

THE WONDERFUL MYSTERIOUS RUINS OF ANCIENT BOLIVIA

The exploration of the mysterious ruins of Lake Titicaca, in Bolivia, has been the object of one of the expeditions sent out by the Pennsylvania Museum, and the collections representing the first year's work, from February, 1895, are now displayed in American Hall, says Stewart Culin in the Philadelphia Times. This undertaking, planned by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, supported by a small committee, of which Dr. William Pepper has acted as chairman, and executed by Dr. Max Uhle, a trained and skillful explorer of the most distinguished reputation, has yielded the most valuable results.

Lake Titicaca, or Chucuito, occupies a valley or plateau, which forms the most elevated tableland in the globe, with the exception of that of Tibet. The lake is actually 12,600 feet above the level of the sea. It has an extent of 3,200 square miles and within it lie several islands, from one of which, called Titicaca, Manco Capac and his consort, the great founders of the empire of the Incas, are fabled to have issued to spread civilization, industry and government among the surrounding nations. Its irregular shores are lined with ruins, and near the southern shore, at Tiawanaco, are cyclopean remains of vast edifices, apparently never completed.

In this basin of Lake Titicaca lived a race known as the Aymara, differing from the natives southward. Their language survives, still spoken by the Indians of the lake, where also are found remnants of a savage tribe called Urus, who live among the reed beds and islets. Few spots in the world offer more tempting opportunities to both the archaeologist and ethnologist, or even the general traveler. The scenery is wild and beautiful beyond description. The inhabitants—a mixture of various races, chiefly Spaniards with the Indian natives—preserve many traditions of the past. The ruins are among the most stupendous on the American continent, and the soil is so rich in remains of prehistoric antiquity that implements, arms and pottery are yielded by every touch of the spade. But exploration in this remarkable land is not without its drawbacks. Transportation is difficult, the inhabitants suspicious of explorers, and the most self-denying effort has been necessary to accumulate the rich scientific treasures that are now shown at the university.

Above the long rows of flat cases containing the objects are a series of photographs illustrating the lake, its ruins and the existing Indians. The first picture represents the construction of a balsu or straw boat on the island of Paco. These are the boats with which the ancient Indians used to navigate the dangerous waters of the lake. In the case beneath are numbers of rounded stones, grooved for a straw rope, the anchors of the balsus used in the early time. This boat of straw is nearly identical with a boat constructed by the African natives, to which it furnishes a curious and interesting parallel. Among the many arts possessed by the people of Titicaca was that of working in metal. Gold, silver, copper, bronze, and even lead were wrought by casting and hammering into many useful and ornamental forms, as are attested by the specimens shown. Most numerous are a kind of needle or hairpin called a "topo," usually with a flattened head, sometimes made to represent the head of a llama or bird. One of gold has a beaten head three inches in diameter, with an embossed human face. These same ornaments are still made and worn by the Indians in Bolivia and Peru.

Gold is found very plentifully in the mountains of Bolivia, but the mines are not extensively worked through the expense of reducing the ore. There is shown in the Royal Museum at Madrid a mass of native gold found by an Inca near La Paz that was sold for \$11,200, and it was doubtless from native gold that the specimens shown were manufactured. Silver, however, is the staple product of the country, and from Potosi alone, from the middle of the sixteenth century down to the year 1800, no less than \$323,950,509 were coined, while the total product of the Bolivian mines down to that time is estimated at \$1,617,901,018 in 255 years. The silver specimens comprise many

"topos," and a great pile of flat silver plates, some round and some square, no doubt intended to ornament some royal or priestly robe. Copper and bronze are wrought in knives, in bells and bell-like ornaments, in miniature human figures,

and in several notable specimens—one a tube made from the tibia of a llama, intended, no doubt, for the purpose of inhaling snuff, a custom that exists to-day among the tribes of the Amazon. But the two arts for which the ancient

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great tribal treasures. The commonest of all the stone specimens are grooved balls, many of hematite, which were used for the bolas, a weapon with which the Peruvian Indians are still wonderfully expert. Their use is shown by a modern example

Another weapon was the club with perforated stone head, sometimes occurring in the form of a star. Two specimens from the coast are exhibited with the original hafting, one with the staff still wrapped with human hair cord and ter-

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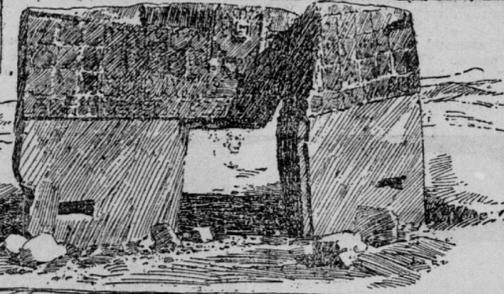
GIGANTIC STONE STATUE AT QUALASASAYO



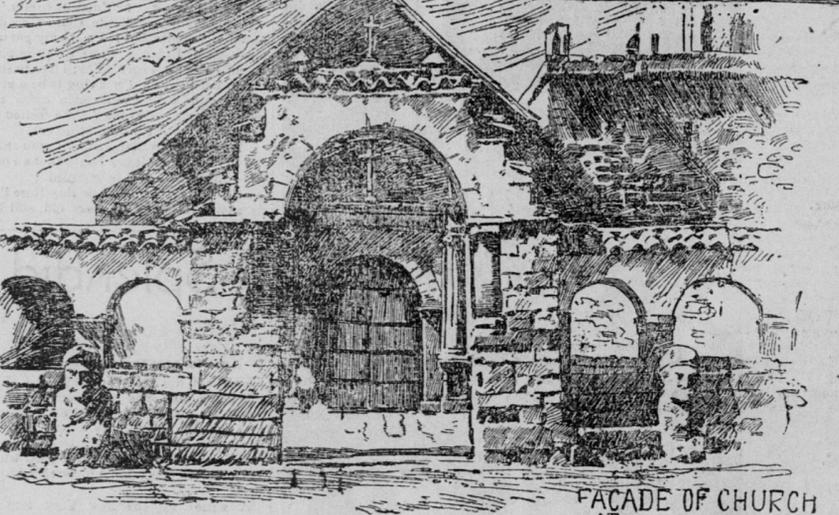
INDIAN BOAT-MAKERS AT LAKE-TITICACA



EASTERN FRONT OF GREAT MONOLITHIC GATEWAY TIAWANACO



FACADE OF CHURCH AT TIAWANACO



INDIAN REAPING



pierced for suspension, and among many other objects into spoons with circular bowls and long narrow handle, bearing at the top effigies of birds, dogs and the inevitable llama.

Aymaras were specially distinguished by their skill in working stone and in making pottery. Their arrow-heads, of obsidian, jasper and onyx, are only comparable to those of the Indians of Oregon and the Columbia River, of our

especially that peculiar and beautiful South American stone called sodalite, for, as in Mexico, green and blue stones appear to have been especially prized. A string of green beads of silicate of copper represents what may be seen of the

from San Andreas. Three of these balls, enveloped in hide, are attached to twisted leather ropes, fastened in the middle. The bolas is grasped by their place of juncture, whirled about the head and thrown so as to entangle the feet of the flying vicuna.

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POMP AND PAGEANTRY AT THE MAYOR OF LONDON'S SHOW

First we scrambled up to the top of the omnibus in hot haste. It was well to have something hot on such a morning. The instant the great lumbering vehicle came pounding down the street the waiting crowd attacked it and men and women burst inside and sat down suddenly and firmly, panting and breathless but sheltered from the warm velvet seats. Those who had too little presence of mind and too much absence of body to "get there" climbed on top and choked back violent language into the depths of their inadequate coat collars.

And yet the sun shone through the mist, a faint blur of pinkish yellow, the air was as sharp as a knife and as fresh as well, it was extremely fresh. Comparisons are especially odious when you cannot think of a suitable one. And the sky was actually blue—a pale, washed-out, irresolute blue.

Two boys in the seat behind the driver were discussing with that fat functionary the possibility of climbing the Nelson monument in order to see the Lord Mayor's show. Two women in the opposite seat declared nervously that they did hope Alfred could secure a window; they never could stand on the street.

The man in the next row expressed his scorn of such things in stentorian tones, addressing the world at large and calling it monkey play and an old woman's tricks just fit for children and women and idiots and strangers. He growled like distant thunder, pulling at his moist beard and spitting every now and then with great emphasis into the street. He glared at us so that we felt that our destination was written in drops of ice upon our gully brows. We tried to look as though we were not going to the Lord Mayor's show, as though we had not been impatient of every delay and consumed with the fear of missing one gorgeous red soldierman or the vigorous glare of a single brass band.

We belonged to almost all the condemned classes; we were confused into trying to hide our identity—to look as little as possible like children and women, and idiots and strangers. The strain upon our nerves was awful; it was a relief when he stumbled over an artless umbrella and went down the steps like the funny man in a regular old-fashioned melodrama. Only he seemed to be lacking in any sense of humor.

His descent and disappearance cheered our spirits; everything chattered more openly—our teeth, the windows, and the women in the front seat. The city was alive with people, and the flags and banners of the corporations and great guilds almost met overhead in the narrower streets. Around Guild hall, where the ceremonies were to take place,

the blue and gold and red and gold of the banners were particularly gorgeous, and made the procession, when it finally appeared, like a medieval pageant.

The American eagle flapped its wings and screeched, like the pleasant and patriotic bird it is. A white-haired general, retired at 64, to his own great resentment, occupied the other half of the win-

Had Charles Hoyt used him as a character in his plays, "when I heard the band play 'The Washington Post' in Moscow, at the coronation of the Czar. But the finest moment of all I've experienced in Europe is going to be that moment when I put my foot on the deck of the steamer bound for America."

His fierce blue eyes, that had seen the horrors of Gettysburg and Antietam, were suddenly suffused with an emotion that he alighted in even while he quickly called attention to the fact that the mounted police were making frantic attempts to clear a passage from the Strand into Northumberland avenue. The crowd at this time was something almost inhuman. The mighty square and the surrounding streets showed an unbroken black mass of people; the great stone steps of St. Martin's in the Fields had been turned into a living pyramid, and the sounds that rose into the crisp, chill air resembled nothing more than those that may be heard around a circus tent when the animals are about to be fed.

The Lord Mayor, hitherto Alderman Faulstich-Phillips, is the first Lord Mayor of London who has succeeded his father in office. He enjoys an unusual popularity, and it was remarked upon by the daily papers that for many years no civic display had met with such universal enthusiasm.

The procession itself was a curious and not uninteresting spectacle, the modern and the ancient splendors being mingled in a rather bewildering confusion. Patriotic as was the window of the New York Life Insurance Company, we were not convinced that a home parade was not more dignified. We missed, without yearning for the substitute, all advertisements for soap, the best meats or canned fruits which are such distinguishing features of our Fourth of July processions. There were floats, of course, "England and Her Heroes," three in number, Waterloo, Trafalgar and a general symbolic car of Victory. Old guns, manned by men in the uniforms of the early part of the century, were followed by the latest inventions of those messengers of death.

In the regular troops there was that magnificent precision that makes a great body of men moving as one so formidable an engine of destruction. The volunteers, however, were far more to the front, and they straggled along in brand-new uniforms, with occasional jeers from the crowd, which threatened at one point of the game to result in a hand-to-hand squabble not in the programme. The "regiment" suddenly broke into the crowd and punched the heads of those nearest to them with great vigor. The

belligerent soldier-boys were forced back into the ranks, and "the band played." The bands were frequent, so frequent that the martial strains of the first, playing a solemn march, were inextricably entangled in the Scotch bagpipes or the fife and drums of the rest. It was a most unholy din. The "Washington Post" was heard at a distance, and an impromptu chorus was contributed from the windows

of old must have been a problem to combat with, how to outshine the actual every-day picturesque of ordinary costumes. What a sea of color must have surrounded a similar sixteenth century pageant.

The crowd was interested chiefly in the old stagecoach, one which actually carried Her Majesty's mails between London and York and which had for its guard a man who had been on the road twenty-eight years. The passengers were lively, indeed, butterflies of the fashion of 1790, and were making merry as though they had a long journey before them and had to beguile the time. In singular contrast to this relic of old-time gayety came the motor-car, the horseless carriage, which is to take the place of the "growler," the much-abused "four-wheeler," in the streets of London. It is even uglier than the "growler," in spite of being very shiny and new. If there are to be no horses, the shape is incomplete and almost absurd.

The crowd hooted at it and derisive remarks were distinctly audible. "Wot about the poor 'osses! You've done us hout of a job," they shouted. "Made in Germany," yelled a flower-girl, "Hooray for de motto car." The "motto car" seemed to restrain a desire to run ahead, it panted like a thirsty dog, and once when there was a clear space of some thirty feet it shot ahead. "Grease, grease!" howled the multitude.

At Guildhall the ceremonies were shorter than the speeches. Minister Bayard could hardly be heard for the cheers that greeted him. American popularity abroad has increased as the triumph of the election. It is regarded as a triumph of law and order—a triumph in which Europe was not only a "disinterested observer."

The end of the display was the most interesting from the picturesque point of view. The whole procession formed its entire length, flung from east to west past Guildhall Yard. The great gold coach behind eight beautiful horses came lumbering in at the last, and with a loud fanfare of trumpets the Lord Mayor issued forth and entered the great hall, passing between two rows of members of this committee, among whom he could distinguish his two sons, wand in hand, uncovering as he passed. There were dinners galore and dances and charity feasts in the East End. The Lord Mayor evidently acts upon his favorite quotation, given laughingly at the close of his speech: He who happiness would win must share it. Happiness was born a twin.



THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

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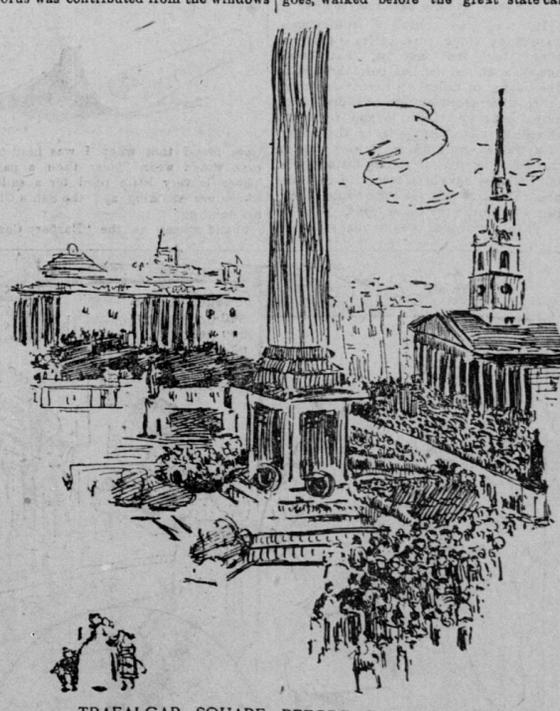
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TRAFALGAR SQUARE BEFORE THE SHOW.

of the New York Life, where the General waved his hands and hat and nearly threw himself out of the window in his joy and excitement. The sailor boys from the Warspite in their blue jackets and the little laddies from the Arctusa, both training-ships, were greeted with roars of delight, the boys contributing their own music by singing at the top of their lungs. The Gordon Orphanage, forty killed

riages in haughty pride. The state carriages carry us back a century, with their painted panels and their decorations of red and gold. It was impossible not to contrast the procession, winding like a snake between the dense masses, a vivid ribbon of crimson, gold and blue, with the crowd itself, black as a pall, almost unrelieved by the rare gayety of a spot of color in a child's frock or a woman's bonnet. The proces-

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