



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Claude A. Summers, B.A., M.A., Ph. D - School of Linguistics - Champagne, Illinois

July 20, 1997

Lic. C. Vargas Mora, Junta Directa
Instituto Internacional de Desarrollo Creativo
San Isidro, PZ, Costa Rica
FAX: 011-506-771-7482

Esteemed colleagues,

Your question about the Olmec Jaguar-kings was an intriguing one. Your reconstruction of the hierarchy is fascinating. I believe that exposing the ancient leader school is a boon to mankind and encourage you to continue. I must caution you though, that extremist forces do not want this information out there. Even in your own milieu, some don't think the prospect of retelling the Christ story is very comforting. Having an invisible-god of their own narrow interpretation is a real power for fascists.

Some of the pages you refer to speak of « spiritual time-travelers » no less. And the fascists don't want links to a hierarchy of angels exposed to the mass of citizens.

My decipherment of the Olmec writing found at Las Tumbas concludes that it has the same alphabet and syntax as the bilingual Mayan-Olmec bricks from Comalcalco - a Mayan archaeological site in Tobasco. Built by the Chontal and the only city in Mexico built entirely of adobe brick, it was founded by those great sorcerers back in antiquity, and they left written records of their doings.

Archaeologist Neil Steede found over 4000 inscribed bricks at the Comalcalco site which encompasses some 360 pyramids. Almost all of those structures were built of fired bricks (tabiques) like the Las Tumbas shards. In 1977-78, several of the Comalcalco pyramids were excavated and a great many pieces like yours were found.

I consulted with colleagues at the University of Arizona who confirm that your pottery uses Olmec iconography. They became interested in - T1-452 R16 – and found it most interesting. It is a very special piece as it has a bilingual Mayan-Olmec inscription. In it we can see a Mayan inscription and beside it, on the right hand side, an Olmec inscription.

The Olmec writing used is the plain Olmec style of writing. The plain Olmec style of writing was used to inscribe celts and other Olmec artifacts. On the far right hand side there are two additional characters. These characters are also written in the plain Olmec style. Steede advised Dr. Alexander von Wuthenau to send him copies of the piece to determine if he could identify the writing as similar to scripts used in the Old World in advance of his publication of the complete catalogue.

He recognized that the T1-452 R16 piece included both Mayan and Olmec inscriptions. To test my hypothesis, I ask him to decipher the Mayan inscription and I deciphered the Olmec passage - which had been partially defaced. He agreed to the test and divided his inscription into 3 segments and began. I sent him a copy of mine.

On my decipherment I include a translation of the inscription on the right-hand side of the T1-452 R16, and also the Olmec signs found inside of the glyphs.

Olmec/Mayan Glyphs from Las Tumbas read (front)

Ku Fe
The Jaguar god
Te ba
Be Tu

Olmec/Mayan Glyphs from Las Tumbas (inside)

A be ki
a-ni gyo fe
Ti lu

Both can be translated:

*Limitless existence.
I am your form in life,
The talisman in this proximity,
Give birth in this habitation.*

Steede wrote me, saying his interpretation of the prayer is almost identical to my translation of the Olmec: *An initiate is asking GOD TO COME INTO HIS HUMAN FLESH AND MAKE HIM A JAGUAR-KING.*

Imagine – this is a thousand years BEFORE CHRIST

My translation of the same Olmec brick from Comalcalco - and other inscribed bricks from other sites - indicate that Las Tumbas was probably another sorcery college - where scribes learned writing, resource management and possibly some forms of magic.

The bilingual text on “T1-452 R16”, indicates that scribes had to learn how to write Olmec inscriptions and then translate them into Mayan.

The fact that the Olmec inscriptions are defaced at the Comalcalco site indicate that Mayan scribes who studied writing probably first wrote a piece in Olmec and then wrote the same inscription in the Mayan language(s) and then struck off the old.

Reading the Las Tumbas waterj jug from top to bottom, we find the following : Ma yo. The Olmec interpretation of *Ma yo* is: *"It's done well--full of creative spirit"*.

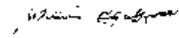
The sign indicates a grade or a comment made by an instructor. This supports the view that Las Tumbas was a College of sorts, where Olmec initiates to priesthood and scribal classes learned.

The region's Tutul Xi were Olmec sorcerers. The term Tutul Xiu, can be translated in Maya as follows: *"Shis (who) are very good subjects of the cult-Order"* - the term Shi is related to the Olmec term Si - from Tu 'tul *"from the center of his inner place"*. This explains my identification of the Olmec or Xi/Shi people as the protomaya speakers. (Wiener, 1920-22).

Landa's tradition concerning the origin of writing among the Protomaya supports the linguistic evidence (Tozzer, 1941). Landa noted that the Yucatec Maya claimed that they got writing from a group of foreigners called Tutul Xiu from Nonoulco (Tozzer, 1941).

I'll conclude by answering you directly: It is clear to me that the Olmec sorcerers introduced science to the Maya. In fact the Maya term for writing is an Olmec word. Further I think the Las Tumbas artifacts are a link to their ancient school of sorcerers... and yes indeed the planetary angels you propose or the extra-terrestrials others are referring to. I will keep you advised.

Yours sincerely,



C.L. Summers

School Of Linguistics