shrubbery, with baths and fountains, shadowed by tall groves of cedar and cypress. In all there are said to have been 300 compartments, some of them fifty yards square. The buildings were probably not high; but that they were of stone is seen in the fact that their ruins have supplied unlimited materials for the churches and other buildings since erected by the Spaniards. It is said 200,000 workmen were employed to construct these buildings; and when it is remembered that the stone had to be quarried on the mountains many miles away, the truth of the statement seems not improbable.

Nezthualcoyotl had numerous villas in addition, and of these his favorite one was at Tzocozinco, a conical hill some six miles from Texcuco. This old hill was visited. The few remains of former magnificence are those carved in the enduring trachyte of the mountain side. There still remains, at a point where the rock wall is almost perpendicular, what was evidently the king's bath, a circular basin some four feet in diameter by three feet deep, with a level cut surface on the surrounding rock, and a bulwark of rock some four feet high, on the outer side, having several square niches (for soap I suppose), and at one end a seat cut in the rock for taking a sun-bath. From a point immediately adjacent, begins a flight of steps said to be 520 in number. The beauty of these I have never seen equalled in rock-cut steps anywhere. The rise is about six inches, the width of the steps about three feet, and the surface of each step seems to have been purposely bevelled so that the foot would, in ascending, be placed wholly on the stone. The lines everywhere were right lines, and the circles perfect, so far as the eye could judge.

The historian gives many details of how this paradise was supplied from the higher hills by an aqueduct with water, and of how marble statues and fountains ornamented its terraces and summit. After viewing some of the antiquities in the national museum of Mexico, such as a wonderful calendar stone

AN AZTEC IDOL.