

pictures Buddha seated on a throne of ivory and gold, surrounded by winged spirits and, higher up in the painting, two minor divinities. Between these two divinities in the centre of a golden ring is a brilliant Swastika resting on a cushion of silk. It is sacred to Buddha and is one of the marks by which his worshippers will know him, when he returns to earth.

In the woven fabrics found in Swiss lake dwellings of Neolithic man, in Scandinavia and in nearly all parts of Europe, we find this strange emblem. It is cut into the old Devonshire stones, a good specimen of which is in the Museum of Torquay, England. It was a sacred sign among the British Druids and, strangest of all, among the Nilotic negroes, it is to-day found shaven upon the heads of locally famous warriors.*



THE CROSS OF CEBERIC THE 3

Turning now to ancient America and looking over the known pre-Columbian world we see the Swastika on monuments, sacrificial altars and on small and comparatively insignificant articles of pottery and moulded ware.

M. Desire Charney as late as 1869, in his expedition to Mexico and Yucatan, dug up the, now well known, "Cross of Teotihuacan," which had been fashioned and set up in the once populous city by the Toltecs in honour of Tlaloc, their god of rain and fertility.† Dr. Hamy, who read a paper before the Académie des Sciences, Nov. 1882, supports M. Charney in his contention that the cross everywhere in America symbolized water and fertility. Of the time when this cross was raised in Teotihuacan we may only conjecture.

The Mexico-Spanish historian Torquemada writes (Tome 2, Lib. 7, p. 23 of his History), that Tlaloc was the oldest of the Toltec gods. Certainly Tula and Teotihuacan seem to have been nearly coeval. Tula, according to the native historian Ixtlilxochitl, was founded A.D. 556; Clavigero has it A.D. 667, while Vetia makes it as late as A.D. 713. Even if we accept Vetia's date the cross is very old. At the base of this cross when found was a Swastika boldly sculptured and dedicated to Tezcatlipoca, the god of the winds.

*"Uganda," Sir H. Johnston, Fig. 143.

†"Cités et Ruines Américaines," p. 48 *et seq.*

‡Ellan, Vannin, Dy, Bragh—"The Middle Island for Ever." The Manx motto is—*Quocunque Jeceris stabit*—"In whatever direction you throw him, he will stand," referring to the three legs on the shield.