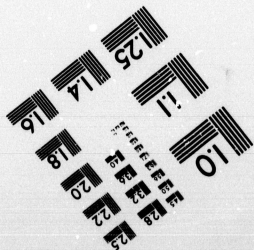
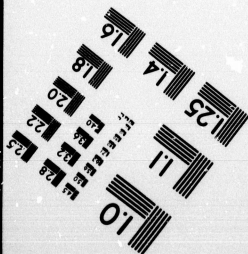
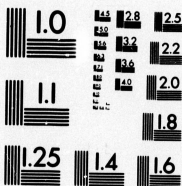


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions

Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1979

Technical Notes / Notes techniques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Physical features of this copy which may alter any of the images in the reproduction are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Certains défauts susceptibles de nuire à la qualité de la reproduction sont notés ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couvertures de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured plates/
Planches en couleur

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Show through/
Transparence

Tight binding (may cause shadows or
distortion along interior margin)/
Reliure serré (peut causer de l'ombre ou
de la distortion le long de la marge
intérieure)

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Additional comments/
Commentaires supplémentaires

Bibliographic Notes / Notes bibliographiques

Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible

Pagination incorrect/
Erreurs de pagination

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Pages missing/
Des pages manquent

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Maps missing/
Des cartes géographiques manquent

Plates missing/
Des planches manquent

Additional comments/
Commentaires supplémentaires

TI
pe
of
fil

Th
co
or
ap

Th
fil
int

Mi
in
up
bo
fol

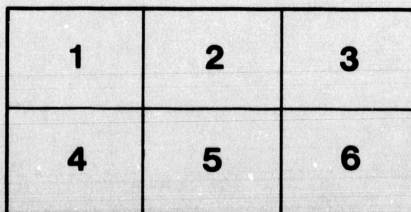
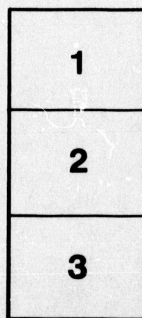
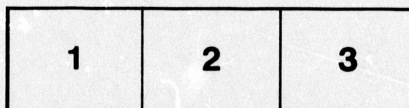
The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▽ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

The original copy was borrowed from, and filmed with, the kind consent of the following institution:

National Library of Canada

Maps or plates too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▽ signifie "FIN".

L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de l'établissement prêteur suivant :

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les cartes ou les planches trop grandes pour être reproduites en un seul cliché sont filmées à partir de l'angle supérieure gauche, de gauche à droite et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Le diagramme suivant illustre la méthode :

THE

Nora D. Campbell
285 University Street
February 9th 1888

THE EARLY HISTORY OF AMERICA.

BY JOHN CAMPBELL, M.A.



THE EARLY HISTORY
OF
AMERICA.

OUTLINE
OF A SERIES OF LECTURES
DELIVERED
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL,
DURING THE SESSION 1881-82.

BY
JOHN CAMPBELL, M.A.
PROFESSOR IN THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

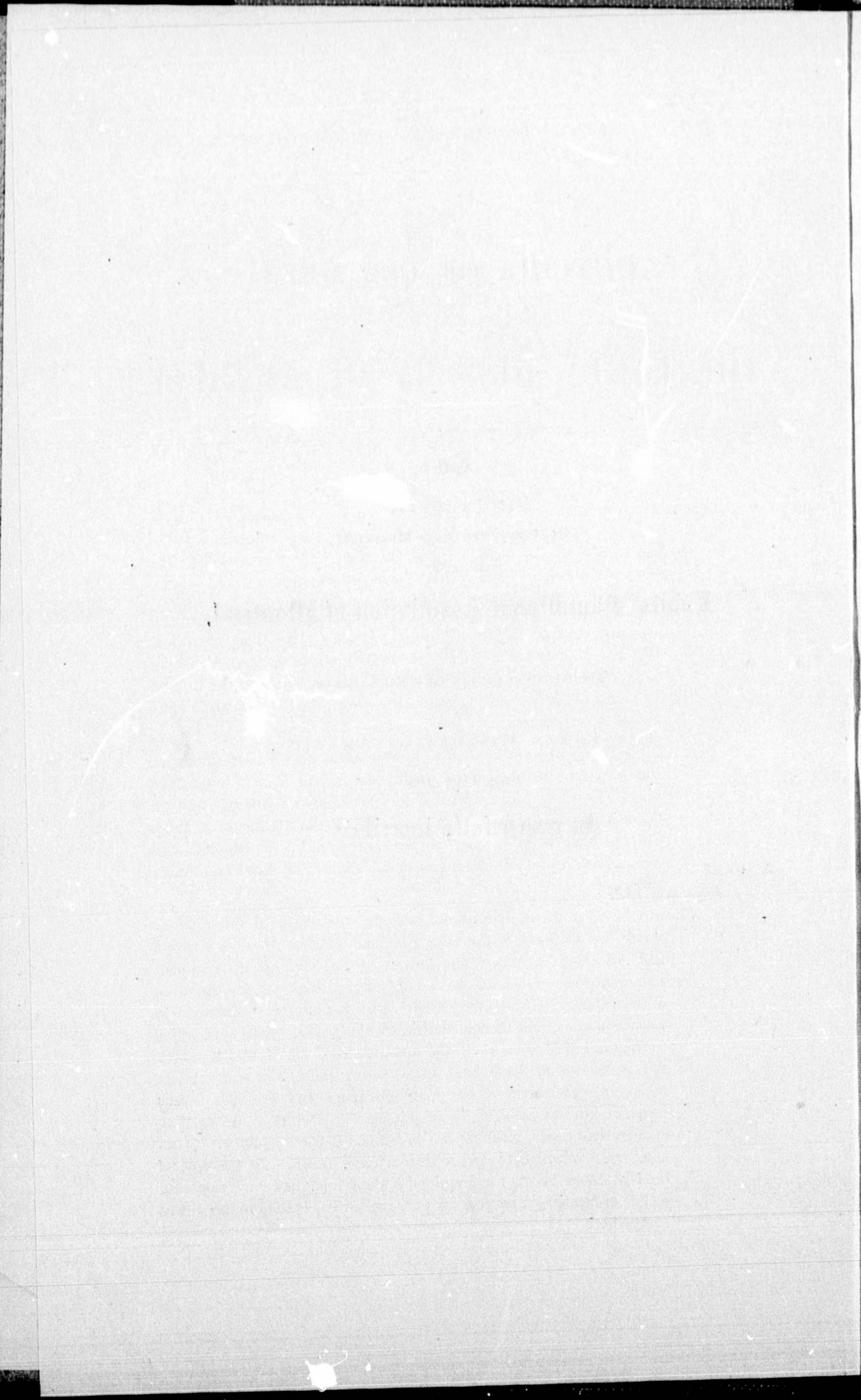
MONTREAL :
MITCHELL & WILSON, PRINTERS, NOTRE DAME ST.
1882.

E19

C3

To
THE PRESIDENT,
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE
Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal,
AND
TO THE STUDENTS OF THE COURSE
IN
THE EARLY HISTORY OF AMERICA,
THIS OUTLINE
Is respectfully inscribed.

Montreal,
Feby. 9th, 1882.



OUTLINE OF LECTURES
ON
THE EARLY HISTORY OF AMERICA.

INTRODUCTION.

Attention paid to this subject in America and on the Continent of Europe.
Three divisions : I. The history of European discovery and colonization :
II. The native histories of Peru, Central America and Mexico : III. The
origin, traditions, antiquities and classification of the aborigines.

- I. Eight European powers have been represented on the continent, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia. Haiti is ruled by negroes originally from Africa. Paraguay was originally an ecclesiastical (Jesuit) state. Prior to the Columbian period the Norsemen, and, before them, the Scoto-Irish Culdees visited North America.
- II. The Peruvian kingdom fell before Pizarro under the Inca Atahualpa ; the Mexican, before Cortez under Montezuma. In Yucatan the Mayas lost their independence to the same conquerors, and in Guatemala, the Quichés. The oral or written traditions of these peoples have been in part at least preserved. Documents and monuments inscribed with hieroglyphic characters, Aztec and Maya, still exist.
- III. Midway between these civilizations and the barbarism of other tribes stand the Pueblos of the village Indians in New Mexico, Arizona and adjoining regions. The houses of the Cliff dwellers appear farther north in Colorado and Utah, perched high up on the sides of the cañons. From Oregon and British Columbia westward to Lake Superior, and thence southward along the Mississippi valley to the Gulf of Mexico, occur the monuments of the Mound Builders. A few inscriptions have been found among them, and many appear in the neighborhood of the Cliff dwellings and Pueblos. Shell heaps or kitchen middens lie along the north-western, Arctic, and eastern sea-boards, marking the presence of the Esquimaux or an allied race, which extended to the extreme south. At the time of the Norsemen's visits the Esquimaux alone inhabited New England. Relics of former generations of existing tribes of Indians are found everywhere.

In dealing with the origin and classification of our aborigines we must face the evolution theory, Even according to this theory American man cannot have originated on this continent. His polysynthesis of language is far from universal, and has, where it does exist, been grossly exaggerated. He presents no one distinct physical and moral type, but, among others, variations of two racial types that appear, the one in North Eastern Asia, the other in the Malayo-Polynesian region. His antiquity, with doubtful instances to the contrary, cannot extend beyond the beginning of the Christian era. The doubtful instances are very few in number, but, if verified, would establish the existence of an extinct American family towards the close of the post-glacial period.

The Americans, though comparatively recent inhabitants of the continent, are the representatives of one of the oldest nations of the world, the so-called Scythians, known to authentic history as the Khita or Hittites and their allied tribes, who existed as a historical people to the north of China as late as the 12th century A.D. As such their traditions may give to the Old World valuable materials for filling the blanks of ancient history. The Muskogees of the Mobilian family of Indians and the Utes of the Paduca family preserve the story of the "mice that gnawed the bow-strings," told by Herodotus and Strabo.

THE NORSEMEN IN AMERICA.

Iceland was discovered by the Norsemen in 860 A.D., and was first settled by them in 874. The Scoto-Irish Culdees, who had previously settled there, left the island on their arrival. In 986 Eirek the Red led a colony to Greenland which perished in the 15th century. The Sagas of Eirek the Red and of Thorfinn Karlsefne tell of the discovery of America by the Norsemen. In 986 Bjarni Herjulfson descried the American main. About 1000 Leif Eirekson in Bjarni's vessel went on a voyage of discovery and found Helluland the little or Newfoundland, Markland or Nova Scotia, and Vinland or Massachusetts, where he wintered, returning with a cargo of wood and raisins. Leif's brother Thorwald visited Vinland the following year and was killed at Cape Cod in 1004 by the Skraelings or Esquimaux.

In 1007 Thorfinn Karlsefne, also from Greenland, sailed with three vessels containing 160 persons and much live stock, to Vin-

land, passing Helluland the great or Labrador, Helluland the little, and Markland. He founded the settlement of Hop, now Mount Hope, wintered on the Taunton river, and left the so-called Dighton inscription. He brought back a cargo of fine woods and furs. The Icelandic annals mention other expeditions to Vinland, the last being in 1347.

An Icelandic geographical treatise, after mentioning the position of Helluland, &c., states that behind Vinland lies Hvítramannaland, White Man's Land, or Great Ireland. Two Esquimaux children mentioned in the Saga of Thorfinn Karlsefne further described this land as lying opposite Markland. The Landnamabok tells of Ari Marsson who was cast away on that land and there baptized by the natives about the year 986. The Eyrbyggja Saga relates a similar story of Bjorn Breidvikingakappe. The narrative of Antonio Zeno, an Italian mariner in the service of the ruler of the Faroe Islands, in the end of the 14th century, contains the account of a voyage made by a Faroese fisherman to a great western country called Estotiland, whose commercial relations were with Greenland, and where civilization prevailed amid surrounding barbarism. M. Eugene Beauvois out of all these narratives evolves the Scoto-Irish colony of Escociland, White Man's Land or Great Ireland, including parts of Maine, New Brunswick and Gaspé. He fails in striving to identify it with the Norimbegue of the early French writers, and in finding traces of it in the worship of the cross by the Micmacs, Abenakis and Montagnais. Yet such a view would explain the strange phenomenon of Algonquin monotheism. The name Kristenaux applied to the Crees, who call themselves Naeyowuk, may have a Christian meaning. No traces of primitive Christianity are found among the Esquimaux. The Culdee-Algonquin settlement, if it ever existed, may have been destroyed by the Wyandott-Iroquois family, which, in the time of Jacques Cartier was supreme on the lower St. Lawrence.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE DISCOVERY.

Columbus, seeking to reach Asia from the west, arrived at San Salvador in the Bahamas, October 11, 1492. He left a colony in Haiti, which he called Hispaniola, among Indians belonging to the same stock as the Maya-Quichés of Central America. To the south of these the warlike Caribs from Guiana possessed the islands which bear their name. He returned in 1493 with a large body of colonists

borigines we
this theory
inent. His
as, where it
one distinct
of two racial
other in the
ful instances
the Christian
t, if verified,
mily towards

itants of the
ations of the
story as the
s a historical
ry A.D. As
le materials
gees of the
t family pre-
gs," told by

.D., and was
es, who had
al. In 986
in the 15th
m Karlsefne
1 986 Bjarni
eif Eirekson
d Helluland
nd Vinland
rgo of wood
re following
raellings or

sailed with
ock, to Vin-

to find the former colony annihilated. The slavery of the natives which ended in their extinction now began. On the occasion of his third visit in 1498 with a cargo of convicts, he discovered the mainland of South America and entered the Orinoco. In 1500 Bovadilla, the governor of Haiti, sent him home in chains. Restored to favour, he made his fourth voyage in 1502 and discovered Honduras. His colony on the Isthmus perished, and he returned to Spain to die in 1506. Afterwards his son Don Diego kept viceregal state in Haiti, from which Cuba, Jamaica, and other islands were explored and colonized. Amerigo Vespucci, by means of a book describing the discovery of the northern coast of South America by himself and Ojeda in 1499, gave his name to the continent.

In 1512 Ponce de Leon, seeking the Fountain of Youth, found Florida, which did not become a Spanish colony till 1566. In 1513 Balboa, seeking Peru, marched across the Isthmus and took possession of the Pacific Ocean. A Spanish settlement was subsequently founded at Panama. In 1519 Cortez invaded Yucatan, entered Mexico and founded Vera Cruz, was joined by the Zempoallans, Totonacs, Tlascallans and other tribes, took Montezuma prisoner, who died by the weapons of his own subjects, and conquering his successor Guatimozin, obtained possession of Mexico in 1521. In 1525 Stephen Gomez visited New York harbour and the New England coast.

Pizarro discovered Peru in 1526. In 1531 he led an expedition into that country, enfeebled by wars between Huascar and Atahuallpa, sons of Huayna Capac, the former Inca. By treachery he took Atahuallpa prisoner, and put him to death, overcame the Peruvians, built Lima in 1534 and sent Almagro to take possession of Chili, and was assassinated in 1541.

In 1539 De Soto, seeking gold in North America, discovered the Mississippi and died upon its shores.

Portuguese discovery began with Cortereal, who in 1500 discovered Newfoundland and the coasts 700 miles to the south, from which he carried away slaves. He perished in a second expedition the following year. Cabral accidentally discovered Brazil in 1500, but it was not colonized till 1549. The Portuguese conciliated the wild Tupi-Guarani and other native tribes. Brazil became an independent empire in 1826.

Between 1808 and 1826 Spain lost almost all her American possessions.

ENGLISH DISCOVERY, ETC.

John Cabot a Venetian in English service discovered Labrador in 1497. Next year his son Sebastian skirted the coast from Newfoundland to Maryland. In one of these voyages they entered Hudson's Bay. Fishing vessels resorted to the banks in great numbers. In 1576 Frobisher discovered the straits bearing his name. In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert took formal possession of Newfoundland, and was lost on the way home. During his voyage round the world, begun in 1579, Sir Francis Drake reached the Oregon coast. Amadas and Barlow named Virginia in 1584; colonization began the year following; and Jamestown was built in 1607. The story of Captain John Smith and that of the massacre by the Southern Algonquins belong to this period. In 1585 and the following years John Davis made his three northwest voyages, and named Davis strait. In 1612 William Baffin entered Baffin's Bay.

In the West Indies, Barbadoes was nominally taken possession of in 1605 and colonized in 1624. The Bermudas were annexed in 1610, and colonized in 1612. Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards in 1655.

In 1609 Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the Dutch service, explored the coast from Nova Scotia to Virginia, entered New York harbour, sailed up the Hudson, met Algonquins and Iroquois, and took possession of the country as the New Netherlands. Colonization began in the following year. In 1610 Hudson, now in English service, discovered Hudson's Bay, and was cast away by his mutinous crew. In 1637 the Swedes founded New Sweden in Delaware and Pennsylvania, which was annexed to the new Netherlands in 1655.

In 1620 the Mayflower with a body of English Puritans entered Plymouth harbour, and laid the foundation of the New England colonies. Maryland was colonized in 1634 by English Roman Catholics under a patent to Lord Baltimore. In 1664 the English took possession of the New Netherlands and called them New York. The history of the various colonies and of the United States which they afterwards constituted does not belong to our subject.

In 1669 the Hudson's Bay Company was formed, and posts were established at many points in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay. The traders came in contact with the Esquimaux in the north, the Tinneh or Athabascans to the west, the Dacotah Assineboins and Algonquin Blackfeet to the south, and the Algonquin Crees and

Ojibbeways to the east. Samuel Hearne in the Company's employment explored the Athabaskan country and followed the Coppermine River to the Arctic Ocean in 1771. In 1789 Sir Alexander Mackenzie of the North-West Company, which was afterwards merged in that of Hudson's Bay, explored the Mackenzie River country further to the west.

In 1778 Captain Cook, shortly before his tragical death, visited the north-western coast, meeting with the Nootkans of Nootka Sound the Aleutians in the neighborhood of Alaska, and the Tchuktchis of north-eastern Asia. Captain Meares in 1788, and Vancouver in 1792 visited the shores of British Columbia. In 1793 Sir Alexander Mackenzie made his way to the same country overland; and trading posts were established there in 1809.

In 1728 Captain Bering in the Russian service, discovered Bering's Straits, and took possession of Russian America in 1740. Among other tribes he there met the Tlinkets who wear labrets.

FRENCH DISCOVERY.

French fishermen visited the banks of Newfoundland in 1504, and in 1506 Denis of Harfleur prepared a map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 1524 Verrazzani explored the American coast from South Carolina to Nova Scotia. In 1534 Jacques Cartier visited Newfoundland and entered the Gulf. Next year he named the St. Lawrence, anchored near the Isle of Orleans, received the name Canada from the Huron-Iroquois inhabitants, visited Hochelaga and named Mount Royal. He heard of the fabulous Norimbegue. The first colony planted by De Roberval in 1540 came to a disastrous end. Two Huguenot colonies were planted; one in Brazil under Villegagnon in 1555 which ended in ruin; the other in Florida in 1562-3 under Ribault and Laudonnière which was destroyed by the Spaniards in 1566. In 1598 an equally unfortunate colony was planted on Sable Island by the Marquis de la Roche.

In 1603 Samuel Champlain made his first voyage to New France. The following year De Monts and Poirincourt colonized Nova Scotia or Acadia. They founded Port Royal, and visited the Algonquins of Maine and New Brunswick, among whom the Jesuit missionaries soon after established themselves, as well as among the Micmacs of Nova Scotia. In 1608 Champlain founded Quebec, and became the first governor of New France. The Algonquins had then super-

seded the Huron-Iroquois on the Lower St. Lawrence. Champlain made expeditions to the Iroquois in northern New York, the Hurons on the Georgian Bay, and the Algonquins of Lake Nipissing. Wars with the Iroquois mark the history of French domination in Canada. In 1648-9 these warriors destroyed the Christian Huron settlements between lakes Simcoe and Huron.

In 1641 Raymbault, missionary to the Hurons, discovered lake Superior, met with the Ojibbeways at the Sault St. Marie, and heard of the great west. Allouez in 1665 established a mission to the south of lake Superior, and made acquaintance with the Potawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, Illinois and other tribes of western Algonquins. The Dacotah tribes told him of the Mississippi. In 1673 Marquette and Joliet descended that river to the point reached by De Soto. In 1682 De La Salle reached the sea by the same route, and took formal possession of Louisiana. In 1698 Le Moine d'Iberville founded the colony, and in 1718 New Orleans was built. There the French found the Natchez whose story is told by Chateaubriand.

In 1681 Illinois was occupied; in 1701 Detroit in Michigan was founded; and in 1735 a settlement was made in Indiana. In 1715 the Tuscaroras, expelled by the English from Carolina, joined the Iroquois and formed with them the Six Nations. The French war of 1754 arose out of the conflicting claims of France and England to the country between the Mississippi and the Alleghanies. At the close of this war in 1762, France lost her North American colonies with the exception of Louisiana, together with some of the West India islands. In 1763 Pontiac an Ottawa still kept up the war with England in the country about Detroit.

ANTIQUITIES AND ANCIENT HISTORY OF PERU.

The Muyscas of New Granada and the Peruvians were related to the Japanese and allied peoples of North Eastern Asia. Traces of the parent stock of the Peruvians appear in Central America. The principal languages of Peru are the Quichua and the Aymara. The chief historical tribes are the Chinchas, Huancas and Aymaras. The Peruvians recorded events by oral tradition, quippos or knotted cords, and doubtful hieroglyphics. Their historians of greatest note are Garcilasso de la Vega and Fernando Montesinos. The former confines himself to history proper, merely linking the first Peruvian king with Manco Capac, the mythic ancestor of the race; the latter

places 88 monarchs between them, whose history does not belong to Peru.

The first King was Rocca, who called himself Inca or lord, a title borne by all subsequent monarchs, and established his kingdom in Cuzco in 1062, where he founded the worship of the sun. The sixth from Rocca was Huiracocha, 1289-1340. He extended the kingdom towards Quito in the north and Chili in the south. Pachacutec, his successor, continued these conquests, subduing the country about Lima and obtaining possession of the sanctuary of Pachacamac. The story of Ollontay belongs to the reign of Pachacutec and his son Yupanqui, who began to rule in 1400. Yupanqui conquered the land of the Chimus near Truxillo. In 1439 his son Tupac Yupanqui became king. He asserted that the sun must have a master. Huayna Capac, the greatest of the Incas, followed in 1475. He reigned over 10 millions of people from New Granada to Chili, erected great public works, and patronized the arts. At his death in 1525, his two sons, Huascar, of pure Inca descent, and Atahuallpa, son of the princess of Quito, fought for sole supremacy. When the Spaniards arrived in 1531, Atahuallpa had imprisoned his brother, whom he afterwards put to death.

The population of Peru was largely agricultural. They used guano and practised artificial irrigation. All shared in the soil, and for taxes cultivated the royal and ecclesiastical lands. The llama was the only beast of burden. Gold, silver and tin were mined and smelted, and wrought into artistic vessels and ornaments. Copper was hardened with tin and silix. Much art appears in the Peruvian pottery and working in stone. Cotton and woollen stuffs, the latter consisting of the fine hair of four species of llama, were woven by the women and beautifully dyed. The incas or princes taught in military colleges, and a class of amautas or philosophers, in those devoted to literature and science. Music and poetry were their chief arts. Their original deities were Con and Pachacamac, the Deluge hero, but these were superseded by Inti, the sun. They were ministered to in sumptuous temples by priests and vestals. Human sacrifice was unknown. The corpses of kings and nobles were embalmed.

Cities were not numerous, Cuzco and Quito being the chief. There were 4000 caravanserais on the public roads, with many gymnasia and public baths, and 200 royal palaces, besides numberless magnificent temples and monasteries. Public roads were kept up by

statute labour, as well as the suspension bridges, and over these royal couriers travelled incessantly. Laws were few, severe, and well observed.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The west and south of the continent are inhabited by what D'Orbigny calls the Ando-Peruvian family. Its divisions are Muyscas, Peruvians, Chilenos. The extinct Muyscas of New Granada, whose capital was Bogota, possessed the Peruvian religion and civilization and exhibited many Japanese analogies. The chief languages of Peru are the Quichua, or language of the Incas, and the Aymara. The Aymaras were the builders of a Stonehenge on Lake Titicaca. The Peruvians have greater powers of endurance than any other American people. The crania of the Incas are among the smallest known. Many writers have noticed the resemblances between the Aymaras and the Guanches of the Canary Islands. All evidence tends to shew that the Ando-Peruvians descended from the north-eastern tribes of Asia.

The Chilenos consist of the Moluche or Araucanians of Chili, the Puelche or Pampas Indians of La Plata, and the Patagonians and Fuegians who are both indifferently called Huilliche or Tehuelche. The Araucanians are the most civilized, and possess many arts. Ercilla, who visited Chili in 1562 and fought against them, has celebrated their valour and independent spirit in his Araucania. The Pampas Indians, accomplished horsemen as all the Chilenos are except the Fuegians, use the lasso, and in figure approach the Patagonians, who are the largest people in the world, but thorough barbarians. The Fuegians, although undoubtedly of the same original stock, are the Esquimaux of the south, and raise shell heaps along the coast.

The aborigines of the eastern half of the continent are totally different from the Ando-Peruvians. In features, language, religion, customs and arts they claim kindred with the Malays and Polyynesians, and must have come originally to the west coast by way of the Marquesas, Society and Easter Islands, being driven eastward by the intrusive Ando-Peruvians. The least maritime are the Abipones on the river Paraguay, whose language is thoroughly Polynesian. In Brazil appears the large Guarani family, the main divisions of which are Tupi, Guarani and Omagua. They are men of the water, their

language contains Papuan words and constructions, they use the throw-stick and blow-pipe, and their few manufactures are identical with those of the Malays.

The Caribs occupy Guiana, Venezuela and the northern parts of Brazil. The Caribbee Islands were named from their occupancy. Their main divisions are Caribs, Tamanacs and Arawaks. The Caribs proper have a masculine and a feminine language, the latter being Arawak. They are the Phoenicians of South America; they use the blowpipe, decapitate their slain enemies, have an insular heaven, live in pile houses over the water, and in many ways show their connection with the aborigines of Borneo and other regions within the Malay area.

ANTIQUITIES OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our chief authority for these is the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg who drew his History of the civilized nations of Mexico and Central America from original sources.

The earliest inhabitants of this part of America were the semi-mythical Quinames or giants, after whom came the unhistorical Olmecs now extinct, the Totonacs, a Maya-Quiché people now in Mexico, and the Othomis in the same country, a rude race speaking a monosyllabic language. The first historical people were the Mayas of Yucatan, whose history compiled from native documents was written towards the close of last century by Ordoñez. The Mayas came to Tobasco about 200 A.D. from Haiti and Cuba, under Zamna, and there built the city of Palenque. Among the many ancient cities of Yucatan, Mayapan, under its Kings the Cocomes, exercised the supremacy till 1154. Then the cruelty of these monarchs led to its destruction, when the Tutul Xius lords of Uxmal, which had been built in 870, became emperors of all Yucatan. In the 13th century they removed the seat of empire to Mayapan, now rebuilt, and in 1464 the Tutul Xius becoming tyrannical, a rebellion broke up their dominion into a number of petty states which the Spaniards subjugated.

The chief authority for the history of Guatemala is the Quiché Ms. of Chichicastenango translated into Spanish in 1720 by Ximenes. It contains part of the Popol Vuh or sacred book of the Quichés, which De Bourbourg has edited. The first inhabitants of Guatemala were the Poconchis of the Maya-Quiché family. In 1054, after long wander-

ings and wars upon the borders of Guatemala, the Quichés and Cachi-
quels took possession of that country, and received their investiture
from Topiltzin Acxilt, a great king ruling in the south. Their chief
cities were Atitan, Utlatan and Tecpan-Guatemala. Their history is a
series of wars between the Quichés and Cachi-quels till 1524, when
Alvarado, allying himself with the Cachi-quels, overcame the Quichés,
burned their king Ahau Ahpop, and annexed Guatemala to Mexico.

The hieroglyphics of the Maya-Quichés have not yet been fully
deciphered. Their civilization is that of Java and the civilized
region of the Malay archipelago. The great temple of Palenque is
like that of Boro Bodo in Java. Their architecture is well illustrated
in Stephen's Incidents of Travel in Yucatan and in Central America.
Copan, in Honduras, was a Quiché city.

Authorities for the ancient history of Mexico are very numerous.
The chief is the chronicle of Ixtlilxochitl, son of the Queen of Tetzcuc-
coco. All the historical peoples of Mexico belonged to one great
family called the Nahuatl. A mythical period that is supposed to
have begun ages before the Christian era, is that of the Kingdom of
Tobasco, under Quetzalcoatl, a mild and benevolent prince, and his
adversary, Tezcatlipoca, a cruel monarch delighting in human sacri-
fices, who accomplished the downfall and banishment of Quetzal-
coatl. These two beings were really Mexican deities.

About 700 A.D. Mexico was invaded by a body of Nahua
Chichimecs or barbarians, who founded the Toltec monarchy. In
721 the Toltecs founded in Anahuac, or the Vale of Mexico, the
rival cities Tollan and Culhuacan. To this period really belongs the
struggle between the priesthoods of Quetzalcoatl the good, and
Tezcatlipoca the cruel, which ended in the supremacy of the latter,
the institution of human sacrifices, and a period of moral and political
decadence. Topiltzin Acxilt, King of Tollan, then, in 1062, left his
throne, and far in the south founded the Empire of the Sun. As
there are Nahuas in Nicaragua, it may have been there, or we may
look for it in New Granada or Peru. It is common to call the Ando-
Peruvians by the name Toltec.

Fresh hordes of Chichimecs from Chicomoztoc or the Seven
Grottos, poured into Anahuac, and in 1070 overthrew the kingdom
of Tollan, under its king, Huemac III. Culhuacan, shorn of its
power, survived among the new Chichimec states. Of the latter
Tetzucoco and the kingdom of the Tepanecs are worthy of note.

The last to arrive were the Aztecs, originally from Aztlan, over the sea. They also were Nahuas and Chichimecs, but called themselves Mexi, after a mythic ancestor. After traversing a dark, cold country, they came in 1116 to Chicomoztoc, the Seven Grottos, supposed to be the cañon country of Colorado. They were harshly treated by King Montezuma, and deserted his dominions under the leadership of his son, Chalchiuh Tlatonac. In 1177 they reached Anahuac and settled among the Toltecs and Chichimecs. In 1325 they built on Lake Tetzcuco the city of Mexico, and, in 1350, their history began under their first king Acamapichtli. Their great deity was Huitzilopochtli, whose cruel worship was like that of Tezcatlipoca. For a time the Aztec kingdom and all Mexico were under the tyrannical rule of the Tepanecs. A revolt was headed by Itzcohuatl, the fourth king of Mexico; the Tepanecs were overthrown in 1430, and Mexico became the principal State in Anahuac. His son, Montezuma I., carried on the work of conquest, and developed Mexican art and commerce from 1440 to 1469. Subsequent monarchs continued the policy of Montezuma, and in 1503 Montezuma II. found himself the ruler of a great and wealthy empire. His reign was the golden age of Mexican history. But grievous taxes, cruelties of worship and the remembrance of ancient freedom and tribal glory, led to many rebellions and prepared the way for Spanish conquest. The city of Mexico, a western Venice, with its 300,000 inhabitants, its 2,000 temples, its palaces, markets, aqueducts, and many of the amenities of high civilization, was the wonder of the New World. The Aztec or Nahuatl language connects with languages farther to the north, in which the absence of the final or initial *tl* enables us to trace its connection with the tongues of north-eastern Asia.

PUEBLOS AND MOUNDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In 1540 Coronado invaded the Seven Cities of Cevola. The Pueblos in sevens and Casas Grandes are found in New Mexico, Arizona and Sonora. The Apaches have been the foes of their inhabitants. The present Pueblo peoples are the Zunis of New Mexico and the Moquis of Arizona. They worship the sun and wait for Montezuma. Their languages link those of Sonora with the Paduca tongues. The Pueblos are walled villages, built of stone and adobe, several stories high, in pyramidal form. Their inhabitants cultivated

the ground, made fine pottery, and practised other arts. Rock inscriptions occur near the Pueblos.

The Cliff Dwellers of the cañons of the Colorado have left buildings, inscriptions, pottery and other remains in almost inaccessible rock shelters. Some of these remains, more recent than the ruined Pueblos, are attributed to the Pueblo people at the time of their invasion by the Spaniards. They were driven back by the Utes and other Paducas. Paducas, Pueblo people, the Sonora tribes, and the Aztecs represent the ancient Chichimecs of Chicomoztoc.

The Mound Builders were first brought prominently before the world in 1848, by Squier and Davis. The line of mounds extends from British Columbia to south-eastern Michigan, and from Wisconsin to the Gulf of Mexico. Some are fortifications, others temple bases, and the majority sepulchral tumuli. The Mound Builder crania resemble those of the Mexicans. They made cloth, carved in stone and shell, cultivated the ground, and mined copper on Lake Superior. In Ohio alone are 10,000 mounds and 1500 enclosures. The oldest tree growing on any mound exhibited 800 rings of annual growth. Three inscribed stones have been found in a mound near Davenport, Ohio. The cremation tablet contains hieroglyphic characters resembling those of the Hittites, Coreans and Aztecs. Its language is the Sonora of northern Mexico. The calendar stone represents 12 months, so that the Aztec year of 18 months must have been borrowed from the Maya-Quichés.

The Khita or Hittites, ancestors of the Mound Builders, lost their Syrian Empire 717 B.C. Passing eastward along the southern shore of the Caspian and the north of Persia, they settled in the Punjab. As the Cathaei, they were there in the time of Alexander the Great, and remained in its vicinity, as Indo-Scyths, till the third century, A.D. Then they moved north-eastwards through Chinese Tartary to the sources of the Yenisei in Southern Siberia. Sepulchral mounds and inscriptions, called by the Tartars the work of the Katai, mark their presence throughout Southern Siberia. From 960 A.D. the Khitan ruled all Mantchuria, took possession of China, and gave to that country the name of Cathay. In 1123 a Tungusic family expelled them, and they withdrew to Saghalien Oula, Siberia, Corea, and the Japanese islands. By the Aleutian islands, Behring's Straits, and perhaps by longer sea voyages, they found their way to America. When the Tepanecs, in the 12th century, arrived in

Aztlan, over the
dled themselves
k, cold country,
ottos, supposed
rshly treated by
r the leadership
d Anahuac and
5 they built on
ir history began
ty was Huitzilo-
atlipoca. For a
r the tyrannical
huatl, the fourth
30, and Mexico
Montezuma I.,
Mexican art and
is continued the
und himself the
s the golden age
of worship and
ory, led to many
st. The city of
itants, its 2,000
of the amenities
ld. The Aztec
to the north, in
to trace its con-

ICA.

of Cevola. The
few Mexico, Ari-
es of their inha-
of New Mexico
un and wait for
with the Paduca
tone and adobe,
itants cultivated

Mexico they conciliated Nopaltzin, the Chichimec king, by claiming a common descent from the noble line of the Citin.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Impossible to say who were the earliest human inhabitants of America. Human remains have been found in geological formations, and for these writers demand a great antiquity, but until geology takes cognizance of cataclysms and other violent changes, nothing definite can be said regarding their age. Many of the instances related show insufficient or conflicting evidence.

The oldest human immigrants of whom we know anything are probably the Esquimaux. They are not really a distinct people, but graduate into the Aleutian as the Fuegian does into the Patagonian. With the Aleutians they are classified as Orarians or coast tribes. Their shell heaps extend as far south as Florida. The Algonquins drove them north to Labrador. In the 13th century they first appeared in Greenland. They call themselves Inuit. The Aleutians or Unungen occupy the Aleutian islands and part of Alaska. Their islands are full of shell heaps, but they are more like the American Indian proper than the Esquimaux. The Esquimaux and Aleutian languages have much in common, and relate to those of the Tchuktchis and Namollos of north-eastern Asia.

South of the Orarian country is the land of the Tlinkets, a warlike people, not unlike the Aleutians. They are skilful carvers and are called Kolushes by the Russians, from the practice of wearing wood and stone labrets. To the south of these again come the Haidahs of Queen Charlotte's Islands, and the Chimsyans, Hailtzuks, Nootkans and Salish, of British Columbia.

The great Tinneh family fills up the northern area between the Rocky Mountains and Hudson's Bay, and their offshoots extend to the borders of Mexico. The Apaches are Tinneh. They relate closely to the Tungusians of Asia; are deceitful, undignified, pusillanimous but cruel, yet docile and ingenious. Among their tribes are the Chipweyans or Athabascans, Beavers, Dogribs, Carriers, Copper Indians, Loucheux, Kutchins, &c.

The Algonquin area past and present extends from the Rocky Mountains east to Newfoundland, and from Labrador to South Carolina. Historically, however, the Mississippi was their western boundary. The Blackfeet and Shyennes are the Rocky Mountain

Algonquins. The parent stock is that of the Delawares or Lenni Lenape, who, many centuries ago, aided by the Iroquois, crossed the Mississippi from the west, and destroyed the civilized Allighewi, who are supposed to have been the Mound Builders. The Powhattans and others tribes of Virginia were Algonquins. So were the Massachussets, Mohegans, Narragansets, Pequods, Wampanoags, and other tribes of New England. In the western United States are the Menomenis, Sacs and Foxes, Potawatomes, Illinois and Shawnoes. The extinct Bethucks inhabited Newfoundland; in Nova Scotia are the Micmacs; in New Brunswick and Maine, the Abenakis. In Quebec and Ontario, apart from the Cree division, are the Algonquins proper, the Ottawas, Missisaguas, Nipissings, and Ojibbeways or Chippewas. The Crees extend from Labrador to the Red River, and include the Scoffies, Sheshtaposh, Montagnais, and Crées proper. Illeni, whence Illinois, is the Algonquin word for man. This name, together with Algonquin grammar and vocabulary, physical appearance, character, fluviate habits, religion, and arts, link the Algonquins with the Malay-Polynesians.

The great warrior races of North America are the Wyandotts or Huron-Iroquois, the Dacotahs, and the Mobilians. The Wyandotts consist of two divisions, the Huron and the Iroquois. They crossed the Mississippi with the Algonquins, over whom they early claimed supremacy. The Hurons settled in the neighborhood of the great lakes north of Ontario. The Iroquois occupied North Carolina in part, but their most important settlement was in northern New York, south of Ontario. Both Hurons and Iroquois made expeditions and settlements down the St. Lawrence, as at Hochelaga; and, in the time of Jacques Cartier, gave Canada its name. The most interesting history is that of the Five Nations, including the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras from North Carolina made up the present Six Nations. The history of these tribes has been already sketched. The Wyandotts were more civilized than the Algonquins; they cultivated the ground, dwelt in long houses within walled villages, manufactured pottery and possessed other arts. Together with the Dacotahs and Mobilians they plainly evidence their derivation from the Koriaks and other savage tribes of north-eastern Asia. Their lacrosse is the ball play of the Basques and Tchuktchis.

king, by claiming

ICA.

nan inhabitants of
logical formations,
but until geology
changes, nothing
of the instances

now anything are
distinct people, but
o the Patagonian.
is or coast tribes.

The Algonquins
century they first
nuit. The Aleu-
nd part of Alaska.
re more like the
e Esquimaux and
te to those of the

: Tlinkets, a war-
kilful carvers and
ractice of wearing
: again come the
isyans, Hailtzuks,

rn area between
offshoots extend
eh. They relate
indignified, pusil-
long their tribes
logribs, Carriers,

s from the Rocky
rador to South
as their western
Rocky Mountain

The Dacotahs or Sioux are an inland and generally equestrian people, to the west of the Mississippi. In Canada they are represented by the Issati of Red River, called Assineboins. Their chief tribes are the Sioux or Dacotahs proper, Yanktons, Winnebagoes, Ioways, Quappas, Minetarees, Mandans, Upsarokas, and Osages. Physically they are the finest Indians in America. Their lodges are large and communal, and some of them, such as the Mandans, had made progress in the arts. They are allowed to be of the same origin as the Wyandotts.

South of the original Algonquin and Dacotah area appears the Mobilian family, so called by the French who gained their first acquaintance with them at Mobile in Alabama. It includes the Choctaws and Chickasaws of Mississippi, the Muskogees or Creeks of Alabama and Georgia, and the Natchez of Louisiana. Like the Wyandotts and Dacotahs they were sun worshippers, brave warriors, lovers of lacrosse and other manly sports. They have been associated as to origin with the Iroquois and Dacotahs, and the language of the Choctaws has much in common with the Japanese. The Choctaws are a branch of the Tshecto (Tchuktchis) of Siberia, and the Cherokees of Georgia and Alabama, who really belong to the Mobilian family, represent in America the Koraeki (Koriaks) of the same country. The most civilized of modern Indians are the Cherokees and Choctaws. The localities mentioned above are their historical, not their present, abodes.

The Paducas, or Shoshone family, extend in the west from Oregon to Texas, on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. The chief tribes are Shoshones, Diggers, Utes, and Comanches. They are clumsily built, but some of them are among the finest horsemen in the world. Apart from their heavier build their features are those of the tribes already considered, with the exception of the Algonquins and Tinnak. Their language connects them with the Aztec Sonora family and gives them a Chichimec or Khitan origin. Such is probably the origin of most of the aboriginal tribes of America, who are not of Malay-Polynesian ancestry.

5375^c13
138

generally equestrian
mada they are repre-
boins. Their chief
tons, Winnebagoes,
rokas, and Osages.
l. Their lodges are
s the Mandans, had
to be of the same

tah area appears the
o gained their first
a. It includes the
uskogeas or Creeks
Louisiana. Like the
pers, brave warriors,
have been associated
l the language of the
ese. The Choctaws
eria, and the Chero-
ng to the Mobilian
oriaks) of the same
s are the Cherokees
e are their historical,

d in the west from
ountains. The chief
manches. They are
e finest horsemen in
features are those of
on of the Algonquins
th the Aztec Sonora
origin. Such is pro-
of America, who are

