

ing. The Dresden belongs to the higher science, the Madrid to the daily popular life.

The next step, and an absolutely necessary one to progress, was the following of the tzolkin text arrangement, as it was worked through by the writers. This latter also gave us for the first time a consistent and workable reference system for the glyphs, as repeated and changed from place to place. With the main elements given a systematic number plan, sufficient for them as the Chinese characters are by their stroke-count order; then the subcompounds classified and numbered not only for identification but so as to leave room for any or all new forms to come in from monuments or (we devoutly hope) new codices, we had a mechanical plan which was my first objective, simply to remove the impedimenta of research. I was not concerned with "interpreting" esoteric symbolisms, nor with exploiting opinions of what glyphs might mean, or looked like to me; only to arrange them in studyable order, for myself, but most of all for others.

The largest part of both the Dresden and the Madrid is made up of texts in the form of tzolkins, following one another in obvious continuity, and making up major subject chapters. A few passages follow the tzolkin glyph order, without being true tzolkins hung upon subdivisions of the 260 days; a few pages in each codex have had to retain their old system of division, column and line—as in the sections on the planet Venus, the Year ceremonies, and the Dragon numbers section. But in these latter the arrangement in the original is columnar, not in the double-column tzolkin style, four or six glyphs to a clause; the old arrangement thus fits these, while it only obscures the order of the text in the tzolkin passages.

The present edition has been divided into eight chapters to accord with the matter. The pages have been mounted on one side only, so that each chapter can be spread out under the reader's eye (as it was before the writer's), and without handling and turning the whole codex; a connected view follows, which itself begins to reveal the nature of the text.

The 75 distinct tzolkins or sections have been numbered consecutively, and the number inserted in small figures in the upper corners, at the beginning; the clauses, marked generally by accompanying pictures, are referred to by letters, and then the glyphs in each clause numbered, in the accepted (and proven) double-column order downwards. A check table for the whole reference system, with the pages on which each tzolkin or clause begins, ends or occurs, is given, and is the same as also printed in the Outline Glyph Dictionary. With all three codices thus placed before the student, in this form, and with the glyphs thus arranged, classified and indexed for use, the objective toward which I have worked has been reached.

I believe the codex to be complete, as it was first writ-