de proyectil de la cuenca de México.  
*Mex. Antiq.*, 7:514-21.

Description and speculations concerning the age and relationships of two pressure-flaked obsidian points from the vicinity of Chalco and Tepexpan, respectively; they have Yuma-like and Folsom-Clovis-like features.

- 1950 Prehistoria de México. Revisión de prehistoria mexicana. El hombre de Tepexpan y sus problemas. Prólogos de W. Du Solier y Pablo Martínez del Río. México, Ediciones Mexicanas.

Description of the various discoveries related to the matter of pre-Formative period "ancient man" in Mexico.

- 1955a Contemporaneidad del hombre con fauna extinguida en el Pleistoceno Superior de México. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 7:29-39.

Reviews history of early man discoveries in Mexico, from Peñon to Tepexpan and Iztapan.

- 1955b El segundo mamut fósil de Santa Isabel Iztapan, México, y artefactos asociados. Apéndice por Manuel Maldonado-Koerdell. México, *Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, Dirección de Prehistoria, Pub. 1.

Report on the important discovery of human artifacts associated with mammoth in Mexico.

- 1956 The second mammoth and associated artifacts at Santa Isabel Iztapan, Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:12-28.

Abridged English translation of his 1955b.

—, AND MANUEL MALDONADO-KOERDELL

- 1952 Asociación de artefactos con mamut en el Pleistoceno superior de la cuenca de México. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 13:3-30.

Hunting and butchering tools associated with mammoth remains at Santa Isabel Iztapan.

- 1953 Association of artifacts with mammoth in the Valley of Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 18:332-40.

English version of their 1952.

—, MANUEL MALDONADO-KOERDELL, AND PABLO MARTÍNEZ DEL RÍO

- 1956 Cueva de la Candelaria. Con la colaboración de Ignacio Bernal y Federico Elizondo Saucedo. V. 1. *Mem. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, no. 5.

Thorough study of the geography, geology, vegetation, and artifacts of a Coahuila cave.

- See Arguedas R. de la Borbolla, Sol, and —, 1953; Maldonado-Koerdell, Manuel, and —, 1949.

AVILÉS SOLARIS, JOSÉ

- 1957 Descifración de la piedra del calendario. Mexico.

Symbolic, religious, and astronomical significance of Calendar Stone inscriptions. Suggests scale of pre-historic Mexican linear measurements.

## B

BAITY, ELIZABETH CHESLEY

- 1951 Americans before Columbus. New York, Viking.

A popular general book of American archaeology, containing three chapters on Middle and South America.

BALSER, CARLOS

- 1953 El jade precolombino de Costa Rica. San José, Museo Nacional.

Brief study of techniques of manufacture, styles, and significance of jade objects from prehistoric Costa Rica.

- 1955 A fertility vase from the Old Line, Costa Rica. *Am. Antiq.*, 20:384-86.

In this representation of the mythical origin of woman, Balsler sees evidence of Antillean influence on the Línea Vieja.

- See Stone, Doris, and —, 1957.

BARBA DE PIÑA CHAN, BEATRIZ

- 1956 Tlapacoya, un sitio preclásico de transición. *Acta Anthr.*, vol. 1, no. 1.

Chronological position and foreign relations, especially with Monte Al-



ban II and Miraflores phase at Kaminaljuyu. Sees at Tlapacoya the beginnings of Mesoamerican urbanism and of Teotihuacan cultural development.

BARBERENA, SANTIAGO I.

- 1950 La gruta de Corinto. *A. Mus. Nac.*, 1: 68-71.

Consists chiefly of his interpretation of the symbolic significance of the hands which appear as petroglyphs at this site in the Department of Morazán, El Salvador.

BARBOUR, GEORGE B.

- 1957 A note on jadeite from Manzanal, Guatemala. *Am. Antiq.*, 22: 411-12.

Visit to a source of pale green-gray jadeite.

BARLOW, ROBERT H.

- 1947-48 La fundación de la Triple Alianza, 1427-1433. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 3: 147-55.

More important data on early 15th-century native Mexican history. Map.

- 1948a Apuntes para la historia antigua de Guerrero. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 181-90.

Pre-Nahua, Mexican, and Spanish conquest history of the Provinces of Tepequacuilco and Cihuatlán, according to early sources.

- 1948b Cuauhtlahtoa: el apogeo de Tlatelolco. *In Tlatelolco . . .*, X.

Excellent and well documented history of Tlatelolco under the leadership of Cuauhtlahtoa in the 15th century.

- 1948c El derrumbre de Huexotzinca. *Cuad. Am.*, 39: 147-60.

Documentary study of Huexotzinca-Tlaxcalan relations, the alliance between Huexotzinca and Tenochtitlán, and its aftermath.

- 1948d Lista razonada de los trabajos publicados en "Tlatelolco a través de los tiempos," números I-X inclusive. *In Tlatelolco . . .*, X.

- 1948e Un problema cronológico: la conquista de Cuauhtinchan por Tlatelolco. *In Tlatelolco . . .*, X.

Clarifies an apparent documentary conflict by identifying Cuacuauhpitzahuac in a battle scene pictured in the Historia Tolteca-Chichimeca.

- 1948f The Techialoyan Codices: Codex N, Codex of Santa María Tetelpan. *Tlalocan*, 2: 283-84.

Describes the contents of the 16th-century Tetelpan pictorial codex in the John Carter Brown Library in Providence.

- 1948g Tres complejos de cerámica del norte del río Balsas. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 91-94.

Archaeological zones of the Teloloapan, Cocula, and Tepecoacuilco rivers, and the ceramic complex of each.

- 1949a Anales de Tula, Hildago, 1361-1521. *Tlalocan*, 3: 2-13.

Transcription, translation into Spanish, and notes on a Nahuatl manuscript treating of protohistoric Tula.

- 1949b Las conquistas de Moteczuma Xocoyotzin. *Mem. Acad. Mex. Hist.*, 8: 159-72.

The 43 major conquests by Moteczuma during his reign in the epoch of the Triple Alliance, as revealed by native codices and other documents.

- 1949c El Códice Azcatitlan. *J. Soc. Am.*, n. s., 38: 101-35.

Description and interpretation of a native pictorial history of the Azteca-Mexica, with an excellent 29-plate reproduction of the codex under separate cover.

- 1949d The extent of the empire of the Culhua Mexica. U. California Press, Ibero-Americana, no. 28.

The various domains and towns of the Culhua Mexica (more commonly known as the "Aztec" empire), based largely on the *Matrícula de Tributos*. Contains some related ethnographic material and data on tribute.

- 1950 Codices and Mesoamerican picture writing. A note on civil books. *Mesoamer. Notes*, 2: 107-17.

Brief and elementary classification of pictorial manuscripts, apparently written for the beginning student.

- 1954a El Códice de Tetelcingo, Guerrero. *Yan*, 3: 65-68.

Posthumously published, this is revised and edited by Fernando Horcasitas. The tribute pages reproduced in facsimile.

- 1954b Las joyas de Martín Ocelotl. *Yan*, 3: 56-59.

The treasures of a rich Indian who fell into the hands of the Inquisition, as depicted and described in early sources.

See Berlin, Heinrich, and —, 1948; Mc Afee, Byron, and —, 1948; Mc Afee, Byron, —, and Fernando Horcasitas, 1952.

For obituaries see Dibble, 1951b.

#### BARÓN CASTRO, RODOLFO

1948 Del "Lienzo de Tlaxcala" al "Códice de Comillas." *R. Indias*, año 9, no. 35, pp. 117-26.

Account of the discovery that the Comillas codex was false (see Cárcer, 1950).

#### BARRA Y VALENZUELA, PEDRO

1953 Los nahoas; historia, vida y lengua. México, Bartolomé Trucco.

Introduction suitable for the beginning student. Almost half this book is devoted to language (grammar and vocabulary).

#### BARRERA Y ALVAREZ, GABRIEL DE LA

1950 Chichén-Itzá, Uxmal y Kabah en el arte maya. México, Talleres Gráficos de la Nación.

Photographic album with preface, foreword, and an introduction by Alfredo Barrera Vásquez.

#### BARRERA VÁSQUEZ, ALFREDO

1951 La historia de los mayas de Yucatán a través de sus propias crónicas. *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 119-22.

The author's reconstruction of Yucatecan cultural history through comparative study of the native chronicles convinces him that the Itzá and Xiu occupations, and the so-called "Maya" and "Nahua" cultures of Yucatán were mere incidents in the long history of this area's really basic population, the "milpa Maya," who were there before the 5th century and whose descendants are still there today.

#### — AND SYLVANUS GRISWOLD MORLEY

1949 The Maya Chronicles. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 585, Contrib. 48.

Transcription and reconstruction of the Maya text of the Books of Chilam Balam of Mani, Tizimin, and Chumayel, with chronological tables and historical commentary. The Itzá are considered "Old Empire Maya" who reached northern Yucatán in the 5th century.

#### — AND SILVIA RENDÓN (trs. and eds.)

1948 El libro de los libros de Chilam Balam. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Biblioteca Americana, Serie de Literatura Indígena.

Spanish translation of the Chilam Balam books, with excellent introductions, extensive footnotes, most useful synoptic tables and a very complete index.

#### BARTHEL, THOMAS S.

1951 Maya-Astronomie. Lunare Inschriften aus dem Südreich. *Zeit. Ethn.*, 76:216-38.

Commentary on hieroglyphic texts, chiefly from the Usumacinta and the Petén, treating of the moon and the sun, the role of the sidereal month and Mercury.

1952 Der Morgensternkult in den Darstellungen der Dresdener Mayahandschrift. *Ethnos*, 17:73-112.

Another commentary on passages from the Dresden Codex shedding light on ancient Maya astronomy and religion.

1953 Regionen des Regengottes. *Ethnos*, 18:86-105.

This paper interprets pages 65-69 of the Dresden Codex.

1954 Maya epigraphy: some remarks on the affix "al." *Pro. 30th Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 45-49.

Proposes the phonetic value of "al" for the element 19.

1955 Maya-Palaeographik: die Hieroglyphe Strafe. *Ethnos*, 30:146-51.

Connects symbols of "word" and "stone" with the concept of punishment in Maya hieroglyphic writing.

1956 Die gegenwaertige situation in der Erforschung der Maya-Schrift. *J. Soc. Am.*, n.s., 45:219-27.

Reviews attempts to translate Mayan glyphs, especially the phonetic schemes, and makes some broad suggestions regarding the general nature of the written language.

1957 El estado actual en la investigación de la escritura maya. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Mex.*, 4:19-27.

History of Maya epigraphic research and a searching critique of Knorozov's theories. Translated from German paper presented to International Congress in Copenhagen in 1956.

## BASEBALL

- 1955 Baseball in the year 1000? *Mex. This Month*, 1:14-15.  
Good pictures of Tarascan figurines.

## BASSETTI, GIAN

- 1950 L'aquila e il serpente nell' America degli indios. Milano, Italy, Ceschina.  
Essentially this is a travel book, but with a considerable portion devoted to what the author himself calls a "superficial" account of the prehistory and archaeological remains of Mexico and Guatemala.

## BASTIEN, RÉMY

- 1951 The Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacan. A new interpretation. *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 62-67.  
Exposes errors in previous reconstructions of the Sun Pyramid, chief among them Batres' five-terraced structure, which should have only four terraces. On the basis of fresco representations, Bastien gives the superstructure an elevated roof.

## BEIDLER, PAUL

- 1952 An architect in Mayaland. *Nat. Hist.*, 61:440-45, 473-74.  
Popular account of a visit to Caracol (Xunan Tunich), British Honduras, the spectacular site investigated by the University Museum in Philadelphia.

## BENNETT, WENDELL C.

- 1951 Introduction. *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 1-16.  
Excellent general discussion of "Nuclear America" and of interrelationships between Mesoamerica and the central Andes. Reviews past and present methodology and suggests approaches for future research.

## BENNYHOFF, J. A.

See Meighan, C. W., and —, 1951.

## BERLIN, HEINRICH

- 1950 La historia de los Xpantzay. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 2:40-53.  
Documents relating to a noble Cakchiquel family of Tecpán, parts of which contain genealogical and geographical (place names) data of interest comparable to those of the *Annals of the Cakchiquels*, the *Tonicapán Título*, and the *Popol Vuh*. The translation is by Adrián Recinos. See Memorial de Sololá.

- 1951a Breves estudios arqueológicos: El Petén, Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 3:1-8.

Ruins near Carmelita; commentary on Lintel 7 of Piedras Negras.

- 1951b La inscripción del Templo de las Leyes en Palenque. *A. Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.*, 25:120-29.

A re-examination and review of the hieroglyphic texts on the three great panels of the Temple of the Inscriptions.

- 1951c A survey of the Sola region in Oaxaca (Mexico). *Ethnos*, 16:1-17.

Notes on stone sculptures, some pottery specimens, and various ruins in an archaeologically little known region of Oaxaca.

- 1951d El Templo de las Inscripciones VI de Tikal. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 3:33-54.

The recently discovered sixth great temple of Tikal which, although its platform is only half as high as the smallest of the other five, is remarkable for its hieroglyphic inscriptions covering three sides. Stelae, altars, and associated caches are also described.

- 1952a Excavaciones en Kaminal Juyú: Montículo D-III-13. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 4:3-18.

Account of excavations at an Aurora phase (Early Classic pre-Esperanza) structure at this famous site.

- 1952b Novedades arqueológicas. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 4:41-42.

Description of ruins and sculptures in the vicinity of Playitas, Izabal. Assigns main ruins to the period 9.15.0.0.0. to 10.0.0.0.0.

- 1953a Archaeological reconnaissance in Tabasco. *Carnegie Inst. Wash., Cur. Rept.* 7.

Notes on this little-known archaeological region. Contains a useful map of sites.

- 1953b A new temple at Tikal. *Archaeology*, 6:82-86.

Account of the discovery and a description of the sixth major pyramid recently discovered at this greatest of ancient Maya cities.

- 1955a Apuntes sobre vasijas de Flores, El Petén. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 7:15-17.

Brief description of pottery.

- 1955b News from the Maya world. *Ethnos*, 20:201-09.

Notes on sites briefly visited in Tabasco and Chiapas, with photographs and transcriptions of sculptured inscriptions.



- 1955c Selected pottery from Tabasco. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 126.  
Specimens not published in previous reports of his Tabasco survey.
- 1956 Late pottery horizons of Tabasco, Mexico. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 606, Contrib. 59.  
Description of Classic (Jonuta horizon) and late post-Classic (Cintla horizon) ceramics. Sees a shift toward Mexican influence in the latter.
- 1957 A new inscription from the Temple of the Foliated Cross at Palenque. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 130.  
Door jamb tablet dated 9.12.19.14.12.
- AND ROBERT H. BARLOW
- 1948 *Anales de Tlatelolco. Unos anales históricos de la nación mexicana y Códice de Tlatelolco.* México, Antigua Librería Robredo de J. Porrúa (Fuentes para la Historia de México, no. 2).  
First Spanish edition of five important 16th-century Nahuatl documents relating to the Mexica-Tlatelolca, previously translated into German by Mengin and also published in facsimile in Denmark. Berlin's translation and notes, Barlow's analyses, and the excellent chronological charts and subject index make this an extremely useful volume. Documents included in the anthology: (1) *Lista de los reyes de Tlatelolco*, (2) *Lista de los reyes de Tenochtitlán*, (3) *Genealogía de los reyes de Azcapotzalco*, (4) *Suplemento de la genealogía de los reyes de Azcapotzalco*, (5) *Historia de Tlatelolco desde los tiempos más remotos*.
- See Strömssvik, Gustav, E. D. Pollock, and —, 1955.
- BERNAL, IGNACIO
- 1947 Los calendarios de Durán. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 9:125-32.  
Further discussion of the possible common origin of a group of related Mexican documents, based on calendrical data therein.
- 1947-48 La cerámica grabada de Monte Alban. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 3:59-77.  
Incised pottery of the Classic period at Monte Albán, and its relations with Kaminaljuyu, El Tajín, and other ceramics.
- 1948-49 Exploraciones en Coixtlahuaca, Oaxaca. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 10: 5-76.  
Report on excavations of a late (Aztec III-Monte Albán V) site, and its relationships to other Mexican cultures. Particularly interesting are the subterranean tombs and the smaller site, Inguiteria, in which house sites were found close to the ceremonial structures.
- 1949a La cerámica de Monte Albán III A. Tesis presentada para obtener el Doctorado en Letras, Sección de Antr. en la U. Nac. Autónoma de Méx.  
Analysis and comparative study of pottery from one phase of Monte Albán. Favors the dates A.D. 200-600 for this period and the preceding transitional phase.
- 1949b Distribución geográfica de las culturas de Monte Albán. *Mex. Antig.*, 7:209-16.  
Series of maps showing the distribution of Monte Albán pottery over four main periods. The first shows strong Gulf Coast and Olmec connections, the second Mayance, the third Teotihuacán, and IIIb and IV native Zapotec.
- 1950a Compendio de arte mesoamericano. México, Ediciones Mexicanas, *Enciclopedia Mexicana de Arte*, no. 7.  
One of the few books on Middle American art with an adequate introductory text on archaeology; in fact, one finds actually very little art analysis per se. Excellent photographic reproductions.
- 1950b The "Q complex" as seen from Monte Albán. *Mesoamer. Notes*, 2: 87-93.  
Resurrects the old "Q Complex" to check it against traits at Monte Albán and reaches, of course, a negative correlation, since the generalized traits are not examined for what is now known of their chronologically and geographically distinct sub-varieties.
- 1951 Nuevos descubrimientos en Acapulco, México. *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 52-56.  
Recently discovered objects of clay, shell, and copper show that prehistoric Acapulco was either not as poor, technologically speaking, or possibly not as culturally isolated, as once believed.

- 1952a La arqueología mexicana de 1880 a la fecha. *Cuad. Am.*, 65:121-45.

Continues this interesting review of Mexican archaeological activities, with illustrations of typical discoveries of the period described.

- 1952b Cien años de arqueología mexicana, 1780-1880. *Cuad. Am.*, 62:137-51.

First of two articles reviewing the history of Mexican archaeological activities. Contains interesting old photographs and illustrations of archaeological ruins.

- 1952c Introducción a la arqueología. Prólogo de Alfonso Caso. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica.

Popular account of archaeological method in the Mexican field, as practiced by Mexican archaeologists. Illustrated.

See Caso, Alfonso, and —, 1952.

#### BEYER, HERMANN

- 1955a La "piedra del sacrificio gladiatorio" del Museo Nacional de Arqueología. *Mex. Antig.*, 8:87-94.

Reprint of a 1920 article in *Revista de Revistas*, with an additional illustration.

- 1955b La "procesión de los señores," decoración del primer teocalli de piedra en México-Tenochtitlán. *Mex. Antig.*, 8:1-42.

Posthumously published, this describes a long stone bench excavated in Mexico City, representing a procession of warriors. From a temple erected by Itzcoatl.

- 1956 El color negro en el simbolismo de los antiguos mexicanos. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Mex.*, 1:15-16.

Reprint of article in *Revista de Revistas*, July 10, 1921.

#### BLACK, GLENN A.

- 1949 "Tepexpan Man," a critique of method. *Am. Antiq.*, 14:344-46.

More than a book review, this article criticizes at length the field techniques employed by De Terra at Tepexpan.

#### BLOM, FRANS

- 1945 Mayalandets Erobring, København, Denmark, Jul. Gjellerups Forlag.

Translation by Jens Yde of Blom's *Conquest of Yucatán*, a general review of Maya culture, with excellent illustrations.

- 1950 A polychrome Maya plate from Quintana Roo. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 98.

Description of a remarkable ceramic specimen, depicting two figures using blowguns, the Moan bird, and the Earth Monster.

- 1954a La lápida de Chiapas. *Ateneo*, 5:41-44.

Believes that the stela fragment of 9th cycle date is from a Mayan site on the Lacanja or Usumacinta.

- 1954b Ossuaries, cremation and secondary burials among the Maya of Chiapas, Mexico. *J. Soc. Am.*, n.s., 43:123-35.

Various examples of disposal of the dead in prehistoric Chiapas.

- 1955 Coronel Modesto Méndez. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 7:3-16.

#### — AND GERTRUDE DUBY

- 1957 La selva lacandona: andanzas arqueológicas. Pt. 2. México, Editorial Cultura.

Fully illustrated and very useful résumé of history of exploration and outstanding archaeological features of ruins in the Lacandone forest.

#### BOGGS, STANLEY H.

- 1949 Tlaloc incensarios in the Baratta Collection, El Salvador. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 94.

Description and discussion of hour-glass-shaped Tlaloc censers from the San Andrés archaeological zone.

- 1950a Archaeological excavations in El Salvador. In *For the Dean*, pp. 259-76.

History of investigations and summary descriptions of various archaeological sites in the Republic.

- 1950b "Olmec" pictographs in the Las Victorias group, Chalchuapa archaeological zone, El Salvador. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 99.

Group of pictographs with interesting resemblances to the style of certain La Venta sculptures.

#### BONILLA, CONRADO

- 1949 La numeración maya. Tegucigalpa, Talleres Gráficos Ariston.

Brief description of Maya counting methods, with sections stressing units of measurement and sacred numbers.

## THE BOOK OF THE PEOPLE

- 1954 The book of the people: Popol Vuh, the national book of the ancient Quiché Maya. This English version made by Delia Goetz and Sylvanus Griswold Morley from the translation into Spanish by Adrián Recinos; with a pronouncing dictionary compiled by Lucille Kaufman Weil and with illus. by Everett Gee Jackson. Los Angeles, Calif.

A deluxe edition of a 1950 book. See Popol Vuh, 1950.

## BORGONIO GASPAR, GUADALUPE

- 1954-55 Organización militar de los tenochca. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:381-83.

Undocumented brief notes.

## BORHEGYI, STEPHAN F. DE

- 1950a Estudio arqueológico en la falda norte del volcán de Agua. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 2:3-22.

Very interesting attempt to determine the site of Santiago de los Caballeros de Guatemala through archaeological methods. Included are ceramic studies and discussion of stone sculpture, the Pipil distribution, and other important problems.

- 1950b A group of jointed figurines in the Guatemala National Museum. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 100.

Description, comparative data, and discussion of pre-Classic doll-like jointed figurines from Kaminaljuyu and Tazumal.

- 1950c Notas sobre sellos de barro existentes en el Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología de Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 2:16-26.

Classification of seal types, probably from the Alta Verapaz and from Salcajá, Quezaltenango. Although both cylindrical and flat types are believed to have been made in proto-Classic times, the latter survived to post-Classic times and Borhegyi favors priority of appearance by the cylindrical.

- 1950d Rim-head vessels and cone-shaped effigy prongs of the pre-Classic period at Kaminaljuyu, Guatemala. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 97.

Interesting new interpretations of the function of certain ceramic forms.

- 1950e Tlaloc effigy jar from the Guatemala National Museum. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 96.

Description and archaeological significance of an anthropomorphic jar believed to have come from Kaminaljuyu.

- 1951a Further notes on three-pronged incense burners and rim-head vessels in Guatemala. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 105.

Contains a useful checklist of Guatemala occurrences by departments, indicating period when known. Relates the early pre-Classic Kaminaljuyu specimens to a fertility and rain cult and then traces their subsequent spread and evolution.

- 1951b El incensario de Guayasco. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 3:40-44.

Classic period "loop-nose" censer from the San Agustín Acasaguastlan region of El Progreso. Suggests close relationship between the Zapotec (Cocijo) and the Guatemala highland rain deities.

- 1951c "Loop-nose" incense burners in the Guatemala National Museum. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 103.

Description and classification of a group of incense burners with the handle placed at different levels of the upper zone. Suggests a possible stylistic sequence.

- 1951d A study of three-pronged incense burners from Guatemala and adjacent areas. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 101.

Comparative study and chronology of a ceramic trait in an interesting ceremonial complex.

- 1952a Notes and comments on duck-pots from Guatemala. *Middle Am. Research Rec.*, 2:1-16.

Typological, chronological, and distributional analysis of a peculiar ceramic form, with speculations as to its use.

- 1952b Travertine vase in the Guatemala National Museum. *Am. Antiq.*, 17:254-56.

Description and possible provenience of a travertine vase representing a kneeling monkey.

- 1954a A brief essay on the development of Maya art. *Palacio*, 61:3-8.

Short outline of Mayan prehistory and accompanying art development.



- 1954b Cultura folk y cultura compleja en el área maya meridional. *Cien. Soc.*, 5:50-63.  
A bold and stimulating attempt to test a socio-cultural hypothesis on the prehistoric (as well as historic) horizons, involving cultural interpretation of artifacts. Borhegyi addresses himself to the matter of the coexistence of "folk" and complex societies.
- 1954c Installation of archaeological and ethnological material in the Guatemala National Museum. *Museum*, 7:52-63.  
Well-illustrated description (followed by French translation) of the magnificent new Guatemalan museum.
- 1954d Jointed figurines in Mesoamerica and their cultural implication. *SW. J. Anthr.*, 10:268-77.  
Also published in Spanish (*Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 6:1-9). Distribution of two types of jointed figurines, with interesting deductions and speculations as to their origin and use.
- 1955a Chinese figurines in Mesoamerica. *Am. Antiq.*, 20:286-88.  
Further discussion of the date and manner of arrival of Chinese figurines in Middle America.
- 1955b Comments on incense burners from Copán, Honduras. *Am. Antiq.*, 20:284-86.  
A supposed tripod incense burner is shown to be a three-pronged type instead.
- 1955c Pottery mask tradition in Mesoamerica. *SW. J. Anthr.*, 11:205-13.  
Geographical and chronological distribution of clay masks and their probable uses.
- 1956a The development of folk and complex cultures in the southern Maya area. *Am. Antiq.*, 21:343-56.  
Reviews the history of cultural development in Middle America, distinguishing between domestic or folk elements and more formal, complex, and urban aspects.
- 1956b El incensario de "tres asas" de Kaminaljuyu, Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 8:3-7.  
Another censer type, from Miraflores phase of the highland Formative period.
- 1956c Settlement patterns in the Guatemalan highlands: past and present. In Willey, 1956a, pp. 101-06.  
Suggests that the factor determining modern settlement patterns in Guatemala originated in prehistoric times.
- 1957a Incensario de Purulha, Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 9:3-7.  
From a Baja Verapaz cave, this censer probably represents Quetzalcoatl and is of estimated post-Classic age.
- 1957b Un raro cascabel de barro del período primitivo pre-Clásico en Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 9:9-11.  
From Las Charcas, these two rattles are of the Las Charcas or Providencia period.
- AND NEVIN S. SCRIMSHAW
- 1957 Evidence for pre-Columbian goiter in Guatemala. *Am. Antiq.*, 23:174-76.  
Formative period clay effigy whistle and figurine depicting goiters.
- BRAINERD, GEORGE W.
- 1948a Another falsified Maya codex. *Masterkey*, 22:17-18.  
Description of another forgery, revealed as such by J. E. S. Thompson's and Linton Satterthwaite's study of the internal evidence.
- 1948b Decorative techniques of Maya pottery. *Masterkey*, 22:131-34.  
Informative comparative study of incised dichrome pottery and its possible significance in Middle and South American prehistoric contacts. Illustration.
- 1949 Campeche. *Carnegie Inst. Wash., Year Book* 48, pp. 232-34.  
Excavations intended to link the ceramic sequences of Yucatán to those of the Petén, Guatemala: Isolates three chronological stages of Formative period pottery development.
- 1951 Early ceramic horizons in Yucatan. In Tax, 1951, pp. 72-78.  
Recognizes some 12 to 14 chronological phases in Yucatán ceramics, from Early Formative through the conquest and colonial periods. Evidences for a well-distributed and heavy Formative population, their sites occupied by later peoples. Massive religious structures were erected at least by Middle and Late Formative times.

- 1953 Archeological findings. In Hatt, 1953, pp. 108-19.  
Assigns the pottery and artifacts to the prehistoric Yucatecan ceramic sequence.
- 1954 The Maya civilization. Los Angeles, Southwest Museum.  
A fine series of articles that have been running in *Masterkey*, here published under one cover.
- BRAUNHOLTZ, H. J.
- 1951 The Oldman collection: Aztec gong and ancient Arawak stool. *Brit. Mus. Q.*, 16:54-55.  
Slit gong or drum (teponaztli) carved to represent owl.
- BREW, J. O.
- 1954 Eighty-seventh report on the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 1952-53. Reprinted from the Report of the President. Cambridge, Mass.  
Includes an account of the Museum's activities in British Honduras and Panama, remodeling of exhibits, and publications of the staff.
- BRITO, JOSÉ CIRO
- 1948 La pelagra y la extinción de la civilización maya. *U. San Carlos*, no. 11, pp. 87-102.  
Sees chronic malnutrition, due to the deficiencies of a corn diet, as an important weakening factor in Maya civilization.
- BRUMAN, HENRY
- 1948 The culture history of Mexican vanilla. *Hisp. Am. Hist. R.*, 28:360-76.  
Includes references to the prehistoric use of this flavor.
- BULLARD, WILLIAM R., JR.
- 1952 Residential property walls at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash., Cur. Rept.* 3.  
Every household had a fenced yard around its residence, in contrast to the temples and public structures. There was no formal arrangement of dwellings or streets in the residential areas; winding narrow lanes afforded access to houses in the crowded districts.
- 1954 Boundary walls and house lots at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash., Cur. Rept.* 13.  
Data bearing on house groups and settlement patterns, house lots, lanes and routes of passage, and boundary interpretations in archaeological excavation. Map.
- See Willey, Gordon R., and —, 1956; Willey, Gordon R., —, and John B. Glass, 1955.
- BUNGE, EDOUARD
- 1948 L'année solaire des anciens maya. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.* (Paris, 1947), pp. 363-70.  
Study of the seasonal position of months of the original Maya year, concluding that these support the Goodman-Martínez-Thompson correlation.
- BURLAND, COTTIE A.
- 1948 Some descriptive notes on MS Laud, Misc. 678, a pre-Columbian Mexican document in the Bodleian Library of the University of Oxford. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, (Paris, 1947), pp. 371-76.  
Excellent review of the probable provenience and the contents of this famous codex, with some stimulating new suggestions as to themes.
- 1949 Art and life in ancient Mexico. Oxford, England, Bruno Cassirer.  
With 92 excellent photographic reproductions of Mexican relics not frequently illustrated (from the British Museum, Royal Scottish Museum, private collections in Great Britain, etc.) and a refreshingly written and, for the most part, authentic text on ancient Mexico, this is one of the best popular books on Middle American native art.
- 1951a The picture books of ancient Mexico. *Nat. Hist.*, 60:177-81.  
Beautifully illustrated introduction to the main Mexican codices.
- 1951b The tree of the Mixteca. A short study of the historical codices of Mexico. In Tax, 1951, pp. 68-71.  
The rich symbolism, poetic expressive qualities, and historical importance of the Mixtec and related codices, which may, on further study, reveal considerable knowledge of early (e.g., Toltec) culture.

- 1952 In the House of Flowers. *Ethnos*, 17:119-29.

The stone sculpture of Xochicalco and its possible relationships. Suggests a spread of southern Mexican culture in late Teotihuacan times from Vera Cruz to the West Coast regions, closely influenced by Teotihuacan in Guatemala, and in developed form becoming the Toltec culture which overthrew Teotihuacan and built Xochicalco.

- 1953 Magic books from Mexico. Harmondsworth, England, Penguin Books.

Color reproductions of selected pages from prehistoric and early historic Mexican codices, with an introduction and notes on each page reproduced.

- 1954a The Atelco frescoes. *New World Antiq.*, 10:6-9.

Further interpretation of the Atelco frescoes at San Juan Teotihuacan, Mexico.

- 1954b The Toltec-style calendar of Mexico. *Pro. 30th Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 23-26.

Turns to Xochicalco sculptured monuments for evidence of the origins and nature of later Aztec calendars, and discusses in particular the intercalations necessary when astronomical corrections were applied at 52-year intervals of 20-day periods.

- 1955 The Selden Roll; an ancient Mexican picture manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Berlin, Verlag Gebr. Mann (Monumenta americana, no. 2).

Reproduction and interpretation of the surviving portion of the late preconquest or early postconquest codex, with a German translation of the text.

- 1957 Codex Borbonicus: pages 21 and 22, a critical assessment. *J. Soc. Am.*, 46:157-63.

Description and interpretation of the two pages with a meaning of their own: the Year Bearer days, their Lords of the Night, the central pictures dealing with the blessings of year beginnings, and with the passage of life in two phases as the Mexican priests saw it.

— AND KARL ANTON NOWOTNY

- 1950 Further comments on the wooden figurine from Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 15:251-52.

Suggestions regarding the symbolism and provenience of the Vienna Ethnographic Museum specimen described by Nowotny, 1949.

BUSHNELL, GEOFFREY H. S.

- 1951 Prehistoric America: comments on some C14 dates. *Antiquity*, 25:145-49.

Significance of the first dates revealed by W. G. Libby and J. R. Arnold. Includes Middle American specimens.

BUSTILLO CARRILLO, ANTONIO

- 1957 Los mayas ante la cultura y la revolución de México. Mexico.

An amateurish account of Maya culture, which the beginning student had best avoid.

BUTLER, MARY

- 1951 Genuine lost color. *Am. Antiq.*, 16:260-62.

Resist-painted vessels should be recorded and photographed soon after excavation, for in certain types the decoration disappears in a relatively short time.

## C

CALENDARIO CAKCHIQUEL

- 1957 Calendario cakchiquel de los indios de Guatemala, 1685. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 9:17-29.

Transcription of an early document describing the Quiche calendar and comparing it to the native Mexican. Sample months of 20 days are correlated with European dates.

CALLEGARI, GUIDO VALERIANO

- 1951 La donna nelle grandi civiltà dell'America precolombina. *Mem. R. Acad. Nac. Cien.*, 57:113-155.

His comparative study leads him to the conclusion that in prehistoric Latin America, women were held in high esteem, in contrast to female status in the ancient eastern world.

CAMACHO, VIRIATO

- 1951 Apuntes sobre la personalidad de Doris Stone y su obra en Costa Rica. San José, Ernesto Ortiz.

Appreciation and summary of the contributions of Doris Zemurray Stone to the Republic of Costa Rica, including her work in furthering indigenous activities and a national museum.

CANALS FRAU, SALVADOR

- 1955 Las civilizaciones prehistóricas de América. Buenos Aires, Editorial Sudamericana.

The most successful and up-to-date general textbook on American



archaeology as of 1955, it is well illustrated, methodically organized, and clearly presented.

CANBY, JOEL S.

- 1951 Possible chronological implications of the long ceramic sequence recovered at Yarumela, Spanish Honduras. *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 79-85.

Believes that the Honduras Classic (Ulúa-Yojoa) culture lasted until the Conquest and that a "sloping horizon" of cultural development (highlanders culturally retarded) must be invoked to explain a contemporaneity of highland "Archaic" with lowland Maya Early Classic. Yarumela yielded two pre-Usulután occupations.

CARCER, MARIANO DE

- 1948 Ejemplares de arte plumario mejicano y una falsificación del "Lienzo de Tlaxcala," descubierto recientemente en España. *R. Indias*, año 9, pp. 91-116.

Characteristics of the Comillas codex and other falsifications said to be the work of Jenaro López, an artist who acquired considerable skill at this practice while copying Mexican codices in Europe in 1892. Among them are the "Codex Hamaburgensis," the "Codex Hall," the two "La Granja" codices.

- 1948-49 Ejemplares de arte plumario mexicano y una falsificación del Lienzo de Tlaxcala descubierto recientemente en España. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 10:99-113.

Contains a description of nine fake codices. This article also appeared as his 1948.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

- 1955 Ancient Maya paintings of Bonampak, Mexico. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Supp. Pub. 46.

Excellent non-technical description and interpretation of the Bonampak murals.

CARRASCO PIZANA, PEDRO

- 1950 Los otomíes. Cultura e historia prehispánicas de los pueblos mesoamericanos de habla otomiana. México, Inst. Hist.

History, economy, and material culture, social organization, religion, and geographical distribution of Otomí-speaking peoples in prehistoric times. A most useful reference book, well indexed and with many illustrations from codices.

CARRILLO Y GABRIEL, ABELARDO

- 1949 El Cristo de Mexicaltzingo. Técnica de las esculturas en caña. México, Secretaría de Educación Pública, Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist., Antropología e Historia, Dirección de Monumentos Coloniales. 2 vols.

Contains transcription and Spanish translation of parts of three Nahuatl codices (by Angel María Garibay K.) and an account of the interesting circumstances under which they were discovered.

CARTER, GEORGE F.

- 1950 Plant evidence for early contacts with America. *SW. J. Anthr.*, 6: 161-82.

Useful summary and review of the distribution and possible history of the sweet potato, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, yam, bottle gourd, cotton, maize, and certain cosmopolitan weeds, concluding that frequent and long-continued prehistoric contacts took place both ways across the Pacific, between Asia and the New World. "Surely our picture of the origin and growth of the Middle American high cultures can no longer rest on the easy assumption of absence of extensive and ancient Old World contacts."

- 1957 The American civilization puzzle. *Johns Hopkins Mag.*, 8:9-13, 20-22.

Popular discussion of evidence for trans-Pacific pre-Columbian contacts, with a checklist of relevant traits.

CASO, ALFONSO

- 1949a El mapa de Tezacoalco. *Cuad. Am.*, 47:145-81.

Reproduction and interpretation of a geographical-historical Mixtec map of 1580, which served as the key to the reading of the many genealogical manuscripts of this region.

- 1949b Una urna con el dios mariposa. *Mex. Antig.* 7:78-95.

Excellent analysis of the butterfly-god motif in Middle America, with particular attention to a specimen from Atlatlauca, Mexico.

- 1950a De la necesidad de la crítica histórica para interpretar los eclipses de [sic] sol en los manuscritos mexicanos. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 11:15-22.

Reply to Weitzel's article on the correlation of Aztec and Christian calendars as tested by eclipse data in codices. See Weitzel, 1950.



- 1950b Explicación del reverso del Codex Vindobonensis. *Mem. Col. Nac.*, 5:9-46.  
Explanation and commentary for the 13 pages that contain illustrations. An excellent summary of the historical data on the first three dynasties of Tilantongo, corroborating similar sections of the Codices Bodley and Nuttall. Contains photographic reproductions of the 1929 facsimile edition and two useful tables of genealogy and chronology.
- 1951 Base para la sincronología mixteca y cristiana. *Mem. Col. Nac.*, 6:49-66.  
Correlates dates of historical events in the Bodley and Selden II codices with the European calendar over a period of 864 years. Tables of Bodley, Selden II, and Vindobonensis (verso) dates and a general table of Mixtec-Christian calendar correlation.
- 1952 Un cuauhxicalli del dios de la muerte. *Mem. R. Acad. Nac. Cien.*, 57:99-111.  
Interpretation of stone sculptures from Tenochtitlan. Illustrated.
- 1953a Un problema de interpretación. *Yan*, 2:105-07.  
Tests the hypothesis of Lizardi (1953) and Apenes (1953) by three of its implications and finds it does not correspond to historically known dates. Suggests that while the year may not have begun with the day whose name it bore, the day may have determined the Lord of the Night accompanying that year.
- 1953b El pueblo del sol. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica.  
With fine illustrations, many in color, by Miguel Covarrubias, this expansion of Caso's earlier work, *La religión de los aztecas*, is a popularly written though no less authentic study of Mexican prehistoric religion.
- 1954 Interpretación del código Gómez de Orozco. México, Talleres de Impresión de Estampillas y Valores.  
A post-European but early fragment of a codex probably from the Mixtec region of Oaxaca, although said to come from Cuicatlan. Includes a fine reproduction in natural color.
- 1955 Der Jahresanfang bei den Mixteken. *Baessler Arch.*, 3:47-53.  
List of 105 dates from the Nuttall Codex suggests that the Mixtecs named their year from its first day, in Mayan fashion.
- 1956a Los barrios antiguos de Tenochtitlan y Tlatelolco. *Mem. Acad. Mex. Hist.*, 15:7-62.  
Extent and location of the ancient city *barrios*, based on careful analysis of early maps and other sources. Two large folding maps, in color.
- 1956b El calendario mixteco. *Hist. Mex.*, 5:481-97.  
The outstanding authority on the Mixtec calendar summarizes his findings in one general article.
- 1956c La cruz de Topiltepec, Tepozcolula, Oaxaca. *In Estud. Antr.*, pp. 171-82.  
Interpretation of the sculptures and inscriptions, including a Morning Star scaffold sacrifice.
- 1957 Lienzo de Yolotepec. *Mem. Col. Nac.*, 3:41-55.  
Description and interpretation of a geographical, historical, and genealogical codex from Mixtec Oaxaca, first published by Peñafiel, and now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.
- , AND IGNACIO BERNAL
- 1952 Urnas de Oaxaca. *Mem. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, no. 2.  
Exhaustive analysis of the famous urns of Oaxaca, classifying them according to the deities and associated figures represented, and according to chronological epoch. Magnificently illustrated, this book derives a tremendous amount of ethnological data from archaeological relics.
- CASTELLANOS, DANIEL
- 1954 Hallazgos arqueológicos en la región de Chimalhuacán. *Yan*, 3:51-53.  
Pottery and stone artifacts.
- CASTILLERO R., ERNESTO J.
- 1951 Descubrimientos arqueológicos en la República de Panamá. *R. Indias*, 11:281-85.  
Brief account of stone sculptures and archaeological activities.
- 1952 Descubrimientos arqueológicos en la República de Panamá. *R. Indias* 12:337-41.  
Account of recent investigations by Stirling, Willey, Lothrop, and others.

## CASTILLO TORRE, JOSÉ

- 1955 Por la señal de Hunab Ku. Reflejos de la vida de los antiguos mayas. México, Manuel Porrúa (Biblioteca mexicana, no. 15).

A varied selection of topics from the origin of man in America to the tonalamatl, Quetzalcoatl, and even epochs like "the New Empire," are discussed rather superficially. This book must be intended to interest the beginner rather than the advanced student of the Maya.

## CASTRO, CARLO ANTONIO

- See Weitlaner, Roberto, and —, 1953.

## CATÁLOGO DE OBRAS . . .

- 1954 Catálogo de obras escritas en lenguas indígenas de México o que tratan de ellas. De la biblioteca particular de Salvador Ugarte. Prólogo de Daniel Kuri Breña. 2d ed. México, Offset Vilar.

Useful listing of a private library's holdings on native Mexican languages. Some new titles have been added to the 1949 listing.

## CEREZO DARDÓN, HUGO

- 1951 Breve historia de Tikal. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 3: 1-8.

The Avandaño and Méndez accounts of 1696 and 1848, respectively, with brief notices of other visits.

- See Rubin de la Borbolla, Daniel F., and —, 1953.

## CHAMBERLAIN, ROBERT S.

- 1951 The pre-Conquest tribute and service system of the Maya as preparation for the Spanish *repartimiento-encomienda* in Yucatan. *U. Miami Hisp. Am. Studies*, no. 10.

"From all we know of the tribute and service system of the Maya, as illustrated by information available from existing sources, it seems clear that the natives of Yucatan were far from unprepared for the *repartimiento-encomienda* system which the Spaniards imposed on them."

## CHILAM BALAM DE CHUMAYEL

- 1955 Chilám Balám de Chumayel. Livre de . . . Traduit de l'espagnol et présenté par Benjamin Péret. Paris, Denoël.

In addition to line drawings from the original, there are several photographic halftones of Chichen Itza and Uxmal.

## CHIMALPAHIN, DOMINGO

- 1950 Diferentes historias originales de los reynos de Culhuacan y México, y de otras provincias. Übersetzt und erläutert von Ernst Mengin. Hamburg, Germany, Museum für Völkerkunde in Hamburg (Mitteilungen, no. 22).

Transcription and German translation of the Chimalpahin Nahuatl manuscript in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, with an historical and bibliographical introduction and a useful index of person, place, and ethnic names. Also published in Copenhagen, Einar Munksgaard.

## CHINCHILLA AGUILAR, ERNESTO

- 1955 Filisola en Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 7: 37-53.

## CHOWNING, ANN

- 1956 A round temple and its shrine at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 34.

Includes description and discussion of interesting sculpture and stucco figure. Plans, sections, and photographs.

## —, AND DONALD E. THOMPSON

- 1956 A dwelling and shrine at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 33.

Another current report of excavations at Mayapan.

## CHRISTENSEN, ROSS T.

- 1950 Ancient diffusion from Mesoamerica to the "Mound Area" of eastern United States: an annotated bibliography. *B. U. Archaeol. Soc.*, 1: 13-19.

Inclines toward the view that there was an actual ethnic movement from the region of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, through the Gilmore Corridor of Texas, to the eastern U. S. at the close of the Formative period and thereafter.

## CODEX MEXICANUS

- 1952 Codex mexicanus. Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris, no. 23-24. Paris, Soc. Am.

Excellent facsimile reproduction, with no commentary.

COE, MICHAEL D.

- 1956 The funerary temple among the classic Maya. *SW. J. Anthr.*, 12: 387-94.

If, as seems increasingly likely, Middle American pyramids were funerary monuments, the political power of individuals was much greater than once supposed, possibly comparable to that of the divine royalty of ancient Egypt.

- 1957a The Khmer settlement pattern: a possible analogy with that of the Maya. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:409-10.

The Khmer city was a cult center supported by produce and labor of the hinterland, in a tropical forest civilization which had, however, intensive agriculture.

- 1957b Cycle 7 monuments in Middle America: a reconsideration. *Am. Anthr.*, 59:597-611.

Further support for the contemporaneity of Cycle 7 dates outside the Classical Maya area. Author believes the La Venta Olmecs invented the Long Count and dated stone monuments.

See Coe, William R., and —, 1949, 1956.

COE, WILLIAM R., II

- 1952 A possible Early Classic site in northern Yucatan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 108.

Ruins near Colonia Yucatan, north of Tizimín, show Early Classic architectural traits.

- 1955a Early man in the Maya area. *Am. Antiq.*, 20:271-73.

Warns that certain supposedly ancient artifacts in the Peten and at Concepción, Campeche, are not yet demonstrated to be so.

- 1955b Excavations in El Salvador. *B. U. Mus.*, 19:14-21.

Preliminary account of investigations in pre-Classic or Formative period mounds at El Trapiche.

- 1957 A distinctive artifact common to Haiti and Central America. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:280-82.

The tanged elongated flint blade, possibly a dagger.

—, AND MICHAEL D. COE

- 1949 Some new discoveries at Cobá. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 93.

Discovery of two sacbes and further notes on features previously described by E. W. Andrews.

- 1956 Excavations at Nohoch Ek, British Honduras. *Am. Antiq.*, 21:370-82.

Formative through Late Classic sequence at a minor ceremonial site.

COLLIER, DONALD

- 1957a Diorama shows colorful Maya dedication ceremony. *B. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.*, 28:3, 8.

Picture and description of an exhibit based on ancient life at Tikal, Guatemala.

- 1957b A distinctive artifact common to Haiti and Central America. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:280-82.

Tanged elongated flint blade, possibly a dagger.

COMAS, JUAN

- 1954 Aportaciones del sureste de Asia y de Oceanía al poblamiento de América. *Yan*, 3:75-76.

Brief résumé of some theories regarding origins of American peoples and cultures.

- 1956 Y eut-il des nègres en Amérique avant Colomb? *B. Soc. Suisse Am.*, 7:10-12.

After summarizing Weitzberg's hypothesis that a Moslem expedition reached America in the early 14th century, Comas gives six early references to black-skinned people in the Antilles, southern Mesoamerica, and northern South America.

- 1957 Principales contribuciones indígenas precolombinas a la cultura universal. *Am. Indig.*, 17:39-85.

The inventory includes agricultural techniques and crops, metallurgy, paper, calendar systems and mathematical concepts, religious beliefs, literature, and philosophy. Full and useful bibliography. Also issued separately in special edition.

CONTRERAS, EDUARDO

See Drucker, Philip, and —, 1954.

COOK DE LEONARD, CARMEN

- 1950 Figurillas de barro de Santiago Tlatelolco. *In Tlatelolco . . .*, XI.

Figurines from excavations, including a discussion of the identity of various deities represented.

- 1952a El museo de Villahermosa. *Tlatoni*, 1:26-31.

Contains brief description and photographs of a 9th-cycle stela from Moral, Tabasco, and other sculpture.



- 1952b Dos extraordinarias vasijas del Museo de Villa Hermosa, Tabasco. *Yan*, 3: 83-104.  
Magnificently illustrated in color as well as black-and-white, this article describes two remarkable ceramic specimens, a Tepeaca urn and a Tabasco (possibly Jaina) vase, together with abundant comparative material and suggested interpretations.
- 1955 Una "maqueta" prehispánica. *Mex. Antig.*, 8: 169-91.  
Suggests that rock carvings at Santa Cruz Acalpixcan may have been architectural plans for construction of ceremonial structures. Data and speculations regarding methods of planning buildings in prehistoric times.
- 1956 Dos atlatl de la época teotihuacana. *In Estud. Antr.*, pp. 183-200.  
Most unusually well-preserved wooden spearthrowers from a site south of Cuautla, Morelos. Also describes apparently associated pottery and other artifacts.
- 1957 Excavaciones en la plaza no. 1, "Tres Palos," Ostoyohualco, Teotihuacan. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Mex.*, 4: 3-5.  
Tests in a small ceremonial plaza yielded Teotihuacan I pottery similar to that in the Temple of the Sun fill, and in at least one case similar to Monte Alban I.
- , AND ERNESTO LEMOINE V.  
1954-55 Materiales para la geografía histórica de la región Chalco-Ameameca. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14: 289-95.  
Early native sources and documents and field investigations bearing on this area.
- COOKE, T. DICKERSON  
1951 Mayan hand prints: their significance still a mystery to this magazine. Chicago, *Inst. Applied Sci., Finger Print and Identification Mag.*, 33: 15-20, 31.  
Description and review of speculations regarding the handprints on the walls of buildings at Chichén Itzá and Uxmal. The third and by far the most sensible in a series dating to 1947; the two previous articles, almost entirely fanciful, were written by other authors.
- CORDAN, WOLFGANG  
1955 Mexiko: Versuch über das Unzerstörbare. Berlin, Eugen Diedrichs Verlag.  
The text is not for the serious student, being very aimless and impressionistic. Fine photographic reproductions.
- CORONA NÚÑEZ, JOSÉ  
1948a Esquema de deidades de los tarascos antiguos. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 139-45.  
Summary of an earlier monograph, concluding that Tarascan religion was similar to that of other Middle American high civilizations.
- 1948b Fuentes termales y medicinales del antiguo obispado de Michoacán. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 137-38.  
Religious significance of thermal springs, their influence on demography, and their relationship to the *temazcal*.
- 1952 ¿Cuál es el verdadero significado del Chac Mool? *Tlatoani*, 1: 57-62.  
Believes these figures were messengers or "mail-box" receptacles for human hearts and other offerings placed there by priests to accompany their prayers to the home of the gods.
- 1954 Diferentes tipos de tumbas prehispánicas en Nayarit. *Yan*, 3: 46-50.  
Stone crists, bottle- and chultun-shaped tombs.
- 1957 Mitología tarasca. Mexico, Fondo de Cultura Económica.  
Gods, religious concepts and themes, and mythology as depicted in native sculpture, murals, pottery, and codices. Well illustrated.
- COVARRUBIAS, MIGUEL  
1948 Tipología de la industria de piedra tallada y pulida de la cuenca del río Mezcala. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 86-90.  
On the basis of stone sculptures, recognizes a distinct archaeological province, and discusses the relationships between Olmec and local styles, and between Olmec and Teotihuacán, identifying a type transitional between the last two.



- 1950 Tlatilco. El arte y la cultura preclásica del Valle de México. *Cuad. Am.*, 51:149-52.  
Sees Tlatilco as a Zacatenco site which later came under "Olmec"-style cultural influence. Believes that this Tlatilco-"Olmec" culture is expressed in the Chavín of Peru.
- 1954 El águila, el jaguar y la serpiente. *Tlatoani*, 8-9:65-70.  
Hypotheses regarding the origins of various American cultures, with data supporting theories of Chinese contact. A chart correlates chronologies of American cultures.
- 1957 Indian art of Mexico and Central America. New York, Knopf.  
As one would expect, this book is most valuable for its 12 fine color plates, 146 text illustrations, and 64 pages of photographic reproductions.
- CRESPO M., MARIO  
1956 Títulos indígenas de tierras. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 8:10-15.  
Three relatively short Indian titles from the Guatemala highland; it is from documents like these, however, that we have considerable information on protohistoric native towns, rulers, and families.
- CUTLER, HUGH C.  
See Whitaker, Thomas W., —, and Richard S. MacNeish, 1957.
- ## D
- DAHLGREN DE JORDAN, BARBRO  
1954 La Mixteca, su cultura e historia prehispánicas. México, Imprenta Universitaria (Cultura mexicana, no. 11).  
Assembles information from archaeological and native documentary sources to reconstruct the history and culture of what is now Oaxaca and surrounding area.
- , AND JAVIER ROMERO  
1951 La prehistoria bajacaliforniana. Redescubrimiento de pinturas rupestres. *Cuad. Am.*, 58:153-78.  
Cave discoveries, including paintings (reproduced in color).
- DÁVALOS HURTADO, EUSEBIO  
1951 Una interpretación de los danzantes de Monte Albán. *In Homenaje Caso*, pp. 133-41.  
Evidence for the hypothesis that the sculptured "danzantes" represent male individuals ritually emasculated, possibly a genital sacrifice to gods of fertility.
- 1954-55 La alimentación entre los mexicanos. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:103-18.  
Food that was available, and foods mentioned in the early chronicles.
- , AND JAVIER ROMERO  
1950 Dictamen de los antropólogos físicos [acerca del hallazgo de Ichaa-teopan, Guerrero]. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 11:204-25.  
Part of larger report by experts directed toward identification of burial claimed to be Cuauhtémoc.
- DÁVILA GARIBI, JOSÉ IGNACIO  
1949 Arbol genealógico de los monarcas aztecas. Entronques y enlaces con los reyes de Cualhuacán, Acolhuacán, Coatlinchan, Tlatelolco, Azcapotzalco y otros. Segunda edición corregida y aumentada. Mexico, Editorial Cultura.  
Genealogical chart with notes.
- 1950 Los cazcanes. México, Editorial Cultura.  
Protohistory and cultural-linguistic relationships of the Cazcanes of Jalisco and Zacatecas.
- 1957 En torno del vocablo Chimalhuacán. Mexico, Editorial Cultura.  
The rulers of native Chimalhuacán were not truly confederated. *Chimales* were shields.
- DELGADO, AGUSTÍN  
1956 La arqueología de la Chinantla. *Tlatoani*, 10:29-33.  
Map of sites, photographs of artifacts, and a preliminary account of tombs and other discoveries.
- DE PIERRI, KATE P.  
1956 The Aztec corn goddess of Belle Meade. *Tenn. Archaeol.*, 12:1-4.  
Aztec stone image, of tuff presumably from the Mexican Plateau, said to have been excavated at a depth of 3 feet in a yard near Nashville, Tenn. Speculations regarding its history.

## DE TERRA, HELMUT

- 1947 Teoría de una cronología geológica para el Valle de México. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 9:11-26.

Correlation of geological and archaeological periods for 12,000 years B.C. in the Valley of Mexico.

- 1948 Chronological significance of the Zacatenco beach in the Valley of Mexico. In *El Occidente de México*, pp. 122-23.

On the basis of the rate of lake regression for the first century after the Spanish conquest, calculates that the Zacatenco I beach dates to 1,000 B.C. and the Zacatenco II beach to about 500 B.C.

- 1951a Comments on radiocarbon dates from Mexico. In Johnson, 1951, pp. 33-36.

Compares radiocarbon dates of Middle American samples with archaeological and geological estimates and concludes that the former substantiate the latest time concepts of the latter. They provide considerably earlier dates for strata thought to be contemporaneous with farming cultures and pyramid building. Same in *Homenaje Caso*, pp. 377-88.

- 1951b Comments on radiocarbon dates from Mexico. In *Homenaje Caso*, pp. 377-88.

The latest C14 dates for Middle America. De Terra believes these confirm geological and archaeological data, afford a correlation between a pre-ceramic culture in Mexico and in southern Arizona, and provide a chronology for the Formative and earlier periods, and for climatic changes which influenced early culture in Mexico.

- 1951c Comments on radiocarbon dates from Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 17:33-36.

Discussion of the significance of the first radiocarbon dates released for Middle America. Although author notes numerous discrepancies, he tends to accept the dates.

## —, JAVIER ROMERO, AND T. D. STEWART

- 1949 Tepexpan Man. *Viking Fund Pub. Anthr.*, no. 11.

Important report on geological history of the Valley of Mexico in relation to archaeology of this area from Upper Pleistocene to modern times. Detailed analyses of skeletal remains of Tepexpan and the preceding "San Juan" culture and later "Chalco" culture. The techniques of excavation and interpretation have since been severely criticized.

## DÍAZ-BOLIO, JOSÉ

- 1955 La serpiente emplumada. Eje de culturas. Mérida, Registro de Cultura Yucateca.

Considers all aspects of the plumed-serpent myth and its symbolism, which the author thinks is of Mayan origin.

- 1957 La piedra solar-crotalense llamada "Calendario azteca." Mérida, Registro de Cultura Yucateca.

After considering certain elements of this famous stone, the author believes that it is primarily identified with Quetzalcoatl and the sun.

## DÍAZ VASCONCELOS, LUIS ANTONIO

- 1951 Tres aspectos de la convivencia jurídica del maya. *A. Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.*, 25:206-24.

Classification of the juridical systems of mankind, and examination of the Maya system of Classic period and protohistoric times. Assigns the latter to a legal system relatively rationalized by a society which had become homogeneous through pre-eminence of the domestic-political group. It had passed through and lost its theocratic (legal) character.

- 1953 Norma e institución jurídicas mayas. *Inst. Inv. Cien.*, Pub. 9.

Attempts to reconstruct prehistoric Maya legal systems and political institutions, relying heavily on Torquemada and others.

## DIBBLE, CHARLES E.

- 1948 The page order of the Codex Xolotl. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 377-80.

Ingenious and apparently final solution of an old problem.

- 1951a (ed.) *Códice Xolotl. Inst. Hist.*, 1st ser., no. 22.

Scholarly and well-illustrated edition of an important codex by an eminent authority in this area.

- 1951b Robert Hayward Barlow, 1918-1951. *Am. Antiq.*, 16:347.

Other obituaries appeared as follows: Bernal, Ignacio. *R. H. Barlow. Tlalocan*, 3:102—McQuown, Norman A. *Robert Hamilton [sic] Barlow, 1918-1951. Am. Anthr.*, 53:543—Smisor, George. *R. H. Barlow and "Tlalocan." Tlalocan*, 3:97-102.

- 1954-55 Los chichimecas de Xólotl. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:285-88.

References in the native sources.

## DIETSCHY, HANS

- 1948a La coiffure de plumes mexicaine du Musée de Vienne: Critique iconographique et notes ethnopsychologiques. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 381-92.

Comparative study of Mexican gods' headdresses, concluding that Vienna Museum specimen was for the god Tezcatlipoca rather than Quetzalcoatl.

- 1948b Zur den Jahresdaten des Mittelamerikanischen Kalenders. *B. schweizerischen gesellschaft anthr. ethn.*, p. 11.

Statement of the problem of correlating Mexican with Mayan calendars.

- 1950 Zur Deutung eines zapotekischen Goldschmucks. *B. Soc. Suisse Am.*, no. 1, pp. 2-4.

Interpretation of the design on a specimen from Monte Albán.

## DIGBY, ADRIAN

- 1951 A jade earplug and a carved shell pectoral from Pomona, British Honduras. *Brit. Mus. Q.*, 16:29-30.

The earplug has carved hieroglyphics.

- 1954 The maize god and the crossed band glyph. *Pro. 30th. Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 41-44.

Equates crossed band glyph with skull pendant and associates both with the maize god.

## DIMICK, JOHN M.

- 1948 Zaculeu, a highland Maya restoration and study. *Palacio*, 55:201-09.

Preliminary account of the discoveries and work of restoration by the United Fruit Company.

## DIOS DEL SACRIFICIO

- 1952 Dios del sacrificio. *Tlatoani*, 1:2-6.

Full description, history, and interpretation of a large full-length statue from Chilituju, Huasteca. Tentatively identified as a version of Xipe Totec.

## DI PESO, CHARLES C.

- 1957 A tubular stone pipe from Sonora. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:288-90.

Experiments suggest that these artifacts could have been pipes, cloud blowers, or trumpets.

## DISSELHOFF, HANS-DIETRICH

- 1950 Altamerikanische Kulturen. *Saeculum*, 1:137-62.

Reviews the status of prehistoric studies and new discoveries, con-

cluding with biographical information on recently deceased Americanists: Walter Lehmann, Robert Lehmann-Nitsche, Konrad Theodor Preuss, Karl Sapper, Paul Schellhas, Emil Heinrich Snethlage, and Max Uhle.

- 1951 Das alte und das neue Reich der Maya. *Saeculum*, 2:529-56.

Author believes that Maya symbolic writing, higher arithmetic, astronomical knowledge and, later, metallurgy surpassing that of the Chibcha and Peruvians show that Middle American high civilization was autochthonous. The more important problems, he says, are those of local origins and of the motives for abandoning lowland Classic sites.

- 1952 Eine mexikanische Grünstein-Maske aus der "Kunstkammer" der bayrischen Herzöge. *Ethnos*, 17:130-41.

Curious case of a greenstone mask with onyx eyes, of Guerrero style, which found its way to Europe probably soon after the conquest and became part of a painted-tile figure installed in a bronze niche.

- 1953 Geschichte der altamerikanischen Kulturen. München, R. Oldenbourg.

Includes a general account of Mesoamerican and Central American prehistory.

## DORSINFANG-SMETS, A.

- 1955 Les metates de Costa Rica des Musées Royaux d'art et d'histoire (Bruxelles). *J. Soc. Am.*, 44:131-47.

Elaborately carved effigy milling stones or seats suggest connections with the Greater Antilles.

## DRESSLER, ROBERT L.

- 1953 The pre-Columbian cultivated plants of Mexico. *Bot. Mus. Leaflets*, 16:115-72.

Material drawn from the literatures of botany, ethnology, and archaeology. The species are listed alphabetically, with concise comments and bibliographic references.

## DRUCKER, PHILIP

- 1948 Preliminary notes on an archaeological survey of the Chiapas coast. *Middle Am. Research Rec.*, 1:151-68.

Surface and test-pit collections from an important but little-known archaeological area, including Isona de Chantuto, one of the very few



places in Middle America where excavations have revealed a non-pottery occupation underlying ceramic deposits. 14 figures.

- 1952a La Venta, Tabasco. A study of Olmec ceramics and art. With a chapter on structural investigations in 1943 by Waldo R. Wedel and appendix on technological analyses by Anna O. Shepard. *Bureau Am. Ethn.*, B. 153.

Important analysis of La Venta pottery and Olmec art. While it includes controversial conclusions (equating La Venta and Middle Tres Zapotes with Early Classic rather than late Formative), it points out that Olmec art, over a long history, affected and was affected by Mesoamerican culture elsewhere but was isolated from Teotihuacan traits. The style reached its zenith in the La Venta period.

- 1952b Middle Tres Zapotes and the pre-Classic ceramic sequence. *Am. Antiq.*, 17: 258-60.

Clarification of the Middle Tres Zapotes ceramic content and its position and meaning in the pre-Classic pottery sequence. States that it was a gradually changing continuum equivalent to La Venta, and never influenced by the proto-Classic developments elsewhere.

- 1952c Two aboriginal works of art from the Veracruz coast. *Smithsonian Misc. Col.*, vol. 117, no. 12.

Carved turtle shell and clay statue of Xiuhtecutli from Cerro de las Mesas. Illustrated.

- 1954 The Cerro de las Mesas offering of jade and other materials. *Bureau Am. Ethn.*, B. 157, *Anthr. Papers* 44, pp. 25-68.

Figurines, plaques, earspools, celts, beads, and other objects, and their possible Middle American relationships in time and space. 28 pages of photographs.

—, AND EDUARDO CONTRERAS

- 1954 Sitios arqueológicos en la parte oriental del territorio olmeca. *Tlatoani*, 8-9: 36-41.

Archaeological reconnaissance of Tabasco and Veracruz, resulting in tentative boundaries for the Olmec culture at various stages of its development.

—, ROBERT F. HEIZER, AND ROBERT H. SQUIER

- 1957 Fechas de radiocarbono de La Venta, Tabasco. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Mex.*, 4: 31-33.

Radiocarbon dates from various levels at La Venta shed further light on that site's absolute chronology and its Olmec period. The authors believe that 814 B.C.  $\pm$  134 years is the approximate average for La Venta I.

DUBY, GERTRUDE

See Blom, Frans, and —, 1957.

DUHALT KRAUSS, MIGUEL

- 1957 Un brasero de 7 siglos. Historia de la última piedra arqueológica que ha entrado a formar parte del tesoro del Museo. *Mañana*, 68: 38-40.

DU SOLIER MASSIEU, WILFRIDO

- 1947-48 Cerámica arqueológica de San Cristóbal Ecatepec. *A. Inst. Nac. Anthr. Hist.*, 3: 27-57.

Stratigraphic tests revealing a long occupation, from Formative through Aztec and Colonial periods, on the slopes of Cerro de la Cruz. 22 plates.

- 1950a Indumentaria antigua mexicana. Prólogo de Manuel Toussaint. México, Ediciones Mexicanas.

Thirty-two excellent illustrations, in color, of prehistoric Middle American costumes, based on information in chronicles, codices, and mural and ceramic paintings. Full explanatory notes with detailed drawings. Issued (1950) in English by the same publisher under the title *Ancient Mexican costumes*.

- 1950b La plástica en las cabecitas arcaicas del Valle de México y la Huasteca. México, Ediciones Mexicanas. (*Enciclopedia Mexicana de Arte*, no. 2.)

Detailed typological study leading to the conclusion that the Huasteca Archaic developed independently of that in the Valley of Mexico.

DUTTON, BERTHA P.

- 1955 Tula of the Toltecs. *Palacio*, 62: 195-251.

Detailed account of the architecture and artifacts of Tula and their relationships elsewhere, with a brief introductory account of the Toltecs and a history of investigations. Generously illustrated.

- 1956 A brief discussion of Chichen Itza. *Palacio*, 63: 202-32.

Useful short but thorough review of the architectural remains, illustrated with photographs and a map.



## E

EASBY, DUDLEY T., JR.

- 1956 Ancient American goldsmiths. *Nat. Hist.*, 65:401-09.

Magnificently illustrated account of prehistoric goldwork in Mexico and Central and South America.

- 1957 Sahagún y los orfebres precolombinos de México. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 9:85-117.

Examines Sahagun's description of Indian metallurgy in the light of archaeological evidence and decides that Sahagun was an accurate and skillful observer of a highly complex and, by the layman, still not well understood technique.

See Easby, Elizabeth Kennedy, and —, 1953.

EASBY, ELIZABETH KENNEDY, AND DUDLEY T. EASBY, JR.

- 1953 Apuntes sobre la técnica de tallar jade en Mesoamérica. *A. Inst. Arte Am.*, 6, 11-37.

Brief description of jades from Kaminaljuyu and other Maya sites, from Oaxaca, the Valley of Mexico, and La Venta.

ECHÁNOVE TRUJILLO, CARLOS A.

- 1956 El sentido místico de las artes plásticas mayas. *R. Intl. Soc.*, 14:43-54.

In merely agreeing with Dias-Bolio that much Mayan art is symbolic, this author pretentiously boasts that sociology again rescues archaeology from stupidity and error. Actually the author reveals his own ignorance of the extensive literature on this subject.

EKHOLM, GORDON F.

- 1945 Middle America: Archaeology. *HLAS*, no. 11, pp. 14-20.

A selective guide to the material published in 1945.

- 1946 Middle America: Archaeology. *HLAS*, no. 12, pp. 13-19.

Selective guide to the material published in 1946.

- 1948 Ceramic stratigraphy at Acapulco, Guerrero. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 95-104.

Ceramic sequence of a stratified site of the coastal area. The earliest remains are pre-Classic, followed by Teotihuacán and later types.

- 1949 Palmate stones and thin stone heads: suggestions on their possible use. *Am. Antiq.*, 15:1-9.

Suggests that thin stone heads were fastened to a belt and worn as ceremonial equipment and that palmate stones or possibly similar wooden objects were rested on the belt and carried ceremonially there in front of the body.

- 1953a Exploración arqueológica en Sonora y la parte norte de Sinaloa. *Yan*, 1:34-36.

General account of archaeological discoveries in this little-known zone.

- 1953b A possible focus of Asiatic influence in the Late Classic culture of Mesoamerica. *Am. Antiq.*, 18:72-89.

Examines a specific series of analogous traits in the cultures of south-east Asia and America, concluding that this "Complex A" was intrusive in Mesoamerica in late Classic times, and was absorbed and modified by existing vigorous cultures there.

See Heine-Geldern, Robert, and —, 1951, 1952; Kidder, A. V., and —, 1951.

ENCISCO, JORGE

- 1953 Design motifs of ancient Mexico. New York, Dover Publications.

Catalog of designs, particularly from stamps, categorized and with provenience, but lacking any interpretation.

ESCALONA RAMOS, ALBERTO

- 1952 Una interpretación de la cultura maya mexicana. Madrid, Inst. Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, Consejo Superior de Inv. Cien.

Great miscellany of odd information is brought under one cover. The interpretation is superficial.

- 1954 Otra interpretación cronológica. *Tlatoani*, 8-9:74-75.

Further data bearing on the synchronizing of Mexican, Mayan, and European calendars, and on the question of whether years were named for the first or last day.

- 1957 Una interpretación de la cultura maya mexicana. *Misc. Am.*, 3:153-275.  
Ambitious attempt to analyze Mayan-Mexican prehistoric culture history in the Oswald Spengler or Arnold Toynbee manner, with detailed comparison of Mesoamerican cultural expressions, values, and points of view with what the author considers parallel developments in the Old World.
- ESCRITURA JEROGLÍFICA MEXICA
- 1948 Escritura Jeroglífica Mexica. México, Vargas Rea. Biblioteca Aportación Histórica.  
Dictionary of glyphs and symbols most frequently used in designating place names in the Mexican codices.
- ESPEJO, ANTONIETA
- 1948 Resumen de los trabajos arqueológicos. In *Tlatelolco. . .*, X.  
Provides considerable architectural detail and brief lists of pottery types.
- 1950 Resumen de los trabajos arqueológicos. In *Tlatelolco. . .*, XI.  
Includes a map of the site and four plates.
- 1956 Nomenclatura de tipos de alfarerías Lago de Texcoco. *Mem. Acad. Mex. Hist.*, 15:117-24.  
Attempt to standardize archaeological description of pottery from this region.
- See Griffin, James B., and —, 1950.
- ESPINOZA, GUSTAVO
- 1952 Investigaciones arqueológicas en San Agustín Acasaguastlan. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 4:19-46.  
Assembles archaeological data on the San Agustín region, with Spanish translation from Kidder and Smith's 1935 and 1943 publications, plus accounts of more recent investigations.
- ESTRADA BALMORI, ELMA
- 1947-48 Funeraria en Chupícuaro, Guanajuato. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 3:79-84.  
Excavation of a large cemetery in the Río Lerma region of Guanajuato.
- , AND ROMÁN PIÑA CHAN
- 1948 Complejo funerario en Chupícuaro. In *El Occidente de México*, pp. 40-41.
- Burial customs at Chupícuaro, Guanajuato. Among the funeral furniture are clay figures believed to represent the deceased.
- ESTUDIOS ANTROPOLÓGICOS . . .
- 1956 Estudios antropológicos publicados en homenaje al doctor Manuel Gamio. U. Nac. Autónoma de México, Soc. Mex. Antr.
- ESTUDIOS HISTÓRICOS AMERICANOS
- 1953 Estudios históricos americanos. Homenaje a Silvio Zavala. Salutación de Alfonso Reyes. Mexico, Colegio de México.
- EVANS, CLIFFORD, JR., AND BETTY J. MEGGERS
- 1952 American table d'hôte. *Mexican Life*, 29:26-27.  
Popular article on the native American origin and background of food and tobacco plants still popular today.
- EXCAVATIONS IN THE MIXTECA ALTA
- 1953 Excavations in the Mixteca Alta. *Mesoamer. Notes*, 3.  
Report prepared by faculty and students of Mexico City College, Department of Anthropology. Correlations with the Monte Alban sequence are suggested.
- F
- FAUCETT, LAWRENCE
- 1956 Time and morality: establishing a Babylonian source for Hindu and Mayan chronologies. Woodland Hills, Calif.  
A somewhat mystical interpretation of a great variety of not well-integrated data, based on the assumptions that a "sense of the importance of Time is a measure of Man's morality," and that the Babylonian calendar was carried to Middle America.
- FAY, GEORGE E.
- 1953 The archaeological cultures of the southern half of Sonora, Mexico. *Am. Phil. Soc.*, Year Book, pp. 266-69.  
Preliminary report on an archaeological survey in the region west and south of Hermosillo, southward to Los Mochis in northern Sinaloa.
- 1955a A preliminary archaeological survey of the western coast of Mex-

ico. *Am. Phil. Soc.*, Year Book, pp. 318-21.

Survey of sites and surface collections from Guerrero, Colima, Nayarit, Michoacan, Jalisco, and Sinaloa.

1955b Prepottery lithic complex from Sonora, Mexico. *Science*, 121:3152, pp. 777-78.

Suggests that this is a Sonoran variant of the Cochise culture.

1956a Another cruciform artifact from Sonora. *Am. Antiq.*, 21:410-11.

Polished obsidian cross of a type found in northwest Mexico and southeast Arizona.

1956b Peralta complex, a Sonoran variant of the Cochise culture. *Science*, 124:3230, p. 1029.

An early lithic artifact assemblage.

FERDON, EDWIN N., JR.

1951 The granite ruin of Tonalá. *Archaeology*, 4:83-88.

Well-illustrated popular account of a trip to this ruin east and south of Tehuantepec.

1953 Tonalá, Mexico. An archaeological survey. *School Am. Research*, Monogr. 16.

Tonala became a ceremonial site in the Formative period, probably contemporaneously with the Danzantes at Monte Alban. Mexican influence from Veracruz was felt during Late Classic and the site was abandoned soon thereafter. Many photographs, maps, plans, and elevations.

1955 A trial survey of Mexican-Southwestern architectural parallels. *School Am. Research*, Monogr. 21.

Suggestions regarding Mexican-Southwest relationships, including the proposal that Quetzalcoatl worship entered the Southwest with round structures there. The period of contact is estimated at A.D. 1050-1300, and it is suggested that trading *pochteca* groups invaded the Hohokam, or possibly groups from Tula seeking a new home after 1168.

FERGUSON, THOMAS STUART

See Hunter, Milton R., and —, 1950.

FERNÁNDEZ, JUSTINO

1954 Coatlicue: estética del arte indígena antiguo. Prólogo de Samuel Ramos. México, Centro de Estu-

dios Filosóficos (Ediciones del IV centenario de la Universidad Nacional, no. 15).

Reviews past critics of native American art, and offers his own appraisal of Coatlicue sculpture.

FERNÁNDEZ, MIGUEL ANGEL

1954 Drawings of glyphs of structure XVIII, Palenque. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 119.

The late artist's record of Palenque inscriptions, with notes by Heinrich Berlin.

FISCHER, HANS

1956 Eine "Guidonische Hand" in einer Maya-Handschrift. *Zeit. Ethn.*, 81:301-02.

Picture of hand with fingers denoting notes of the hexachord, a medieval aid to music students, evidently copied from some European book into the Chilam Balam of Kaua in the belief that it treated of palm-reading or some other occultism.

FOOTE, HELEN S.

1951 Four pre-Columbian ornaments. *B. Cleveland Mus. Art*, no. 3, pp. 62-63.

Jade pendant and mask, gold bell, and a most unusual eccentric flint acquired by the museum.

FOR THE DEAN

1950 For the Dean: essays in anthropology in honor of Byron Cummings. Tucson and Santa Fe.

FORSTER, JAMES R.

1955 Notas sobre la arqueología de Tehuantepec. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 7:77-100.

Posthumously published ceramic sequence.

FOSHAG, WILLIAM F.

1954 Estudios mineralógicos sobre el jade de Guatemala. Traducción de Argentina Díaz Lozano. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 6:3-47.

History of the use of jade, its nomenclature, technological analyses, and description of jade at various archaeological sites.



—, AND ROBERT LESLIE

- 1955 Jadeite from Manzanal, Guatemala. *Am. Antiq.*, 21:81-83.

Analysis of jade from the vicinity of one of the few known jade outcrops in Middle America. A useful background statement on New World jades is included.

FOSTER, GEORGE M.

- 1948 Some implications of modern Mexican mold-made pottery. *Sw. J. Anthr.*, 4:356-70.

Although based on modern pottery making, this study involves a discussion of prehistoric practices of interest to the archaeologist. 6 figures.

FOUND: AMERICA'S GREATEST SCULPTURE

- 1948 Found: America's greatest sculpture. *Art News*, 46:32-33.

Large photographic reproductions of two recently discovered Olmec and Huastec stone sculptures that have received much attention from students of fine arts.

FRANCO C., JOSÉ LUIS

- 1949 Algunos problemas relativos a la cerámica azteca. *Mex. Antig.*, 7:162-208.

Classification of Aztec pottery, its chronological distribution, and critical examination of other classifications.

- 1954a Un notable ejemplar de arte individual en cerámica azteca. Con una breve discusión sobre el Xochimecatl y Quetzalcoatl. *Yan*, 3:105-13.

In an art so subject to conventions, this vessel is a notably typical specimen from Tula, Hidalgo.

- 1954b Snares and traps in Codex Madrid. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 121.

Snares, deadfall traps, pitfalls, and nets.

- 1955a Sobre un molde para vasijas con decoración en relieve. *Mex. Antig.*, 8:76-84.

Stylized animal-head mold from Acatlan, Puebla.

- 1955b Trampas en el código Madrid y discusión de glifos relacionados. *Mex. Antig.*, 8:193-218.

First part of this article previously published in English in 1954. The second part assembles glyphs associated with depictions of snares.

- 1956a Un caracol grabado de la Huasteca. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Mex.*, 1:13-14.

Trumpet probably from the Mixquititlan, Hidalgo, area, carved to represent sexual union.

- 1956b Malcates del complejo Tula-Mazapan. *In Estud. Antr.*, pp. 201-12.

Classification of spindle whorls from the Tula archaeological zone, Hidalgo.

- 1956c Representaciones del espejo humeante en cerámica azteca tipo M. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Mex.*, 1:5-10.

Tzacatlipoca symbolism and representation.

- 1957 Un fragmento de hueso grabado de la mixteca. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Mex.*, 4:29.

Depicts Xochipilli Macuilxochitl with a bird headdress possibly representing Quetzalcoaxcox.

—, AND FREDERICK A. PETERSON

- 1957 Motivos decorativos en la cerámica azteca. México, Mus. Nac. Antr. (Serie científica, no. 5).

Copiously illustrated description, classification, and placement of decorative motifs, with a section on the serpent motif by Peterson.

FRANCO TORRIJOS, ENRIQUE

- 1950 Odisea en Bonampak. Narración inédita de una azarosa expedición. México, Artes Gráficas.

Expedition adventures.

FREUND, GISELE

- 1954 Mexique précolombien. Texte de Paul Rivet; photographie de Giséle Freund. Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Editions Ides et Calendes (Coll. des Ides photographiques, no. 8).

Superb photographs of Mexican antiquities. Rivet's introduction is brief and outdated, clinging to the old tripartite Archaic-Toltec-Aztec outline of Mexican prehistory, with Teotihuacan assigned to the Toltecs. French, English, and German texts.

FULTON, CHARLES C.

- 1948 Did the Maya have a zero? The meanings of our zero and the Maya "zero" symbols. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 90.

Questions the validity of interpreting the Maya "zero" in terms of modern mathematical concepts. Believes the Maya "zero" represented cyclical completion.



## G

## GALICIA, REMBERTO I.

- 1950 Petrograbados en una gruta a orillas del Torola. *A. Mus. Nac.*, 1: 65-66.

Note on petroglyphs in the Department of Morazán, El Salvador.

## GALLO, JOAQUÍN

- 1955 Las constelaciones indígenas. Un ensayo: identificación de las constelaciones de Sahagún. *Astronomía Popular* (Mexico), 1: 17-21.

## GARCÍA PAYÓN, JOSÉ

- 1948-49 Una "palma" *in situ*. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 10: 121-24.

Description of a relief sculpture of Aparicio in Veracruz and its similarities to Tajín carvings, including the wearing of a "palmette" stone.

- 1949a Arqueología de Zempoala. *Uni-Ver*, 1: 11-19, 134-39, 449-76, 534-48, 636-56.

Five articles comprising a useful summary of the main archaeological features of this important ruin: (1) pottery censers and stone sculpture cached under an altar; (2) unusual dancing and acrobatic multi-figure poses of clay figurines; (3) Totonac-Teotihuacán and other relationships; (4) the Templo de las Caritas; (5) the famous circular structure and the rectangular pyramid in front of it, the former dedicated to Ehecatl-Quetzalcoatl, the latter to Xolotl, his twin brother.

- 1949b Una nueva fecha maya en el territorio veracruzano. *Uni-Ver*, 1: 403-04.

Cylindrical clay seal which prints, according to his interpretation, an Initial Series date of the 10th cycle.

- 1949c Un palacio totonaca: arqueología del Tajín, 2. *Uni-Ver*, 1: 581-95.

Detailed description of the famous pyramid of Tajín.

- 1949d La zona arqueológica de Oceloapan. *Uni-Ver*, 1: 492-504.

Another useful summary of the archaeological features of various sites and zones in Veracruz by García Payón. Stratigraphic tests reveal Cerro Montoso type of pottery on top (associated with the surface architecture), which the author equates with Zempoala III and IV and Pánuco VI, with much closer relations with the Huasteca than with the Valley of Mexico. Underneath are remains corresponding to Teotihuacán II and III, and at base, "Archaic" figurines of Type D.

- 1950a Castillo de Teayo. Noticias sobre su arqueología. *Uni-Ver*, 2: 155-64.

Tula type of sculpture (stalking jaguars) and certain clay figurines persuade the author that this region, of Huastec speech when conquered by the Texocanas and Aztecs, was formerly a Toltec colony.

- 1950b De la calidad y deberes de los embajadores entre los aztecas. *Uni-Ver*, 2: 357-68.

Assembles data on the functions of Aztec ambassadors, from codices and other early accounts.

- 1950c Elementos físicos que contribuyeron a la gran inundación de la ciudad de México, en los años 1499 ó 1500. *Uni-Ver*, 2: 309-19.

Attributes the disastrous flooding of Tenochtitlán to Aztec defense works, which did not permit the flood waters to escape into the lake.

- 1950d "Palmas" y "hachas" votivas. *Uni-Ver*, 2: 63-66.

Further evidence on the nature of palmate stones and thin stone heads.

- 1950e Restos de una cultura prehistórica encontrados en la región de Zempoala, Ver. *Uni-Ver*, 2: 90-130.

Archaeological report on excavations at El Trapiche, Veracruz; the earliest remains correspond in time with Early Zacatenco, but the author sees the latter (and earliest Teotihuacán) as marginal expressions, possibly of an earlier and richer Formative culture on the Gulf. 26 figs.

- 1950f Las tumbas con mausoleos de la región central de Veracruz. *Uni-Ver*, 2: 7-23.

This article, with superior reproductions of the photographs, appeared in English in 1945 in Carnegie Inst. Wash., Note 59.

- 1951a Breves apuntes sobre la arqueología de Chachalacas. Jalapa, Mexico, U. Veracruzana.

Excavations in Veracruz of remains that the author correlates chronologically with Teotihuacán III and to his previously described Early Zempoala and Early Coyotlatelco-Mazapan.

- 1951b La cerámica de fondo "sellado" de Zempoala, Veracruz. *In* *Homenaje Caso*, pp. 181-98.

Includes discussion of the geographical distribution and chronological position of stamps and stamped ves-

- sels, which the author believes are indigenous to Middle America and were probably invented there in pre-Classic times.
- 1951c La ciudad arqueológica del Tajín. Jalapa, Mexico, Contribución de la U. Veracruzana a la V Reunión de Mesa Redonda de Antr.  
Description of the structures and monuments, with a large folding map of the site.
- 1951d El Tajín, trabajos de conservación realizados en 1951. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 5: 75-80.  
Includes 24 photographic illustrations of the Pyramid of the Niches and other structures.
- 1952a Totonacas y Olmecas. Un ensayo de correlación histórico-arqueológica. *U. Veracruzana*, 1: 27-52.  
Lengthy review of archaeological, historical, and ethnic relationships of the Totonac region of Veracruz. Believes that the Totonac civilization was derived from the so-called "Olmec" of southern Veracruz in Formative times, came under Toltec influence in the Late Classic and post-Classic, with Totonac traits surviving into the Nahuatl-dominated Late period.
- 1952b La Universidad Veracruzana en el campo de la arqueología. *U. Veracruzana*, 1: 22-26.  
Reviews archaeological activities and broad archaeological problems in this area. Illustrated.
- 1955a Exploraciones en el Tajín, temporadas 1953 y 1954. Mexico, Dirección de Monumentos Prehistóricos, *Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*  
Brief report, more than half of it illustrations, of investigations at this architecturally unusual ruin.
- 1955b La ofrenda del altar de la gran pirámide, Zempoala, Ver. *Mex. Antig.*, 8: 57-65.  
Late protohistoric pottery representing Quetzalcoatl, Xochipilli, etc.
- GARCIA RUIZ, ALFONSO
- 1953 El derecho premial entre los mayas y los chibchas. *In Estud. Hist. Am.*, pp. 477-516.  
Examines native American political structure and processes and their ramifications, calling attention to the formal legal status of some Indian judicial systems.
- GARIBAY K., ANGEL MARÍA
- 1948 Fray Bernardino de Sahagún: Relación breve de las fiestas de los dioses. *Tlalocan*, 2: 289-320.  
Valuable transcription and translation of the facsimile edition of the festivals of the religious year in Tepapulco, together with black-and-white reproductions of the pictures, which Sahagún had the natives record between 1558 and 1560.
- 1953 Historia de la literatura nahuatl. Pt. 1. México, Porrúa.  
Résumé of works, with many quotations, from what was perhaps the most important native American Indian language so far as "literature" is concerned.
- GIBSON, CHARLES
- 1956 Llamamiento general, repartimiento, and the empire of Acolhuacan. *Hisp. Am. Hist. R.*, 36: 1-27.  
Thorough search of early documents reveals interesting differences between the scope of the ancient Texcocan dominion of the Aztec Triple Alliance and the Spanish colonial repartimiento area, with inferences regarding peonage and other socio-cultural developments.
- GIFFEN-DUYVIS, GUDA E. G. VAN
- 1957 De asteken. Amsterdam, Uitgeversmaatschappij.  
Profusely illustrated and with an excellent text, this is not just another adaptation of Vaillant's much copied book. There should be an English edition.
- GIFFORD, E. W.
- 1950 Surface archaeology of Ixtlán del Río, Nayarit. *U. Calif. Pub. Am. Archaeol. Ethn.*, 43: 183-302.  
Report on a surface reconnaissance; sets up three chronological periods corresponding in general to the previously known Early Chametla through Late Culiacán sequences. 50 figures.
- GILLMOR, FRANCES
- 1954-55 Estructuras en la zona de Texcoco durante el reino de Nezahualcoyotl según las fuentes históricas. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14: 363-71.  
Early references to temples, palaces, and other structures in this zone, with special reference to large public works, the Chapultepec aqueduct, and the Tepetzinco defense wall.

## GILPIN, LAURA

- 1948 Temples in Yucatán. A camera chronicle of Chichén Itzá. New York, Hastings House.

Superb photographs of the ruins, with a short commentary.

## GIRARD, RAFAEL

- 1948a Esoterismo del Popol-Vuh. México, Stylo (Col. Cultura Precolombina).

Analysis of the cosmology, tribal history, symbolism, and other esoteric aspects of the famous Quiché document. Appendix on the Dance of the Giants as performed by the modern Chorti.

- 1948b Génesis y función de la greca escalonada. *Cuad. Am.*, 60:139-51.

Comparative study of the stepped fret, which the author links closely to mythology connected with the worship of the maize deity. 7 photographs.

- 1948c El calendario maya-mexica. México, Stylo (Col. Cultura Precolombina).

Analysis of Chorti calendrical and astronomical knowledge and other factors bearing on the origin, development, and functions of the calendar in Middle America.

- 1952 El Popol-Vuh, fuente histórica. Vol. 1. El Popol-Vuh como fundamento de la historia maya-quiché. Guatemala, Ministerio de Educación Pública (El libro de Guatemala, Col. Contemporáneos, no. 30).

Analysis and historical interpretation of the Popol Vuh. Proposes three epochs: Primitive, Formative, and Advanced Horticultural. A stimulating but controversial book.

## GÓMEZ DE OROZCO, FEDERICO

- 1948 La pintura indoeuropea de los Códices Techialoyan. *A. Inst. Inv. Estét.*, no. 16, pp. 57-67.

Interesting account of how the Indians were taught to draw and paint in European style, with special reference to the school of Fray Pedro de Gante and the Techialoyan group of Mexican codices. 11 plates.

## GÓMEZ ROBLEDA, JOSÉ

- 1952 Dictamen acerca de la autenticidad del descubrimiento de la tumba de Cuauhtemoc en Ixcateopan. México, Secretaría de Educación Pública.

Minority opinion by a member of the commission to investigate the authenticity of the Cuauhtemoc burial. Detailed investigation of legendary, historical, documentary, palaeographic, archaeological, metallurgical, and osteological evidence leads the author to the conclusion that the burial was indeed that of Cuauhtemoc himself.

## GÓNGORA, JOSÉ FABIO

- 1957 Costa Rica: Un río desbordado descubre un tesoro arqueológico. (Más de cien piezas de oro de las culturas precolombinas). *Mundo Hisp.*, 10:32-33.

## GONZÁLEZ, DARÍO

- 1950 Ruinas de Tehuacán. *A. Mus. Nac.*, 1:60-63.

Brief description of surface remains at Tehuacán. Says that pottery is of Mexican style.

## GOSNER, KENNETH L.

- 1952 Maya metropolis. *Nat. Hist.*, 61:104-10.

Popular article on the famous ruins of Tikal, with many illustrations.

## GOUBAUD CARRERA, ANTONIO

- 1949 Problemas etnológicos del Popol Vuh. I. Procedencia y lenguaje de los quichés. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 1:35-42.

Supports the view that the "Quiché" of Popol Vuh were Toltecs or other migrants from Tula, Hidalgo, who were absorbed, at least linguistically, by natives of Guatemala. Estimates Uatatlán was founded in the early 13th century.

## GRACE, F. J. S.

- 1954 "Pok-Ta-Pok," the lost rubber ball game. New York, privately printed.

Assembles various accounts of the rubber ball game.

## GRAEBNER, F.

- 1948 Orígenes asiáticos del calendario mexicana. *B. Soc. Mex. Geog. Estad.*, 65:435-96.

Analogies in cultural traits connected with the calendars of Asia and Mexico, particularly animal names for week or month names, hours of the day, and so on. An introduction by Escalona Ramos contains a lively attack on British insularity and North American isolationism in American historical anthropology.



GREBE, WILLI HERBERT, AND WOLFGANG  
HABERLAND

- 1956 Vorgeschichtliche Menschenfährten in der Küstenebene El Salvador, C. A. *Zeit. Ethn.*, 81:83-94.

Estimates the age of these footprints as between A.D. 0 and 800.

See Haberland, Wolfgang, and —, 1957.

## GRENGO, ROBERT E.

- 1952 The Olmec phase in eastern Mexico. *B. Texas Archaeol. Paleon. Soc.*, 23:260-92.

Examines the "Olmec traits" of Tres Zapotes, La Venta, and San Lorenzo Tenochtitlán, as comprising a well-integrated culture complex which the author calls the Olmec phase.

## GRIFFEN, JAMES B., AND ANTONIETA ESPEJO

- 1950 La alfarería correspondiente al último período de ocupación nahua del Valle de México: II. In *Tlatalolco . . .*, XI.

Description, discussion, and bibliography of four Lago de Texcoco pottery types.

## GROTH-KIMBALL, IRMGARD

- 1953 Kunst im alten Mexiko. Mit Einleitung und Anmerkungen von Franz Feuchtwanger. Zürich, Atlantis Verlag.

See next entry.

- 1954 The art of ancient Mexico. Text and notes by Franz Feuchtwanger. London and N. Y., Thames and Hudson.

The introduction is a brief art appraisal, not a true anthropological background, but the 105 illustrations are superb. Also published in German (see preceding entry).

## GUZMÁN, DAVID JOAQUIN

- 1955a Arqueología salvadoreña. *Síntesis*, 2:131-36.

- 1955b Rasgos geológicos de El Salvador. *Síntesis*, 2:135-40.

- 1957 Excavations in Costa Rica and Panama. *Archaeology*, 10:258-63.

Isolates three area styles of funerary remains.

## GUZMÁN, EULALIA

See Pérez Martínez, Hector, and —, 1951.

## H

## HABERLAND, WOLFGANG

- 1954 The golden battle discs of Chichen Itza. *Ethnos*, 19:94-104.

A re-analysis of the discs from Chichen Itza described by Lothrop. Sees less Toltec influence, and prefers a dating between 10.8.0.0.0 and 10.10.0.0.0.

## —, AND WILLI HERBERT GREBE

- 1957 Prehistoric footprints from El Salvador. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:282-85.

See Grebe, Willi Herbert, and —, 1956.

## HARCOURT, RAOUL D'

- 1951 Ocarinas du Nicaragua. *J. Soc. Am.*, n.s., 40:242-44.

Sees the origin of New World ocarinas in South America, not in Central America.

## HARRINGTON, RICHARD

- 1955 The glory that was Maya. *Can. Geog. J.*, 51:230-35.

Popular article with 11 photographs of ruins in Yucatan.

## HARRISON, MARGARET A. L.

- 1948-55 Annual report on staff publications. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 47-54.

Status of monographs and articles, both published and in preparation for press.

- 1949 Bibliografía de Sylvanus Griswold Morley. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 1:73-76.

See also *American Antiquity*, 14:215-21.

HATT, ROBERT TORRENS, HARVEY I. FISHER,  
DAVE A. LANGEBARTEL, AND GEORGE W.  
BRAINERD

- 1953 Faunal and archeological researches in Yucatan caves. *Cranbrook Inst. Sci.*, B. 33.

See Brainerd, 1953.

## HEALEY, GILES GREVILLE

- 1948 Oxlahuntun. *Archaeology*, 1:129-33.

Photographs and general description of an important new Classic period ruin in Chiapas.

- 1950 The Lacanja valley. *Archaeology*, 3:12-15.  
Excellent photographs of additional unpublished ruins in the Lacandón country of Chiapas.
- HEINE-GELDERN, ROBERT, AND GORDON F. EKHOLM
- 1951 Significant parallels in the symbolic arts of southern Asia and Middle America. In *Tax*, 1951, pp. 299-309.  
Detailed discussion of resemblances between Old and New World symbolic arts, particularly from the Hindu-Buddhist kingdoms and Middle America, suggesting contacts between the 1st and 12th centuries A.D.
- 1952 Paralelos significativos en el arte simbólico del sur de Asia y Mesoamérica. *Tlatoani*, 1:29-35.  
Spanish version of their 1951.
- HEISER, CHARLES B., JR.
- 1951 The sunflower among the North American Indians. *Pro. Am. Phil. Soc.*, 95:432-48.  
Includes sections on the Mexican strains of this plant, early references to it by Acosta, Hernández, Ximénez, etc., and the significance of its native names.
- HEIZER, ROBERT F.
- 1948 Human sacrifices among the Aztecs. *Ciba*, 10:922-23.  
Illustrated account of types of human sacrifice: cardiac, scaffold-and-arrow, decapitation, roasting, and crushing, described in early chronicles.
- HELBIG, KARL
- 1956 Antiguales (Altertümer) der Paya-Region und die Paya-Indianer von Nordost-Honduras. Hamburg. (Beiträge zur mittelamerikanischen Völkerkunde, no. 3).  
The first part describes artifacts, petroglyphs, and other remains encountered during geographical reconnaissance.
- HENNING, PAUL
- 1954 Comments on the religion of the Toltecs. *B. U. Archaeol. Soc.*, 5:16-21.  
Extracts from the chronicle of Ixtlilxochitl.
- HERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ, ROSAURA
- 1954-55 El Valle de Toluca. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:281-83.  
Brief statements of archaeological background and notices in the native sources.
- HEWES, GORDON W.
- 1950 Some Lake Cuitzeo sites, Michoacán, Mexico. *Masterkey*, 24:179-82.  
Results of a reconnaissance on the shoreline of Lago de Cuitzeo, with indications that remains of early man may underlie Early Formative there.
- HIDALGO NIETO, MANUEL
- 1949 Bonampak. La expedición del Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes mejicano. *Estud. Am.*, 1:757-88.  
Account of the discovery of Bonampak (both versions) and the dramatic expeditions, including that which resulted in the tragic drowning of two investigators.
- HIGBEE, EDWARD
- 1948 Agriculture in the Maya homeland. *Geog. R.*, 38:457-64.  
Author believes a modern "pioneer" in the southern Yucatan peninsula would find successful planting and survival more difficult than did the ancient Maya with their early techniques, since agriculture was non-commercial then and land utilization entirely different.
- HISTORIA CHICHIMECA
- 1950 Manuscrito copiado por F. Galicia Chimalpopoca y traducido al castellano. México, Vargas Rea (Col. Amatlacuilotl).  
Spanish and Nahuatl in parallel columns, with glyphs reproduced in color.
- HOMENAJE CASO
- 1951 Homenaje al doctor Alfonso Caso. México, Nuevo Mundo.  
Volume in honor of the famous Mexican archaeologist and administrator. For archaeological papers, see individual authors. Also includes *Liminar*, by Antonio Pompa y Pompa; *La obra del doctor Alfonso Caso*, by Ignacio Marquina; *Bibliografía del doctor Alfonso Caso*; *Caso en Monte Albán*, by Ignacio Bernal; *Líneas de un perfil del doctor Alfonso Caso*, by José de Jesús Núñez y Domínguez; and *Recuerdos de excursiones y viajes con Alfonso Caso*, by Manuel Toussaint.

## HOPPENOT, HÉLÈNE

1954 Mexique, magie maya. Introduction de Jacques Soustelle. Notice historique par Miguel Covarrubias. Lausanne, Guilde du Livre.

Another collection of fine photographs of prehistoric ruins and contemporary native life in Mexico.

regarding the peopling of the Americas, with particular attention to the Heyerdahl hypotheses.

## HORCASITAS, FERNANDO

See McAfee, Byron, Robert H. Barlow, and —, 1952.

## INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ANTROPOLOGIA E HISTORIA

1956a El Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. México.

General account of the Institute's program, with some fine photographic illustrations of artifacts and ruins.

## HOWARD, AGNES McCLAIN

1954a Ancestor of pottery? *Am. Antiq.*, 20:175-76.

Grass container, covered with clay in coiled style, from a cave in Durango.

1956b Guía oficial del Museo Nacional de Antropología e Historia. México.

Minimum of text and maximum of pictures, some of the latter in color. The material, after the pre-Classical, is divided by regions.

1954b Cruciform artifacts of the Sierra Occidental. *Am. Antiq.*, 20:174-75.

An unusual type of artifact found in northern Mexico, especially Durango, and the southwest United States.

## INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE BELLAS ARTES

1952 México en el arte. Edition speciale en français. México.

A special number of the journal of the same title. Among other articles, contains the following: Pénétration et signification artistique de l'art préhispanique du Mexique, by Paul Westheim; Les racines politiques de l'art de Tenochtitlan by Miguel Covarrubias; Les animaux dans la sculpture mexicaine antique, by Antonio Castro Leal; Un masque aztèque féminin, by Alfonso Caso; Universalité, singularité et pluralité de l'art maya, by Alberto Ruz Lhuillier; Les mayas hier et aujourd'hui: Bonampak, by Carlos R. Margain; La musique dans les cultures indiennes, by Carlos Chávez; L'architecture du Mexique, by Mauricio Gómez Mayorga.

See Lister, Robert H., and —, 1955.

## HUGHES, JACK T.

1956 Stone crosses with a Cuicuilco burial. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:80-82.

Cruciform artifacts associated with an intrusive burial, excavated in 1942.

These chapters comprise one of the best single volumes on Mexican fine arts, ancient and modern. However, the interpretation is less anthropological than artistic, with some outstanding exceptions.

## HUNTER, MILTON R., AND THOMAS STUART FERGUSON

1950 Ancient America and the Book of Mormon. Oakland, California, Kolob Book Co.

Correlation of passages from *The Book of Mormon* with extracts from the works of Ixtlilxochitl, the *Popol Vuh*, the *Titulo de Totonicapán*, and others. Postulates three groups of colonizers migrating from the Fertile Crescent to Middle America, and identifies Quetzalcoatl as the resurrected Messiah.

## INSTITUTO PANAMERICANO DE GEOGRAFÍA E HISTORIA. COMISIÓN DE HISTORIA

1950- Monumentos históricos y arqueológicos de América. Vols. 1-. México.

This series prints the legislation of the various countries designed to protect their antiquities, gives sample bibliographies, and photographic illustrations of famous sites and artifacts. The countries represented are: 1, Panama (by Angel Rubio, 1950); 2, United States (by Ronald

## I

## IMBELLONI, JOSÉ

1956 La segunda esfinge indiana: antiguos y nuevos aspectos del problema de los orígenes americanos. Buenos Aires, Hachette.

Enlarged and revised edition of a 1926 book; an exhaustive and competent review of the various theories



F. Lee, 1951); 3, Brazil (by Rodrigo Melo Franco de Andrade, 1952); 4, Chile (by Roberto Montandón, 1952); 5, Haiti (by Catts Pressoir, 1952); 6, Guatemala (by Daniel F. Rubín de la Borbolla and Hugo Cerezo, 1953); 7, Mexico (by Rubín de la Borbolla, 1953); 8, Honduras (by Rubín de la Borbolla and Pedro Rivas); and 9, Ecuador (by Fr. José María Vargas, 1953). There is considerable variation in the thoroughness with which the various countries are treated; thus Guatemala and Honduras are only small booklets, while Mexico is a 487-page volume with 475 magnificent illustrations.

## IRIGOYEN, RENÁN

- 1949 Los mayas y el henequén. *R. Estud. Yucatecos*, no. 3, pp. 11-26.

Catalog of possible uses of sisal by the ancient Maya, with illustrations from codices, murals, etc.

- 1950 Los mayas y el henequén. Mérida, Mexico, Pub. de los Henequeneros de Yucatan.

Reprinted from his 1949.

## IRVING, WILLIAM N.

See Shook, Edwin M., and —, 1955.

## ITURRIBARRÍA, JORGE FERNANDO

- 1952 Las viejas culturas de Oaxaca. México, Valle.

An introduction useful for the beginning student, but not sufficiently detailed for the advanced student.

- 1956 El papel de Oaxaca en la cultura precortesiana. *Hist. Mex.*, 5: 411-28.

Believes the Mixtecs excelled in ceramics, goldwork, drawing and painting of codices.

## J

## JACOBS-MÜLLER, E. F.

- 1948a Cerámica de la cuenca del río Lerma. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 50-54.

Six ceramic wares and their relationships, and definition of the archaeological zones of the upper Río Lerma.

- 1948b Chimalacatlán. *Acta Anthr.*, vol. 3, no. 1.

Report on excavations in Morelos, Mexico. Recognizes three prehistoric periods, Mazatepec I, II, and Quila-

mula, which equate with Formative and Classic ceramic horizons. 10 plates, 15 figures.

- 1949 Historia antigua del valle de Morelos. *Acta Anthr.* (July).

Prehistory of Morelos based on native and early Spanish sources. Recognizes three horizons: the Toltteca-Chichimeca, the Chichimeca, and the Triple Alliance.

- 1951 Las cerámicas del horizonte-culturas locales. *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 43-51.

Red-on-cream or red-on-orange ware is thought to have originated in Xochicalco. The western zone of the States of Mexico and Morelos was the territory of Coyotlatelco and Matlatzinca ceramics, which developed into Mazapa; the eastern zone had Aztec I pottery which later became Aztec II.

- 1955 Una efigie femenina de madera de Cualac, Guerrero. *Méx. Antig.*, 8: 135-39.

Unusual discovery in a cave, somewhat in the tradition of the Pueblo katcinas.

## JÄSCHKE, PAUL P.

- 1953 Zum Correlations-problem der Maya-Zeitrechnung. *Zeit. Ethn.*, 78: 231-38.

Subjects various correlation formulae to astronomical tests and, as one would expect from this method, concludes that the Kreichgauer correlation is best.

## JAKEMAN, M. WELLS

- 1950 An expedition to Central America. *Impr. era*, 53: 112-14, 144-147.

Popular account of itinerary, experiences, and results of an expedition to the Xicalango district of western Campeche. Notes a large earthen embankment, possibly a dyke or fortification, at Aguacatal. The author believes that the main period at Aguacatal is pre-Classic.

- 1951 Chronology of the Mesoamerican area. A brief summary of the latest results of archaeological research in Mexico and Central America. *B. U. Archaeol. Soc.*, 2: 7-35.

Proposes five "ages" of Middle American cultural development and defines their achievements and diagnostic traits. Illustrated.

- 1952a An archaeological reconnaissance of the Xicalango area of western Campeche, Mexico. *B. U. Archaeol. Soc.*, 3:16-44.

Report of explorations in the southern Gulf coast area, with a brief description of structures and pottery collected.

- 1952b The historical recollections of Gaspar Antonio Chi. An early source-account of ancient Yucatan. Brigham Young U. Pub. Archaeol. and Early Hist., no. 3.

Historical and ethnological data on the 16th-century Maya.

- 1953 An unusual tree-of-life sculpture from ancient Central America. *B. U. Archaeol. Soc.*, 4:26-49.

The scene depicted on Stela 5, Iztapa, is compared in 13 elements to details of Lehi's vision of the tree of life in the Book of Mormon.

- 1954 (tr.) *The Relación de Motul*. *B. U. Archaeol. Soc.*, 5:22-29.

Extracts, which treat of religious beliefs and practices, some social organizations, wars, and some material culture.

#### JENNINGS, JESSE D.

- 1950 On the validity of Tepexpan Man. *B. Texas Archaeol. Paleon. Soc.*, 21:105-10.

Critical examination of the methodology and recording of the Tepexpan Man and related discoveries.

#### JIMÉNEZ, TOMÁS FIDIAS

- 1947-48 Un punto sobre ciencia hierática de los pipiles. *Tzunpame*, año 7, pp. 41-50.

Notes on Quetzalcoatl.

#### JIMÉNEZ MORENO, WIGBERTO

- 1948a Historia antigua de la zona tarasca. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 146-57.

History of the Tarascans according to early sources.

- 1948b Informe de la Sección de Lingüística, Historia y Etnografía Antiguas. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 217-21.

Résumé of the papers on these subjects, read at the Round Table in Mexico, 1946.

- 1950 The importance of Xaltocan in the ancient history of Mexico. *Mesoamer. Notes*, 2:133-38.

Brief outline of Toltec, Chichimec, and Mexica history and Xaltocan's place in this story, with notes on the Xaltocan dynasty and sources for its history.

- 1954-55 Síntesis de la historia precolonia del Valle de México. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:219-36.

Concise summary of Mexican prehistory, prepared for the VI Mesa Redonda, whose studies concentrated on the Valley of Mexico. Useful chart.

#### JOHNSON, FREDERICK, comp.

- 1951 Radiocarbon dating: a report on the program to aid in the development of methods of dating, assembled . . . for the committee on radioactive carbon 14 of the American Anthropological Association and the Geological Society of America. *Mem. Soc. Am. Archaeol.*, no. 8.

#### JONES, MORRIS R.

- 1950-51 Survey and base map at Mayapan Yucatan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 49-50.

- 1952 Map of the ruins of Mayapan, Yucatan, Mexico. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 1.

#### JUDD, NEIL M.

- 1951 A new-found votive ax from Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 17:139-41.

Basalt axe in Olmec or La Venta style, depicting jaguar god.

## K

KELLEY, DAVID H.

- 1954 Further comment to an article on ancient Mexican stellar beliefs by C. A. Burland. *New World Antiq.*, 10:3-6.

The bearing of Luiseño, Huichol, and other native beliefs on ancient Mexican astrology.

KELLEY, J. CHARLES

- 1951 A Bravo Valley aspect component of the Lower Rio Conchas Valley. *Am. Antiq.*, 17:114-19.

Surface collection and excavation of a house site in Chihuahua, occupied between about A.D. 1200 and 1400.

- 1956 Settlement patterns in north-central Mexico. In Willey, 1956, pp. 128-39.

Settlement patterns in Zacatecas, Durango, and Chihuahua.

—, AND WILLIAM J. SHACKELFORD

- 1954 Preliminary notes on the Weicker site, Durango, Mexico. *Palacio*, 61: 145-50.

Architecture, pottery, and other artifacts of a small agricultural community, and its possible relations to the Chalchihuites prehistoric culture.

KELLY, ISABEL

- 1948 Ceramic provinces of northwest Mexico. In *El Occidente de México*, pp. 55-71.

Excellent summary of 14 ceramic provinces or cultural sub-regions, together with discussion of their chronology and interrelationships. An invaluable introduction to the archaeology of this area.

- 1949 The archaeology of the Autlán-Tuxcacuesco area of Jalisco, 2: The Tuxcacuesco-Zapotitlán Zone. U. California Press, Ibero-Americana, no. 27.

Important contribution to the little-known archaeology of western Mexico. A series of diverse influences from central and southern hearths is recognized, and a correlation between culture sequences in Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, and the Valley of Mexico is suggested.

KIDDER, ALFRED VINCENT

- 1948a John Lloyd Stephens. *B. Panam. Union*, 82:245-47.

Address at the dedication of the commemorative plaque in New York.

- 1948b Kaminaljuyu, Guatemala: Addenda and corrigenda. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 89.

Important supplement to the 1946 report by Kidder, Jennings, and Shook. Contains a preliminary account of the rich Miraflores phase discoveries and the pre-Miraflores Las Charcas phase. Closes the supposed hiatus between Esperanza and Amatlé-Pamplona phases by assigning the latter to the Late Classic period. Further discussion of the correlation problem.

- 1948c Sylvanus Griswold Morley, 1883-1948. *Palacio*, 55:267-74.

Reminiscences of Dr. Morley, who died September 2, 1948.

- 1948-50 Annual report of the chairman of the Division of Historical Research. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 47-49.

Administrative report on the activities of the Division.

- 1949a Certain archaeological specimens from Guatemala. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 92.

Useful assemblage of descriptive notes and discussion of miscellaneous artifacts from private and museum collections hitherto not reported.

- 1949b La importancia arqueológica de Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 1: 2-9.

Review of the cultural sequence of prehistoric Guatemala, with discussion of the pre-Classic horizons and statements of problems for future investigation.

- 1949c Jades from Guatemala. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 91.

Some hitherto undescribed jades are illustrated and assigned to chronological periods on the basis of a sequence established at Nebaj.

- 1950 Certain archaeological specimens from Guatemala: II. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 95.

Continuation of a useful series of descriptions of incidental finds, purchases, and gifts to the Guatemala National Museum through the Carnegie Institution.



- 1951 Some key problems of New World prehistory. In *Homenaje Caso*, pp. 215-23.  
Present state of knowledge and major unsolved problems in Middle American archaeology for Palaeo-Indian, Basic Agricultural, and Formative times.
- 1954 Miscellaneous archaeological specimens from Mesoamerica. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 117.  
Useful record of artifacts not hitherto described in the Carnegie Institution's archaeological program.
- , AND GORDON F. EKHOLM
- 1951 Some archaeological specimens from Pomona, British Honduras. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 102.  
Description of the contents of two graves, at least one of them Early Classic, in a mound in North Stann Creek Valley. Among the contents was an unusually large jade earplug flare with incised glyphs.
- See Shook, Edwin M., and —, 1952; Smith, A. Ledyard, and —, 1951.
- KIMBALL, J. D.
- 1956 Das Königsgemach in Maya-Tempel der Inschriften in Palenque. *Atlantis*, 28:201-08.  
Another account of the famous tomb, with fine photographs, restorations, and a full-page color reproduction of the jade mosaic mask.
- KIRCHHOFF, PAUL
- 1948a Civilizing the Chichimecs. A chapter in the culture history of ancient Mexico. In *Some Educational and Anthropological Aspects of Latin America*, pp. 80-85.  
Statement of the complex and often conflicting classifications of peoples as given by various native sources, a problem to be solved in the case of Toltec-Chichimec relations which offer a rewarding study in prehistoric acculturation.
- 1948b Etnografía antigua. In *El Occidente de México*, pp. 134-36.  
Non-Mesoamerican culture traits of western Mexico, and suggestions for the study of the "mesoamericanización" of this region.
- 1950 The Mexican calendar and the founding of Tenochtitlan-Tlatelolco. *Trans. New York Acad. Sci.*, ser. 2, 12:126-32.  
Examines the year counts of various native sources relative to the founding of the twin cities, equating Mexican dates with the Christian calendar, and selects 1369-70 as the most probable date. (The traditional date has been 1325.)
- 1951 El autor de la segunda parte de la *Crónica Mexicayotl*. In *Homenaje Caso*, pp. 225-27.  
Evidence that Chimalpahin did not merely copy and annotate the second half of this chronicle, but was actually its author. Includes a valuable table of the rulers of Tenochtitlán and their dates according to 15 principal sources.
- 1954-55a Calendarios tenochca, tlatelolca y otros. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:257-67.  
Finds that the Tenochcas and Tlatelolcas used calendars that were distinct, although based on the same principles. They differed in the month that began the year and in the day count as well.
- 1954-55b Composición étnica y organización política de Chalco según las relaciones de Chimalpahin. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:297-98.  
Considerable information reduced to a brief outline.
- 1954-55c Land tenure in ancient Mexico: a preliminary sketch. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:351-61.  
Three basic types of land tenure and three social groups that owned and/or tilled the land are described. To understand ancient Mexican society, one must be aware of these social groupings and their relation to common or private property.
- KNOROV, Y. V.
- 1954 La antigua escritura de los pueblos de América Central. México, Fondo de Cultura Popular (Biblioteca obrera, no. 5).  
Spanish translation of an article in a Soviet ethnographic journal (1952).
- 1956a La escritura de los antiguos mayas. Traducción del ruso de Adolfo S. Vásquez. México, Instituto de Intercambio Cultural Mexicano-Ruso (Col. Ideas).  
Spanish translation of another attempt to read Mayan hieroglyphs by combining morphemic elements.

- 1956b Estudio de los jeroglíficos mayas en la U.S.S.R. *Khana*, 2:183-99.

A summary of the author's theories regarding Mayan hieroglyphic writing, with nine pages of glyph translations.

- 1956c New data on the Maya written language. *J. Soc. Am.*, n.s., 45: 209-17.

Maya spelling employed regular and irregular phonetics, ideographic writing, and mixed phonetic-ideographic. In incomplete or defective spelling, some glyphs (representing phonemes or morphemes) were omitted. Notes changes from the ancient Maya of the codices to the present Maya. Differences between language of the manuscripts and that inscribed on stone are thematic.

#### KRICKEBERG, WALTER

- 1948 Das Mittelamerikanische Ballspiel und seine Religiöse Symbolik. *Paideuma*, 3:118-90.

Exhaustive study of archaeological and documentary information concerning the ball game, especially the symbolism associated therewith, plus an added section on North and South American and West Indian similarities.

- 1949 Felsplastik und Felsbilder bei den Kulturvölkern Altamerikas, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Mexcos. Vol. 1. 1, Die Andenländer; 2, Die Felsentempel, in Mexico. Berlin, Palmen-Verlag, vormalis Dietrich Reimer.

Over half (p. 74 and following) of this exhaustive study treats of Middle America. Krickeberg finds that the subterranean structures of Xochicalco and Cacaxtlan are younger than the south Mexican grotto- and chamber-tombs, which he views as prototypes of the simple antechamber and main-chamber plan, the latter in turn developing later into more elaborate underground systems.

- 1950a Ancient America. Photographs by K. Peter Kafeld. London, Batsford.

About half of the short introduction and 14 of the 47 magnificent photographic reproductions in full color are of Middle American archaeology.

- 1950b Bauform und Weltbild im alten Mexico. In Adolf Ellegard Jensen (ed.), *Mythe, Mensch und Umwelt*, pp. 294-333. Bamberg, Germany, St. Otto-Verlag.

Religious and mythological symbolism in the form and decoration of ancient architectural forms, particularly the stepped or terraced pyramid. (The book cited is also vol. 4 of *Paideuma*.)

- 1950c Olmenken und Tolteken: nach den jüngsten Ergebnissen der mexikanischen Archäologie, I. *Zeit. Ethn.*, 75:13-35.

Reviews in considerable detail all the archaeological data related to the so-called Olmec style, and various aspects of the Olmec chronological position and relationships. Makes the results of the Tuxtla Gutiérrez "Mesa Redonda" available for the first time in German, with summaries of the discoveries of Olmec style from Central Mexico to the Pacific Coast of Guatemala; suggests possible relationships in South America (San Agustín and Chavín).

- 1951 Altmexicanischer Muschelzierat mit einem Relief aztekischen Stils. In *Homenaje Caso*, pp. 229-42.

Description of a hitherto unpublished shell ornament lost in the bombing of Berlin, with an interpretation of the smoking-mirror design.

- 1956 Altmexikanische Kulturen. Berlin, Safari Verlag.

The best general text on Mexican prehistory yet published, this handsome book with over 500 illustrations presents both historical and theoretical data. An English edition would be enthusiastically welcomed.

#### KRIEGER, ALEX D.

- 1948 Importance of the "Gilmore Corridor" in culture contacts between Middle America and the eastern United States. *B. Texas Archaeol. Paleon. Soc.*, 19:155-78.

Important paper discussing possible routes of contact between North and Middle America and suggesting the Gilmore Corridor of Texas as the most plausible.

#### KROEBER, ALFRED L.

- 1948 Anthropology: race, language, culture, psychology, prehistory. Rev. ed. New York, Harcourt Brace.

Certain sections of this general anthropology textbook comprise an excellent broad analysis of Middle American archaeological culture development in each. Chiefly valuable for its definition of nuclear and subnuclear regions of high civilization.

KUBLER, GEORGE, AND CHARLES GIBSON

- 1951 The Tovar calendar. *Mem. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci.*, v. 11.

Exhaustive and penetrating analysis of a 1585 Aztec calendar. Among the very important conclusions are that uniformly compact tables of symbols for the Mexican 20-day period were a colonial invention stimulated by European calendrical practices and reinforced by Indian traditions of day signs and tribute collection periods; that this was only one of several examples of the stimulus given by conquest and colonization to further elaboration of parts of Indian culture, within Indian terms and limits (e.g., syllabic notation and maguey-fiber paper manufacture); that no unitary principle of correlation can reconcile all the conflicting Mexican equation points; that variants in the beginning dates in vague-year counts reflect adaptation to climatic and agricultural rhythms; that the Tovar calendar is another result of the marked 16th-century tendency to generalize and systematize the operation of the calendar. Following this important report are a useful handlist and a translation of Tovar-Acosta correspondence. Excellent plates reproduce the manuscript and comparative materials.

KUTSCHER, GERDT

- 1948 Le "Memorial breve" de Chimalpahin, un manuscrit méxicain inédit de la Bibliothèque Nationale, à Paris. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 407-18.

The manuscript contains data on the ancient history of Amaquemecac-Chalco, the Olmeca-Xicalanca, and the Mexica, with a genealogy of Colhuacan rulers.

## L

LADD, JOHN

- 1957 A stratigraphic trench at Sitio Conte, Panama. *Am. Antiq.*, 22: 265-71.

Establishes a sequence of Santa María Polychrome, Coclé Polychrome, and El Hatillo types, and their position relative to earlier remains in the Parita Bay region.

LAMB, DANA, AND GINGER LAMB

- 1951 Quest for the lost city. New York, Harper.

A statement on the jacket that "the Lambs have made a considerable contribution to archaeological

knowledge," is misleading. This is purely an adventure book; the archaeological content is so vague as to be worthless.

LANUZA, JOSÉ LUIS

- 1956 Los mayas, griegos de América. *Vea y lea*, año 10, no. 247.

LARDÉ Y LARIN, JORGE

- 1950a Cronología arqueológica de El Salvador. *A. Mus. Nac.*, 1:72-79.

Discussion of the antiquity of remains covered by volcanic deposits in the valley of San Salvador Cuzcatlán.

- 1950b Índice provisional de los lugares del territorio salvadoreño en donde se encuentran ruinas u otros objetos de interés arqueológico. *A. Mus. Nac.*, 1:44-50.

Location of 132 archaeological sites, listed alphabetically.

- 1950c El Salvador antiguo. San Salvador, Ministerio de Cultura (Biblioteca del Pueblo, no. 10).

Collection of articles, including seven on archaeology.

- 1951a Los petrograbados de Yologual. *A. Mus. Nac.*, 2:65-66.

Zoomorphic petroglyphs in Lenca country. Extracted from *R. del Ministerio de Cultura*, San Salvador, 6:197-98 (1948).

- 1951b Región arqueológica de Chalchupa. *A. Mus. Nac.*, 2:53-56.

Brief description of the archaeological zone encompassing Tazumal, Pampe, El Trapiche, Casa Blanca, and Las Victorias, with a map of the region by Stanley H. Boggs.

LEHMANN, HENRI

- 1948a Résultat d'un voyage de prospection archéologique sur les côtes du Pacifique, nord de l'état de Guerrero et sud de l'état de Michoacán. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 423-39.

Sees Mexican highland ("Toltec and Aztec") in the Petatlán and Río Balsas zones; two main archaeological "styles," one of them Mexican plateau, the other possibly from Colima, in the third zone, north of Río Balsas; and South American relationship with all three. 5 plates.



- 1948b Une statue aztèque en résine. *J. Soc. Am.*, n.s., 37:269-74.  
Description of a resinous figurine and documentary references relating to its possible identity as a goddess of water and its ritual use.
- 1951 Le personnage couché sur le dos: sujet commun dans l'archéologie du Mexique et de l'Equateur. *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 291-98.  
Believes that the similarity described indicates commercial exchange between Mesoamerica and Ecuador, chiefly along the Pacific coast from Nayarit and Colima to Esmeraldas, and to the Valley of Mexico.
- 1952 L'archéologie d'Orizaba, Mexique, d'après la collection Biart du Musée de l'Homme. *J. Soc. Am.*, n.s., 41:1-20.  
Classification of the Biart collection according to styles, with comparative notes.
- 1953a Les civilisations précolombiennes. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France.  
Any general book on American archaeology by an authority is welcome, for there are so few. This one, however, is disappointing in its Mesoamerican section, stressing Mexican archaeology almost exclusively, and containing some weak and out-of-date materials and theories for both continents.
- 1953b On Noel Morss' "Cradled infant figurines." *Am. Antiq.*, 19:78-80.  
Further discussion of recumbent figures.
- 1954 Différentes formes de sacrifices humains pratiqués à Chicol (Guatemala) d'après les fouilles effectués en 1954. *A. 31st Intl. Cong. Am.*, 2:673-82.  
Decapitations, multiple burials, and seated burials in couples at a site near Zaculeu.
- LEHMANN, WALTER
- 1949 Sterbende Götter und christliche Heilsbotschaft. Stuttgart, W. Kohlhammer Verlag (Quellenwerke zur alten Geschichte Amerikas aufgezeichnet in den Sprachen der Eingeborenen, no. 3).  
A posthumous work, the third in this series of German translations of important Indian source materials. Includes, in an introduction, speculations on absolute dating, trans-Pacific prehistoric contacts, and conditions prior to and just after the Spanish conquest of this region. Since it was written many years ago, this work contains some now out-of-date hypotheses, but in several places it is curiously prophetic.
- LEMOINE, ERNESTO
- See Cook de Leonard, Carmen, and —, 1954-55.
- LENZ, HANS
- 1948 El papel indígena mexicano. Historia y supervivencia. México, Editorial Cultura.  
De luxe edition, with numerous illustrations and 11 actual samples of ancient Mexican papers. Discusses the technical, religious, and social aspects of paper manufacture.
- 1949 Las fibras y las plantas del papel indígena mexicano. *Cuad. Am.*, 45:157-69.  
Interesting technical description of the materials and methods of preparation of native Mexican codices; extract from his 1948.
- LEÓN, ANTONIO DE
- 1953 Antigüedades zapotecas. Descubrimientos hechos recientemente en las ruinas de Guiengola, departamento de Oajaca. México, Vargas Rea (Biblioteca de historiadores mexicanos).  
A 3800-word article stretched into a 45-page bound book. This should have been a brief news item in some journal.
- LEÓN PORTILLA, MIGUEL
- 1956a La filosofía nahuatl. México, Inst. Indigenista Interamericano.  
Treating the several Nahuatl-speaking tribes as one culture, this book examines early sources, particularly the codices, for clues to cosmology, theology, metaphysics, and Nahuatl views of man and nature.
- 1956b El problema del albedrío humano en el pensamiento nahuatl. *Tlatoani*, 2:41-44.  
Intellectual, philosophic, metaphysical, and theological aspects of Nahuatl thought, values, and world view, derived from early sources.
- , AND SALVADOR MATEO HIGUERA
- 1957 Catálogo de los códices indígenas del México antiguo. Supp. to *B. Bib. S. Hac. Cr. Pub.*, 3:111.  
Pictorial codices treating of prehistoric matters, their provenience, format, and content.

- LEONARD, CARMEN COOK DE  
See Cook de Leonard, Carmen.
- LESLIE, ROBERT  
See Foshag, William F., and —, 1955.
- LIMA, OSWALDO GONÇALVES DE  
1956 El maguey y el pulque en los códigos mexicanos. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica.  
Exhaustive compendium of the depictions and other occurrences of these ceremonial traits in native documents.
- LINNÉ, S.  
1948 Dental decoration in ancient Mexico. *Ethnos*, 13:190-93.  
Notes on the composition of the cement used for fastening inlays.  
1952 Archaeological problems in Guerrero, Mexico. *Ethnos*, 17:142-48.  
Description of various relics from the Iguala region.  
1956a Radiocarbon dates in Teotihuacan. *Ethnos*, 21:180-93.  
Plausibility and significance of various dates relative to local stratigraphy and the correlation of calendars.  
1956b Treasures of Mexican art: two thousand years of art and art handicraft. Stockholm, Nordisk Rotogravyr.  
Also issued the same year in a Swedish edition, this album of fine photographs has long and informative captions and an introduction providing a cultural-historical background, which, if not wholly up-to-date in its concepts, is still far better than the usual art-book preface.
- LISTER, ROBERT H.  
1948a An archaeological survey of the Region about Teloloapan, Guerrero. In *El Occidente de México*, pp. 107-22.  
In northern Guerrero. Recognizes two pottery complexes, the northern of these identified by Matlatzinca, Tlahucia, and Aztec wares.  
1948b Summary of excavations at Cojumatlán, Michoacán. In *El Occidente de México*, pp. 26-27.  
Two archaeological horizons: the earlier with Mazapan affiliations, the later with Mixteca-Puebla.
- 1949 Excavations at Cojumatlán, Michoacán, Mexico. U. New Mexico Pub. Anthr., no. 5.  
Report on a little-known archaeological zone, at a site with Mazapan and Mixteca-Puebla affiliations. Seeks to correlate archaeological with historical Tarascan evidences and discusses route and method of Mixteca-Puebla influence in north-west Mexico.
- 1953 Excavations in Cave Valley, Chihuahua, Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 19:166-69.  
Preliminary account of cave excavations indicating Mogollon culture 300 miles south of its previously known distribution.
- 1955a Cliff dwellings of the northern Sierra Madre Occidental. *Mex. Antiq.*, 8:141-56.  
Interesting excavations in northern Mexico, suggesting that Mogollon culture, which later influenced Casas Grandes, may have come up from Chihuahua and Sonora, rather than from the north as generally believed.
- 1955b The present status of the archaeology of western Mexico: a distributional study. U. Colorado Studies, Series in Anthr., no. 5.  
General archaeological picture and history of research, listing 46 sites in 11 zones.
- , AND AGNES M. HOWARD  
1955 The Chalchihuites culture of northwestern Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 21:122-29.  
Descriptive summary of material culture and its possible affiliations elsewhere.
- LITTMAN, EDWIN R.  
1957 Ancient Mesoamerican mortars, plasters, and stuccos: Comalcalco. *Am. Antiq.*, 23: 2, 135-40.  
Details of this type of construction and ornament. At Comalcalco shell was probably the source of lime.
- LIZARDI RAMOS, CÉSAR  
1949 Más fechas mayas. *Mex. Antiq.*, 7:238-60.  
Future epigraphic data from Quintana Roo and Chiapas.
- 1951a Descifración de los códigos mixtecos. *R. R.*, Dec. 30, pp. 52-54.  
Account of research in the Mixtec codices by Alfonso Caso and Wigberto Jiménez Moreno.

- 1951b Dioses mexicanos en el norte de México. *R. R.*, Dec. 16, pp. 66-67.  
Stone sculptures at the Ateneo Fuente of Saltillo, Coahuila.
- 1951c Ofrenda a los dioses del agua. *R. R.*, Dec. 2, pp. 64-65.  
Sculpture and other antiquities of Atliliquecan, Los Reyes, Coyoacán.
- 1951d Importante monumento mexicano se halla en Estados Unidos. *R. R.*, Sept. 9, pp. 22-24.  
History and description of a Chiapas stela in the Arensberg Collection of the Philadelphia Museum of Art.
- 1952a El dios recostado. *R. R.*, Jan. 20, pp. 96-97.  
Discussion of certain chac mool sculptures.
- 1952b Una expedición a Guerrero. *R. R.*, Jan. 6, pp. 52-54.  
Description of wooden and stone objects, woven sandal, mummy, cave painting, and an "Olmec" mask from caves near Cualac.
- 1952c México asombra a Europa. *R. R.*, June 22, pp. 40-41.  
Impact of ancient Mexican art on moderns.
- 1952d México bajo luz engañosa. *R. R.*, Mar. 23, pp. 68-71.  
Two devastating reviews exposing Léonard André Bonnet's *La divination chez les Aztlanes* and Dana and Ginger Lamb's *Quest for the lost city*.
- 1952e Una ofrenda preciosa en Uxmal. *R. R.*, Apr. 13, pp. 66-67.  
Cache of 867 artifacts of jade, shell, coral, bone, and "alabaster."
- 1952f Una página de arqueología de Guanajuato. *R. R.*, Apr. 20, pp. 78-79.  
Implications of the style of certain clay figurines.
- 1952g La Venus de Tepoztlan. *R. R.*, Jan. 13, pp. 54-57.  
Archaeological remains and a stone figurine from Morelos.
- 1953 Los acompañados del Xiuhmolpilli en el Códice Borbónico. *Yan*, 2: 95-101.  
Examination of the hypothesis that the day which gives its name to the year is the same as the year bearer. Illustrations from the Codex Borbonicus.
- 1954a El dios reclinado. *Pro. 30th Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 1-4.  
The chac mool identified as a tlaloc, or rain god.
- 1954b La lápida de la cámara interior. *Pro. 30th Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 27-28.  
Describes and interprets the scene and associated hieroglyphs carved on the sarcophagus of the Palenque subterranean tomb, and deciphers the 9th-cycle date.
- 1954-55 Sincronología azteca-europea. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:237-55.  
Further discussion of the difficulties in correlating the various Aztec chronologies with the European calendar.
- 1955 ¿Conocían el xihuitl los teotihuacanos? *Mex. Antiq.*, 8:219-23.  
Glyph in a mural of Tetitla, Teotihuacan, contains the number 14, suggesting that it may belong to the 365-day xihuitl rather than the 260-day tonalpohualli.
- 1956a Estatuaria tenek huasteca. *Anda Mios*, 15:4-5, 8.  
Drawings and description of sculpture from Tamuin.
- 1956b La música pre-cortesiana. *Cuad. Am.*, 85:193-203.  
Illustrated article inspired by Martí, 1955.

## LONG, RICHARD C. E.

- 1948a Dr. Makemson's new Maya correlation. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 441-44.  
Prefers Makemson's earlier paper which supported the Goodman-Martínez-Thompson correlation.
- 1948b Observations of the sun among the Ixil of Guatemala. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 87.  
Although this paper treats of modern Indian practice, it has important bearing on aspects of the ancient calendar.
- 1948c Some remarks on Maya arithmetic. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 88.  
Suggestions concerning possible calculating methods employed by the ancient Maya.

## LONGYEAR, JOHN M., III

- 1948 A sub-pottery deposit at Copán, Honduras. *Am. Antiq.*, 13:248-49.  
Short but important notice of a layer of charred animal bones and flint and obsidian chips, possibly a human hearth, underlying Formative period remains and separated from the latter by almost half a meter of sterile river clay.



- 1951 A historical interpretation of Copan archeology. *In* Tax, 1951, pp. 86-92.  
Socio-cultural reconstruction of Copan prehistory, from Archaic to post-Classic times. The Maya abandoned Copan at the zenith of its cultural development.
- 1952 Copan ceramics: a study of south-eastern Maya pottery. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 597.  
Summary of the ceramic sequence at Copan, description of the graves, tombs, and substela caches, exterior relations as revealed through pottery, and conclusions regarding Copan's history and archaeological problems in the southeastern area. Favors an 11.16.0.0.0 correlation and suggests that the Archaic (Formative) lasted longer in Honduras. Part 2 contains 118 excellent and fully captioned illustrations.
- 1957 Further notes on Copan incense burners. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:287-88.  
Correction of some errors and further discussion of some debatable points of Copan pottery.
- LÓPEZ GONZÁLEZ, VALENTÍN
- 1953 Breve historia antigua del estado de Morelos. Cuernavaca, México, Depto. Turismo y Publicidad de Morelos (Cuadernos de cultura morelense, no. 1).  
Brief review of the prehistory of the state of Morelos; an introductory guide but not for the specialist.  
*See* Piña Chan, Román, and —, 1952.
- LOREAU, LEONARD
- 1954 Caltonac. *Palacio*, 61:13-19.  
A visit to ruins in Puebla, Mexico.
- LORENZO, JOSÉ LUIS
- 1953 A fluted point from Durango, Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 18:394-95.  
Clovis-type fluted point from a hill-top surface in the Sierra Madre Occidental.
- 1955 Los concheros de la costa de Chiapas. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 7:41-50.  
Further investigations of shell heaps of presumed early date (see Drucker, 1948).  
*See* Sokoloff, V. P., and —, 1953.
- LOTHROP, SAMUEL K.
- 1948 The archeology of Panama. *HSAL*, 4:143-67.  
Valuable concise summary, profusely illustrated.
- 1950 Archaeology of Southern Veraguas, Panama. With appendices by W. C. Root, Eleanor B. Adams, and Doris Stone. *Mem. Peabody Mus.*, vol. 9, no. 3.  
Introduction contains extensive historical and ethnological background material. Main report treats of the archaeological remains, stone artifacts, pottery, and metal work, with exhaustive comparative material and a thoughtful discussion of intercontinental contacts and trade. Concludes that during much of the prehistoric period Panama was a refuge area of static cultures. 150 figs., 10 tables.
- 1952 Metals from the Cenote of Sacrifice, Chichen Itza, Yucatan. With sections by W. C. Root and Tatiana Proskouriakoff and an appendix by William Harvey. *Mem. Peabody Mus.*, vol. 10, no. 2.  
Do not be misled by the modest title. Besides its masterful technical and stylistic analysis of the Cenote metals, this monograph contains valuable new information on Maya religion and ethnology derived from interpretation of the relics and an almost definitive treatment of Maya and New World metallurgy, together with their implications in the correlation problem. Magnificently illustrated.
- 1955 Jade and string sawing in north-eastern Costa Rica. *Am. Antiq.*, 21:43-51.  
Ingenuous use of jade styles and techniques to analyze the relationships of Costa Rican jade ornament.
- 1956 Jewelry from the Panama Canal Zone. *Archaeology*, 9:34-40.  
Gold, shell-and-bone, and ceramic offerings in graves at Venado Beach.
- LOWE, GARETH W., KEITH A. DIXON, ET AL.
- 1957 Summary notes (no. 1). *New World Archaeol. Found.*, Pub. 2.  
Preliminary summary of results of field work at Chiapa de Corzo (Chiapas), plus a report on laboratory research, meetings, and other activities.
- LUNARDI, FEDERICO
- 1948 Honduras maya. Etnología y arqueología de Honduras. Estudios mayas. Orientaciones. *Bib. Soc. Antr. Arqueol.*  
Copiously illustrated book, treating of innumerable aspects of native Honduras, and apparently devoted to the conclusion that Honduras was entirely "Maya" and a hearth of that civilization.

## M

See Whitaker, Thomas W., Hugh C. Cutler, and —, 1957.

McAFEE, BYRON, AND ROBERT H. BARLOW

- 1948 Unos anales coloniales de Tlatelolco, 1519-1633. *In* Tlatelolco . . . , X.

Transcription and translation of a Nahuatl MS.

—, —, AND FERNANDO HORCASITAS

- 1952 Anales de San Gregorio Acapulco, 1520-1606. *Tlalocan*, 3: 103-41.

Paleography and transcription, Nahuatl and Spanish, with modern Spanish translation.

McGIMSEY, CHARLES R., III

- 1956 Cerro Mangote: a preceramic site in Panama. *Am. Antiq.*, 22: 151-161.

Preceramic shell midden in Coclé Province; antedates Monagrillo culture.

See Willey, Gordon R., and —, 1952, 1954.

MACNEISH, RICHARD S.

- 1950 A synopsis of the archaeological sequence in the Sierra de Tamaulipas. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 11: 79-86.

Sequence of cultures in Tamaulipas cave excavations, from possibly Late Pluvial times to 1785. Chart suggests correlation of chronologies in Valley of Mexico, Tampico-Pánuco, Sierra de Tamaulipas, northern Tamaulipas coastal plain, and the Río Grande Delta.

- 1954 An early archaeological site near Panuco, Vera Cruz. *Trans. Am. Phil. Soc.*, n.s., 44: 539-641.

Report on excavations, with an important discussion of their bearing on the Middle American pre-Classic (Formative) cultures. Numerous illustrations and tables.

- 1955 Ancient maize and Mexico. *Archaeology*, 8: 108-15.

Excellent and well-illustrated preliminary report on important Basic Agricultural and Formative period cave discoveries in northeastern Mexico.

- 1956 Prehistoric settlement patterns on the northeastern periphery of Meso-America. *In* Willey, 1956, pp. 140-47.

Recognizes seven classes of settlement pattern in Tamaulipas and adjacent parts of Veracruz and San Luis Potosí.

MAKEMSON, MAUD W.

- 1948 Christian Maya prophecies from the Tizimin manuscript. *SW. J. Anth.*, 4: 397-405.

Transcription, translation, and discussion of three pages from the Chilam Balam, containing agricultural prognostications and an account of calamities; one of the latter equates April 19, 1629, with the 20th day of Yaxkin, according to Makemson.

- 1950 The Katun calendar of the Book of Tizimin. *Am. Antiq.*, 16: 166-68.

Data supporting the author's contention that the Katun 5 Ahau which began in 1594 (1 Muluc; *Book of Tizimin*) was not fictitious, and that it coincides with a certain Katun 5 Ahau of the Makemson correlation.

- 1957 The miscellaneous dates of the Dresden Codex. *Vassar College Observatory*, Pub. 6.

Correlates Dresden ring-number dates with the Julian, according to the author's correlation, and notes the position of the planets relative to the sun and moon on those dates. Suggests the possible importance to the Maya of zodiacal constellations against which the sun, moon, and planets appear to move.

MALDONADO-KOERDELL, MANUEL

- 1947-48 Las industrias prehistóricas de México. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 3: 9-16.

Brief and superficial comments on prehistoric Mexican stone, metal, and bone artifacts, following the Old World terminology.

- 1951 Estudios etnobiológicos. IV: Sobre representaciones zoomorfas del antiguo México. *In* Homenaje Caso, pp. 243-50.

Attempt to identify species of monkey and Colima dog represented in ancient Mexican obsidian and pottery effigies. The Ateles monkey effigy's reported provenience is far outside the geographical limits of this species, and Maldonado believes the artist must have been intimately familiar with anatomy of this animal to depict it so realistically.

- 1952 Recientes hallazgos prehistóricos en la Cuenca de México. *Tlatoani*, 1:65-67.  
Stone artifacts associated with upper Becerra mammoth.
- , AND LUIS AVELEYRA ARROYO DE ANDA
- 1949 Nota preliminar sobre dos artefactos del pleistoceno superior hallados en la región de Tequixquiac, México. *Mex. Antig.*, 7:155-61.  
Bone point, possibly of human workmanship, from the Upper Becerra and a flint point of certain human manufacture from the underlying Upper Pleistocene conglomerate, said to have been found *in situ*.
- See Aveleyra Arroyo de Anda, Luis, and —, 1952; *ibid.*, 1953; *ibid.*, —, and Pablo Martínez del Río, 1956.
- MALER, TEOBERT, AND SYLVANUS G. MORLEY
- 1953 El dintel 42 de Yaxchilán. *Yan*, 2:135-39.  
Joins the Maler description with the Morley analysis and adds a fine photograph by Juan D. Leonard.
- MARGAIN, CARLOS R.
- 1952 La zona arqueológica de Tulancingo. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 6:41-48.  
Brief account of discoveries in Hidalgo. Inferior illustrations.
- MARQUINA, IGNACIO
- 1948-49 Sylvanus Griswold Morley, hombre de ciencia. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 10:125-32.  
Commemorative address in honor of the famous Mayanist. Other tributes include those of R. E. Smith (*Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 1:71-73), J. E. S. Thompson (*Am. Anthr.*, 51:293-97), and R. L. Roys (*Am. Antiq.*, 14:215-21).
- 1951 Arquitectura prehispánica. *Mem. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, no. 1.  
This volume of almost 1000 pages, with 800 illustrations, will doubtless be one of the permanently valuable reference books of American archaeology.
- 1952 Palenque, nuevos descubrimientos. *Cuad. Am.*, 65:199-202.  
More fine photographs of the sculpture and tomb discoveries at the Temple of the Inscriptions.
- MARSHALL, DONALD
- 1949 Archaeology of Far Fan Beach, Panama Canal Zone. *Am. Antiq.*, 15:124-32.  
Analysis of two collections at the Peabody Museum of Harvard, one supported by field notes by D. B. Stout.
- MARTÍ, SAMUEL
- 1951 Música de las Américas. *Cuad. Am.*, 56:153.  
Review of prehistoric musical artifacts and depictions in Middle American art.
- 1953 Flautilla de la penitencia: fiesta grande de Tezcatlipoca. *Cuad. Am.*, 72:148-57.  
Identification of prehistoric artifacts and their use, from native sources and early accounts.
- 1954 Música prehispánica. Guía de la Sala de Música Prehispánica. México, Mus. Nac. Antr.  
Prehistoric musical instruments, scales, harmony, etc., with illustrations from the museum. The same data are in an article, "Música precortesiana" (*Cuad. Am.*, 78:149-55).
- 1955 Instrumentos musicales precortesianos. México, Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.  
Learned or inferred from archaeological and early documentary sources. See also Lizardi Ramos, 1956b.
- MARTÍNEZ DEL RÍO, PABLO
- 1948 Notas preliminares. In Tlatelolco . . . , X.
- 1953 La cueva mortuoria de la Candelaria, Coahuila. *Cuad. Am.*, 70:177-204.  
Results of important discoveries in a Coahuila cave yielding, among much other material, woven and wooden artifacts.
- See Aveleyra Arroyo de Anda, Luis, Manuel Maldonado-Koerdell, and —, 1956.
- MARTÍNEZ HERNÁNDEZ, JUAN
- 1948 Edad de la luna en la cronología maya cristiana. *El Diario de Yucatán*, vol. 87, Dec. 5.  
Astronomical defense of the 584281 correlation formula.



## MARTÍNEZ MARÍN, CARLOS

- 1954-55 La "migración acolhua" del siglo XIII. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:377-79.

Dating, linguistic, and ethnic problems posed by the arrival of Tepanec, Otomi, and Acolhua peoples in the Valley of Mexico.

## MARTÍNEZ PAREDES, DOMINGO

- 1955 ¿Qué significa Ch'ich'en Itzam? *Hist. Mex.*, 4:393-97.

Proposes the meaning "I am the plumed serpent" from "ch'ich'en" (*soy pájaro*); "Itzam" [Huastec] (*serpiente*). Argues that there are no pozos at the site, and if cenote were meant, they would have used "Dzonoot Itzam."

- 1956a A Naat-Teoob: los libros sagrados mayas. *B. Bib. (Mexico)*, December 19.

Series of newspaper articles providing an old-fashioned account of Maya culture and history.

- 1956b Los Tamoanchas. *B. Bib. (Mexico)*, November 20 to December 2.

## MASON, J. ALDEN

- 1951 On two Chinese figurines found in Mesoamerica. *In Homenaje Caso*, pp. 271-76.

Of certain Chinese origin, these figurines found their way to Jalisco and Quezaltenango, respectively, at an unknown date, possibly in pre-conquest times but more likely on one of the Manila-Acapulco galleons in the 17th century.

## MATEOS HIGUERA, SALVADOR

- 1948a Colección de estudios sumarios de los códices pictóricos indígenas: Códice de Arantza. *Tlalocan*, 2:374-75.

First in a series describing the background and content of native Mexican painted codices.

- 1948b La pictografía tarasca. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 160-74.

Detailed description and contents of seven codices and early documents treating of the Tarascans.

- 1949a Códice Valeriano. *Mex. Antig.*, 7:315-21.

Postconquest (1574) Nahuatl codex fragment.

- 1949b Colección de estudios sumarios de los códices pictóricos indígenas. *Tlalocan*, 3:22-28.

Descriptive catalog and summarized contents of three Nahuatl postconquest and genealogical manuscripts.

## MAYER-OAKES, NITA

- 1954 Archeología [sic] mexicana. *Carnegie Mag.*, 28:149-52, 156.

In English. Popular account of excavations at El Risco in search of cord-marked pottery.

## MAYER-OAKES, W. J.

- See Swanger, J. L., and —, 1952.

## MAZA, FRANCISCO DE LA

- 1951 El Tlalocan pagano de Teotihuacán y el Tlalocan cristiano de Tonanzintla. *In Homenaje Caso*, pp. 277-82.

Sees in 18th-century church art of Tonanzintla the same native concepts of Tlalocan and paradise as depicted in the Teotihuacan murals.

## MEADE, JOAQUÍN

- 1948a Arqueología de san Luis Potosí. *Soc. Mex. Geog. y Estad.*

Very useful indexed guide to 172 sites, with brief notes on their location, but containing a minimum of description. Plans of several individual ruins are sketched. Prologue presents Meade's theories on prehistoric population movements in this important region.

- 1948b Iziz centli (el maíz). Orígenes y mitología. Ilustraciones de códices y monumentos. Prólogo de Enrique Juan Palacios. México, Talleres Gráficos de la Nación.

Assembles numerous references to the maize plant and depictions thereof, from native codices, sculpture, and early Spanish accounts. One chapter treats of the possible origin of maize in the Huasteca.

## MEDELLIN ZENIL, ALFONSO

- 1952 Exploraciones en Quauhtochco. Jalapa, México, Gobierno del Estado de Veracruz, Depto. Antr.

Account of the first season's excavations. The "teocali," a typical late structure, has a small percentage of early pre-Classic potsherds in its fill; the author makes what seems to me the unwarranted assumption that its construction began in that early epoch.

- 1955a Desarrollo de la cultura prehispánica central veracruzana. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 7:101-10.

Brief notes on archaeological remains at eight sites or zones in Veracruz. Many illustrations, including the unusual Quiahuiztlan tombs.

- 1955b Exploraciones en la Isla de Sacrificios. Informe. Jalapa, México, Gobierno del Estado de Veracruz, Dept. Antr.  
Brief description of the ceramic types, profusely illustrated with color plates and inferior halftones.
- 1957 La deidad Ehecatl-Quetzalcoatl, en el centro de Veracruz. *Pal. Hom.*, 2:45-49.  
Early specimens of this god indicate his worship in pre-Classic (Formative) times and suggest to the author a coastal origin of the cult.
- , AND FREDERICK A. PETERSON
- 1954 Smiling-head complex from central Vera Cruz, Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 20:162-69.  
Discovery of about 1200 new examples of "smiling heads" enables the authors to make a thorough descriptive analysis of this strange prehistoric complex.
- MÉDIONI, GILBERT
- 1950 Art maya du Mexique et du Guatemala. Ancien Empire. Paris, Editions de la Cyme.  
Numerous and mostly excellent photographic reproductions, chiefly of Maya sculpture; the eight-page introduction is badly out of date, based on the Old Empire-New Empire concept, the teocentli origin of corn agriculture, and the *Popol Vuh* version of ethnic origins. Appendices summarize various aspects of Maya culture, following Morley.
- 1952 L'art tarasque du Mexique occidental. Paris, Paul Hartmann.  
Excellent photographs of the famous Tarascan effigies.
- MEIGHAN, C. W., AND J. A. BENNYHOFF
- 1951 A shell snake effigy from British Honduras. *Am. Antiq.*, 16:352-53.  
The style of this artifact is not typical of Maya snake representations.
- MELENDEZ, CARLOS
- 1957 Una posible representación de Huracán. *Tlatoani*, 2:38-42.  
Similarities of some Guápiles, Pococí, Limón (Costa Rica) specimens with Cuban representations of Huracán.
- MELGAREJO VIVANCO, JOSÉ LUIS
- 1948 Semejanzas culturales entre el occidente de México y la costa del Golfo. In *El Occidente de México*, p. 136.  
Archaeological and ethnographic trait similarities.
- 1949 Historia de Veracruz. Epoca prehispánica. Vol. 1. Jalapa-Enríquez, Mexico, Talleres Gráficos del Gobierno de Veracruz.  
Profusely illustrated book assembling largely documentary history of various Indian groups and data on subject categories (agriculture, houses, food, clothing, etc.) gleaned from archaeological, historical, and modern ethnological sources. Excellent color plates; poor halftones.
- MEMORIAL DE SOLOLÁ
- 1950 Memorial de Sololá. Anales de los Cakchiqueles. Traducción directa del original, introducción y notas de Adrián Recinos. —Título de los Señores de Totonicapan. Traducción del original Quiche por el P. Dionisio José Chonay; introducción y notas de Adrián Recinos. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica (Biblioteca Americana, Serie de Literatura Indígena).  
Excellent translations of two famous Guatemala highland Indian records, one by the distinguished scholar and diplomat Adrián Recinos, admired for his earlier *Popol Vuh*; the other by Dionisio José Chonay.
- MENGIN, ERNEST
- 1952 Commentaire du Codex Mexicain nos. 23-24 de la Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris. *J. Soc. Am.*, n.s., 41:387-498.  
Analysis and commentary of a 1571 codex containing calendar and astrology, history of the Mexica from their departure from Aztlan until 1571, including wanderings and the succession of kings. Illustrated, with a full bibliography and index.
- MERRILL, ROBERT H.
- 1949 The Maya eclipse table of the Dresden Codex: a reply. *Am. Antiq.*, 14:228-30.  
Reaffirms his proposition that the Dresden groups of three sequent tzolkin days were "dark moon" days, which located the limits within which solar eclipses were to be feared, and possibly actually served as designations of names of this period. Charts.

## MILES, S. W.

- 1957a Maya settlement patterns: a problem for ethnology and archaeology. *SW. J. Anth.*, 13:239-48.

Compare Maya lowland archaeological evidence with highland Pokom town patterns of 16th century.

- 1957b The sixteenth-century Pokom-Maya: a documentary analysis of social structure and archaeological setting. *Trans. Am. Phil. Soc.*, 47:731-81.

Another interesting linking of contact-period documentary evidence with archaeological data. An exhaustive study of almost all aspects of Pokom and related cultures.

## MILLIKEN, WILLIAM M.

- 1948 Transformation of a museum: pre-Columbian art in a new setting. *Mag. Art*, 41:43-48.

Incidental to describing the new exhibits of the remodeled National Museum in Mexico City, this article provides the Fine Arts student with a brief culture background of the subjects discussed. Contains excellent photographs of 10 stone sculptures and a gold mask.

- 1955 Two pre-Columbian sculptures. *B. Cleveland Mus. Art*, 42:59-61.

Description of Olmec-style jades.

## MILLON, RENÉ F.

- 1954 Irrigation at Teotihuacán. *Am. Antiq.*, 20:176-80.

Results of an investigation having an important bearing on basic matters of ancient Middle American culture. Concludes that irrigation is necessary for maize cultivation in the valley of Teotihuacan today, and that it was probably necessary in ancient times there and elsewhere in Middle America.

- 1957a Irrigation systems in the valley of Teotihuacan. *Am. Antiq.*, 23:160-66.

Results of excavation in the abandoned Maravilla irrigation system. The original diversion of the stream possibly occurred in early post-Teotihuacan times, no later than the Tula period. Earlier systems in the south are implied.

- 1957b New data on Teotihuacan I in Teotihuacan. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Mex.*, 4:12-18.

Concentrations of Teotihuacan I pottery and presumably Teotihuacan I structures in the Ostoyohualco area near the Pyramid of the Moon. Also an account of La Silla del Diablo, a Teotihuacan Florescent period site, and Cerro Tezoyuca el Grande, a proto-Teotihuacan I site.

## MOEDANO KOER, HUGO

- 1948 Breve noticia sobre la zona de Oztotitlan, Guerrero. In *El Occidente de México*, pp. 105-06.

Corbel-vaulted tomb and Maya-like sculpture in the northern Río Balsas area.

- 1957 Informe preliminar sobre las exploraciones arqueológicas de San Luis Tlatilco. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 9:73-84.

Drawings of pottery, figurines, and a burial, published posthumously, with notes by Román Piña Chán.

## MOLÍNS FÁBREGA, N.

- 1954-55 El código mendocino y la economía de Tenochtitlan. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:303-35.

Analysis of tribute records, for example the relation between raw cotton and woven goods, suggests that Tenochtitlan was more a commercial than an industrial center. (Reprinted in 1956 by Libro-Mex., Biblioteca Minima Mexicana, no. 30).

## MONZON, ARTURO

- 1949 El calpulli en la organización social de los tenochca. *U. Nac. Autónoma de Méx. (Inst. Hist., no. 14)*.

Reconstruction of the Tenochca system of bilateral, endogamous, stratified clans in preconquest times.

## MORALES PATIÑO, OSWALDO

- 1947-48 Los mayas de Honduras y los indígenas antillanos precolombinos. *Tzunpame*, año 7, no. 6-7, pp. 9-40.

Reviews archaeological, historical, linguistic and ethnological evidence and concludes that no important contacts existed between the mainland Maya and the Antilles.

## MORENO, E. PAREYÓN

- See Piña Chan, Román, A. Romano Pacheco, and —, 1952.

## MORGAN, LEWIS HENRY

- 1950 Montezuma's dinner: an essay on the tribal society of the North American Indians. New York, Labor News Co.

New edition of Morgan's well-known attack on the validity of concepts of "royalty" and "empire" applied to the social organization of the Indians, particularly the Aztecs.



## MORLEY, SYLVANUS G.

- 1948a Check list of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Mayarum* and check list of all known Initial and Supplementary Series. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Dept. Archaeol., mimeographed.

One of the most useful references ever published for the epigrapher.

- 1948b The greatest murals of ancient America at Bonampak, Chiapas, Mexico. *Palacio*, 55:99-102.

Description of this famous discovery. Illustrated.

- See Barrera Vasquez, Alfredo, and —, 1949; Maler, Teobert, and —, 1953.

## MORLEYANA

- 1950 Morleyana: a collection of writings in memoriam Sylvanus Griswold Morley, 1883-1948. Santa Fe, School Am. Research and Mus. New Mexico.

Collection of informally written anecdotes, bibliography, and other records from the unusually rich life of this famous authority on the Maya. Included is Morley's own report on the Guatemala-British Honduras border skirmishing in 1916, in which Dr. Lafleur and the guide of a Morley-Carpenter expedition were killed.

## MORSS, NOEL

- 1952 Cradled infant figurines from Tennessee and Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 18:164-66.

Similarities between Mexican and Tennessee occurrences of a figurine type, with discussion of the implications.

## MÜLLER, E. F. JACOBS

- See Jacobs-Müller, E. F.

## MULLERRIED, F. K. G.

- 1951 Restos arqueológicos en el noreste de Oaxaca. *U. México*, 5:19-20.

Account of archaeological reconnaissance, including a map showing location of sites.

## N

## NAVARRETE, CARLOS

- 1957 El material arqueológico de la Cueva de Calucan. *Tlatoani*, 2:14-18.

Ceremonial cave possibly related to the Tlaloc cult, yielding post-Classic remains.

## NICHOLSON, H. B.

- 1953 On a supposed Mesoamerican "thin orange" vessel from Ecuador. *Am. Antiq.*, 19:164-66.

Evidence against Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño's identification of a South American specimen as of Mesoamerican origin.

- 1954 The birth of the Smoking Mirror. *Archaeology*, 7:164-70.

Description and analysis of scenes and symbols on an ancient Mexican monument, and the religious mythology they depict.

- 1955a Montezuma's zoo. *Pac. Discov.*, 8:3-11.

Assembles from eyewitness and other early accounts all data on the zoo and aviary of Tenochtitlan. Nuremberg map of the city and pictures of animals and birds from the codices.

- 1955b Native historical traditions of nuclear America and the problem of their archaeological correlation. *Am. Anthr.*, 57:594-613.

Excellent appraisal of methodology involved in attempts to link archaeology to native sources of myth and history.

- 1955c The temalacatl of Tehuacan. *Mex. Antiq.*, 8:95-134.

A careful study of the symbolism carved on a monument from Puebla, possibly a gladiatorial stone or a ball game ring.

## NOGUERA, EDUARDO

- 1948 Estado actual de los conocimientos acerca de la arqueología del noroeste de Michoacán. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 38-39.

Proposes a sequence of northwest Michoacán cultural remains from Formative (Zacatenco I) time through Aztec IV: El Opeño, Curutarán, Chupícuaro, Jiquilpan, Zacapu-Los Gatos, and Tzintzuntzan.

- 1948-49 Nuevos rasgos característicos encontrados en Xochicalco. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 10:115-19.

Author sees closer analogies with southern and Maya sites than with central Mexico.

- 1950 El horizonte tolteca-chichimeca. México, Ediciones Mexicanas. Enciclopedia Mexicana de Arte, no. 4. Cultural manifestations in Cholula, Tizatlán, Tula, Tenayuca, Calixtlahuaca, Totonacapan, Yucatán, Mixteca Puebla, and northwestern Mexico are briefly summarized. Well illustrated, sometimes in color.
- 1951a Exploraciones en Xochicalco. *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 37-42. Xochicalco was not in close touch with central Mexico until relatively late prehistoric times, but rather received cultural stimulation from the Maya area and southern Mexico.
- 1951b Veinticinco años de arqueología en México. *In Homenaje Caso*, pp. 283-91. Progress of archaeological research in Mexico since 1925.
- 1954a La cerámica de Cholula. México, Guaranía (Biblioteca de historia y arqueología americanas). Pottery of Cholula, from Formative to protohistoric times, as established through stratigraphic studies and comparative research. Profusely illustrated, many figures in color.
- 1954b Un nuevo tipo de figurillas humanas. *Yan*, 3:36-45. Identifies and discusses the provenience of a particular type of effigy vessel.
- 1955 Extraordinario hallazgo en Teotihuacán. *Mex. Antig.*, 8:43-56. Remarkable slab tripod cylinder vase decorated with onyx discs embedded in the core clay prior to firing, a technique known heretofore only in Ecuador. Teotihuacan III period.
- 1956 Un edificio preclásico en Cholula. *In Estud. Antr.*, pp. 213-24. A Late Formative structure and its associated pottery and figurines.
- , AND JUAN LEONARD
- 1957 Descubrimiento de la Casa de las Águilas en Teotihuacan. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Mex.*, 4:6-9. Four eagles realistically depicted in mural on a Teotihuacan I structure.
- NOGUERA, MANUEL G.
- 1954 Mitología, cultura y medicina en el México precortesiano. Prólogo de José F. Rulfo. México, Imer.
- Archaeological backgrounds somewhat debatable, but the examples and specimens themselves are useful.
- NORIEGA, RAUL
- 1954 Tres estudios sobre la Piedra del Sol. Los signos del Nahui Olín. Función astronómica del calendario de 260 días. La gran flecha de Tonatiuh. México. The Piedra del Sol inscriptions relate to planetary observations; the 260-day calendar has an astronomical function; the large arrow motif has an astronomical value denoted in its infix.
- 1954-55 Claves matemático-astronómicas del sistema calendárico de los antiguos mexicanos y demostración de la función astronómica del calendario de 260 días. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:269-80. Problems of relating cycles of terrestrial rotation around the sun to "weeks" and other planetary periods.
- 1955? La piedra del sol y 16 monumentos astronómicos del México antiguo: símbolos y claves. México, Superación. Profusely illustrated transcription and interpretation of various prehistoric Mexican calendrical inscriptions.
- 1956a Homogeneidad del sistema calendárico del México antiguo con el cómputo de ocurrencias de eclipses. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Méx.*, 1:11-12. Synchronizes the Mexican calendric system with recurrences of solar eclipses and lunations.
- 1956b Registro de eclipses de sol en dos monumentos del México antiguo. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Méx.*, 1-4. Defines the recurrence of eclipses in periods of religious significance and suggests that the Mexican calendar was synchronized with these. Large folding charts and figures.
- 1957 Eclipses y cronología maya-mexicana. Supp. to *R. "El Universo."* Deciphers inscriptions designating various eclipse cycles, lunar and planetary years, and interprets astronomical passages from Aztec sculpture, Dresden Codex, and other records.

## NOWOTNY, KARL ANTON

- 1948 Erläuterungen zum Codex Vindobonensis, Vorderseite. *Archiv für Völkerkunde*, 3:156-200.

Commentary on a Mexican codex containing genealogies, place name and year glyphs, and rituals.

- 1949 A unique wooden figure from ancient Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 15:57-61.

Unique specimen in the Vienna Ethnographic Museum, tentatively identified as representing Xolotl; has gold and silver nails and inlays fastened with wooden pegs. 3 figures.

- 1951 Die Konkordanz der mesoamerikanischen Chronologie. *Zeit. Ethn.*, 76:239-45.

Dates in the Mexican codices with their Julian equivalents, and a discussion of the Venus tables in the Dresden Codex.

- 1956 Restauración de las partes destruidas en el Códice Vindobonensis. *B. Cent. Inv. Antr. Méx.*, 1:1-9.

Importance of filling in the damaged portions of this important manuscript.

See Burland, C. A., and —, 1950.

## O

## OBREGÓN DE LA PARRA, JORGE

- 1948 Estudio analítico de la arquitectura funeraria en Monte Albán, Oaxaca. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 445-49.

Useful synthesis of Monte Albán tomb features by chronological periods.

## EL OCCIDENTE DE MÉXICO

- 1948 El Occidente de México. Cuarta Reunión de Mesa Redonda sobre Problemas Antropológicos de México y Centro América, celebrada en el Museo Nacional de Historia del 23 a 28 de septiembre de 1946. *Soc. Mex. Antr.*

Section II consists of 18 papers and sections of discussion on the archaeology of Michoacán and the central zone of Mexico, northwest Mexico, and Guerrero. Section III contains 9 papers treating of ancient ethnography and early documentary native history. Separate reviews are included in this bibliography.

## OLDEROGGE, D. A.

- 1955 The Maya hieroglyphic writing and its deciphering. *VOKS B.*, 6: 21-25.

Brief and somewhat inaccurate review of the history of Mayan epigraphic research, with a defense and explanation of the Knorozov method of deciphering the glyphs, which, the author states, was made possible by a "knowledge of the basic laws governing the development of society," as "adhered to by Soviet scientists."

## OLIVÉ N., JULIO CÉSAR, AND BEATRIZ BARBA A.

- 1957 Sobre la desintegración de las culturas clásicas. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 9:57-71.

Reviews briefly various possible contributing factors: national decadence, climatic changes, soil exhaustion, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, religious and superstitious causes, wars, insurrections, revolutions. The authors favor a social uprising, overthrowing the power of the theocracy as the type of explanation that best fits all the facts.

## OLIVERA SEDANO, ALICIA

- 1954-55 Cuitláhuac. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:299-302.

Concise outline of events, dates, and rulers, taken from native sources.

## O'NEALE, LILA M.

- 1948 Textiles of pre-Columbian Chihuahua. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 574, Contrib. 45.

Technical analysis of 35 Apocynum yarn weavings from a Basket Maker cave of the Sierra Madre. Appendix: *Chemical notes on the coloring matter of Chihuahua textiles of pre-Columbian Mexico*, by Michael Kasha. 30 figures.

## ORELLANA TAPIA, RAFAEL

- 1952a La reina de Uxmal. *Tlatoani*, 1: 42-44.

Suggests that this sculptured head represents Venus and that the hieroglyph and number inscribed on it record eight solar years which equal five Venus years. Spinden's photograph of the sculpture *in situ* is reproduced.



- 1952b Zona arqueológica de Izapa. *Tlatoani*, 1: 17-25.  
Description and illustrations of stelae, altars, and monuments, with notes and discussion of artifacts.
- 1953a La cabecita del mangal, Veracruz. *Yan*, 2: 140-41.  
Splendid example of late Formative period art, a modeled clay head from Veracruz.
- 1953b Petroglifos y pinturas rupestres de Sonora. *Yan*, 1: 29-33.  
Human, animal, geometric, and abstract symbols. Illustrated.
- 1954 El vaso de Ixtapa, Chiapas. *Yan*, 3: 114-18.  
A tomb offering, decorated in champlevé and representing an historical or religious scene.
- 1955 Nueva lápida olmecoide de Izapa, Chiapas, Estela 21. *Mex. Antiq.*, 8: 157-68.  
Decapitation scene and a personage carried in a litter; blood is represented symbolically, in a style somewhat similar to Toltec ball-player beheadings at Chichen Itza and at Aparacio, Veracruz.
- OROZCO Y BERRA, MANUEL
- 1954 Historia antigua y de las culturas aborígenes de México. México, Ediciones Fuente Cultural. 2 vols.  
Profusely illustrated with often inferior engravings, but with fairly up-to-date introductory sections by Mexican scholars such as Wigberto Jiménez Moreno, Pablo Martínez del Río, and E. Núñez Mata.
- ORTEGA Y MEDINA, JUAN A.
- 1953 Monroísmo arqueológico: un intento de compensación de americanidad insuficiente. *Cuad. Am.*, 71: 168-89; 72: 158-87.  
The first part is devoted largely to a comparative study of the ideas, writings, and sources of John Lloyd Stephens and Benjamin N. Norman. The second part interprets Stephens' attitudes as a reflection of general North American Monroism.
- OSBORNE, LILLY DE JONGH
- 1952 Datos sobre la indumentaria precolombina. *A. Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.*, 26: 58-63.  
Costumes depicted in Maya art of the Classic period (Tzakol and Tepeu). Author sees survival in modern times.
- OUTWATER, J. OGDEN, JR.
- 1957a The pre-Columbian stonecutting techniques of the Mexican plateau. *Am. Antiq.*, 22: 258-64.  
Attempt to estimate the man years required to build various monuments, in order to test hypothesis concerning techniques of construction.
- 1957b Pre-Columbian woodcutting techniques. *Am. Antiq.*, 22: 411-12.  
Very plausible demonstration of an obsidian-tooth saw that the ancient Mesoamericans would have used for the large amount of woodcutting they are presumed to have had to do.
- P
- PACHECO, A. ROMANO
- See Piña Chan, Roman, —, and E. Parreyón Moreno, 1952.
- PADDOCK, JOHN (ed.)
- 1953 Excavations in the Mixteca Alta: source materials published by the faculty and students of the Anthropology Department, Mexico City College. *Mesoamer. Notes*, no. 3.  
Report on a field trip to the sites of Yatachio and Pueblo Viejo in northern Oaxaca. Includes map, chronological chart, and illustrations.
- PALACIOS, ENRIQUE JUAN
- 1948a La estimación del año natural en Xochicalco, acorde con la ciencia. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 461-66.  
Inscriptions at Xochicalco indicate that knowledge of the length of the solar year here was very accurate. Dates Xochicalco to A.D. 1000.
- 1948b El último estudio del calendario maya-mexicano de Rafael Girard. *A. Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.*, 23: 17-28.  
Lengthy review of Girard, 1948c, and its implications regarding the native calendar system and the Maya-European correlation problem.

## PALERM, ANGEL

- 1954 La secuencia de la evolución cultural de Mesoamérica. *B. Bib. Antr. Am.*, 17:205-33.

Comparative study of three recent summaries of Middle American prehistory by Pedro Armillas, Alfonso Caso, and Ignacio Bernal, with the author's own suggestions. Broad trends of culture in each major period are reviewed.

- 1955 The agricultural bases of urban civilization in Mesoamerica. In *Irrigation civilizations: a comparative study*. *Pan Am. Union, Soc. Sci. Monogr.*, pp. 28-42.

Classification of Middle American agricultural systems relative to population density and settlement pattern, the characteristics of prehistoric irrigation there, and its importance. A useful assemblage of data on canals and aqueducts, with interesting speculations regarding their extent and significance.

- 1956 Notas sobre las construcciones militares y la guerra en Mesoamérica. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 8:123-34.

Re-examines the old hypothesis that the Formative and Classic periods of Middle America were essentially peaceful, and finds evidence in early historical sources such as Durán, Torquemada, and Cortés that certain city features usually considered nonmilitary were probably fortifications and other defense devices.

## —, AND ERIC R. WOLF

- 1954-55 El desarrollo del área clave del imperio texcocano. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:337-49.

Interesting suggestions regarding the economic and political relationships of the Chichimecs and preceding "Toltec" populations in Acolhuacan, and the subsequent transformation of this area from a marginal zone of secondary importance to a key region of the Texcoco empire.

- 1957 Ecological potential and cultural development in Mesoamerica. In *Studies in Human Ecology*. *Pan Am. Union, Soc. Sci. Monogr.* 3, pp. 1-37.

Relationships between habitat and "the cultural equipment at the roots of Mesoamerican development." Authors recognize five stages of culture-ecological succession: basic

agricultural, regional differentiation, intensified agricultural techniques, Florescent Classic, and crisis or re-organization.

- See Armillas, Pedro, —, and Eric R. Wolf, 1956; Wolf, Eric R., and —, 1955.

## PALM, ERWIN WALTER

- 1951 Tenochtitlán y la ciudad ideal de Dürer. *J. Soc. Am.*, n.s., 40:59-66.

Evidence that the plan of the Aztec capital influenced 16th-century European notions of the "ideal city."

## PAZ, J. RUFINO

- 1950 La gruta de Corinto. *A. Mus. Nac.*, 1:64.

Brief notes on surface remains in the Department of Morazán, El Salvador.

## PÉRET, BENJAMIN

- 1955 Nos traços dos grandes Itzás. *Anhembi*, 20:226-42.

The author has translated the Chilam Balam of Chumayel from Spanish to French (see Chilam Balam de Chumayel, 1955). This book tells of that document and the ruins of Chichen Itza.

## PÉREZ ELÍAS, ANTONIO

- 1956 Las cuevas del valle de México. *Tlatoani*, 10:34-33.

Ethnohistorical significance of the caves in this vicinity as described in early sources.

## PÉREZ MARTÍNEZ, HÉCTOR, EULALIA GUZMÁN, AND OTHERS

- 1951 La supervivencia de Cuauhtémoc. Hallazgo de los restos del héroe. México, Ediciones Criminalia.

Collection of articles reviewing the circumstances and materials of the Ixcatopan discovery, published as "un homenaje cívico" to Cuauhtémoc, but largely devoted to supporting the authenticity of the remains. See Dávalos Hurtado and Romero, 1950.

## PESO, CHARLES C. DI

- 1953 The clay figurines of Acambaro, Guanajuato, Mexico. *Am. Antiq.*, 13:388-89.

Exposure of an archaeological hoax in Mexico.

## PETERSON, FREDERICK A.

- 1952a Falsificaciones arqueológicas en el estado de Guerrero, México. *Tlatoani*, 1:15-19.

Excellent illustrations and description of some of the thousands of fake stone masks, figurines, and other sculpture sold annually in Tasco, Iguala, and Teloloapan.

- 1952b Falsifications from Guerrero. *Ethnos*, 17:113-18.

Warning to collectors that very expert fakes of stone masks and other figures are being manufactured in Guerrero. Photographs of 11 specimens.

- 1952c Tlaloc en soportes de vasijas teotihuacanas. *Tlatoani*, 1:13.

A Tlaloc slab foot from Coyuca de Benítez shows more realistic representation of the god, whose features on these supports are usually highly stylized.

- 1953a Faces that are really false. *Nat. Hist.*, 62:176-80.

Well-illustrated exposé of the most recent faked archaeological relics manufactured in Mexico.

- 1953b Falsificaciones de Chupícuaro. *Yan*, 2:150-56.

Another of this author's useful articles on fakes. Well illustrated

- 1954a Smiling heads from Vera Cruz. *Ethnos*, 19:80-93.

Description and interpretation of the smiling heads, and a complex of associated objects and traits. Well illustrated, this is an imaginative and informative study.

- 1954b Women warriors and laughing faces. *Nat. Hist.*, 63:210-15, 239.

Famous smiling heads, their provenience and chronological position in prehistoric Mexico, with superb photographs of some of the finest specimens.

- 1955a "Doughnut-shaped" vessels and bird bowls of Chupícuaro, Mexico. *Ethnos*, 20:137-45.

Provenience of two striking ceramic forms, one rare, the other interesting because of its conventionalized variations.

- 1955b Preliminary report: archaeology (CIAM expedition, 1955). *Cent. Inv. Antr. Méx.*

Preliminary report on expedition to the Lacandone Forest.

- 1956a Anthropomorphic effigy vessels from Chupícuaro, Mexico. *Ethnos*, 21:161-79.

Classification, description, and general considerations.

- 1956b A probable identification of the Sola god. *Ethnos*, 21:143-46.

God typical of the Sola region, Oaxaca, found on clay plaque in central Veracruz associated with Late Classic materials, is the same deity as the feathered serpent of later periods.

- See Franco C., José Luis, and —, 1957; Medellín Zenil, Alfonso, and —, 1954.

## PIÑA CHAN, ROMAN

- 1949-50 Tlatilco y la cultura preclásica del Valle de México. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 4:33-43.

The strata "Atoto Reciente" and "Atoto de Transición" correspond to Late Tlatilco and Transition, respectively, and are closely related to Middle Upper Zacatenco and Arbolillo II.

- 1950 Estratigrafía en los terrenos adyacentes a la catedral metropolitana. *Mem. Acad. Mex. Hist.*, 9:199-224.

Stratigraphy of Mixteca-Puebla wares at Tlatelolco. Also printed in *Tlatelolco* . . . , X.

- 1953 Una figurilla de Tlatilco. *Yan*, 2:148-49.

Sees in this unusual seated figure a reflection of the changing Formative period society.

- 1954 Hallazgos arqueológicos en tierras de Oaxaca. *Tlatoani*, 8-9:31-33.

Large photographs and a brief description of sculptures at Tututepec and Rio Grande.

- 1955 Las culturas preclásicas de la cuenca de México. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica.

Useful synthesis of Formative period life in Mexico, inferred from architecture, figurines, and other artifacts. Many drawings and halftones.

## —, AND VALENTÍN LÓPEZ G.

- 1952 Excavaciones en Atlihuayán Morelos. *Tlatoani*, 1:12.

Describes pottery of two occupations: the "Archaic-Olmec," which the authors believe spread from south to north in Morelos, and was contemporaneous with Tlatilco Transitional in the Valley of Mexico, and a later Gualupita I-II "complex," including "baby face" figures.



- , A. ROMANO PACHECO, AND E. PAREYÓN MORENO
- 1952 Tlatilco, nuevo sitio preclásico del Valle de México. *Tlatoani*, 1:9-14.  
Description and illustrations of the amazing Formative period figurines and pottery from the Tlatilco cemetery.
- See Estrada Balmori, Elma, and —, 1948.
- POLLOCK, H. E. D.
- 1948 Architectural survey of Yucatán. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Book 47, pp. 218-19.  
Preliminary account of studies at Uxmal and neighboring sites, Mayapán, and Campeche.
- 1951-57 Annual report of the director of the Department of Archaeology. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 50-56.  
Broad plans, methodology, and current activities of the Institution's new archaeological program in Yucatán.
- 1954 The northern terminus of the principal sacbe at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 15.  
The ancient Maya road was one of the latest constructions at Mayapan.
- 1956 The southern terminus of the principal sacbe at Mayapan: Group Z-50. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 37.  
A late road constructed southward from a group of domiciliary structures to a partly ceremonial group. Interesting inferences and speculations regarding its history and purpose. Well illustrated.
- , AND CLAYTON E. RAY
- 1957 Notes on vertebrate animal remains from Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 41.  
The most plentiful were deer, dog, turkey, iguana, peccary, rabbit, sea drum, sea cat, and cichlid.
- , AND GUSTAV STRÖMSVIK
- 1953 Chacchob, Yucatan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 6.  
An interesting walled city, first reported in 1845 but only now investigated by competent archaeologists. Evidences of a Puuc period occupation.
- See Strömsvik, Gustav, —, and Heinrich Berlin, 1955.
- POMPA Y POMPA, ANTONIO
- 1956 La escritura petroglífica rupestre y su expresión en el noroeste mexicano. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 8:213-25.  
Believes the petroglyphs are important as forefathers of prehispanic writing (his use of the term "proto-historia" may confuse the reader). A useful atlas of petroglyphs is appended.
- PONCE DE ELIZUNDIA, NOEMÍ
- 1951 Estudio e importancia literaria de las leyendas mayas. México.  
Brief analysis of the content, style, and importance of Maya legends, including materials from the *Popol Vuh* and the *Books of Chilam Balam*. Thesis, University of Mexico.
- POPOL VUH
- 1949 Interpretación literaria de Ermilo Abreu Gómez. Interpretación plástica de José García Narezo. México, Editorial Leyenda.  
Abridged Spanish version, in no sense a translation, of the famous Quiché story, with imaginative illustrations in color. The editor's announced intention: "exaltar la esencia poética que guarda tan maravilloso libro."
- 1950 The sacred book of the ancient Quiché Maya. English version by Delia Goetz and Sylvanus G. Morley, from the Spanish translation by Adrián Recinos. Oklahoma Press (The Civilization of the American Indian).  
First English translation of this important native document, based on what is by far the best translation to date, that of Recinos, whose introduction is exhaustive and scholarly.
- PORTER, MURIEL N.
- 1948a Pipas precortesianas. *Acta Antr.*, 3:130-251.  
Distribution, chronology, and comparative study of smoking pipes. Develops the hypothesis that pipes were introduced into Mexico from the United States between A.D. 900 and 1100. The thesis leans heavily on southern U.S. and Mexican absolute dating that is still uncertain. 28 plates, 5 tables, 3 maps.

- 1948b Pottery found at Chupícuaro, Guanajuato. *In* *El Occidente de México*, pp. 42-47.

Sequence of Upper Lerma River ceramics, stressing the importance of red-on-buff pottery as a possible point of distribution for the Valley of Mexico, with relations north to Chihuahua and the Hohokam.

- 1953 Tlatilco and the pre-Classic cultures of the New World. Viking Fund Pub. Anthr., no. 19.

Comparative study of the significant traits from Tlatilco, the famous Formative period Mexican site. Some interesting relationships are suggested, but the study lacks broad integration of Mesoamerican Formative cultures.

- 1956 Excavations at Chupícuaro, Guanajuato, México. *Trans. Am. Philos. Soc.*, n.s., 46:515-637.

Late Formative and Early Classic remains, their temporal and geographic distributions, and cultural relationships. 27 pages of photographic reproductions. An important record of a still little-known archaeological zone.

PROSKOURIAKOFF, TATIANA

- 1950 A study of Classic Maya sculpture. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 593.

Establishes style characteristics, based on epigraphy and comparative sculptural studies from all Classic Maya sites. An important monograph, revealing "a certain coherence of development, perhaps not entirely free of outside influences but surely selective of them. . . . This development has an inherently dramatic structure, in which the tendency to more complex organization of the pattern is followed by the opposite trend of disintegration."

- 1950-57 Annual report on art and artifacts. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 49-56.

- 1951 Some non-Classic traits in the sculpture of Yucatan. *In* *Tax*, 1951, pp. 108-18.

Recognizes, in addition to the Toltec influences on Maya style, numerous foreign stylistic variants over sev-

eral periods. Many of these show independent origins and indicate that before the Toltec period Yucatan was culturally less stable than the southern lowlands and probably subjected to more than one significant wave of migration.

- 1952 The survival of the Maya tun count in colonial times. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 112.

Transcription from a photographic facsimile of the Codex Pérez and the Kaua manuscript. The tun counts in places are equated with dates agreeing with the Goodman-Martínez-Thompson correlation.

- 1954 Varieties of Classic central Veracruz sculpture. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 606, Contrib. 58.

Another excellent study by the leading analyst of Middle American art, it is of importance to the archaeologist and the art theorist. Details of subject matter and of style are arranged in categories applicable to problems of ethnic relationships, chronology, and art history.

- 1955 The death of a civilization. *Sci. Am.*, 192:82-88.

Results of Carnegie Institution of Washington's excavations at Mayapan, Yucatan, and their bearing on Mayan cultural decay.

—, AND CHARLES R. TEMPLE

- 1955 A residential quadrangle: structures R-85 to R-90. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 29.

Excavations in an assemblage of structures at Mayapan, Yucatan.

See Ruppert, Karl, J. Eric S. Thompson, and —, 1955; Shook, Edwin M., and —, 1951, 1956.

PUIG, PILAR

- 1955 Los mayas en su esplendor. Colección de 29 dibujos originales del viejo imperio maya. México, Fourrier.

The text on archaeological background is outdated and the drawings are not outstanding.

## Q

## QUALI AMATL

- 1950 Quali amatl. Chicome calli. Conquista de Tlaltilolco. Anónimo nahuatl, traducido al castellano por Porfirio Aguirre. México, Vargas Rea (Col. Amatlacuilotl).

Spanish and Nahuatl in parallel columns; glyphs are illustrated in color.

## R

## RAINEY, FROELICH G.

- 1950 The museum takes inventory. *B. U. Mus.*, 15:18.

Administrative report of University Museum activities, including the Middle American archaeological program and new discoveries at Cayo X, Caracol, and Benque Viejo, British Honduras. Illustrated.

## RAMÍREZ, FÉLIX C.

- 1956a Ireti Khatape. Ensayo de una interpretación de la Relación de Michoacán. Personajes y dioses michoacanos. México, Casa Ramírez.

New translation and interpretation of certain passages.

- 1956b Prehistoria de Michoacan. *B. Acad. Nac. Hist. Geog.*, no. 2.

Distinguishes between lay or domestic religion and the sacerdotal religion. Believes proper names in ancient documents were allegorical. Seeks racial, linguistic, and theological unity in all prehistory.

## RAMÍREZ, RICARDO

- 1956 Paleontología dominicana; descripción de las formaciones geológicas Baitoa, Cercado, Gurabo y Arcilla Mao, y lista de los moluscos y corales fósiles procedentes de ellas, que integran la colección preparada para ser exhibida en la Feria de la paz y confraternidad

del mundo libre. Trujillo, Dominican Republic, Universidad. Publications, ser. 4, vol. 103, no. 2.

## RAMÍREZ FLORES, JOSÉ

- 1951 Mixcoatl. *Xallixtlco*, no. 5-6, pp. 19-23.

Presents strong evidence for identifying the so-called "Pelota player" figurines as, rather, representations of the god Mixcoatl. The pelota players' collar and bat thus become, instead, the cave mouth (with head emerging, symbolizing birth) and the magic club with which this god struck the earth and created its creatures. Illustrated are examples from Colima, Jalisco, and Nayarit.

## RANDS, ROBERT L.

- 1953 The water lily in Maya art: a complex of alleged Asiatic origin. *Bureau Am. Ethn.*, B. 151, pp. 75-153.

Detailed analysis of this important motif, its symbolic associations, and distribution. The water lily forms part of a complex with the Long-Nosed God and beings perhaps related to the Serpent Bird. Notes close correspondences between the motif in Yucatan and the Usumacinta. "To explain the elaborated water lily as of Asiatic derivation, it would appear necessary to postulate a complex series of waves of fundamental influence which accounted for new traits on various time levels." Suggests that the possible basic relationship between Old and New World theocracies, and the cursive tendencies in Maya and Indian art, may explain the parallels in Maya and Hindu-Buddhist depictions.

- 1954 Some manifestations of water in Mesoamerican art. *Bureau Am. Ethn.*, B. 157, Anthr. Paper 48, pp. 265-93.

Valuable analysis of a series of interlocking complexes relating to falling water in Mesoamerican art, such as tears, the hand, the mouth, containers, urination and other physiological associations, the configurations of death, destruction, and misfortune, and associated deities. Contains detailed appendices, tables, and photographic illustrations.



- 1957 Comparative notes on the hand-eye and related motifs. *Am. Antiq.*, 22: 247-57.  
Reviews the details and art styles of these motifs in the southeast U. S., Middle America, and the Northwest Coast of North America and considers the possible problems of diffusion, independent invention, or common ancestry involved. Illustrated.
- , AND BARBARA C. RANDS
- 1957 The ceramic position of Palenque, Chiapas. *Am. Antiq.*, 23: 140-50.  
Illustrated summary of chronological changes in Palenque pottery (including great decrease in calcite temper) from early to late Classic times, and relationships with wares of other areas.
- RECINOS, ADRIÁN
- 1948 El doctor Sylvanus G. Morley. *A. Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.*, 23: 239-40.  
Homage to Dr. Morley, who was a charter member of the Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala, and a recipient of the Orden del Quetzal in 1939.
- 1951 Contestación al discurso del Licenciado Luis Antonio Díaz Vasconcelos. *A. Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.*, 25: 225-26.  
Comments and added bibliography of source material on prehistoric and protohistoric Maya legal systems. See also Díaz Vasconcelos, 1951.
- 1957 (ed.) *Crónicas indígenas de Guatemala*. Guatemala, Editorial Universitaria, no. 20.  
Valuable collection of short histories and *titulos* transcribed, translated, and edited with notes by the authority on native Guatemalan sources. They are less important than the *Popol Vuh* and the Cakchiquel *Memorial de Sololá* but are useful in confirming and in filling in gaps in those documents.
- RENDÓN, SILVIA
- 1947-48 *La Cuarta Relación* de Don Domingo de San Anton Muñon Chimalpahin Quauhtlehuanitzin. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 3: 199-218.  
Transcription and translation of an interesting 16th-century Nahuatl document, with a genealogical chart based on data therein.
- 1948 Chicomoztoc. In *El Occidente de México*, pp. 175-78.  
Evidence for identifying the present Cerrillo Vista Hermosa Totoltepec as the ceremonial center of Aztlán.
- 1953 ¿Fué el maíz originario de América? *Am. Indig.*, 13: 223-30.  
Documentary evidence in favor of an Old World origin of maize.  
See Barrera Vásquez, Alfredo, and —, 1948.
- RICHARDS, ANNETTE H.
- 1953 The mystery of the first Mexican. *Nat. Hist.*, 62: 168-74.  
Well-illustrated account of the discovery of human artifacts associated with mammoth at Santa Isabel Iztapan.
- 1955 The dancers of Monte Alban. *Pac. Discov.*, 8: 12-17.  
Assembles the many interpretations of Los Danzantes.
- RÍO LÓPEZ, ANTONIO
- 1955 La historia maya escrita por los mayas. *Hist. Mex.*, 4: 377-94.  
Events in Mayan history and suggested dates, as outlined in the Books of Chilam Balam.  
See Rubín de la Borbolla, Daniel F., and —, 1953.
- RIVAS PUTNAM, IGNACIO
- 1956 *Temas americanos; la civilización maya; ensayo acerca de su prehistoria y cualidades*. Bogotá, Antares.  
Typical old-fashioned general textbook of Mayan culture, passable about 25 years ago but not today.
- RIVET, PAUL
- 1954 *Cités maya*. 2nd ed. Paris, Albert Guillot (*Les hauts lieux de l'histoire*, no. 4).  
Superbly illustrated selection of Mayan objects of art. The new pictures of Palenque and the color reproductions of Bonampak are especially good. Text is for the art student, not the anthropologist.
- ROBERTSON, DONALD
- 1957 Art of the Aztec empire. *U. Kansas Mus. Art.*  
Illustrated catalog to museum exhibition. The introduction is an authoritative statement of the position of the Aztecs in the history and cultural relationships of Middle America.

## RODRÍGUEZ, LEOPOLDO ALEJANDRO

- 1948 Estudio geográfico, histórico, etnográfico, filológico y arqueológico de la República de El Salvador en Centro América. *A. Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.*, 23:146-229.

Paper read at the XVII Congreso de Americanistas in Mexico, 1910.

## RODRÍGUEZ, ROSAURA H.

- 1950 Documentos relacionados con San Bartolomé Tlatelolco. *In Tlatelolco . . .*, XI.

Some 16th- and early 17th-century documents relative to the colonization of the Valle de Toluca by the Mexica Axayacatl, father of Moctezuma II, and to the foundation of San Miguel Tlatelolco.

## RODRÍGUEZ BETETA, VIRGILIO

- 1950 La caída y desaparición del "Primer Imperio" maya. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 2:54-67.

Reviews all previous hypotheses and presents a new one: that deforestation for agriculture altered the rainfall, and that the droughts of deforested areas on the one hand, and the torrential (and destructive) rains of the untouched areas on the other, so upset weather predictions and agricultural instructions by the priests that socio-political upheavals resulted.

## RODRÍGUEZ MACAL, VIRGILIO

- 1951 Ensayos de interpretación sobre el *Popol-Vuh* y los orígenes de la civilización maya. *A. Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.*, 25:330-53.

Hypotheses regarding the antiquity and origin of the Quiché, and of the Maya civilization, based on contents of the *Popol Vuh*.

## RODRÍGUEZ PRAMPOLINI, IDA

- 1949 El arte indígena y los cronistas de Nueva España. *A. Inst. Inv. Estét.*, no. 17, pp. 5-16.

Value judgments in early Spanish appraisals of Mexican Indian sculpture, jewelry, and other arts.

## ROMANO, ARTURO

- 1955 Nota preliminar sobre los restos humanos sub-fósiles de Santa María Astahuascan, D. F. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 7:65-77.

One of the skeletons is compared to Tepexpan.

## ROMERO, EMILIA

- 1951 ¿Existe alguna relación entre "Los Danzantes" de Monte Albán en México y los monolitos de Cerro Sechín en el Perú? *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 285-90.

Sees resemblances between these carvings but does not present any sound argument for their cultural or historical relationship.

## ROMERO QUIROZ, JAVIER

- 1956 El dios Tlotzin. Toponimia de Toluca. Toluca, México.

Suggests a related etymology for the terms Toluca, Toloa, Tlotzin and Coltzin (place names, plant name, and god's name).

See Dahlgren, Barbro, and —, 1951; De Terra, Helmut, —, and T. D. Stewart, 1949.

## ROSADO OJEDA, VLADIMIRO

- 1948 Interpretación de la grada jeroglífica del Chanal, Colima. *In El Occidente de México*, pp. 72-73.

Description of a hieroglyphic stairway with animal and deity figures in Aztec style.

## ROYS, RALPH L.

- 1949a Guide to the Codex Pérez. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 585, Contrib. 10.

Description, commentary, and annotated tables of contents of the Maya-Christian year correlations, prognostics and prophecies, astrology, chronological treatises, and other documents assembled in the Codex Pérez.

- 1949b The prophecies for the Maya tuns or years in the Books of Chilam Balam of Tizimin and Mani. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 585, Contrib. 51.

Commentary, and annotated translation and text of a series of prophecies for a "Katun 5 Ahau" in the Books of Chilam Balam of Tizimin and Mani.

- 1949-52 Annual report on documentary research. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 48-51.

- 1950 Guía para el Códice Pérez. Traducción de Gustavo Vega Ibarra. México, Ediciones de la Liga de Acción Social.

Translated extract of his 1949a, with additional notes by the translator of the codex, Ermilo Solís Alcalá.

- 1952 Conquest sites and the subsequent destruction of Maya architecture in the interior of northern Yucatan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 596, Contrib. 54.  
A most thorough and interesting study showing that many towns are located at their pre-Spanish sites, their churches and plazas often at the old ceremonial centers, with sequences of earlier buildings underneath. Illustrated.
- 1954 The Maya katun prophecies of the books of Chilam Balam, Series I. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 606, Contrib. 57.  
Valuable translation and commentary on the native Maya prophetic literature of colonial times.
- 1957 The political geography of the Yucatan Maya. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 613.  
As its name implies, this is essentially a political geography, but the term does not do full justice to the scope and usefulness of this book. Written by the outstanding authority on early native Yucatec history and ethnology, this description of the 16 Indian "provinces" of Yucatan contains a well of ethnic data.
- RUBÍN DE LA BORBOLLA, DANIEL F.
- 1948a Arqueología tarasca. In *El Occidente de México*, pp. 29-33.  
Synthesis of archaeological data on this region, recognizing three cultural horizons.
- 1948b Problemas de la arqueología de Chupícuaro. In *El Occidente de México*, pp. 48-49.  
Definition of the Chupícuaro archaeological zone and its diverse local manifestations.
- 1953 México: monumentos históricos y arqueológicos. *Inst. Panam. Geog. Hist.*, Pub. 145 (Comisión de Historia, no. 43; Monumentos históricos y arqueológicos, no. 7).  
The first 232 illustrations and pages 101-280 treat of archaeological materials. Fine pictures.
- , AND HUGO CEREZO
- 1953 Guatemala: monumentos históricos y arqueológicos. *Inst. Panam. Geog. Hist.*, Pub. 144 (Comisión de Historia, no. 42; Monumentos históricos y arqueológicos, no. 6).
- , AND PEDRO RIVAS
- 1953 Honduras: monumentos históricos y arqueológicos. *Inst. Panam. Geog. Hist.*, Pub. 144 (Comisión de Historia, no. 44; Monumentos históricos y arqueológicos, no. 8).
- PUBIO, ANGEL
- 1950 Panamá. Monumentos históricos y arqueológicos. *Inst. Panam. Geog. Hist.*, Pub. 109 (Comisión de Historia, Monumentos históricos y arqueológicos, no. 1).  
Chapter 3 reviews the history of archaeological research in Panama.
- RUBIO MAÑÉ, JORGE IGNACIO
- 1956 El cronista maya Gaspar Antonio Chi, 1531-1610. *Mem. Acad. Mex. Hist.*, 15:102-08.  
Biographical material on the Tutul Xiu family and the famed Mani chroniclers.
- RUPPERT, KARL
- 1950 Gallery-patio type structures at Chichen Itza. In *For the Dean*, pp. 249-59.  
Description and distribution of an architectural type. Five pages of floor plans.
- 1952 Chichen Itza: architectural notes and plans. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 595.  
Introduction summarizes the chief architectural differences between early and late structures at Chichen. Remainder of text is a useful catalog of drawings, notes on the architecture, bibliographic references, and photographs of over 170 structures at this site.
- , AND A. L. SMITH
- 1951-55 Annual report on excavations at Mayapan, Yucatan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 50-54.
- 1952 Excavations in house mounds at Mayapán. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 4.  
Dwellings at Mayapán were like those described by Landa in the 16th century. This report describes them, the associated cists and tombs, and artifacts.
- 1954 Excavations in house mounds at Mayapan: III. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 17.  
More data on domestic architecture, with special attention to tombs.



- 1955 Two new gallery-patio type structures at Chichen Itza. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 122.  
These two new discoveries bring to 13 the number of structures of this type found at and, so far as is known, limited to Chichen Itza.
- 1957 House types in the environs of Mayapan and at Uxmal, Kabah, Sayil, Chichen Itza, and Chacchob. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 39.  
Comparative studies reveal geographical and possibly chronological differences in dwellings.
- , J. ERIC S. THOMPSON, AND TATIANA PROSKOURIAKOFF
- 1955 Bonampak, Chiapas, Mexico. Copies of the mural paintings by Antonio Tejada F. Identification of pigments by Rutherford J. Gettens. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 602.  
Although there have been numerous popular and semi-official descriptions of this famous site, this is the definitive professional publication on it. Attacking the subject in all its aspects — geographical, historical, architectural, epigraphic, and artistic—a team of experts has produced a meaningful interpretation and reconstruction of ancient Mayan life. Magnificent color reproductions.
- See Smith, A. Ledyard, and —, 1953, 1954, 1956.
- RUZ LHULLIER, ALBERTO
- 1949-50 Exploraciones arqueológicas en Palenque, 1949. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 4:49-60.  
Account of the 1949 season's explorations and restorations in the Palace, the Temple of the Tablets, and the zone of burials.
- 1951a Chichén-Itzá y Palenque, ciudades fortificadas. In *Homenaje Caso*, pp. 331-42.  
The Toltec section of Chichén-Itzá was enclosed by a defense wall similar to that of Mayapán; the author believes a small structure destroyed by road-building was its western entrance. Palenque was also fortified against Chontales or Nonalco, the platforms with interior stairways being defensive in function.
- 1951b Exploraciones en Palenque, 1950. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 5:25-45.  
Well illustrated with maps, plans, sections, drawings, and photographic halftones.
- 1951c Exploraciones en Palenque, 1951. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 5:47-66.  
Same as his 1951b, for following field season.
- 1952a Cámara secreta del Templo de las Inscripciones. *Tlatoani*, 1:2-5.  
Further account of the spectacular discoveries at Palenque. Illustrated.
- 1952b Estudio de la cripta del Templo de las Inscripciones en Palenque. *Tlatoani*, 1:3-28.  
Describes the spectacular discoveries of stone subterranean stairways, crypts, and magnificent stone sculptures. Discusses Old World analogies but concludes that the time differences are too great to allow of direct influence.
- 1952c Exploraciones en Palenque: 1952. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 6:79-110.  
Excavations at the Palace and the Temple of the Inscriptions, with a detailed account and many illustrations of the spectacular tomb underneath the latter.
- 1952d Importante découverte à Palenque dans la pyramide du "Temple des Inscriptions." *J. Soc. Am.*, n.s., 41:283-86.  
Preliminary account of the spectacular secret stairway, crypt, and sculptures under the Temple of the Inscriptions. Illustrated.
- 1952e Investigaciones arqueológicas en Palenque. *Cuad. Am.*, 67:149-65.  
Preliminary account, with excellent illustrations, of the recent hidden stairway and tomb discoveries.
- 1952f Uxmal: temporada de trabajos 1951-1952. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 6:49-67.  
Illustrated account of excavations at the Monjas and the Governor's Palace, with additional photographs of work at the Magician Pyramid.
- 1953a The mystery of the Temple of the Inscriptions. *Archaeology*, 6:2-11.  
Another general and preliminary but well-illustrated account of the spectacular discoveries at Palenque.
- 1953b The pyramid tomb of a prince of Palenque. *Illus. London News*, vol. 223, no. 5967, pp. 321-23.  
Stirring account of the discovery at Palenque, well illustrated, including two full-page color photos of the pyramid and the jade mask.

- 1954a Exploraciones en Palenque. *Pro. 30th Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 5-22.

Architecture, sculpture, painting, and ceramics, with interpretations.

- 1954b La pirámide-tumba de Palenque. *Cuad. Am.*, 74:41-59.

One of his series in this journal, describing the famous discoveries at Palenque.

- 1957 La civilización de los antiguos mayas. Santiago, U. Oriente, Dept. Extensión y Relaciones Culturales.

Concise description of Mesoamerican prehistory followed by a brief report on Mayan culture, with special reference to the author's work at Palenque and elsewhere. Profusely illustrated.

## S

### SÁENZ, CÉSAR A.

- 1952 El adoratorio central, Palacio del Gobernador, Uxmal. *Tlatoani*, 1: 45-50.

Excavation and restoration of this structure, with a description of objects discovered, including a carved "alabaster" vase.

- 1956 Exploraciones en la pirámide de la cruz foliada. *Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist., Dirección de Monumentos Prehispánicos, Informes*, no. 5.

Preliminary description of pottery and other artifacts, including some heavily ornamented clay cylinders, encountered in tombs and architecture at Palenque. Illustrated, with an appendix on hieroglyphic inscriptions by César Lizardi Ramos.

### SAHAGÚN, BERNARDINO DE

- 1950a Florentine Codex. General history of the things of New Spain. Book 1: The gods. Translated from the Aztec into English, with notes and illustrations, by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble. *School Am. Research, Monogr. 14*, pt. 2.

The first of this series, with parallel passages in double columns and reproductions of the original illustrations.

- 1950b Primeros memoriales de Tepepulco. Anónimos indígenas. Traducidos del nahuatl al español

por Porfirio Aguirre. Parts 1-3. Col. Amatlacuilotl. Mexico, Vargas Rea.

Reproductions, both black-and-white and in colors, with Spanish and Nahuatl text in parallel columns.

- 1953 Florentine codex. General history of the things of New Spain. Book 7: The sun, moon, and stars, and the binding of the years. Translated from the Aztec into English, with notes and illustrations, by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble. *School Am. Research, Monogr. 14*, pt. 8.

Another fine translation in this series.

- 1955 Florentine codex. General history of the things of New Spain. Book 12: The conquest of Mexico. Translated from the Aztec into English, with notes and illustrations, by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble. *School Am. Research, Monogr. 14*, pt. 13.

Continuation of this excellent series of translation, with the drawings reproduced.

- 1957 Florentine Codex. General history of the things of New Spain. Book 4: The soothsayers; Book 5: The omens. Translated from the Aztec into English, with notes and illustrations, by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble. *School Am. Research, Monogr. 14*, pts. 5 and 6.

A continuation of this series of the definitive translation.

### SALAZAR O., PONCIANO

- 1952 El tzompantli de Chichén Itzá, Yucatán. *Tlatoani*, 1:31-41.

Recent excavations at the Tzompantli, with a description of the newly decorated (14th) chac mool of Chichen Itza and a ball-court ring.

### SANDERS, WILLIAM T.

- 1952 El mercado de Tlatelolco: un estudio en economía urbana. *Tlatoani*, 1:14-16.

Lists of goods marketed offer clues to specialization and other urban aspects of life in ancient Mexico.

- 1955 An archaeological reconnaissance of northern Quintana Roo. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 24.  
Further description of ruins previously noted by Escalona Ramos and Miguel Ángel Fernández, plus some new discoveries in the little-known area.
- 1956 The central Mexican symbiotic region: a study in prehistoric settlement patterns. In Willey, 1956, pp. 115-27.  
Outlines the basic ecological factors of importance to human settlement in central Mexico, from archaeological and early historic or protohistoric native sources.
- SANDOVAL, LISANDRO
- 1951 Chiquimula. *A. Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.*, 25: 291-303.  
Includes an etymology of native place names in the Chiquimula district of Guatemala.
- SARMIENTO, MIGUEL E.
- 1957 Breves aportaciones a la arqueología regional. *Cent. Estud. Hist. Puebla*, no. 5.  
Superficial interpretation of "Archaic" values inferred from figurine art.
- SATTERTHWAITE, LINTON
- 1948a Further implications of Thompson's readings of Maya inscriptions at Copán. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 467-93.  
Tests several hypotheses, both old and new, against new epigraphic data available from Thompson's Copán readings. Suggests that, at different times for any site, the Maya may have made use of old-moon and new-moon zero days set two days apart, and possibly also of conjunction days as zero days (one day after old-moon and one day before new-moon day); that such shifts, from an originally universal new-moon zero day, resulted from using old-moon observations to check eclipse predictions; that the total range for any one lunation zero (deviation) was something more than three days; and that both calculated and observed ages were recorded. Evidence against Teeple's theory of Maya measurements of accumulated error in the vague year.
- 1948b Note on the Maya eclipse table of the Dresden Codex. *Am. Antiq.*, 14: 61-62.  
Further discussion of Maya astronomical recording, a rejoinder to Robert Merrill's review of Satterthwaite's earlier monograph, *Concepts and structures of Maya calendrical arithmetics.*
- 1949 The dark phase of the moon and ancient Maya methods of solar eclipse prediction. *Am. Antiq.*, 14: 230-34.  
A critique of Merrill's articles on this subject (see Merrill, 1949), with suggestions as to suspected shifts of the zero day of a moon-age count.
- 1950a Plastic art on a Maya palace. *Archaeology*, 3: 215-22.  
Photographs and preliminary description of important new relief sculptures in British Honduras.
- 1950b Reconnaissance in British Honduras. *B. U. Mus.*, 16: 21-36.  
Summary and excellent photographs of the important discoveries at Cahal Pech, Xunan Tunich (Benque Viejo) and Caracol.
- 1951a Moon ages of Maya inscriptions: the problem of their seven-day range of deviation from calculated mean ages. In Tax, 1951, pp. 142-54.  
Visible new-moon day was the universal lunation-zero during an early part of the Initial Series period. Alternative postulate: at some sites at least, visible new-moon day was abandoned in favor of conjunction-day in pre-monument time, with the implication that solar eclipses were being successfully predicted in this pre-Classical period.
- 1951b Reconnaissance in British Honduras. *B. U. Mus.*, 16: 21-36.  
Preliminary account of the discoveries at Cahal Pech, Benque Viejo, and the spectacular remains at Caracol. Excellent illustrations.
- 1952 Piedras Negras archaeology: architecture. Part 5: Sweathouses, nos. 1-4. *U. Pennsylvania, U. Mus.*  
Exhaustive study of sweathouses, drawings on archaeological, early post-conquest documentary, and modern ethnographic data, with a detailed report on structures excavated at Piedras Negras. Sweat-bathing was a type of cure by ceremonial and magico-religious as well as physical means.



- 1954a Piedras Negras archaeology: architecture. Part 6: Unclassified buildings and substructures. U. Pennsylvania, U. Mus.  
Continuation of the excellent and detailed reporting of excavations at Piedras Negras. Profusely illustrated with drawings and photographs.
- 1954b Sculptured monuments from Caracol, British Honduras. *B. U. Mus.*, 18:2-45.  
Beautifully illustrated description, analysis, and translation of inscriptions on sculptures from this spectacular new Mayan site.
- SAUER, CARL O.  
1948 Colima of New Spain in the sixteenth century. U. California Press, Ibero-Americana, no. 29.  
Contains one chapter on aboriginal cultures, chiefly geographical data.
- SCHAEFER, CLAUDE  
1948 Essai d'interprétation iconographique de la sculpture monumentale de La Venta, Tabasco. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 563-64.  
Résumé of a reconstruction of "Olmec" religion; finds a basic Mesoamerican set of beliefs and practices featuring infant sacrifice to agricultural deities.
- SCHAEFFER, ERNESTO  
1951 El corregidor del Petén, Coronel Modesto Méndez, y el Encargado de Negocios de Prusia von Hesse. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 3:55-60.  
Clarification of the Ritter publication of the Tikal expedition by Méndez in 1848.
- SCHERZER, KARL  
1954 Los indios de Santa Catarina Istlavacan (pie de mujer); una contribución para la historia de la cultura de los habitantes originales de Centro América. Publicado en Viena, 1856. Traducción por Ernesto Schaeffer. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 6:13-21.
- SCHROEDER, ALBERT H.  
1955 Ball courts and ball games of Middle America and Arizona. *Archaeology*, 8:156-61.  
Ball courts of Middle America and southwest U. S. are compared and contrasted, with implications regarding cultural contacts between these areas.
- SCHULTZ, R. P. C.  
1949 Los llamados números de serpiente del Códice Maya de Dresden y el punto cero de la cuenta larga maya. *Mex. Antig.*, 7:322-42.  
Interpretation of the calendrical glyphs associated with the winding serpents in the Dresden Codex.
- 1952 The "serpent-numbers" and the "tropical year" in the Maya Dresden Codex. The hieroglyphs of the lunar table on pages 51-58 of the Maya Dresden Codex. The so-called "ring-numbers" of the Maya Dresden Codex. The starting date and the final dates of the serpent numbers of the Maya Dresden Codex. *Tlalocan*, 3:274-84.  
Four short articles interpreting hieroglyphic passages in the Dresden Codex.
- 1955a Dos variantes nuevas del calendario chinanteco. *Mex. Antig.*, 8:233-46.  
From the village of Zapote, near the Veracruz frontier.
- 1955b Sobre la antigüedad de los monumentos del llamado "antiguo imperio de los mayas": una nueva sincronología de los calendarios maya y europeo. *Mex. Antig.*, 8:225-32.  
Presents sun-eclipse combinations and favors a 677723 correlation formula.
- SCHULTZE JENA, LEONHARD  
1952 Gliederung des alt-aztekischen Volks in Familie, Stand und Beruf. Stuttgart, Kohlhammer Verlag.  
Translated with comments from the original Nahuatl text of Bernardino de Sahagún.
- 1954 (ed.). Gliederung des alt-Aztekischen Volks in Familie, Stand und Beruf. Aus dem Aztekischen Urtext Bernardino de Sahagún's. Quellenwerke zur alten Geschichte Amerikas Aufgezeichnet in den Sprachen der Eingeborenen V. Stuttgart, Kohlhammer Verlag.  
Facing Nahuatl and German text of Sahagún. No illustrations. Full Nahuatl glossary at end.
- SCRIMSHAW, NEVIN S.  
See Borhegyi, Stephan F., and —, 1957.

## SEARS, PAUL B.

- 1951 Pollen profiles and culture horizons in the basin of Mexico. *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 57-61.

The early Formative culture and the Aztecs enjoyed relatively humid climates in the basin of Mexico. Between them was a dry period, beginning in late Formative or proto-Classic times and possibly contributing to economic collapse in the later Teotihuacán phases.

- 1952 Palynology in southern North America. 1: Archaeological horizons in the basins of Mexico. *B. Geol. Soc. Am.*, 63:241-54.

The "Early and Middle Archaic" of central Mexico is assigned to a moist interval. The Archaic culture "began at high elevation during a period of favorable moist climate and persisted into the subsequent dry interval B3 during which it descended to the low level of Tepalcate until obliged to move perhaps by the ash fall of B2." Believes that Teotihuacán collapsed due to lack of water supply.

- 1953 The interdependence of archeology and ecology, with examples from Middle America. *Trans. New York Acad. Sci.*, pp. 113-17.

Pollen counts provide possible environmental explanations of cultural trends in Mexican prehistory.

## SÉJOURNÉ, LAURETTE

- 1950 Ensayo sobre el sacrificio humano. *Cuad. Am.*, 53:165-71.

Aztec human sacrifice viewed in the light of nature mythology and native concepts of social structure.

- 1952a Una interpretación de las figurillas del Arcaico. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 13:49-63.

Ingenious suggestion that the Archaic figurines are anthropomorphized magical symbols of corn. Similar concepts are noted for modern Indians in the southwest United States and Middle America, and details of the archaeological specimens are analyzed in support of the hypothesis.

- 1952b Palenque, una ciudad maya. México, Fondo de Cultura Económica.

Popular account of Maya culture as exemplified at Palenque, stressing the pacific nature of the culture, which is debatable, and interpreting both the rise and decline of Maya civilization largely in terms of intellectual achievements.

- 1954a El mensaje de Quetzalcóatl. *Cuad. Am.*, 77:159-72.

Nature and significance of the Quetzalcoatl myth, and its tremendous influence on later Mexican prehistoric culture.

- 1954b Teotihuacán, la ciudad sagrada de Quetzalcóatl. *Cuad. Am.*, 75:177-205.

Presents his reasons for believing Teotihuacán, not Tula, was the capital of the Toltecs.

- 1954c Tula, la supuesta capital de los toltecas. *Cuad. Am.*, 73:153-69.

First of three articles presenting the hypothesis that Teotihuacán, not Tula, was capital of the Toltecs and that it was the home of Quetzalcoatl.

- 1954d Xochipilli y Xochiquetzal en Teotihuacán. *Yan*, 3:54-55.

Attributes of these deities depicted in clay figurines and on pottery vessels.

- 1955 Identificación de una diosa zapoteca. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 7:111-18.

Representations of Nohuichana, goddess corresponding to the Mayan Ixchel and the Aztec Tlazolteotl.

- 1956 Burning water: thought and religion in ancient Mexico. London, Thames & Hudson.

Following some excellent cultural and historical background sections, the author discusses Nahuatl religion and symbolic language, with one chapter devoted to the leading deities. The area that this book covers most thoughtfully makes it a unique contribution.

## SELER, EDUARD

- 1953 La lápida de Huitzucó, estado de Guerrero. *Yan*, 2:142-47.

Seler's 1904 paper, translated into Spanish, with new photographs by Carmen Cook de Leonard.

## SELER-SACHS, CAECILIE

- 1949 Fragmentos de vasijas de barro con decoración en relieve. *Mex. Antig.*, 7:96-118.

Specimens described are chiefly from Puebla, Veracruz, and Oaxaca.

## SHACKELFORD, WILLIAM J.

- See Kelley, J. Charles, and —, 1954.

## SHEPARD, ANNA O.

- 1948 Plumbate: A Mesoamerican trade ware. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 573.

Definitive study of one of the most important wares, its forms and decorative styles, its technology, geographic and chronological distribution, and its ethnic significance.

- 1948-57 Annual report on ceramic technology. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 47-56.

Technological methods applied to historical, economic, and cultural problems in archaeology.

## SHOOK, EDWIN M.

- 1948-55 Annual report on excavations in Guatemala highlands and at Mayapan, Yucatan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 47-54.

- 1949a Historia arqueológica del Puerto de San José, Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 1:3-21.

Description of pre-Classic, Classic, and post-Classic archaeological remains of the Guatemala west coast, with discussion and hypotheses regarding the sequence of prehistoric trends in that area.

- 1949b Some recent aspects of Mayan civilization and maize culture on the Pacific coast of Guatemala. Iowa State College, Agricultural Experiment Station, Plant Research in the Tropics, Research Bull. 371.

Proposes that the earliest agriculturalists in Guatemala lived along the coastal plain, and were slowly pushed into the highlands to the broad plains behind the cordillera, where industries became specialized and products were traded for those of the lowlands, still the main source of food.

- 1950 Tiquisate UFERS scoop archaeological world. Find ruined city on farm. *Unifruitco*, Aug., pp. 62-63.

Account of discoveries and excavations at Sin Cabezas, a Late Classic site in the Tiquisate area of western Guatemala. Illustrated.

- 1951a Investigaciones arqueológicas en las ruinas de Tikal, Departamento de El Petén, Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 3:9-32.

New discoveries and additional records on Tikal, especially Group H, the Ball Court, Structure 27, the North Acropolis of Group A, and Temple II. Three types of architecture are noted.

- 1951b The present status of research on the pre-Classic horizons in Guatemala. *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 93-100.

Concise outline of early cultures of Guatemala with the following hypotheses: first steps from nomadic to sedentary existence based on agriculture took place in such areas as the Pacific and Atlantic lowlands of Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. Increased population caused the coastal people to push up the valley heads into the highlands in search of further cultivable land. Here, however, the land was less productive and proteins scarcer. The need for coastal food stimulated highland industries and trade. The later collapse of pre-Classic cultures was caused by a chain reaction of pressure from north and south, which may have originated in northern Mexico.

- 1952a The great wall of Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 2.

Description of the wall that surrounds the entire residential area, and speculations regarding its function.

- 1952b Lugares arqueológicos del altiplano meridional central de Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 4:3-40.

Useful brief description and chronological placement of over 100 sites in the departments of Guatemala, Sacatepequez, and Chimaltenango. Large map of the area.

- 1952c The ruins of Cotio, department of Guatemala, Guatemala. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 107.

Description of a ball court, mounds, and a Late Classic (Amatle phase) grave and mortuary pottery from a site near Kaminaljuyu.

- 1953 The X-Coton temples at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 11.

Two structures associated with the two major entrances through the Great Wall and with the cenote. One contained an interesting crematory shaft; the other supported twin temples.

- 1954a A round temple at Mayapan, Yucatan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 16.

A shrine was set in its stairway, containing a carved stone idol, as yet unidentified.

- 1954b The Temple of Kukulcan at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 20.

The succession of building events at the main structure is deduced from stratigraphic excavation.



- 1954c Three temples and their associated structures at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 14.  
One contained a deep shaft which held 40 human skeletons and other remains. Many photographs and some excellent plans and sections.
- 1955 Another round temple at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 27.  
Associated artifacts indicate ceremonial importance of this structure. Excellent plan, section, elevation, and photographs.
- 1956 An Olmec sculpture from Guatemala. *Archaeology*, 9:261-62.  
Fragment of an unusual jade sculpture in Olmec or La Venta style, from the Pacific coast of Guatemala.
- 1957a Dentate and dentate rocker stamping from Tabasco. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:285-87.  
These techniques, although rare in Middle America, appear sporadically from Mexico to Honduras during the Formative and Late Classic periods. A possible important time marker.
- 1957b Una escultura olmeca de Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 9:3-16.  
Spanish translation of his 1956.
- 1957c Estado actual de las investigaciones en el horizonte preclásico de Guatemala. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 9:3-11.  
Spanish translation of his 1951b.
- 1957d The Tikal project. *B. U. Mus.*, 21:37-52.  
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- , AND WILLIAM N. IRVING
- 1955 Colonnaded buildings at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 22.  
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- , AND ALFRED V. KIDDER
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- , AND TATIANA PROSKOURIAKOFF
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- , AND ROBERT E. SMITH
- 1950 Descubrimientos arqueológicos en Poptún. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 2:3-15.  
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- SMITH, A. LEDYARD
- 1949-55 Annual report on excavations in Guatemala highlands and in Mayapan, Yucatan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 48-54.
- 1950 Uaxactun, Guatemala: excavations of 1931-1937. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 588.  
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- 1951 Excavations at Nebaj, Guatemala. With notes on the skeletal material by T. D. Stewart. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 594.  
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—, AND KARL RUPPERT

- 1953 Excavations in house mounds at Mayapan: II. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 10.

Description, drawings, and photographs of small structures and associated artifacts.

- 1954 Ceremonial or formal archway, Uxmal. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 116.

Hitherto unreported ruined archway south of the Governor's Palace.

- 1956 Excavations in house mounds at Mayapan: IV. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 36.

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See Ruppert, Karl, and —, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1955.

SMITH, PHILIP E.

- 1955 Excavations in three ceremonial structures at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 21.

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SMITH, ROBERT E.

- 1948-57 Annual report on ceramic studies in Guatemala and Yucatan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 47-56.

- 1952 Pottery from Chipoc, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 596, Contrib. 56.

Sequence of Late Classic and post-Classic ceramics and their associations with other sequences. 26 illustrations with full captions.

- 1953 Cenote X-Coton at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 5.

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- 1954a Cenote exploration at Mayapan and Telchaquillo. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 12.

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- 1954b Exploration on the outskirts of Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 18.

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- 1954c Pottery specimens from Guatemala: I. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 118.

Well-illustrated record of specimens not described elsewhere in Carnegie Institution's program.

- 1955a Ceramic sequence at Uaxactun, Guatemala. *Tulane U., Middle Am. Research Inst.*, Pub. 20.

Final and definitive report on proto-Classic Formative through Late Classic pottery from the famous Carnegie Institution excavations in the Peten. Vol. 1 contains text, Vol. 2 the illustrations.

- 1955b A correction on "preclassic metal"? *Am. Antiq.*, 20:379-80.

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- 1955c Early ceramic horizons at Mayapan and Santa Cruz. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 26.

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- 1955d Pottery specimens from Guatemala: II. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 124.

Description of pottery from Ilon, Panajachel, and La Flojera.

- 1955e Pottery vessels from Campeche. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 125.

Late Classic vessels from a Campeche mound.

- 1957a The Marquez collection of X Fine Orange and Fine Orange polychrome vessels. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 131.

Technical description with 17 pages of illustrations of a collection said to be from the Isla de Jaina and at Huaymil.

- 1957b Tohil plumbate and classic Maya polychrome vessels in the Marquez collection. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 129.

Well-illustrated technical description of an undocumented private collection, probably from the Campeche coast.

See Shook, Edwin M., and —, 1950.

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- 1956 George Walton Brainerd, 1909-1956. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:165-68.

The career and bibliography of a leading archaeologist.

## SOCIEDAD DE ARQUITECTOS MEXICANOS, AND COLEGIO NACIONAL DE ARQUITECTOS DE MÉXICO

- 1956 4000 años de arquitectura mexicana. México, Libreros Mexicanos Unidos.

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## SOLÍS ALCALÁ, ERMILO (tr.)

- 1949 Códice Pérez. Mérida, México, Ediciones de la Liga de Acción Social.

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- 1948 Inst. Latin American Studies, no. 5. U. Texas, Austin.

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- 1954b Preclassic metal? *Am. Antiq.*, 20:64.

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## SOTOMAYOR, ARTURO

- 1949 Dos sepulcros en Bonampak. México, Ediciones Librería del Prado.

Account of the ill-fated Bonampak expedition of 1949, by a journalist member of the group.

## SOUSTELLE, JACQUES

- 1948 Observations sur le symbolisme du nombre cinq chez les anciens mexicains. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 495-503.

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- 1955a Comment vivaient les Aztèques. *R. Paris*, 62:31-48.

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- 1955b La vie quotidienne des Aztèques, à la veille de la conquête espagnole. Paris, Hachette.

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- 1954 Folklore of the Popol Vuh. *Pro. 30th Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 50-53.

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## SPINDEN, HERBERT J.

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- 1948b New light on Quetzalcoatl. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 505-12.

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- 1951 Maya astronomy and the electronic calculator. *In Homenaje Caso*, pp. 343-51.

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- STEPHENS, JOHN LLOYD
- 1949 Incidents of travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatán. Edited with an introduction and notes by Richard L. Predmore. Rutgers U. Press.  
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- STERN, THEODORE
- 1950 The rubber-ball games of the Americas. *Am. Ethnol. Soc., Monogr.* 17.  
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- 1954 A note on Rouse's "The Circum-Caribbean theory, an archeological test," with a reply by Rouse. *Am. Anthr.*, 56: 106-08.  
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- STEWART, T. D.
- See De Terra, Helmut, Javier Romero, and —, 1949.
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- 1955 Stone monuments of the Rio Chiquito, Veracruz, Mexico. *Bureau Am. Ethn.*, B. 157, *Anthr. Paper* 43.  
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- 1957b Monumentos de piedra de Rio Chiquito, Veracruz, Mexico. *Pal. Hom.*, 4:9-28.  
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- STONE, DORIS  
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- 1951b Orfebrería pre-colombina de Costa Rica. San José, U. Costa Rica, *Mus. Nac.*  
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- , AND CARLOS BALSER  
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—, H. E. D. POLLOCK, AND HEINRICH BERLIN

- 1955 Exploration in Quintana Roo. *Carnegie Inst. Wash., Cur. Rept.* 23.

Notes, maps, sketches, and photos.

See Pollock, H. E. D., and —, 1953.

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- 1948a The archeology of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. *HSAI*, 4:121-42.

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SWAN, MICHAEL

- 1954 Temples of the Sun and Moon: a Mexican journey. London, Cape.

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Preliminary report on ruins and sculptures of the zone between Río Michatoya and Río Paz. 3 plates.

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- Historical and geographical evidence leads Termer to the conclusion that the source of water for Tetzcoztzinco was on the Metécatl ridge itself, apparently on its northern peak.
- 1951c Die "Hühner" der Azteken. *Zeit. Ethn.*, 76: 205-15.
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- 1952 Die Mayaforschung. Leipzig, Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher (Nova acta leopoldina, Abhandlungen, n.s., vol. 15, no. 105.)
- Fully documented review of the history of Maya research, including geography, linguistics, investigations of lowland and highland ruins, epigraphy, ethnography, and broader problems of origin, development, and relationships. Map of Maya sites and 16 pages of illustrations.
- 1953 Die Hochkultur der Maya und ihre Erforschung durch die moderne Amerikanistik. *Universitas* (Stuttgart), 8: 149-59.
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- 1955 Mittelamerikanische Museen. *Zeit. Ethn.*, 80: 38-58.
- Account of leading anthropological museums in Central America, with photos of selected exhibits.
- 1957 Der Hund bei den Kulturvölkern Altamerikas. *Zeit. Ethn.*, 32: 1-57.
- The dog in ancient Mesoamerican and Andean ceramic effigies, vase painting, and other media. Data on early references to dogs, and archaeological specimens.
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- Excavations in a small compact ceremonial group.
- , AND J. ERIC S. THOMPSON
- 1955 A noble's residence and its dependencies at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 25.
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- 1951a Aquatic symbols common to various centers of the Classic period in Meso-America. *In Tax*, 1951, pp. 31-36.  
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Description of effigy censers, their function, chronological and geographical placement, identification of deities represented. Five are of non-Maya origin. The Xipe and Tlazolteotl cults may have been primarily the interest of leading families wishing to preserve their Mexican connections. Chac, the most important Maya deity, appears on relatively few censers. Resentment against Mexican cults may have led to the revolt and fall of Mayapan. The great number of censers indicates the rise of secular forces at the expense of sacerdotal control.
- See Ruppert, Karl, —, and Tatiana Proskouriakoff, 1955; Thompson, Donald E. and —, 1955.
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Descriptive catalog of 11 17th- and 18-century manuscripts, 10 of them in Cakchiquel and one in Cholti, in the collections of the American Philosophical Society.
- THOMPSON, RAYMOND H.  
1950-52 Annual report on ceramic studies. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Books 49-51.
- THURNWALD, RICHARD  
1951 The role of political organization in the development of man, with suggested applications in the New World. In *Tax*, 1951, pp. 280-84.  
Proposes that New World social stratification, as manifested for example in Peru and Mexico, and god-king concepts as in Inca culture, arose following the arrival of new culture-bearers from Asia.
- TIBON, GAUTIER  
1948 Le nom mexicain du dindon et ses rapports avec la mythologie nahuatl. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 529-47.  
Derives the Nahuatl word for "turkey" from that for the god of monsters, Xolotl.
- TLATELOLCO . . .  
1948 Tlatelolco a través de los tiempos: *X. Mem. Acad. Mex. Hist.*, 7:109-200.  
Group of articles in a long series written by historians, linguists, and archaeologists concentrating on a single locality in Mexico. See individual authors.
- 1950 *Ibid.*, XI. *Mem. Acad. Mex. Hist.*, 9:1-118.  
See individual authors.
- TOSCANO, SALVADOR  
1947 Los murales de Bonampak. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 9:5-9.  
Photographs, color reproductions, and commentary.
- 1948 Pirámides de México. México, Editorial de Arte (Col. Anahuac, Arte Mexicano, no. 10).  
Small handbook of architecture with excellent photographs and some drawings. Contains a brief commentary in four languages.
- 1949 Magia, religión y adorno en el arte del antiguo México. *Cuad. Am.*, 44:163-75.  
Trends in Mexican art, by prehistoric epochs.
- 1952 Arte precolombino de México y de la América Central. Segunda edición. *Inst. Inv. Estét.*  
Large and lavishly illustrated volume describing regional styles in architecture, sculpture, ceramics, mosaics, featherwork, and metalurgy.
- TOZZER, ALFRED M.  
1957 Chichen Itza and its cenote of sacrifice: a comparative study of contemporaneous Maya and Toltec. *Mem. Peabody Mus.*, vols. 11, 12.  
A monumental work covering the period of Chichen Itza's contact with Mexico. Contains an outline of Maya archaeology, legendary and archaeo-



logical history of Chichen Itza, a comparative archaeological study with several other sites and areas, Toltec ethnology, the Cenote of Sacrifice and sacrificial rituals, and trade. Numerous line drawings of architecture and artifacts. 26 trait list tables, 23 pages of notes, and an exhaustive bibliography. Posthumously published, this work is another fine memorial to Tozzer's scholarship.

TRIK, AUBREY S.

See Woodbury, Richard B., and —, 1953.

TUDELA DE LA ORDEN, JOSÉ

1948a Algo más sobre el "Códice de Comillas." *R. Indias*, año 9, no. 35, pp. 113-16.

Further description of the Lienzo de Tlaxcala and falsified copies thereof.

1948b El códice mexicano postcortesiano del Museo de América de Madrid. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 549-56.

Preliminary description of a Mexican pictorial codex of 1553.

1948c Nueve recadros del Lienzo de Tlaxcala en España. *Acts Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 557-58.

Note on the so-called missing fragments of the Lienzo de Tlaxcala, later proved to be a fake (see Carcér, 1950).

## U

ULVING, TOR

1955 A new decipherment of the Maya glyphs. *Ethnos*, 20:152-58.

Useful summary of the recent papers by Jurij Valentinovic Knorozov, whose works on the decipherment of Mayan hieroglyphs have been publicized but not often read by modern scholars. This article explains the principle on which Knorozov based his studies of Maya glyphs, and condenses the findings of his 1955 paper. Ulving finds Knorozov's approach and method to be sound and feels that he must be on the right track.

URIBE DE FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA, SUSANA

1954-55 Las ideas morales y el derecho penal entre algunos pueblos prehispanicos del Valle de México. *A. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:373-76.

Very brief summary, undocumented.

## V

VALLE, RAFAEL HELIODORO

1951 John Lloyd Stephens y su libro extraordinario. *A. Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.*, 25:262-75.

Review of the activities and some of the writings (*Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan*) of Stephens, with some Stephens correspondence translated into Spanish.

VARGAS CASTELAZO, MANUEL

1954-55 La patología y la medicina entre los mexica. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:119-43.

Gods of medicine, knowledge of anatomy and physiology, teaching and practice of medicine, external pathology and surgery, diseases of the sensory organs, obstetrics.

VELA, DAVID

1950 Noticias del maíz. Su origen, distribución y relaciones con las culturas indígenas de América. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 2:30-42.

History of research on this topic, from about 1900 to 1943 (Mangelsdorf and Reeves).

VERACRUZ

1951 Memoria sintética. Veracruz, Departamento de Antropología, Gobierno del Estado.

Short introduction to the physical anthropology, linguistics, ethnology, archaeology, social anthropology, museums, and archives of Veracruz.

VERRILL, A. HYATT, AND RUTH VERRILL

1953 America's ancient civilizations. New York, Putnam.

An entertaining but irritatingly immodest book. There is probably a place in our literature for the spectacular adventure-type books on archaeology, but it is unfortunate that commercial publishers will not also insist that they be authentic and accurate.

VERRILL, RUTH

See Verrill, A. Hyatt, and —, 1953.

VILLAGRA CALETI, AGUSTÍN

1949 Bonampak, la ciudad de los muros pintados. Nota preliminar de Salvador Toscano. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, supp. to vol. 3.

Description of the famous murals, with excellent illustrations, many of them in color.

- 1951a Murales prehispánicos. Copia, restauración y conservación. In Homenaje Caso, pp. 421-26.  
Prehistoric techniques and materials used in mural painting, with notes on modern methods of reconstruction.
- 1951b Las pinturas de Atetelco en Teotihuacán. *Cuad. Am.*, 55:153-62.  
Description and brief interpretation, with three large color plates and other illustrations.
- 1951c Teotihuacán, sus pinturas murales. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 5:67-74.  
The great murals of Tepantitla, Tetitla, Atetelco, Zacuala, and other sites. Illustrations include a large folding color plate.
- 1952a Expedición de 1951 a Bonampak. *Tlatoani*, 1:51-56.  
Further notes on this important site, taken during a visit for the purposes of cleaning and preventing further erosion.
- 1952b Trabajos realizados en Teotihuacán: 1952. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 6:69-78.  
Explorations in Tetitla and Atetelco. Illustrated, including a color plate of murals.
- VINTON, KENNETH W.
- 1951a New archaeological site in Panama. *Sci. Monthly*, 73:122-23.  
A graveyard at Venado Beach said to be similar to that of Coclé.
- 1951b Unusual petrification in tropical Panama. *Sci. Monthly*, 72:397-400.  
In spite of tropical conditions, bones from Indian graves of certain areas in Panama are well preserved by a high concentration of calcium bicarbonate in soil water passing through the graves.
- VON HAGEN, VICTOR WOLFGANG
- 1950a The forgotten Catherwood. *Art News*, 48:30-32, 62-63.  
Modern photographs of Maya ruins compared with Catherwood's drawings of the 1840's with text extracts from his 1950b.
- 1950b Frederick Catherwood Arch't. Introduction by Aldous Huxley. Oxford U. Press, New York.  
"Professionally speaking," says the introduction, "Catherwood belongs to a species—the artist-archaeologist—which is all but extinct." He is best known for his drawings of Maya ruins, which illustrate John Lloyd Stephens' books of travel in Central America.
- VON WINNING, HASSO
- 1948 The Teotihuacán owl-and-weapon symbol and its association with "Serpent Head X" at Kaminaljuyu. *Am. Antiq.*, 14:129-32.  
Interpretation of the symbolism on a decorated vessel of Kaminaljuyu, with a comparative cross-regional study of the elements involved.
- 1949a Shell designs on Teotihuacán pottery. *Mex. Antig.* 7:126-53.  
Describes Classic and post-Classic Teotihuacán techniques of representing shells on pottery. They probably symbolized water and possibly were part of the ritual in which gods were petitioned for water.
- 1949b Spindle-whorl from Culhuacán, Mexico, showing deity emerging from conch-shell. *Masterkey*, 23:149-52.  
Includes some comparative material on representations of conch shells and on spindle-whorl types.
- 1949c Teotihuacán figurine heads with one eye intentionally patched. *Masterkey*, 23:133-34.  
Interesting variation in Mexican clay and stone sculpture, with speculations as to its significance.
- 1951 Another wheeled animal figurine from Mexico. *Masterkey*, 25:88-89.  
Specimen described lacks only wheels and axle, with indications that the latter was held in place with an adhesive.
- 1953 A decorated vessel support from Acapulco, Mexico. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Note 113.  
Stamped specimen of long hollow slab leg, characteristic of the Acapulco area, with possible Teotihuacán affiliations.
- 1955 A two-part effigy from the Valley of Mexico. *Mex. Antig.*, 8:66-75.  
Description and comparative material.
- 1956 Offerings from a burial mound in coastal Nayarit, Mexico. *Masterkey*, 30:157-70.  
Pottery, alabaster, and copper from a mound northwest of Tepic. Illustrated and described, with comparative notes.
- 1957 Wind god on a Mexican stone relief. *Masterkey*, 31:112-15.  
Late Aztec Ehecatl column described and interpreted.

## W

## WALLIS, ETHEL EMILIA

- 1954-55 Toponimia otomí del Valle del Mezquital. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 14:153-60.

## WASSÉN, HENRY

- 1949 Some archaeological observations from Boquete, Chiriquí, Panama. *Etn. Stud.*, 16:145-92.

Description of the contents of three graves and miscellaneous materials from the Río Caldera region. 37 figures.

## WAUCHOPE, ROBERT

- 1948a Clay floor basins at Zacualpa in highland Guatemala. *Palacio*, 55:135-37.

Resemblances between Guatemala and Arizona architectural features.

- 1948b Excavations at Zacualpa, Guatemala. *Middle Am. Research Inst.*, Pub. 14.

Socio-archaeological analysis of documentary, archaeological, and environmental data and their bearing on historical reconstruction, the calendar correlation problem, and certain general anthropological concepts. Based on excavations for Carnegie Institution of Washington. Three appendices, one by A. V. Kidder and one in collaboration with E. B. Ricketson.

- 1948c The Middle American ball game in 1750. *Palacio*, 55:299-301.

Landívar's account of the game with a rubber ball, as it was played in Mexico in the mid-18th century.

- 1948d Surface collection at Chiché, Guatemala. *Middle Am. Research Rec.*, 1:123-50.

Comparative study and statistical analysis of Chiché pottery, showing it to be a Classic period city. 36 figures.

- 1948e Tulane archaeological expedition to Guatemala. *Palacio*, 55:16-18.

Preliminary account of excavations at Zacualpa and Utatlan.

- 1949a Las edades de Utatlán e Iximché. *Antr. Hist. Guat.*, 1:10-22.

Coordination of Quiché and Cakchiquel reigns in the *Popol Vuh* and Cakchiquel *Annals* and related archaeology; estimates Quiché capital moved to Utatlán about 1443, Iximché founded about 1463.

- 1949b Extracts from report to the president of Tulane University for the period July 1, 1946-July 1, 1948. *Middle Am. Research Inst.*, Misc. Ser., no. 6.

Report of the Institute's activities for a two-year period, with preliminary results of the archaeological excavations at Zacualpa and Utatlán, Guatemala.

- 1950 A tentative sequence of pre-Classic ceramics in Middle America. *Middle Am. Research Rec.*, 1:211-50.

Subdivides the Formative period into stages and assigns pre-Classic pottery types to them. Individual discussion of wares and site phases is followed by remarks and speculations on Formative period culture.

- 1954 Implications of radiocarbon dates from Middle and South America. *Middle Am. Research Rec.*, 2:17-40.

Implications of the C14 dates relative to the calendar correlation question and the apparently parallel rise of high civilizations in Mesoamerica and the Andes.

- 1955 Las fechas de carbón radioactivo y la arqueología americana. *Cien. Soc.*, 6:161-79.

Spanish edition of his 1954.

## WEBER, RICHARD

- 1950 Neue Untersuchungen zum Korrelationsproblem der Mayazeitrechnung. *Zeit. Ethn.*, 75:90-102.

A lengthy summary in German of the Makemson correlation as presented in her *The Maya correlation problem* (Vassar College Observatory, Pub. 5).

- 1952 Tafel zur Umrechnung von Maya-Daten. *Zeit. Ethn.*, 77:251-53.

Tables for the translation of Maya Long Count dates to Julian dates according to the 584285 correlation.

## WEIANT, C. W.

- 1952 Reply to *Middle Tres Zapotes and the pre-Classic ceramic sequence*. *Am. Antiq.*, 18:57-59.

Further clarification of the Tres Zapotes ceramic sequence (see Drucker, 1952b).



WEITLANER, R. J.

- 1948 Exploración arqueológica en Guerrero. In *El Occidente de México*, pp. 77-85.

Notes on the archaeology by sites, with a summary on chronology.

—, AND CARLO ANTONIO CASTRO

- 1953 El lienzo de Tlacoatzintepec. *Yan*, 2:108-13.

Description of the original of the postconquest cotton woven map of San Juan Tlacoatzintepec and surrounding area, pointing out differences between it and a copy made in 1892.

WEITZEL, R. B.

- 1948 An astronomical test of Caso's correlation. *Am. Antiq.*, 13:323.

Examines modern astronomical tables to see whether an eclipse was visible in the Valley of Mexico on the date Caso's correlation assigns to an Aztec year for which an eclipse was noted in ancient times.

- 1949 The Hispanicized haab of Yucatan. Adams Printing Co., Washington.

Brief description of how the Spaniards equated their calendar with Yucatecan uinal dates.

- 1950 Mexican manuscripts and solar eclipses. *R. Mex. Estud. Antr.*, 11:5-13.

Tests the Spinden, Caso, and "Revised" correlations of Aztec and European calendars by means of solar eclipse data in three Nahuatl codices. See also Caso, 1950a.

WEST, ROBERT C., AND PEDRO ARMILLAS

- 1950 Las chinampas de México. *Cuad. Am.*, 50:165-82.

The so-called "floating gardens" of Mexico, including their preconquest history.

WESTHEIM, PAUL

- 1956 La escultura del México antiguo. U. Nac. Autónoma Mex.

A 29-page introduction analyzes the cultural background of ancient Mexican art, stressing its symbolic rather than representational nature. Many fine photographic illustrations.

WHITAKER, THOMAS W., HUGH C. CUTLER, AND RICHARD S. MACNEISH

- 1957 Cucurbit materials from three caves near Ocampo, Tamaulipas. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:352-58.

Oldest specimens yet recorded for several species found in a sequence of eight cultural stages.

WICKE, CHARLES R.

- 1956 Los murales de Tepantitla y el arte campesino. *A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.*, 8:117-22.

Distinguishes between primitive, rural, and cult art, and sees certain Teotihuacan III figurines as rural expressions of gods and concepts depicted in Tepantitla murals.

WILLCOX, HORACE

- 1954 Removal and restoration of the monuments of Caracol. *B. U. Mus.*, 18:46-72.

Interesting and instructive account of the problems and techniques involved in the removal and repair of heavy stone monuments and sculptures. Well illustrated.

WILLEY, GORDON R.

- 1951 A preliminary report on the Monagrillo culture of Panama. In *Tax*, 1951, pp. 173-80.

A new archaeological complex, the Monagrillo of Panama, appears to be Formative in type, sharing technological characteristics with Formative remains in Peru, Honduras, Mexico, and the southeast United States. Still greater resemblances, although still not close, are seen in some early Venezuelan pottery.

- 1953 A pattern of diffusion-acculturation. *SW. J. Anthr.*, 9:369-84.

Patterns and function in three prehistoric cultural colonization case studies. A unique analysis of archaeological data.

- 1955 The interrelated rise of the native cultures of Middle and South America. In *New Interpretations of Aboriginal American Culture History*. 75th Anniversary Vol. *Anthr. Soc. Wash.*, Washington.

Intercontinental diffusion at successive stages or "time bands" of prehistory. Specific traits are discussed and general conclusions reached.

- 1956a (ed.). Prehistoric settlements patterns in the New World. *Viking Fund Pub. Anthr.*, no. 23.

The essays treating of Middle America are listed herein by authors.

- 1956b Problems concerning prehistoric settlement patterns in the Maya lowlands. In his 1956a, pp. 107-14.

Reviews what little evidence is available on this highly important subject.

- 1956c The structure of ancient Maya society: evidence from the southern lowlands. *Am. Anthr.*, 58:777-82.

Village assemblages excavated in British Honduras suggest a prehistoric network of theocratic stations and substations, all supported by a peasantry whose archaeological remains indicate they were reasonably prosperous and participated in a cultural tradition not markedly different from their more urban contemporaries. Willey believes the notion of a great schism between these classes has been overemphasized.

—, AND WILLIAM R. BULLARD, JR.

- 1956 The Melhado site, a house mound group in British Honduras. *Am. Antiq.*, 22:29-44.

One of the very few thorough excavations of a small cluster of little mounds grouped around a pyramidal mound. Possibly a village or hamlet with local religious and political functions, occupied from Formative through Classic periods.

—, —, AND JOHN B. GLASS

- 1955 The Maya community of prehistoric times. *Archaeology*, 8:18-25.

Discuss the nature of the prehistoric Maya community in the light of excavations in the Belize Valley, British Honduras.

—, AND CHARLES R. MCGIMSEY

- 1952 Archaeology in western Panama. *Archaeology*, 5:173-81.

Archaeological explorations in the Parita Bay region, including excavations at the interesting Monagrillo shell mound. Excellent illustrations.

- 1954 The Monagrillo culture of Panama. With an appendix on archaeological marine shells by Robert E. Greengo. *Papers Peabody Mus.*, vol. 49, no. 2.

Important report on presumably early shell mound remains and the

related ceramic complex of Parita Bay, Panama. This is one of the first projects to fill in some of the missing archaeological chronology of this region.

—, AND THEODORE L. STODDARD

- 1954 Cultural stratigraphy in Panama: a preliminary report on the Girón site. *Am. Antiq.*, 19:332-43.

Time-depth complexity within the Coclé area, demonstrating that the "culture areas" of Central America are now ready to be modified and further defined in terms of chronology. This report marks an important stride in our progress toward understanding Central American prehistory.

WILLIAMS, HOWELL

- 1950 Nicaragua. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Year Book 49, pp. 198-200.

Further discussion of the antiquity of the El Cauce footprints.

- 1952 Geologic observations on the ancient human footprints near Managua, Nicaragua. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Pub. 596, Contrib. 52.

Concludes that the footprints, associated with bison, are 2,000-5,000 years old. Illustrated.

WILSON, ROBERT B.

- 1953 Beekeeping in Mexico. *Gleanings Bee Cult.*, 81:79-82, 143-46.

Native Mexican customs connected with beekeeping, from prehistoric times.

WINTERS, HOWARD D.

- 1955a Excavation of a colonnaded hall at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 3.

Shrine contained altar and human effigy censers. Data on costumes.

- 1955b Three serpent column temples and associated platforms at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 32.

Defines the basic, although not uniform, type of architecture for Mayapan serpent columns.

- 1955c A vaulted temple at Mayapan. *Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, Cur. Rept. 30.

Contained murals.

## WINZERLING, E. O.

- 1956 Aspects of the Maya culture. New York, North River Press.

Superficial sketches of ancient Maya.

## WOLF, ERIC R., AND ANGEL PALERM

- 1955 Irrigation in the old Acolhua domain, Mexico. *SW. J. Anthr.*, 11: 265-81.

Late prehistoric irrigation systems in a region here described as once a key area, later undergoing a cultural decline.

See Armillas, Pedro, Angel Palerm, and —, 1956; Palerm, Angel, and —, 1954-55.

## WOODBURY, RICHARD B.

- 1948 Progress at Zaculeu, Guatemala. *Am. Antiq.*, 14:121-22.

Fairly detailed review of the architecture, graves, pottery, and other artifacts of the Early and Late Classic and post-Classic remains at this important highland site.

## —, AND AUBREY S. TRIK

- 1953 The ruins of Zaculeu, Guatemala. With an introduction by John M. Dimick. Special contributions by Charles Weer Goff, William C. Root, T. Dale Stewart, Nathalie F. S. Woodbury. New York, United Fruit Co.

Final report on the architecture and artifacts of this highland site excavated and restored by the United Fruit Company. Somewhat short on broad interpretations, this work nevertheless contains numerous stimulating ideas and is an important contribution to the factual data on Mesoamerican archaeology. The second volume is devoted to illustrations.

## WOODFORD, IRENE BRIGGS

- 1953 The "tree of life" in ancient America: its representations and significance. *B. U. Archaeol. Soc.*, 4: 1-18.

Describes and interprets the elements of this motif and concludes that it was an emblem especially of Itzamna or Quetzalcoatl, and that it was also a symbol of life, of good in opposition to evil, and a tree of knowledge. The Old World occurrences of this motif are also mentioned.

## Y

## YEOMANS, WILLIAM

- 1954 The musical instruments of pre-Columbian Central America. *Pro. 30th Intl. Cong. Am.*, pp. 54-57.

Inferred from codices, artifacts, and other archaeological remains.

## YGLESIAS, RUBÉN

- 1953-54 Un apunte sobre las esferas líticas de Costa Rica. *A Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.*, 27:244-46.

The author believes that the stone balls of Costa Rica were shaped by natural agencies, but used by the natives as religious symbols.

## Z

## ZAVALA, SILVIO A.

- 1951 Los esclavos indios en Nueva España. *In Homenaje Caso*, pp. 427-40.

The institution of Indian slavery as developed by Cortés and the Spanish colonial policy.

## ZIMMERMANN, GÜNTHER

- 1954a La lista de los meses quichés según Domingo de Basseta. *Yan*, 3:60-61.

Photograph and transcription of information apparently erroneously used by Brasseur from the Quiche dictionary now in Paris.

- 1954b Notas para la historia de los manuscritos mayas. *Yan*, 3:62-63.

Interesting notes on the discovery and early fortunes of some famous codices.



## KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- A. Inst. Arte Am.**  
Anales del Instituto de Arte Americano e Investigaciones Estéticas. Universidad de Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- A. Inst. Inv. Estét.**  
Anales del Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
- A. Inst. Nac. Antr. Hist.**  
Anales del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
- A. Mus. Nac.**  
Anales del Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Historia, y Etnografía. Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
- A. Soc. Geog. Hist. Guat.**  
Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala. Guatemala, Guatemala.
- A. 31st Intl. Cong. Am.**  
Annals of the 31st International Congress of Americanists. São Paulo, 1954. 1955.
- Acta Anhr.**  
Acta Anthropologica. Sociedad de Alumnos de la Escuela Nacional de Antropología. Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
- Acts Intl. Cong. Am.**  
Acts of the International Congress of Americanists.
- Am. Anthr.**  
American Anthropologist. Central States Branch of the American Anthropological Association and other societies. New York, N. Y.
- Am. Antiq.**  
American Antiquity. The Society for American Archaeology. Menasha, Wis.
- Am. Ethnol. Soc.**  
American Ethnological Society. New York.
- Am. Indig.**  
América Indígena. Instituto Indigenista Interamericano. Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
- Am. Phil. Soc. Year Book**  
American Philosophical Society Year Book. American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia, Pa.
- Anda Mios**  
Anda Mios. Escuela de Pintura y Escultura del Instituto Juárez. Durango, Mexico.
- Anhembi**  
Anhembi. São Paulo, Brazil.
- Anthropos**  
Anthropos. Fribourg, Switzerland.
- Antiq. Surv.**  
Antiquity and Survival. The Hague, Netherlands.
- Antiquity**  
Antiquity. Gloucester, England.
- Antr. Hist. Guat.**  
Antropología e Historia de Guatemala. Instituto de Antropología e Historia de Guatemala. Guatemala, Guatemala.
- Archaeology**  
Archaeology. Archaeological Institute of America. Cambridge, Mass.
- Archiv für Völkereunde**  
Archiv für Völkerkunde. Museum für Völkerkunde. Wien, Austria.
- Art News**  
Art News. New York, N. Y.
- Ateneo**  
Ateneo. Ateneo de Ciencias y Artes de Chiapas. Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Mexico.
- Atlantis**  
Atlantis. Zürich, Switzerland.
- D. Acad. Nac. Hist. Geog.**  
Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia e Geografía. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
- D. Bib. Antr. Am.**  
Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana. Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia. Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
- D. Bib. S. Hac. Cr. Pub.**  
Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
- D. Cent. Inv. Antr. Mex.**  
Boletín del Centro de Investigaciones Antropológicas de México. Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
- D. Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.**  
Bulletin of the Chicago Natural History Museum. Chicago, Ill.
- D. Cleveland Mus. Art**  
Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art. Cleveland, Ohio.
- B. Geol. Soc. Am.**  
Bulletin of the Geological Society of America. New York, N. Y.
- B. Mus. Nac.**  
Boletín del Museo Nacional. San José, Costa Rica.
- D. Panam. Union**  
Bulletin of the Pan American Union. Washington, D. C.
- B. Soc. Mex. Geog. Estad.**  
Boletín de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística. Mexico, D. F., Mexico.



- B. Soc. Suisse Am.**  
Bulletin de la Société Suisse des Américanistes. Geneva, Switzerland.
- B. Texas Archaeol. Paleon. Soc.**  
Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society. Lubbock, Texas.
- B. U. Archaeol. Soc.**  
Bulletin of the University Archaeological Society. Brigham Young University. Provo, Utah.
- B. U. Mu.**  
Bulletin of the University Museum. University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Pa.
- Baessler Arch.**  
Baessler-Archiv. Baessler Institut, Staatliche Museum. Leipzig, Germany.
- Bib. Soc. Antr. Arqueol.**  
Biblioteca de la Sociedad de Antropología y Arqueología de Honduras y del Centro de Estudios Mayas. Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
- Bot. Mus. Leaflets**  
Botanical Museum Leaflets. Botanical Museum, Harvard University. Cambridge, Mass.
- Brit. Mus. Q.**  
British Museum Quarterly. London, England.
- Bureau Am. Ethn.**  
Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D. C.
- Can. Geog. J.**  
Canadian Geographical Journal. Canadian Geographical Society. Montreal, Canada.
- Carnegie Inst. Wash.**  
Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.  
Cur. Rept.—Current Reports. Department of Archaeology.  
Note—Notes on Middle American Archaeology and Ethnology. Department of Archaeology.  
Pub.—Publication.  
Contrib.—Contributions to American Anthropology and History.  
Year Book—Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book.
- Carnegie Mag.**  
Carnegie Magazine. Carnegie Institution. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Carnegie Institute of Technology. Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Cent. Estud. Hist. Puebla**  
Centro de Estudios Históricos de Puebla. Puebla, Mexico.
- Cent. Inv. Antr. Méx.**  
Centro de Investigaciones Antropológicas de México. Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
- Ciba**  
Ciba symposia. Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. Summit, N. J.
- Cien. Soc.**  
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