

MARVELOUS JEWELRY BY CHIBCHA INDIANS.

Sixty-eight Pieces Dug From One Ancient Grave Weighed Sixteen Pounds.

Upon the long table in the dining room of an ultra modern apartment in unromantic West End avenue, New York, one day not long ago lay spread out treasure that carried the thoughts of its beholders thousands of miles away and six centuries back.

Gold! Not the minted tokens of a government's solvency, nor yet such melted down bars as are corded up so neatly in federal treasury vaults.

This was Chibcha gold. Breastplates, aprons, bracelets, nose rings, scepter heads, chimes; the loot of a chieftain's or princess' grave in the mountains of Antioqui, Colombia—the New Granada of the days of the Spanish conquest. It is (this on the word of competent archaeologists) the greatest collection of pre-conquest gold ever assembled; it is, in fact, almost the only collection of any pre-tension.

What is it worth? What would Solomon's crown be worth if it were found?

But if you insist upon sordid details the collection, 52 major pieces, weighs 16 troy pounds, all pure gold.

The Muyscas, or Chibchas, were a race of unknown antiquity. Their descendants live today in Colombia, but their traditions tell us little and their forebears left no written records. It is known, however, that prior to the Spanish conquest they lived in settled communities, mostly in the mountainous regions back from the coast.

Unlike the Incas, the Chibchas have left no massive buildings, no temples, no roads. But in the graves of their priests, their chiefs and their princesses they left gold ornaments and implements which equal in skill and beauty of workmanship and design anything the Incas made.

Their love of gold was chaste and pure; there was no taint of commercialism or cupidity in it. Gold was to them merely a thing of beauty. It had no commercial value; copper was the more highly prized, for they knew how to make tools from copper. Gold was to them what the plumage of birds is to us—merely the material from which things of beauty could be made.

They swathed their dead in leaves and grass and buried them in graves, not in tombs, with their important dignitaries they buried their possessions.

Then came the Spaniards. Alonzo de Ojeda, touched the coast of Colombia in 1499-1501. Columbus touched it on the last voyage in 1502. Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada landed in 1536-37, and penetrated to Bogota, the capital of the Chibchas. After the explorers came the hordes of adventurers lured by the one lure—gold!

The Spaniards forced the Indians to mine gold at the end of the lash, and prodded from behind by pikes and bound together with chains, made them carry it down to the sea coast and aboard galleons, and at the lash end, too, they made the Indians tell where their graves were and dig them up for the gold ornaments.

The Spaniards swept as clean as they could, but they couldn't find every Chibcha grave. So nowadays, in the interior of mountainous Antioquia, it is a custom to stake an Indian or half breed to "grub and clothes" and send him out to search for buried treasure. The graves are tunjos; the searchers are tunjeros.

Thus Aurelio Gutierrez of Ayapel kept grubstaking tunjeros for five years. They brought back small pieces now and then; enough to keep up his interest, but never anything of importance.

Early in 1919 they were exploring likely looking spots in the neighborhood of Ayapel, a village whose Indian name means appropriately maiming pieces. Senor Gutierrez took practiced eyes were spying out the indications of early Chibcha occupancy. They dug into many graves that contained little or nothing of value. Then they made the richest find since the early conquest period. Sixty-eight pieces were found in one grave.

Senor Gutierrez was delighted; he might well have been. Here was something worth while. It occurred to him, too, that the stuff was worth more in its original form than melted down into bullion. But where would he dispose of it?

Some Americans offered to bring it to the United States and divide with him all that the collection brought above the bullion value (the bullion value also going to him, of course). He thought the proposal was equitable, but he didn't know the Americans very well.

About one-fourth of the collection eventually found its way into the Field museum in Chicago. The remaining pieces Senor Gutierrez took to Barranquilla and after some difficulty interested Ernesto Cortisoz, head of the principal bank of Barranquilla. Senor Cortisoz was coming to the United States and he agreed to bring the treasure to New York. Most gorgeous of all the pieces are

MAKE GOOD FISHERMEN.

Japs of Monterey Are Quiet and Attend to Their Own Business.

The Japanese association of Monterey is a body to which all the Japanese of that section belong. Some of them are farmers, some business men, but the most of the members are fishermen. These fishermen have built up a successful industry in Monterey and send out nearly 150 boats each day of the fishing season to bring their toll from the deep waters.

These boats during a season catch from \$900 to \$2,000 each in salmon, with an average of \$1,500 for salmon and about \$900 in sardines. The fishermen can ply their vocation only nine months in the year, and the balance of the time they spend chiefly in making repairs.

The life of the fisherman is not an easy one, and he is entitled to all that he can make. He leaves about 6 o'clock in the evening and fishes mostly at night, coming into port in the early hours of the morning. Then the forenoon is well taken up with the unloading of their catch. Often during the afternoon it is necessary to make repairs and mend nets and attend to numerous other small jobs. The work is also dangerous, and, taking it all in all, the lives of these people are not to be particularly envied.

But the Japanese have been very successful. The Nipponese residents are quiet and attend strictly to their business.

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the breastplates, eight of them. Some are 30 inches across, great blazing yellow suns, ornately embossed with designs of crocodiles and serpents. Others are 16 inches in diameter, with beautiful work in repousse.

More exquisite in taste and infinitely more difficult of execution are the filigree earrings. Four inches from tip to tip, across the diameter of a semicircle. At first glance the design seems to be made of seven stripes of gold lace, fairylike in delicacy. But lift one! No modern skimping of material in these pieces. The ancient artisan has used at least \$100 worth of the virgin metal for this single piece. The meshes of the lace are net gold wire, skillfully soldered. The whole ornament is one integral chunk of metal, the filigree cut out by sharp tools.

Another piece is an amusing little monkey, sitting in a chair—a perfect little chair of the pattern we use today—wearing a sort of broad brimmed hat and holding the half of a cocconut shell beneath his chin, while his elbows rest on his knees. The whole thing is an inch or so high and an inch and a half long. It fitted on the end of a staff and scepter.

One earring is ornamented with bangles. Above the row of bangles are two rows of exquisite gold lace which isn't lace at all, but lattice cut from the solid piece of metal, and held in a frame of elaborate scroll work.

An opulent nose piece is shaped like a crescent moon with the tips incurved so they almost touch. There is not a scroll or a scratch or an ornament upon it. It was intended, doubtless, to flash in the rays of the sun like a mirror, when the wearer's lips moved. Like everything else, it is twice as thick as it need to be to get the effect; economy of the metal apparently did not worry the Chibchas.—M. A. Rose in The Sun and New York Herald.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF EHRHARDT TELEPHONE CO.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that a meeting of the stockholders of the Ehrhardt Telephone Company will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 17th day of April, 1920, at Town Hall, Ehrhardt, S. C., for the purpose of liquidation and dissolution of said corporation.
J. L. COPELAND, M. D., President.

March 15th, 1920. 4-15

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SUMMONS.

State of South Carolina, County of Bamberg—Court of Common Pleas. Bamberg Banking Company, Plaintiff, vs. Addie Matthews, H. H. Matthews, Warren Matthews, James Matthews, and Alfonso Matthews, defendants.

To, the defendants: Warren Matthews and James Matthews:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is on file in the office of the clerk of the above stated court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at Bamberg, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

E. H. HENDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Bamberg, S. C., March 16, 1920. 3t

CITATION NOTICE.

State of South Carolina, County of Bamberg—By J. J. Brabham, Probate Judge:

Whereas, Della Hartzog has made suit to me to grant her letters of administration of the estate and effects of Mattie Hartzog.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Mattie Hartzog, deceased, to be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Bamberg on the 31st day of March next after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 16th day of March, Anno Domini 1920.
J. J. BRABHAM, JR.,
Judge of Probate.

J. WESLEY CRUM, JR.,
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