

because of its Mixtec Indian inhabitants. The Mixteca is in the State of Oaxaca, in southern Mexico.

Miss Reh's own account of her explorations follows:

Huالمelulpan is an ancient Indian city in the Mixteca. The present town of San Martin Huالمelulpan of Mixtec-speaking Indians is built in the midst of the mounds and terraces of the ancient civilization. Old and new crowd one another.

A new road cuts an ancient stairway and penetrates an artificial mound. And on this mound the early Christian church of the village stands. Back of the church rise terraces above terraces of the old city, the last one surmounted by a pyramid. Treasure-hunting Indians have quartered the old pyramid.

The pyramid back of the village church, which Indians have excavated, contains a smaller pyramid within. From what can be seen of the inner structure its plaster-faced sloping walls are intact, which is unusual in such buried buildings. The treasure-seekers found an inner room in the pyramid, lined with smooth stone and a tunnel heading south. In these apertures, they say, were found idols and carvings.

These idols and carvings are now in the city hall. Most important is a slab over three feet high, carved with the date "Thirteen Stone-Knife," the numeral being expressed in the Mayan dot and-bar system.

Mayas and Indians Linked

This stone slab, found in the heart of the Mixteca region, is an important link in the mysterious relationship between the Mayan culture and Indian civilizations in the center of Mexico. The ancient pattern of Mexico is not yet known, and the finding of this mode of writing in this place is of great significance.

Another sculpture is a human form six feet tall. The big figure has slanting eyes, triangular nose, rounded mouth with curling fangs. Tigers with snarling mouths are among the smaller sculptures.

One exquisitely carved jade figure is among the pieces picked up by villagers in their cornfields on the mounds and terraces. Small pottery heads found in the fields are handiwork of various cultural types of ancient Mexico. They can be arranged from the "Archaic" people of early time to highly evolved "Mixtec" types.

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ANTHROPOLOGY

Colonial America Revealed As Melting Pot by 1790 Census

Less Than Two-Thirds of Pioneers Were English; Remainder Largely Irish, Scotch, German, French and Dutch

A WIDE assortment of the ingredients for the American melting pot were already in this country when the first census was taken, back in 1790.

This fact is brought out in a study of the make-up of America in nationalities, as shown in the approximately 4,000,000 names taken in the first census. The American Council of Learned Societies sponsored the research, and the American Historical Association has just published the results.

"Many prevailing impressions regarding origins of colonial America are contradicted by this study," says Howard F. Barker, research associate of the Council and one of the authors of the work.

Less Than Two-Thirds English

The colonial fathers, dames and children who were the people of George Washington's first administration, were of English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, Dutch, and Swedish extraction. Outlying regions also had Spaniards.

The survey shows that, of the 3,200,000 white settlers, the English constituted less than two-thirds, and English, Scotch, and Irish together not much more than 80 per cent. Germans account for nine per cent., Dutchmen three per cent., Frenchmen about two per cent., and Spaniards and Swedes each about one per cent.

No consistent records of arrival of settlers were kept in those times, Dr. Barker explains. No one questioned arriving immigrants as to their nationality or their ancestry. The best method that the research historians have hit upon to identify nationalities has been to study the family names in the census. The method calls for specialized knowledge of foreign names, languages, early American history. Even by 1790, the typically American process of revising names was going on. Non-English names, especially, were likely to be simplified or translated into names of English sound.

"It is incorrect to credit colonial

American population with a homogeneity which did not exist," Mr. Barker states. "But it is well to note that most of the earlyday Americans who were not from the British Isles were from the Rhine country."

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PHYSIOLOGY

Explains Why Raw Weather Is Painful to "Rheumatics"

COLD, MOIST AIR has a heat conductivity greater than that of cold dry air; it produces a "raw" feeling and excites the nerve endings which reflexly cause the tightening-up effect that leads to pain in rheumatic people. This is the explanation given by Sir Leonard Hill, British physiologist, in the London scientific periodical *Nature*, in answer to the query: "Why is damp cold weather unpleasant and peculiarly bad for those suffering from rheumatism?"

"Heat expands and softens the tissues, bringing more blood and lymph into the parts, while cold tightens them up," Sir Leonard said. He suggested that it is this change which leads to pain in rheumatic people.

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ASTRONOMY

Sunspots Hold Secret Of Understanding Stars

THE KEY to the problem of the sun's structure lies in explaining why the sun spots are giant magnets, Dr. Donald H. Menzel of the Harvard College Observatory, told the New England section of the American Physical Society. The sun is a star, similar to many that dot the heavens; and Dr. Menzel observed that it offers the only star surface that can be studied in detail.

During the past few weeks the sun has been extraordinarily spotted considering that the time of minimum of sunspots is approaching. Thirty spots in