Cholula, Mexico, 1884

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returned by the middle hill, where I found the pots, implements caked. The folks had gone to dinner and I hastily followed.

This hill is larger than the other and the sides except on the north are not so steep—there is about 200 feet. There is the base of a rectangular stone structure on the north end that may be modern. It is hot in the sun but in the shade delicious.

Bought some food pears and 7 pots at the tienda by the station—two glasses James 30cts. Pottery in all vessels about 81cts.

all forms

all shapes

and all forms of animal legs

Handle all of heads

Heads of all kinds reptiles birds amphibians

Spindle whorls &c.
Acholula a few cut
Mayer Vol. II p. 229

Mention of the chamber in which the pottery was found

"A square chamber stone with a very supportsly apse [apse]
by cutting a round."

Measurements are given
American Express 264 ft
Templo 162 ft

Base 1860 ft
Eqh 165 ft

A meccas
400 other temples about it nearby
li Cortez + Bernard Dig P 230
Cholula

Bernal Díaz del Castillo, a soldier of the Conquistadors, describes a report of Montezuma:

"This court had upwards of thirty different ways of dressing meat, and the Lords of the Court used to keep them constantly hot. For the table of myself, above thirty dishes were decent, and for his guards above a hundred.""\[\[\]

The table was covered with rich drapings, and four beautiful women presented him with cakes for his hands, in vessels which they call ticalis with other vessels under plates, like plates to catch the water.

Cocoa was brought in in numerous jars and drunk from golden cups.

The earthen ware was of the red and black varieties from Cholula."
same stone as first
fully carved & finished
torso work
neck same as other
eyes face nearly same
& same size

face 30 in wide
25 in high
nose broken
other broken on both sides
eye 1/4 in deep painted in low
relief
mouth deeper

back plain
sides plain

head dress 64 in deep

64 x 15 = 89 or 4½

just back of the mouth of the cave
about the entrance or nothing above it is a
necess of arch by a high arch of loose stones
and in earth. There is evident system in the
rock at the side but the arch is totally irregular
being made of little stones quite irregularly
placed & held by CAW by mortar

The white mass is of slight heath
heterogeneously even
Main terrace on the west breach nearly half way up
Gloucester

The roadway is met at the base of the last rise by another from the street which is smooth except a cross bend of stone where it passes the first corner.

This road crosses the other one going to the left on a good slope except towards the end on the north side where it is somewhat slippery near and in the gateway. An ordinary stairway leads from this road up to the west entrance of the yard. The main stairs lead by a series of long steps up to the middle of the south wall. These roads are supported by wall on the outside as is the church wall on the east by walls on both sides. Directly beneath the base pins right distance stream 100 ft. - Verbs: 150 ft.

The church is white with handsome lines and a yellow dome of porcelain. The inside is beautiful and quiet and still. There are two wells - a small tank in the yard and a large cistern in a cellar, unknown on the north.
Mosses 415

Mexicans at table

used 'naptan plate' for meals, Early Jars, Jugs, and other vessels white clay.

287

Ground vessels 428

Calendar 445
Clayjars - Trans. Cullen

Tutelary deities of New Mexicans

Pottery

Gold lip ornaments of Mex

Flutes, drums, horn in shell to plate

Painting

Montezuma once

The kitchen where the young men of Cholula, but seven days, was served, and as immediately after he gave them to one of his masters the casks in which it was prepared. The chocolate was

The dinner. At eleven o'clock, he

does a scene beautiful her most of half a dozen line seven o'clock
Cholula + museum
Pobl. + Museum

Tyler, Anahrae 0 226
Jute live paragraphs

Stamps 0 228

Carital 0 229
Brands 227 230

Pobl. 275
Cholula

Humboldt's restoration is wholly a restoration with four symmetrical terraces - gently unbroken - as truly ridiculous as being unlike its present or past state.

p. 7

Humboldt gives five good views of the pyramids of death & c.:

He says of his plate:
"C'est dans son état de dégradation actuelle que cette pyramide est représentée sur la première planche."

A picture of the detached mass.

p. 8 is equally without truth showing alternate series of logeons & strata & earth.
The Breeding of vessels ledils at the end of 152 years. 
Presumably p. 183 & present.
Pyramids of Mexico

appearance

In appearance not unlike the mounds of the Mississippian peoples, the pyramids are geometrical structures, though not as well preserved as the mounds. The slopes are covered with grass and cactus, and the sides are sheathed in rubble.

Cholula is perhaps the most famous. It is nearly square at the base and rises by irregular terraces to the summit.
The road at the north forms an excellent cline following a low outstanding mesa from the main morning. The whole wall is of adobe down to the road bed. They are large and compact except under the middle portion where there is much irregularity. In one place the slopes of older structures of low earth adobe are seen the faces being of some cement formed of partly some fragment grains & petticoat probably a pulverize tufa. The cement is smooth on the outside and gritty hard 2 to 4 in thick. These slopes are at different angles and have been formed by earth and adobe masses. I found some fragments of pottery in these walls—mostly plain vessel of dark ad redish ware, some spheroid kernels and some fine arrow point firmly wedged and in place.

On the outstanding platform (N.E.) there a wheat field 300 or more yards in area. The hill is 20 ft. high and has a good deal of the orange pottery on it. The edge, from it crossing the road and extending to the south 600 or 200 paces from the base if the mound is a low flat artificial platform (75 to 20 ft.) which fades out into the fields of the 85 corner. The East base is nearly flat with occasional ledge of adobe.
The south side is terraced one low arc (20 ft. by 4)
cut through by the road in places. Here there are indications of floors of cement on vertical wall many though it adjoins.

From the S.W. corner I went out to an outlying mass nearly ½ mile away.

This Casa-like structure is built solid of stone adobes as much as 20 in low arc 3 thick laid with cement 1 white like more granular material form ½ to 1 in thick. The walls tan vertical and breaking our vertical sections as if in building the parts had been built one at the sides.

Found coarse pottery all one fine brick (inscribed) niches at base of mass.

It is 40 ft. by 52 ft. High, I cannot be climbed. Beyond is a low mass 4 th. S.W.
In a number of places, especially in the deep cuts west of the mound, where roads have been cut through them, ancient cement floors are exposed, quite level and extending for hundreds of feet. The lowest street cuttings reach the solid rock, the adobe mass seeming to reach this floor. This is full of pottery and chippings. These floors may be noticed in various places.

A case some 20 ft. deep and at the N.E. corner shows the same structure as seen in the N.W. corner.

Many narrow steps falls lead up the terraces.

The whole situation is beautiful. The mound is surrounded by a rich wheat and hay country and the village in the N.W. is rich in churches of the most lovely colors and forms. One (a sketch) has a high tower, a large yellow tiled dome and a red brick dome - the walls are high and massive and being broken by a row of large windows.

The mound is covered with grass bushes and cacti (mescal) and pepper trees - some of his are quite picturesque in large.
The corners of the mound next the village have been dug into a recess of a hundred feet from the corner, the back part being 30 ft high. In this deepest wall a cave has been dug for a dwelling, but the structure can be seen to great advantage. The adobe slabs in place in the arch above show the liberal dimensions, probably ranging from 15 to 20 in. in length, 6 to 10 in. width. I have, however, a great deal of evidence in a space of a few feet where there are patches of adobe with almost an equal portion of coarse cement, pebbles of rough stone and earth, somewhat regular layers of large fragments of porous tufa, loose earth and even bits of wood. Uniformly the building is of the smooth plain rather than dark adobe ware.

Here the road - a serpentine of long slip-pike 6 in. slope & 6 ft step begins to wind up to the church, alongside of the steps which are about 10 ft wide are lateral walkways of stone earth that at times step g Profile plain with variations at the church.
Great amount of stones. Russell promises to obtain some pottery mostly on the edges.
Most pottery plain but some have heavy black well polished.
in some near the 8 bare a cemented surface has been exposed by digging through the loose debris. It is quite thick apparently and is made of 7 small 'black' all less than one inch thick. The surface is smooth and there is little depression about the middle of the surface is about 45° in elevation. 40° is handle with the way of 5 tons of 40 ft above the half way of several successor floors open made of the same cement and intersected with lighter layers 1/2 ft. Across, brown are many sapulsi or formed before. The spaces vary from 18 in to over half a foot. In the side spaces are very large 2 coarse stone 1 ft and more. The black cement varies to 1/2 a layer is thin. The upper surfaces are exposed for several feet back and seem continuous. In a core those are seen in perfection. The same coarse plan on heavy boiling occurs in the cement as in Ethiopia, red yellow in blackish.

General mixture of fine stones in core on the north side of some which slope about 40° a large exposure of the sloping facies same as others. 5 ft high. Colored brown. Laid on slope of well faced stones - slope 45° - exposure 60 ft or more. 8 ft high, broken at base of these upper floors of same cutting against to not exposed at junction.
There are wide terraces on the west face of the Sun. Wall up—good corn. 45°. Upper terrace narrower, lower wider. (10°/20°) 3 m 5.6 ft.

The great roadway is broken by a slope 8 with a little base of sun and a little for stones by a series of steps as before land bank they rise to the South 4 in no column.

The excavations further develop four wonderful structures (near a mile SW of Sun). Great Enclosures with cemented floors (white surface) and low sloping walls. The great flanks being flanked with altars all sloping at a high angle and ridged. 3 ft. high, walls of stone rubble and tufa.
dark gray pottery or ball all very large while crystals & fragments of Potass. & Alum.
included in mass

petri head has 4 or 5 of 6 in square nodes on rough basket 2-5 in in relief
chin forward 6 in above cheek at each or neck

eyes shallower

face 36 in wide

Eyes to Chin 21
Chin to ear 28 in

surface polished, rounded all over

about 4 ft from back to front

about a foot wide on each side & face

alleged to be the size of a lady 1/4 ft long 6 ft deep
Parallel-sided
no name
The roof has been exposed for 60 or 70 ft. It is all plastered floor with traces of plastered walls or probably in cases attics erected also well plastered arranged in pretty vault shapes.

25 ft above level
100 yds N.W. from face
Immediately seen

Near the North Face of the big mound there has been much excavation—exposing walls and apartments described as before described.

In one place there is a sort of altar 6 or 7 ft high and 3 or 6 in. in diameter. These sides plastered—possibly only a projection from the surrounding wall which have been painted red. Wall after wall seems to have been covered up by vertical layers of lime deposits. The roof

The broad terrace occurs half way up the west side.

The top is irregular in all directions. Of 150 ft square—The lot may originally contained 10 square levels—Much plaster, scoria, about
Teotihuacan
Moved to Box 3, folder 15