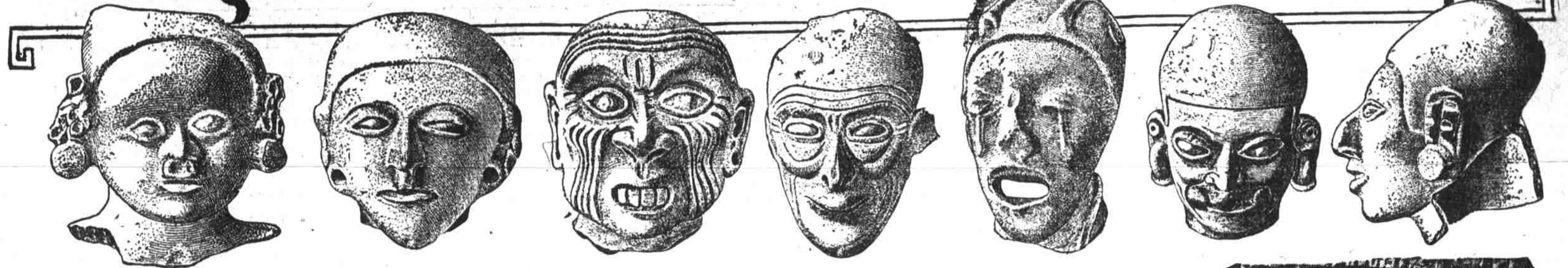


Stranger than the Fabled Eldorado-A Gold Plated People!



An Ancient, Mysterious and Vanished Folk Who Studded Their Faces with Gold, Wore Gold Teeth, Ate Off Gold, Covered Themselves with Gold and Even Used Gold Tools and Fishhooks Described by the Distinguished Discoverer of the Ruined Cities

A Row of Heads Found by Professor Saville Which Show What the Golden People Looked Like.

WHAT may be regarded as the most remarkable archaeological discovery since the excavation of the ruins of Pompeii has just been made in Ecuador by Professor Marshall Howard Saville, one of the foremost of American archaeologists.

According to Spanish tradition, the region recently explored by Professor Saville was at one time occupied by a tribe of Indians who clad themselves with gold leaf and gazed gold about as freely as we now use wood and steel. This was the fabled city of Eldorado.

It looks as if the Spanish tradition may have been founded upon something more substantial than imagination, for Professor Saville has brought to light startling evidence that this region was once occupied by a gold-plated people. His own account of his discovery, written exclusively for this newspaper, follows:

On one of my former trips I visited a number of sites mentioned in the Spanish chronicles as having been populous towns. The archaeological objects I excavated at these sites brought to light another civilization practically unknown to the archaeologist—a civilization worthy to be classed with that of the Chibchas of Colombia and the Quichuas, or, as they are better known, Incas of Peru. The study of the material acquired seems to indicate a close connection between this unknown people and tribes in Colombia, whereas Inca influence seems to be entirely absent. There are also certain traces of a connection with tribes in Central America.

One remarkable and unique characteristic of these people was the manner in which they overloaded them-

inserted gold discs in cavities in the upper teeth—cavities that had been carefully and skillfully made with some form of instrument. Again gold wire has been found intertwined between teeth of the upper jaw. Tiny discs with a projecting band were clamped around the teeth.

The decoration of teeth by the insertion of inlays in small perforations cut in the enamel of the upper incisors seems peculiar to Esmeraldas so far as South America is concerned. This custom of decorating the teeth was quite common in various parts of Mexico, where different settings were used. In the Mayan area, as far south as Salvador, the object most often used for the inlay was jadeite. In Mexico, in Oaxaca, I have found hematite used; in Vera Cruz, turquoise has

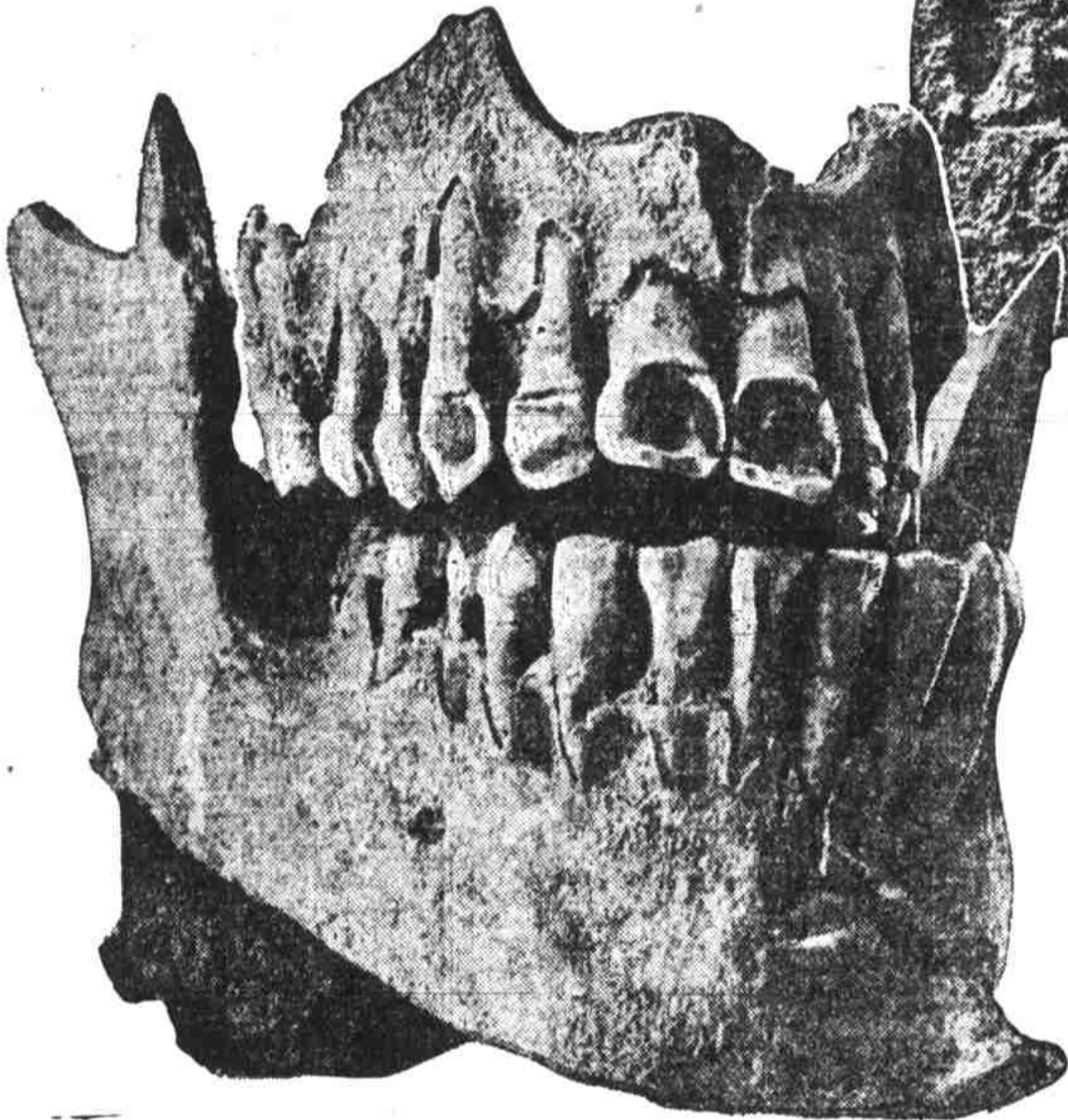


Very Ancient Mayan Wall Carving at Piedras Negras, Mexico. The Stone Was Carved Hundreds of Years Before the Spanish Conquest. Comparison with Masks and Figurines Found by Professor Saville Seems to Prove That the Kneeling Figures Are "The Golden People" Offering Tribute to a Mayan King. A Pile of Golden Articles Is Seen Behind the First Kneeling Figure. From This Unknown Race Started It Is Supposed the Legend of El Dorado Which Drew on the Spanish Adventurers.

By Prof. Marshall Howard Saville,
Professor of American Archaeology, Columbia University.

WHAT we are pleased to call the New World contains the remains of civilizations long vanished as ancient and as interesting as those which have attracted such wide attention and study in the Old World.

Here upon our own hemisphere in pre-Columbian times nations and civilizations have flourished and died, and it is only within recent years that any adequate study has been given them. More and more the vestiges of remarkable ancient civilizations are revealing themselves to exploration and scientific research.



Jawbones from the Skull of One of the Golden People Showing the Teeth Covered with Plates of Gold.

For the past six years I have been collecting material for a comprehensive treatise on the ancient races inhabiting the coast province of Esmeraldas in Ecuador. During the year 1908 I traveled for 150 miles along this coast and discovered the remains of an ancient people. Here, during the course of several expeditions, financed by the Heye Museum, I have made extensive and valuable collections illustrating the arts and customs of this ancient people, hitherto practically unknown to archaeological science.

For years I have been preparing a work for publication upon this people, and in order to secure additional material and to verify certain conclusions, I felt it necessary this Summer to make an additional flying trip to the field of my researches. The province of Esmeraldas is a two days' steamer journey south of Panama, and extends from the frontier of Colombia to about the equator.

Due to the fact that the riches of the ancient so-called Inca empire lured the succeeding expeditions of the Spaniards to that land, the Esmeraldas coast long remained neglected, and but few settlements were made there, and in later times the coast has unjustly had a bad name, due to the prevalence of yellow fever and other scourges in the vicinity of Guayaquil.

These people covered their garments with gold decorations, and also wore necklaces, bracelets and anklets of the same precious metal. Theirs, indeed, was a golden age. They wore elaborate ear ornaments of different kinds, some covering the entire ear and hanging pendant; they inserted the labret or lip plug in a perforation of the lower lip, and often large semilunar ornaments hung from the nose, being attached to the septum, and also they placed ornaments in the fleshy part on each side of the nose.

But, most remarkable of all, they went so far in their craze for decoration that they often decorated every available portion of their faces with bent gold tacks or nails, which were set in holes in the flesh. Plugs were often set on each side of the mouth, and gold tacks or nails were plentifully studded in perforations on both cheeks. Not content with this sumptuous decoration of the face, they sometimes

been found, and in other sections teeth with settings of rock crystal, obsidian and a red cement have been found. I have never heard of this custom as having been in use in Colombia or Peru, but in Esmeraldas skulls have been found with tiny discs of gold set into the teeth in the same manner as in Mexico and Central America, with the exception of the material used.

I am free to say that the most remarkable example of these inlaid teeth exists in a skull which I have brought back with me from my last expedition. This has already excited considerable interest and comment. In describing it, however, the newspapers have misconstrued me. This is but another example of the decoration of teeth and in no wise indicates that the art of filling teeth to stop decay was known in those times. In this skull the entire enamel of the front of the teeth of the upper jaw has been removed with the exception of very slight and narrow bands at the bases and at the upper part of the teeth where they were covered by flesh and embedded in the jaw. The removal of the enamel is clear through to the dentine, and was skillfully accomplished. In place of the enamel removed gold is placed to overlay over each side. The teeth, thus practically face-crowned, are the four incisors and the two canines, giving the appearance of a wide gold band covering the teeth. In fact, so little of the enamel shows that unless the inspection was close it would appear that the teeth were of gold. This makes it unique from other examples found in which the teeth are simply decorated with discs

At La Tolita, on an island called Tola, at the mouth of the Santiago River, there are about forty mounds in the cleared section, ranging in height from four to twenty-five feet and from twenty to one hundred and fifty feet in diameter. Excavations made on a former trip by one of my party in the largest mound discovered a skeleton buried in a sitting position with a large clay seal or stamp in the hand. With the body were a number of pottery vessels and a gold egg having a small emerald inside. This is the only mound which has as yet been explored, and the cut in this mound was confined to a trench in the center. Near the edge of another mound the owner of the property recently dug a hole, and at a depth of a few feet found a large clay box containing a much decayed skeleton and a veritable treasure of gold jewels and various large pieces, such as a crown, breast plate, wrist covering, etc., the bullion value of which exceeded

three thousand dollars. In the level portions of the island, wherever excavations are made, gold is found, and thousands of fragments of pottery vessels and figures are discovered. Excavations have always shown gold in paying quantities. The panning never fails to reveal objects of worked gold, of which I have obtained a collection of about two thousand pieces of an infinite variety of forms.

The greater part of the jewels are of very diminutive size, and in order to study the workmanship they must be viewed under a lens.

Among these objects may be mentioned gold rings with stone settings, pendants with stone settings, minute masks of filigree work, nose, ear and lip ornaments, and tacks or nails, of which I have spoken before, which were used to ornament the face. I found also fish hooks, needles and awls, all made of gold.

Still more striking proof of the skill of this ancient people as metal-

urgists is the finding of jewels made of pure platinum, or composed of platinum and gold filigree, or, as in some instances, objects made of gold on one side and platinum on the other, appearing like a pale silver washing, several little jewels in platinum background with tiny balls of gold used to make a border. The use of platinum is a unique feature of the section of South America extending from Esmeraldas northward into the region of the Choco River. In this particular phase of ancient art the Esmeraldas people seem to stand alone, especially when we examine the work of the ancient goldsmiths from other parts of America.

Daddy Meant Well.

Little Eva May was only a baby girl, but she objected when bedtime came round, as children will.

Finally, father offered to lie on the bed till she fell asleep, and carried her off, greatly to the mother's delight.

The minutes passed—ten, fifteen, twenty, and at the end of half an hour mother began to wonder what had happened to father. She continued with her sewing, but in a few moments, the silence was broken by the pit-a-pat of naked feet.

Nearer came the steps, and an instant later Eva May stood in the doorway, finger raised for silence.

"Hush, hush, mummy!" she said, "I've got daddy off to sleep at last!"

My Secrets of Beauty—By Mme. Lina Cavalleri.

A. C. R. asks: "Will you please advise me what is a good, quick, effective fat reducer?"

There is only one. Curtail the amount of your food, especially the sweet and starchy kinds.

S. J. C. sends this inquiry: "Please tell me something that will feed and whiten the skin of the face, something that will not encourage a growth of hair nor enlarged pores. Please tell me whether olive oil will do either of these?"

Olive oil will not in itself cause hair to grow nor occasion enlarged pores. It is friction of the skin rather than the material used on the face that causes the hair to grow. Wiping the face lightly with cotton is for that reason better than massage as a means of feeding the skin. Overfeeding the face with oil may cause the pores to enlarge. That claim is made and I am not sure that it is untrue. Olive oil containing a few drops of benzoin for whitening the skin is a good skin food. So is coconut oil.

D. E. S. writes a thoughtful question: "Will you please tell a New York city girl who is very fond of bananas whether they are fattening?"

I am sorry to say they are, for I, too, share your liking for that fruit of the tropics. Eat a few of them and when you do sprinkle lemon juice on them, to in some degree counteract their fattening effect. Also eat them very slowly, for boiled gold fattens. Apples are not fatten-

Beauty Questions Answered

ing, nor are cherries, grapes, pears, plums, berries, nor pineapples.

This plaint from L. N. is a common one. My mail always contains many like it. "Please suggest some remedy for the discouraging condition of my hair. My hair is very thin, and every six weeks or two months it seems to fall out and I have so very little of it that I am quite dejected over it. My hair is very fine and never was thick, but it seems to get worse all the time. I wash it every week with good, pure soap, in hot and then cold water. Is that the proper way to wash sticky hair? And will you tell me some sure thing that will make the hair grow and not make it oily?"

Since your hair is by constitution delicate I do not advise subjecting the scalp to the extremes of hot and cold water; rather wash the hair in warm water and reduce the rinsing water gradually to lukewarmness, then coolness. If your hair is not dusty and your scalp is clean don't wash it so often. Cleanse it between washes with oatmeal sprinkled through it and well brushed out.

Any pure mild oil is a good hair-grower if massaged well into the scalp. Lanoline is good for the purpose but unpleasantly sticky.

Better than either method and excellent, used in combination with them, is eating the foods that will

strengthen you by making good red blood. Milk, cream, green vegetables—as string beans, lettuce, celery, spinach, lentils and beef are chief of these.

C. A. R. complains of indigestion and all its unpleasant results.

Cleanse your stomach by drinking a great deal of water. When I say a great deal I mean at least ten glasses a day, not more than one of each being at meals. Chew your food very thoroughly, so that no undigested portions will remain in the stomach. After each meal take a half teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in half a glass of water.

I. R. asks: "Is surgical skin peeling dangerous and is it true that the skin will have to be re-peeled every three years or is the first peeling enough?"

I never recommend anything so dangerous. If you are not in the best physical condition at the time of such operation and if the operator is unskillful or careless most serious results might follow. I have known the skinning to be done several times. Once has not satisfied the demands of some beauty seekers.

You can cure your own blackheads by pressing them out after they have been softened by oil, and then never after keeping the face free from dust. Enlarged pores can be coaxed into right conditions by free applications of cold water, of ice, and by bathing the affected parts in camphor water.

Didn't Count.

Two Irishmen arranged to fight a duel with pistols. One of them was distinctly stout, and when he saw his lean adversary facing him he raised an objection.

"Bedad," he said, "I'm twice as big a target as he is, so I ought to stand twice as far away from him as he is from me."

"Be easy now," replied his second. "I'll soon put that right."

Taking a piece of chalk from his pocket he drew two lines down the stout man's coat, leaving a space between them.

"Now," he said, turning to the other man, "fire away, ye spalpeen, and remember that any hits outside that chalk line don't count."

We Don't Know.

Jonse—Don't you think a talkative woman is more popular with the men than any other kind?

Henpecke—What other kind is there?

Their Luggage

By MINNA IRVING

TO spend the week-end at the beach.

She took a chiffon evening gown.

A silk kimono, trimmed with lace.

A motor coat and cap of brown.

Two hats and veils, and ditto shoes.

Six pairs of stockings, some with socks.

Cold cream, her silver curling tongs.

And powder, too, a brand new box.

SHE also packed two parasols.

A satin wrap, a spangled fan.

Shirt waists, and sashes, linen skirts.

A blazer striped in red and tan.

A bathing suit, with sandals white.

(The kind you purchase for a dollar).

What did her hubby take along?

Why, nothing but an extra collar.