Our cartographer says that during the fruitage of a certain tree, the name of which I missed, they are common eating the fruit. At Ichuatan I saw the first monkey camp of this trip. It was in bloom near the river. We had our lively mom and the dusty road. After midnight the gave way to one more sandy. I sat in front with the driver and was busy all night directing the animals: waking him: I shall not do it again. We were in this gomola to reach La Florentia at 8:30 and to unarrange our pack at a certain place as daybreak. We were congratulating 7½ us on reaching these early as we drove to the brink of the dry stream, which was the spot in question. Just at that instant we heard an assistant cry, that of some the load overturned!!! There was unloading, a new axle to make, and reloading, a disarmament with all. We made no effort to pull ourselves together. It was announced that we would leave at 1 p.m. Break fast as a near charity-bound flotilla, atole, hardtack, for four for 25 centavos. The boys shot a skinned bird: I wrote and read: The men ultimately, not until nearly 10 got to work. — We really left at 3:33 and quite quietly at four for the mountainous: we had quite a hard course: and road by exhaustion of the rather soft crystal-tine rock: on our way across a high place lined with a heap of curious birds, male and female: They were the size of a hen nearly and had a long beak, rather long legs and feet, with rather wide though not webbed feet. They look like water birds but were distinctly on land and can run very well; one was killed outright: the other did not really die until when he was ready to sling the next day atop: we tried in various ways to put an
end to the poor creature. At the end of this high climb we came to the hacienda Agua Blanca— one of the various properties of the Jefe of Juchitán. From here we descended over a not very good road and came out at 8 after I think onto the straight road from Tapana, which is here at four leagues distance behind us. It was now but a little distance to La Frontera, where we arrived at 10 and where we dallied an hour away. There were a lot of teams waiting to get courage or breath for the ascent. The great vertical zigzag rose before us: we had seen it while lined against the hill long ago from the opposite height. The boys were all asleep and I finally decided not to wake them although I hated to have them miss the sight. We began the ascent; it was just as fine a grand as I had remembered it. Up and up we went. The views of the valley unfolded as we mounted. About two-thirds up the boys waked and were as delighted as I hoped, getting out and walking for a long way. We were all amazed at the considerable number of trickling streams of water and pools that we encountered—fresh, cool, mountain springs. After we reached the summit we began the descent which I had completely forgotten. I shall not forget it again. It is less arid than the uplands, less of vertical zigzagging and more of a long, steady, unending downslope. It is also excavated in the well. The boys tried long to adjust themselves for sleeping but at last succeeded. We finally got into a more level region—passing Paraje and then Solís—reaching finally Carlín at 5 a.m.
Eustacio Cruz — Union Hidalgo.
2 vecinos de Carreras: Paraje "Church"
According to Anastasio we usual gone as far, where we started to Faroje, so we have made a long as this time. We camped in a little grove in a hollow, close to a pretty brook. I turned them all out to compose myself for a sleep, of which I have had none day or night since leaving Union Station. I was sound asleep as once but was awake in an hour on account of the assaults of little black flies whose sting is terrible; all the rest of my company were suffering in the same way. So we all got up and the boys fell to work at their bird-skinning. On my way back from washing my hands and face, some carreneros, who were breakfasting, invited me to take with them—bread tortillas, atole, and salt meat. It was a better breakfast than we took our home breakfast at the nearest home—tortilla, eggs, coffee and bread. At this house they had a little parrot which was very tame; they also had a chachalaca, which was housed by a horn, which is entirely tame and domestic. The eggs are used for food and are larger than the woman eggs. They are of the common fowl, though their animal is more slender and graceful. It flies off to the woods with its companions but always returns here; the parrot does the same. This seems to me an interesting intermediate stage between wildness and domestication. We spent the day in camps, mostly in the heat was intense, and I did not get more than half of my sleep altogether. Our birds were cooked,
San Jerónimo
Ixtaltepec
Espinal
Union Hidalgo
Ixtuaután
Chahuíté Tapaná
Carigal
San Miguel
Zapote
Jiquipilá
Petaúa
Furto Gutiérrez
for our dinner but we only got in after our bath at the tail end when our carriers had eaten the best. Poor they have with them in their sacks. This is a mess consisting of a mixture of pounded or ground maize with pork. It is much nutrition in little bulk and may be eaten dry; it is also mixed up with water when it makes a refreshing drink of a light yet low color which may act (if much water besides is drunk) as a Carasote. Our companions are mostly Rachitases. They are large, strong fellows or apparently all use the breech-clout generally red underneath. Their clothing: One of them takes off all else to work at their carts. We also saw that boys of this neighborhood, even when only twelve or old, wear one under their little shirts, which, being are their only clothing. It is rather interesting to see them at work. These careeners, patching up their coverings, greasing wheels, readjusting yards, feeding of watering their animals. We begin really to see that this cart business is really a business, that it is not mere half-hearted, personal, occasional journey, 

seeing a considerable part of the afternoon the men were throwing dice. Our Anastassco had had luck and won 5 pesos. I think the dice were loaded but will guess and see that before he plays again he will have a bad pair of his own. We set out at 3:30 and were at the head of a long line. We were soon making up a long and steady zigzag to even greater heights then those before attained. The scenery in the valley
una na sükì = baked tortillas
una na lu dji-a
ge-Tà djàà. = blandito.
Saw from Dolores to San Miguel in five leagues. We had left Dolores a league behind in arriving at Canejal. I naturally assumed that four leagues would bring us to San Miguel; but Anastasio talked of traveling until 8 a.m. in order to reach Los Pinos, which is still before San Miguel. This was disheartening in several ways, chiefly because it destroyed our confidence in the Itinerario. It soon became evident that we were close. I saw an ox-cart behind us with ample room to begin thinking of a scheme: I must ride with it to Los Pinos. With lightening the load of giving all a chance to sleep. Just then my proposed cartero ran into the lower branches of a tree and was off his awning. While he repaired, the leader of his band chopped off the great branches that had done the damage. Just then our Realter saw a Tejon running tile for it but vii rain. I made my arrangements with Anastasio and took possession of a carreta with a good-looking Indian for driver. We had all the room we wanted and I slept well. When I awoke we had already passed Los Pinos and were in sight of San Miguel. I was tempted to get off there but concluded to get the full weight of my money so onto Macondo. We arrived there just at 8 a.m. and there we hope our companions were arriving at Los Pinos. If they start again at 8 they ought to overtake us here at 7. The great house here is a long, low, single-storied affair with tile roof. The custom, alterations, sheds, etc., of the adobe huts with tiles roof.
Léonel Taveras: Macuilxlapa, vélle de Cinté. Chiapas.
Thereabouts I found a more or less regularly rectangul-
lar area. The view before the house is however not illi-
fered with and we look on a narrow, somewhat arid,
valley to the bounding hills beyond— a pretty view. The
house has a nice brick-paved corridor or a line of beard-
ing a walling at the edge, with round pillars. On this
line of beehiving I camped for the day. Breakfast at
9 o’clock. — As I sit writing there comes into my
mind a really interesting grea stone caving: the stone is
grey or olive grey crystalline; it has been battered into
a bold, simply outlined frog, crouched for jumping. The
face is hardly frog like being almost like a human face
with a single, central, tooth, in the lower jaw. The height
of these details is in relief & it looks as if a natural
bonder had been taken and beaten with the hammer,
only sufficiently to bring these features up. Perhaps
the stone is 4 ft. long, 3 ft. high, 1 foot thick through at the
thickest part which is near the base. The stone was
found in the mountains near and brought here a year.
No other objects were found. — Nothing of any
smaller relics, they say none are found but refer
once to the Rosario, of which we already had heard
our previous journey. — The frogstone shows plainly
that it has been imbedded in soil to halfway of the
legs but that it stood in its natural position during
all the time: apparently it was placed first in soil
even to the bottom of the feet to vegetable soil, as
late as above indicated — I did not expect my compa
Kaputí to Jiquilpan – 5
Jiquilpan to Petapa – 5
Petapa to Tuxtepec – 12
long until seven o'clock and was nearly drowned over their predictions; if the party came at all it would be so late that they could not go on at all and as six leagues a day which was the best we could do we would need five days for the sixty leagues remaining. I had thought our
days for the sixty leagues remaining. I had thought our
day plans of all failures, when—At five o'clock
to my surprise they appeared in good health and spirits. They had really made a good run. We hastily took a photograph of the front of the boat and ordered some supper; it was 5:40 when we mounted again and started onward.

we had fine cool air and all went nicely. At 9:30 we had the moonrise and good light from then on. There were no particular events or incidents. We were on a coarse sand road with good elevation of occasional rises and descents. At eleven we stopped to rest animals and passengers and I agreed to wake them up at 3:30. At 1:30

Saw one by the caretakers raising the wagon's tongue. We got along fairly passing La Roghe at 3 a.m. Half a league before Zakote we all got out to walk as our name animal was in bad shape. I forgot to say that we had exchanged our team. The well we had taken the freight ahead while we had the power team behind. Zakote is almost a town. There are two houses belonging to brothers. Their fine large houses surrounded have their clusters of adobe huts with tile roofs, about a dog in each cluster. The farmgate stands a little below the others and between the two is a windmill. The whole effect of the farm looked pleasant, high fence and

good. We found two men here as nearby farmers...
How men do

dyeing: [Indigo, cochineal, etc.]

- Painted dyes: Mexican purple
- Mordants: etc., etc.

Use picture of marmota in adaptations of musical instruments: mention African origin and genus.
Yesterday I really beguiled the two rules each at $3.00 for meals and worked how wealthy people could live so poorly. Today however at Tréales each we had capital breakfast and dinner. They make much sorghum as at Maculápa: at M. I saw the men pounding out the indigo seed which with vines is quite a crop I never realized before. It is the seed which is used. It is very small and must be well cleaned for sale. We reached Zapotán just at hand waited there until after noon. Here we heard the boys' first marimba. It was in one of the huts. Of the four fair players the best was a youngster of about fourteen or fifteen, who put real heart and soul into his playing. Their instruments cost them 43 pesos and is named the góndora. I never know before that the rubber tips to the sticks differ in size and somewhat in shape between the four players. I made a photograph of them and promised to send a copy. We were off again at 3:45 but our sick animal was in worse shape than ever and Anastasio ran ahead to try to secure others at ranches but had had no success when after a dark and rough ride of several hours we finally drew up at Jiquipilas where he announced we would wait until morning when with new animals we would leave at dawn and reach Tortilla with a day and night ride of twenty-four hours. So we laid us down and slept. We were awake at
but with no sign of the animals; after we had breakfasted something after 7 they appeared. There were two yoke of rather light oxen; we left our sick animals and drove the other three; the new ones were put to the loads and again we set off at 8 o’clock. It was much further than I thought to the foot of the sierra and on the way we passed Rancho Isengard, which much to my surprise and failure to recognize. The fact is there are too many parts to it, as I now remember, the curse of which is what I remember by that name is the upper a little runcho on a flat terrace, visible to a long distance. We were now near at the bottom of the much dreaded cliff of which we have been for some time talking; the little light team which was dragging the passenger coach had already proved itself active but rather inefficient and unmerry. I had tried of them and went on ahead on foot; driving on the unyoked cattle. Old Pinto wandered into the brush and I left poor Dania, whom I called, to chase her. He had a hard time of it and got hot, tired, spilled coats. I concluded to give up driving and had him come Pinto with the rest while we walked on. Aqua Bendita is unusually dry; the projecting ledge of rock here no ditch and there is little from inside, fear of the little catch-treas
contained any water. Anastasio was as myself disappointed and days he never has been it dry. On the ascent I had heard some peculiar cries and thought at first, it was nothing. When it was a pilgrim band, it was neither but cow boys bringing up cattle to send to Tabasco. Some rode ahead, and with a loud but not unanimous set of cries urged and incited the others to follow. The animals were divided into three bands, perhaps 75 or a hundred in all. They were lively and we were assured brave. Manuel had taken up the task of driving our lone cattle, was scared over being overtaken, asserting the men had said he must go on as they could not pass him. We put our end to such folly. Louie stood on the outer edge guarding the three oxen. I crawled up in the rocks of Sepukerleta to be out of the way and the animals were driven and coached past us. It was really quite exciting. We now left the three animals to the old man and Louie remained behind to try to see a toucan. Our passenger coach came along with two engines; they had found it impossible to do anything and fastening the two yokes to the one wagon pulled ahead. We were little more than started when we passed a lot of men under direction of a superintendent. We were trying to pry a great stone off the road.
with the silent apparently of dumping it over the wall of the abyss; it would have been fine to see it make the plunge but we, of course, had no time to wait. I rolled out of the wagonhammock and waited until Louis came along to have a picture made of their rude, megalithic method of work. We then finished the ascent and food and walked along on the high plateia to Pélapa, the ranchos where the carreta, Manuel, Ramon, & Anastasio were waiting. We had passed the old man going back with the four axles for the freight. We ate supper and waited: we here made arrangements also for a young and promising animal to complete our outfit and ate at the ranchos. By 6 o'clock we were all ready. Two two yoke of mules freight were sent back with the old man; the head bull was fastened an and at 6' we started. We did not grumble as we had no time. It was very dark; the first part of our way was hard, uncertain; finally we came out into bland grand which was easy and good with the excepting story pieces here. Here we halted and bivouacked, over the stones. By 10:30 we had finished La Cienega and our improved wheels were not only a source of annoyance but of delight.

- Anastasio asserted it disagree as he said
They might take fire. 20 or 10.30 we stop to grease. I hurried the boys out onto the Cieno & lay down as the wheels would have to cool a bit. We
were of us hindered more until I looked at my watch & found it 1:45. We hastily applied grease with no
remaining the wheels and pushed along. Our
adjustment of time & distance by Abasteco's
estimates were to say the least peculiar. The
Petafa he claimed three leagues to our going place: we had alone more than five hours of
Petafa (3). 6 o'clock.
Crecega (10) 3. 11:30
Sabino Perez (5) 5. 2:30
Yerba Santa (3) 2. 5
Sabinal. (1) 2. 9:10
Tuxita Gutierrez 11:20

Of course this merely shows the dislocation in
the mind even of persons whose business it is
to teach them the facts regarding time & distance.
The idea of spending four hours & ten minutes
to go two leagues between Yerba Santa & Sabinal
while doing five leagues in an hour & a half
between Cielecga and Sabino Perez is funny.

We found a bad descent between 2:30 &
of limestone, called Santo Domingo, but
it would not account for the long time.
arpache = marimbache = caramba

= musical bow: Dapper 2/2 - 3/3.
The approach to Tuxpan was as interminable as in 1896. It was hot, dusty, close and it seemed as if we would never arrive. But at 11:30 we were there, were led by Anastasio direct to the Hotel Mexico, where we got funny quarters but good treatment. The early afternoon was spent in settling and cleaning and later I called on acting-gov. Troy on in Cuervas Palace who lives now directly in front of our hotel. He was glad to see me and we had a long chat.

In the evening Lanie developed and in the 13th morning I got my affairs into shape from neglect to realize the change in time. So, a half hour late in calling on the acting-governor who received me promptly and most courteously. He was for the Jefe political and in his absence for the Municipal President; he also was absent and I had to wait nearly or quite an hour after my interview was really closed before either appeared. The first to appear was the Presidente Municipal but the Jefe appeared before the Governor had given full explanations. Both then took me in hand and made ready. We were given the Jefe's own office for a laboratory & two gentlemen went out together to seed in women. We made a good start and were being from 11 until 8 1/2 o'clock when we had fifteen women and
Negative List

185. Otro proq.: Macuilapa. a.
188. San Ricardo (Disengano). Showing carretas.
190. Rock mariqui: near agua bendita.
191. "Fine as a Church": carretas. 11th.
192. Zoques: Tuxpá. Felicía Vargas. #7
193. 
194. 
195. Pío Pinto Pecha. #4.
196. 
197. Jesús de la Cruz. #6
198. 
199. María Segunda Pio. #14
200. 
201. Pinto Land. #12
202. Group of Women. 8 x 10.
203. Woman. 5 x 8.
204. 
205. 
206. Fat woman: rich pinto. 5 x 8.
207. Teodoro Inzule #18.
208. 
209. Tomás Espinosa. #35
210. 

(3)
a dozen men done. Also various pictures made. We got back at 3:45 to continue work and matter were rather more slack, and we only reached twenty-four women and fourteen men when the quitting time came. We really are bound to have more difficulty here with men than women. Don Carrado has been very friendly and has told me various matters. He was away from here three years in parts of Vera Cruz south of the city but did not succeed well; he has been here now for three months only. In Vera Cruz he saw Yucatecas which reminded him of me: one was a woman with four well-developed breasts; the other and last two well-developed noses are above the other. He also spoke again of the phenomenon at Chiquis who he asserts still lives: he was born deaf and blind and could not speak, nor give passage nor answer for long after his birth; he was constantly moving like a toad: today his food is masticated thrown into his mouth; he is deaf and blind; his body and head are those of a person of his age; his legs and arms those of a child. He says there are many people here who cure diseases: among them one who is quite successful, though a mestizo, is a pinto: they treat ascariasis especially. They first feel the pulse & tell the patient what it is that has frightened them. Then, you were frightened by water, coming near to drowning; you were frighted by fire being nearly burned; we told them
211. Loque: Isidro Cauvarre. #419.10 B.I.
212. " "
213. " Ramon Munoz. #45. B.II. 12
214. " "
215. " Manuel Jimenez. #52. B.III. 34
216. " "
217. " Woman with babe: 5 x 8.
218. " Felipe Gutierrez. #56. B.IV.
219. " "
220. " Felixo Peres. #58. B.V.
221. " "
222. Infla Gutierrez: horses. 8 x 10
223. " "
224. " "
225. " "
226. " "
228. " "
229. " 4
230. " 4 8 x 10
231. Dance: Jogue. 8 x 10.
232. " "
233. " 5 x 8. 4 x 5 tab. (c.d.)
234. " "
235. " "
236. " "
237. Soldiers of the 25th 8 x 10.
frightened by a horse, being tumbled or run away with. This diagnosis he asserts is often correct: they then take aqua aequalis, ammonia, and spirits of laudanum in their mouth and back varice, part of their body—e.g., at the elbow joint, the hand, fingertips, head, etc. They then take aqua aequalis again in the mouth, spray it on their head and face, which are always covered with a cloth. The treatment is pursued daily the curé telling place the ninth or eighteenth day. There are many such practitioners. In the after-noon he brought me his views of letters about which I had inquired and gave me to select such as I wished: they are old and sadly abused and I shall use the ones I selected as suggestive, rather than for themselves, as far as they go they are as fol-


I shall try to secure need negatives of all of these for Albene use. Among the women measured today was one whose left hand was a mere stump from birth. There was a misapplied thumb at the finger tips were mere thorns.
The are next the index was almost absent. The women are few of them cyprinanchial: most of them have one shoulder much higher than the other, probably the left more frequently high than the right. They have on the whole a fairly well marked type: large noses, curiously aquiline; ears rather the rule: the eyes which are not brown are widely separate and are almost horizontal: hoploid curl are rare; all the women wear necklaces, none of coral, gold combs are prigs. The photographed are women of interest in four ways: she was enormously fat - more so than any Indian I have seen in Mexico; dress fine and characteristic: a chain loaded with gold coins: lastly a case of blue photo most excellently developed. — I asked Corrado about the ring, according to Brinley by the Tuxca Indians in Holy week but got no satisfaction from him: he advised me to see the Padre as the mss. were like enough in the Curato archives. So after supper I went to call on the Senor Curato: he knew on claimed to know nothing of the things I was after but after some turning he claimed to have made some study of the Chrisfadee (in Suchiaapa) and of the language of Comitan. He did not produce the results of these on my exploring it but spoke of marians: he also spoke of his ability and wilfulness to make some attempt when the office in case I desired it - could being involved in the transaction. Thus is I think he said all.
This for he talked so rapidly that it really took my utmost attention to follow him at all.

Here we strike up against the difficulties inherent in contract labor. With the women all measured we find great difficulty in securing men most of whom have gone off to work on farms and are during the contract not subject to the call of the authorities without the loss being made good to the contractor. It very soon became clear that our poor Jefe has more of a job on his shoulder than he realized.

He sent out today and got in a crowd of men whom I measured up after which came a great lull: at noon we had reached only forty-two. — At 7 a.m. Don Conrado and I called on the widow of Jose Mariano Rodriguez. Dr. Bercutt copied his extensive vocabulario zope (dating from 1733). The gentleman was assassinated very shortly after Bercutt made the copy. Political reasons: The lady says her collection of books was sold and that she dislikes this very much. Ultimately passed into the hands of Padre Sanchez. — It appears that among the duties of a Jefe politics is that of composing quarrels in families and between friends. Today a quarrel involving two young men who are related both by blood and companionship was settled.

A woman & man of middle age. The two
84. " " Ramon Munoz: 45. 223.
86. " " Felipe Guzman: 56. 218.
87. " " Tiudelo Peres: 58. 220.
89. " " Juan Gomez Idehio: 39. 257.
91. " " Nicolas de la Cruz Chad: 62. 261.
96. " " Agustin Chamon: *54. 263.
98. lochol: Juan Lopez: *2.
100. " " Luis Diaz: *9.
young men were uncommon and by one and another with by the Jeep and then left to talk the matter over and reach an adjustment. They were not permitted to leave until all were in a good frame of mind and the young men had shaken hands. This matter was one where shots had been exchanged and pursuits and Lyons in wait had occurred. It was interesting to see the emotions. First the more intelligent of the young men was gone through with alone: then the aunt (?) and she: they were left together for some time. They could not even speak but they were warned that they must come to some conclusion. Then the old man: lastly the most intelligent of the youths. He at first would not speak but finally his pride gave way and he shook his prime's hand and the whole company left with promises to bury the past. —Yesterday there appeared in the Jeep's office a curious and interesting pair: a woman of not unattractive though bold and questionable bearing and a gentlemanly quiet little man dressed in sober black. She was dark, gotten up with some pretence, and rather elegantly dressed after fashion. As they said in I suppose they were the Jeep's friends. They said: "We are an old age at once showed great interest in my work and addressed me in rather a strides voice by with much confidence in English. Still her knowledge of this tongue proved difficult to them."

The Jefe is a physician: he has been here only three or four months: he was formerly at Tepa. chula, then at Tonala. At the latter place he had extensive collections of data regarding the district which I think he left behind him as the Jefalna. He does not greatly enjoy politics and has given a good deal of attention to investigation or invention. He has invented an instrument which enables any number (six in his sample instrument) to hear the heart-beats of one subject at one time.
He is much interested in an electric lamp he is developing at present. He feels also that there are many medicinal plants in the State, which deserve investigation and exploitation. In this connection he refers to the knowledge of secret remedies held by certain individuals here, which is transmitted from father to son. He knew a man who had a sure remedy for pinto: the remedy, probably vegetable, was shredded and placed upon the spot with almost immediate effect: he tried by bribes and threats to get this secret — but neither 100,000 pesos nor shooting moved the old man, who died not long after carrying his secret with him; yet this man charged one price to all, rich or poor, and that two reales. At his invitation I visited the interior the evening of his house: he showed me a newspaper notice of his heart: heart and so much of it as he has here: he has an enormous lot of instruments, surely far beyond all practical, surgical, and medical need. His lady was called in to see me and been flourished. We showed me some pictures of his finca at Tonalá — in the afternoon as the supply of material ran very low we went up to the Cancel. There are about seventy-five prisoners, but most of them are mestizos or Chincuas: we measured just a batter's dozen and got two busts. There were no incidents of special importance. It struck me as interesting that no well-
marked cases of pinto existed among my files.

Teen Togoos.—We were all somewhat anxious

The morning about the further progress of the
work, when the Secretary at the Jefe, suggested the
Colonel and Battalion. The jefe himself was not
willing to arrange matters with the Colonel, who treated
us kindly and did what he could for us. Out of
some two hundred soldiers there are not forty for
the Indio, but of these most are Chancelas.
It was with some difficulty that we secured
a mere ten of Togoos: among these we got one
other two busts and left at noon fairly sat-
isfied with our list reaching by muley. We
got our carreta started for San Cristobal dur-
ing the morning. We also desired of one our
necessary photo plates to Don Conrad for 54.75.
We begin really to see the end of our stay here;
whether we are to be successful or not.

The Baile dela Malinche is danced at Corpus;
there are two chief dancers, a man and the
Malinche: accompanying are the musicians
and other dancers, who perform the Baile de
fierro: the dancer, who wear the spurs are
supposed to represent the Spaniards; the cele-
bration is kept up for several days. The cloth-
er breeches are worn only by those who are on
have been alcaldes. The broad hats are sign
of actual service: the head clothes of service for
an actual – Parties of young fellows go out on
crewnade and sing and play outside the window.
of their sweethearts, one or more may play any instrument; the love songs are in the drama. —
The greetings of compadre are especially related
to the passing on of duties from one to another:
They use a special formula in this, and they
also have a particular formula in this address
which they employ in crossing themselves.
The garments used for the wedding are only worn
then: they are not the property usually of the par-
ties but are rented for the occasion. — The al-
calde’s Indios are not only such; they also have
the name of the guardian de la santa muerte:
on Holy Thursday and Friday they guard the
sacred sepulchre with curses in their hands;
these curses are special to the occasion &
are guarded in their houses during the year.
— During Lent no weddings take place but as
friends Santa novies are accustomed to go to
the church carrying great candles of white
wax with elaborate & expensive decorations
of flowers also of wax; these may be so heavy
as to require the help of a companion in their
bearing. — Don Rodrigo is the name of a hacienda where they make an excellent
grade of redware; see one example in 8×10
group: also near brasses of double expanded
goblet shape about the upper edge of which
are little figures of birds — notice indistinct—

Isidoro Ríos: cerca á San Gregorio.
—Chiapas is rather a place for fiestas: look into the baile de Calala with its Calala style and venado: is it as Carnival? What significance is attributed to it? —At the time of the feast of the dead they place plates full of all sorts of food, bread, chocolate, tamales, etc., etc. They cover these over with a heap of flowers; they then leave to house to the souls and stay away all night. The next day they return, open the house door. There is no table nor petals in this case. —They have some business in here: quince, raising the plants and working up the folk into males, castrated, arapanas (saddlebags), cinches, etc. They make enagua and camisas in algodon. The potters at San Rodriguez are famous. There are also potters at Chiapas and Lucas. These are not for use —The dress of the women consists of three pieces: the enagua or cupla, the huipil, and the head huipil —all of cotton. The enagua is of various sizes and grades: the earth and legs are made of two strips perhaps a vara wide, which are sewed together along the side with a fancy stitching of colored silks: the free sides or zip are bordered with a narrow stitching in color: the ends are sewed together: the whole length perhaps is something more than two yards. In fastening it about the body no belt is used: the open bag is gathered around the waist: the length is folded in front and the overdraped over the back tied in a knot.
This is so done as to make a pouch or pocket wherein things may be carried. The cost of such varies from 3 to 4 pecks to 9. The cloth is bought at these prices, then the fancy stitching is done out side. There are persons who make a business of this. In the sample I have the garment costs 9 pecks sille and stitching 4. The khipil is made of white cotton in bands alternately solid striped and open work. The neck opening is cut away somewhat and bordered with black. The arm slits are bordered with a narrow piece of cotton worked with black designs on the outer edge. The cost of my specimen was 1/4 for the garment: 2 pecks for the arms. The other khipil is worn folded upon the head, hanging down as the sides: of quite similar material it is slightly larger and more decorated. Vertical lines of stitching divide it: the upper arms are sille-stitched and wide borders of lace are attached to the same: the cost is 1/4 peck; 1/4 peck; 2 pecks in the specimen. The lace and sille are not native and local. This garment is a most curious example of survival: it is never worn as a headpiece: usually folded as top of the head, it is worn as maso so that the necklace under-collars the face. Babies are carried in a strip of shawl of cloth tied once around the waist, with the baby slung in it in front, usually with its feet in front of behind the mother's body. It is said carrying on the back is the custom.
but certainly we saw little or none of it. Conrado went with me to make my purchase of clothing and I was surprised and delighted at the house and house arrangements, which I had totally failed to appreciate before. I called on him also after dinner and took a considerable number of notes from him. When I came back from my studious him I found that the Jefe had sent for me to come to his house. Adrians there I found the dean alcalde and musicians there and "the prisoners." I stayed long enough to see them agree to stay tomorrow to photograph me.

We had some beer together. I left at 9 o'clock.

In the morning it seemed to take us an extra 1½ hours time to get started as or for anything. We were finally at the jefetina at 9:26 and a little to my surprise really got the looking thirty-two subjects — most of them being laborers on the Palace building. It was with a high spirit that about 12:30 I began to pack up my instruments and brakens. In his jubilation the Jefe insisted on procuring his cognac and delighting (?) the souls of myself and some of his subordinates. They found it really almost as much of a dose as I did. Leaving at 11:30 I arranged to have a servant of the Palace accompany me to examine and measure horses at 2 p.m., and the Jefekins self told me he expected me at 3 at his house.
Groups of houses: Dueñas Gutierrez: the horses are kept together in clusters within a rectangular enclosure; one house much affected by Spanish influence is at one corner: it has plastered walls, and tiled roof: the plastering is divided into depressed round-beded panelling by the timbering and is composed of pole walls, footed with plastic or straw: this is turfed blue, white, grey, or flax: the white parts may be daubed with color; breaks.

**. base banks up with mud or stone slope: lower part is gray washed: upper part white with reddish streakings: note construction material projecting roof 1.7m ½: w. 7m ½: cor. ht. 2m. mid ht. to ridge pole 4m from mud slope of bank.

tiles roof - dull red: add small curve at mid of ridge.

The front roof projects far and below it is an enclosed space which is fully walled up by the side walls: has a low wall in front: four posts at fairly equal spaces (in addition to the end posts) serve as columns rising from this: a screen of canes faces the left (to inside observer) half of this porch. The domary is set in a depression in the clay wall: opposite the domary in middle of house is a neatly built clay table for an altar: a little niche in the free.

Corner on the left: Cluster of three presses.

Front of house showing details.

Details of cevagemelle.

Details of coach-house.

Window: 400 mm x 300 mm. Bottom 1400 mm. Wall in front of porch 200 mm. Thick: 1½. 500 mm
all between parts 300m. high, feet between 130 to rail of roof 1700m., w.q. pitch 2200.
altar 1600 long: 800 deep: 800 high: contracted downward.

Coachhouse 3800 long: from 1400 + 1000 = 1400.

Door of bamboo or cane rolls up. front wall 2000 high: roof projects 900 + 1050.

Little men within.

Cenotaph: 1650 x 1650 square: ht: 1800. The match is supported on an outer construction: three upright posts support six or twelve timbers upon which the match rests. The mid hole is 3 meters high: Each side: 1800. The length of match strokes is 1900: The end is 2300.

The little men referred to is hardly more than a foot and a half long and less wide + high; it looks like a scale house; are a metabolism, or lump of clay on the floor with a pottery plate or dish set up over the opening. There was bawling in it at the moment a curious sort of tortilla: this was spread on a leaf and then rolled up between consisting of corn, beans, camaron and the leaf itself was aromatic and contributed a flavor. A hot one was Fallen out and joined me. In the opium house we saw the industry of the women going on: The fiber is shredded as by women in the room, while the weaving with arganas is done by men out in the yard. Where we got an entire outfit for the weaving which is the same as that usual
Ethnographic Collections

1. Pottery: vessel leg: ancient: Ichantan 06
2. " " 
3. " " 
4. " 
5. Pottery: saucer: New Year toy: Ichantan 12
6. " female figure " 12
7. " " 
8. " " 
9. " man on horseback. " 12
10. " figures of dancers. " 12
11. Zoque: Eucagua 13 33
12. " headdress 3 33
13. " " 4 33
14. " weaving apparatus: benequen. 75
15. " pita 25
16. " " 25
in cotton weaving. Both yesterday and today I noticed a curious hanging of corn in front of above the house altar: in both cases there were four ears of three different colors: yesterday these were arranged in three rows of corn from the center and were three clusters. The corn was carefully separated in both cases. The three colors are: amarillo de Cristo (yellow with red stain), colmado (a fine red crimson) and blanquito (white). The old man told me there was another color it seems to me that none of yesterday were colored white, or black. However, that may be these ears were blessed by the padre and are set before the altar to be used as seed corn (with other) to ensure a good crop. In the godhouse there is always in front of the door against the near wall a carefully made altar table of clay: it is flat topped, rectangular, but narrow, downward to the floor. In one house group we found a pretty and neatly made hermita: it was like the godhouse, with neatly plastered walls, whitewashed outside, with the space, porch space enclosed as usual: tiled roof with two pitches, & a cross at the middle above: inside it was clean & neat: the altar was support for a dark Christ, who was dressed in a white gown & wore St. Francis Cord: there was a white spread with some red work on the altar: there was little else in the place: a censer & two...
a drum being in a corner is used when the cluster gathered in the hermita gather for their devotions or meetings. In response to a suggestion as to whether they buried the dead here my companion asked me surprise as the question but replied "no, not here" meaning not among the population. We noticed in this same collection of horses grains bird cages made of cardboard and satchels in flat baskets, ceramic cylindrical, square, and round forms. These hung by cords from and under the wide projecting roofs.

---

Our guardian did not come until late: we finally got tired of waiting for him and started off at 2:25 alone. He, breathlessly, overtook us as we got to our horses and helped no. We wished we had more time for we found these horses really interesting and would gladly have spent another hour at least in
visiting and sketchying them; as it was we had to hurry through them in a most unsatisfying way. And even so we were a half hour late in reaching the Jefe's; we were however in ample time as the Indians had not come, though ordered for 3:30. The Colonel was there and he took Louise off to take a picture of the Battle, it was after 4 before the mumpet Indian crowd came along. There were four dancers, all the muscicians, several Indian alcaldes, past present and some women and children. The dance is one that they call the Baile del Carnaval or the Baile de San Jose. The leader is gayly gotten up: he wears the pantalons of a bridegroom — i.e. a pair of wide drawers with the decoration around the cap below the knee; a pair of gray overdrawers made of bright colored wool. Also: on his head is a helmet or cap made of bright red stuff, from which above was out a great crest of red macaw feathers tipped with white cotton; on his back is a sort of square truncheon, the upper edge of which is uplifted with a line of macaw feathers, red cotton tipped, projecting upward. On his hand is a wooden wand of supposedly Indian type: a little girl, prettily dressed in a Guatemalan fesch checkered gown, with a head dress in which a mumps were placed, held aicara in her
bands and had in filled with the pink flowers of carnival. These two danced quite sedately with reference to each other, facing moving slowly back and forth a pace foot. Of the others, two dancers one was a man dressed as a woman whom part it was to be - or who at least was the buffoon: he was drunk and I am not sure that he played a very part well. An older girl than the least one danced with him but had sticks plainly meant to represent battle hachets. This couple danced much the same but with more freedom and sometimes circled around the other pair. The music consisted of the fiddler, the fife, and the drummer. The fife had several little cane flutes which were of two kinds: one, smaller, had square hole. Two near are side, one opposite one of these, the slant cased mouth piece which was partly filled with gum: the other was larger and larger, with round holes, in number opposite the proximal one of which was a similar hole. The mouth piece was like the other. The drum was a cylinder of wood, cut from a stump of oak, the two ends were stretched skins which were tightened by rope around lacing. The drum alcalde were all consanguineous in Des. They wore little short, curly, true loose coming.
of bonneted cotton, wide drawers of saime, broad brimmed hats, and the current shanty over-drawers of leather with decorative work, especially at the
down turned pocket-flaps; under their hats were their head clothes which were left on when
the hats were removed and carried under the arms. We were regaled for some time by the
music and dancing. I bought pinas and tried to buy a drum but could not secure one. It
was about 5.30 when I left.

The evening was called an Don Llurado's very farewell.
He was full of Chicago and Palenque places of
diverse arts. We packed, arranged with mules,
and waited for our horse man to come around.

Now that I have measured myself
men I must confess that no very clear type
remains in my mind: most are rather light:
23 is common; sometimes it is affected by 13:
 jeżeli 13 or 16 are rare this occurring. The
eye are rarely oblique: persons June 17 to
may show 17 ft but older persons rarely
preclude sought but the horizontal, widely
spread, dark brown eyes. The nose root is sel-
dom very pronounced, but few cases can be
said to have a high development of the nose
where: the breadth there is moderate, the
bridge is straight (suggesting concavity) and
young men but become in older age, notably aquiline and large; in all, younger older it is notably thick at the tip or inclined to broadness there. The lips rarely project to a great depth nor are they often thick; there is generally a notably projecting upper lip and a rather feebly developed lower one, when the lips appear thick it is frequently a vertical height, rather than projecting neglect of mess that they give. Occasionally the chin is weakly developed. The lower face is generally rather broad, almost as much so as the cheek-bones. The back of the head is rarely flat in the sense of flatness; the rather low forehead is frequently distinctly retreating and when combined with the cheek-bones or a slight degree of flatness occipitally gives a certainly occipital impression that is striking not race. — Quito is frequent in the population both in men and women. We saw no real case of red but the other two forms are common. Both are in individual. The blue is noticed near the face where it may be "continuously dotted" or "circular" "confine reticulation", or some what separated "punched" dotted. Therefore, similar such notable, as their faces are like.
Tabasco: selones: San Juan Bautista.
Chiapas: jicalpexchi.
Chichin
Guatemala: bush.

{San Sebastián: 20 Euros.
San Antonio Escipuela.
San Antonio Abad. Jan.}
to show white pinto bloater in their head and feet. Sometimes these members will be affected with both or will be one mass of distress or indescribable color mattering. The blankets are usually marked where the case was strongest and will no doubt give a fair statistic as to its percentage frequency.

The man of the animals did not come as seven, nor half past, nor eight, nor nine; when sent for he replied it was too late to arrange matters, he would be around at eight in the morning to arrange. Going myself to his house with the boy from the Hotel at 10 we could not get him to appear;“ matanai” was his cry. Desperate we went to another arrival, who after some dickering agreed to leave at eight and wanted $36 for the trip, which was 50% above usual rate! However, we agreed and left him. Of course he was late

18½ in the morning but we really did get away at nine. We rode our over the hot and dusty road, up and down unincompromising heights, passing us cutting over the deposit of white earth used for firing by the Chinamese artists. The river was reached and quickly crossed by us. The animals being warm were held until cool. There were about fifteen passengers some baggage in the canoe but they lay no means filled it. We were landed on the other side precisely eleven o’clock; walking down stream a little way we took a fine bath in the cool, fresh, deep, clear water. The current below us they explained was quite a little

If there was any trouble & excitement the cutting
off to gather them and we could see the white bellies numerously. In the excitement the canoe load of four men was overturned, and they floundered in the water catching as many of the fish remaining first as possible; these seemed to be a species of catfish or bull-head, and some were of respectable size. When we got back to the landing place we were much interested in the lively scene there. Little tents had been erected under which women were laundring clothes; children of both sexes were playing happily in the sand or splashing in the water; half a dozen great canoes were drawn up on the beach and among these were swimming a crowd of little brown fel- lows from ten to fourteen years of age. Here and there single men or women were squatting in the shallow water, dipping water and themselves with their arms. Now and then the canoe loaded with passengers and with bag animals swimming alongside made its coming. Our own crowd of animals, seven in number, swam over and then we were ready for a forward movement at 12. Lane and I rode ahead up to the Playa. The market place is a covered, polygonal-circular structure of consid-
erable size. The bulk of the marketing was fish and the crowd of sellers reduced we noted the abundance of sizes of the fish offered for sale; or bought one piece for a fellow; the great number of cacao beans was an unusual feature too. Bread and cooling drinks were also o
what conspicuous. I was more than ever impressed with the handsome and picturesque brick scene which stands here and dates back to days of Spanish grandeur. Leaving the exit at the Plaza mayor and I started for the paintings. At the first place we found roughs decorated. At the next, a Señora A Torres, we found roughs but little things and some clay wood. These were thrown by the lady’s mother, the last being badly pinto and her sister older than herself (Chana). After we bought two of the roughs she asked whence we came. On my telling her that Manuel was surprised and I from the United States, without a word of warning she clasped her hands, turned her eyes upward, gave vent to a torrent of thrill impassioned apostrophe—"Ah Dios! Hermana mia, A Torres!" Then she said, in a whisper, to which I replied, "Ah Dios! Hermana mia, A Torres!" We finally found the best selection at a place on the road up from the landing close to the corner of the Plaza: here we found the large decorative shells, the smaller grain proper, the toy gourds, a young rattle and an outfit of all. Just as we were leaving the woman produced a round rattle with a wooden handle. This they use at the fiesta of January which usually lasts fifteen days or more, but in which three days are of special importance: San Sebastian, San Antonio Espirita, and San Antonio Abad. On these days as many as two hundred per
sons participate with raucity, dancing, etc. As nearly as
I could learn there are no words used in this fiesta. They
tell me however that in the Cala they use words of
the old dialect, Chiapaneco. They say the Maestros,
who is an old man, is Isidro Rio, living on the edge
of town, near San Gregorio. The man at this house
makes journeys with the wares for which he says
he paid a ready sale in Vera Cruz and Guatemala.
In Chiapa the large bowls are called jicafreski, the
mules of all sorts, chinchin, which they relish to carry
an oxen to rodeo. In Vera Cruz and Tabasco the wares are
called chiches in Guatemala, bush. We ate lunch,
consisting of our fruta, bread, & melon in the Plaza.
Our man insisted that this fruta, which we considered
delicious, was not worth eating - not being sweet or
being prickly to taste - he would none of it. The fruits
of lime, jicafreski are to his liking. They are high-sweet,
without prickling. One person can eat three whole
ones at a sitting. We rode out from the town at 9
2°C. in the heat. We saw nothing striking in the
horses. They were rectangular, white-washed, tile-roofed, and had curved, more or less fanciful, in
the ridge crest. We rode over some dry and sandy
hills, & were impressed by the dazzling display
of death. Not only was there one campo Santo, with
its white walls (?) and monuments, but at least
three more capped the tops of little hillocks on the
edge of or outside the town. While all were striking
one was particularly so: apparently it was an
ancient mound, the old terracing & the great
flight of steps up one side were rather formidable.
Climbed from here we rode, by a hot and dusty
road over footpath until we struck the mountain
road and began a long and stiff ascent. We went
up and up and at last nearing the crest had a
grand panorama behind and below us: the city
of Chihuahua valley with its near hills and the
river lay there. Yet it was simple great, not
beautiful or picturesque. But as we followed a
to the near the crest into the narrowing valley the
scenery became broken & picturesque until at last
we were on the very edge of a magnificent chasm
or cañon, which seemed sheer at our side. fol-
lowing the edge of this we saw the cañon shallow
hundreds of feet at a precipice, smooth & vertical
of bare limestone rock: passing this, we followed
on up the cañon with terraced grandeur, but many
pleasant bits of scenery. The most striking thing
was the great variety of rock species we passed:
limestones had before prevailed, but here we
came upon heavy beds of sand, or clay, upon con-
glomerates and shales. The road wound narrow-
ly for one place bringing us out onto a high back
ridge we found that we had really made a great
loop of food but a little above where we had
been some time before. At last we reached the
summit near sunrise and looked down upon
the little town of Mata: it looked as if it lay
in a broad high plain below us, that we might
reach it in half an hour. When however
we got onto the plain we found it cut o
intersected by deep barrancas in the mountain.
we followed along a high plateau with the
stream cutting it across every direction and from it
descended gradually along one bank of the deepest
gorge. Long ere we reached the bottom the path
turned off and we had to climb up a stiff engagement
in the sandy clay to the village where we arrived
at 7 o'clock. We dined at once at the little hotel
and we had wooden beds with plates and the usual
Mexican Indian fare but the room was rather
nice and the flow stream with its and poplar
pine needles. We planned to leave at 10 o'clock
but it was 7.45 ere we finally got away.

18

We were at first on a high cliff but presently
found ourselves in a beautiful canyon with a pretty
stream plunging through it. The water was beautiful
whitish blue. It fell into five cascades among
the large rocks and dashed into deep pools. It was
a delightful place. After leaving it we plunged
abruptly down a vereda from which we could
see a neighboring slope cut by the cart road at
three different levels, the canyon into which we
now entered was much less striking and less than the other. Finally we reached San Ansebro...

?) where to our surprise and honor we found our
carpeto, whom we had supposed in San Cristobal
for a day past. We waited and waited and waited
him hopefully till we were not yet seen our bay police leaving Chiapa; we hoped
he was ahead but had our doubts. From
there on for a long way our road was a climb.
Hand and stick and for the most part are covered which showed every variety of solid limestone, marl, ceanothus, higuera, eucalyptus, concretions, coatings, and calcite crystallizations. At last we reached the summit, after having passed a pretty little pass on a great fan, lying far below us in a little plain: after really surmounting this we looked down on a Ipacantan and saw after passing through that pueblo. We made a rest, rather gradual, quite a long ascent, and then for some time before catching sight of San Cristobal were on the summit or near it, gradually descending. We finally we did see it we were much pleased. In he near the further end of the valley at the base of hills: it has a number of churches or large buildings which are so located as to make the most striking appearance: the town itself is long, narrow, rather than large as it is arranged, giving the impression of being much greater than it really is. On entering the town we go to its very end and then return our way through its length to the center. It was 3:30 when finally we reached Hotel Progress, where we stopped. Our footmolo had not come or our Carreta was leaving behind! We called at the Judge's and might have begun work at once had we been informed as it was we were put off until tomorrow at 9 being assured that it would not be dark enough.
Lorenzo D. Ferrer: Don Cristóbal Las Casas
Chiapas
Send set of prints of Chiapas types.
to see earlier. We dismissed our carriers and made the best of our bad situation. In the evening I went to call on Padre Sanchez; he is a hearty, well-preserved, large old man, who is a little vain of himself and what he has done. His published works are the Three I already know; in addition he has begun a Toque dictionary which he has carried quite far; he is a conspicuous member of the French Soc. de Philologie and of the Mex. Soc. Geog. y Estad. He has sent the latter two linguistic miss. he has happened upon, but they have not as yet published them. He called my attention to some laws of permutation in Dzibik and Izindal which are interesting. Thus:

\[
\begin{align*}
    &a & \equiv & b \\
    &u & \equiv & m \text{ final}
\end{align*}
\]

E.g. Izin = Dzib.

He also called my attention to the fact that the old 18 months of 20 days or five over days still exists in current use here. He promised to give me a note regarding this, as also a copy of his homenclature. He showed me quite a lot of blank sheets out by Panapid which he had had filled out; these proved to be Gatschet's old list so that I decided to copy it to my own blanks and borrowed for that purpose. It was really late when I left for my Hotel. It is cold here but tonight was 19° probably less than last night; anyway there was no heavy frost this morning as reported yesterday. Nor was it dark- clear & bright all day.
Our carriage hired carriages and appeared at 10.
with some plants and plates; just as we were being
moaning the other man, at 8:50 he appears, so we
were at the Palace ready for work at 9. Found a
lot of Dyndals mine from Tonjapa and decided
to make a beginning at least as things here so
we measured up twenty-three and made me big
before dinner. After dinner I was entirely
from 2-3 and accomplished little later in the
afternoon. Still we made a beginning and
for the day could had forty-one measured,
two busts, and a lot of negatives of all collections. At noon I received from Padre Andre he from

eric nomenclature and the note regarding
mocks. Our work during the day was really
very interesting. The Dyndals were a fine
type, running very religiously: Those of Ton-

japa wear their hair shaggy and matted; the
have hats of those which they have, have the
feast brain of the little conical point; they wear
charanacas made of heavy charanacas in black
white stripe, prevailingly dark and light
charanacas; trousers made of stuff bought
in tindias; their trousers are wide but short
and do not reach as low as their knees or
their charanacas; they wear simple sandals
without back pieces; their belts are bright
not homemade. In resting, they squat
like the mayos, sit plan with left leg
and stretcher or on a cushion with left leg.
List of Negatives

238. River view: Chíaapa.
239. 
240. Fountain: Chíaapa.
242. Waterfall view: between Chíaapa & San Cristóbal.
244. Church: Chíaapa: 3.5x5. 7x8.
245. " Hotel: 5x8.
246. Izotzel: old men: San Miguel. 5x8. #167.
249. " 
250. " 
252. " 
254. " 
255. Tzudosals: Antonio Santis Vica: *29. B.III.
256. " 
257. Izotzel: Juan Gomez Inesino: #39.B.I.
258. " 
260. " 
261. " Nicolas de la Cruz Chato: 11 #62. B.IV.
262. " 
263. Tzudosals: Aquellas Chamson: 1. B.III.
264. " 
265. " Alonso Lopez Teobal: 3. #33. B.IV.
266. "
The weight supported on the loins, the heads sunk, and the body bent forward. They all wear little packs attached to their belts, which are neatly netted from flax fiber and are home-manufactured. In these they often have a little quip or calabash full of mai, which is green tobacco mixed with lime. This they dip out with a little stick and chew as the Djembé chief says "to strengthen the teeth." We saw Tzotziles from several farms; it will be safe I think to say that the Ch'umelás generally wear black woolen chaamadas and woolen cardigan and drawers. The men of Ulukhán wear a special hat, with very little wind crown, flat brim, small for the head and perched on the very top of the head. Their cardigans and drawers are made of coarse cotton, have ruffle and decorated with a line of blue stitching. The men of San Felipe wear white woolen chaamadas which are short behind and long in front with various stripes of red, yellow, or dark, making a large or coarse checkering. They wear ordinary shoes, sandals, and wide cotton trousers; all of these woolen chaamadas are made by Ch'umelás and sold, all the Tzotziles perhaps were barefeet, with back pieces of black leather, which were
267. Pózgol: Sebastián Hernández Macúel. 5. #7.
268. "
269. Izabal. Maya Sabanilla.
270. "
271. Little boy: Minacantán. 4 x 5.
272. San Cristóbal. 4 x 5.
273. "
274. "
275. "
276. "
277. "
278. "
279. Group: Santa Teresa. 8 x 10.
280. "
281. "
282. Prince Emperors: San Cristóbal. 5 x 8.
283. Izabal musicians. 5 x 8.
284. San Felipe: pictures and blank. 5 x 8.
285. Tzantán.
286. Izabal: squaw. 5 x 8.
287. "
288. Chol: Juan López, Nicolás. #2. B. 98
289. "
290. Luis Sánchez. #6. 99
291. "
292. Luis Días. #9. 100
293. "
294. Mateo Torres. #27. 101. 45
In the evening I called again on Padre Daveluy and had a long talk with him. He was cura at Chenzuda and knew them well there. He considers them as indeed the officials, who carry their usual tools and dags, as do most industries. Apart from their industry in weaving woolen garments with which they supply all their neighbors, they are good carpenters making furniture of all sorts with a very acute sort of tools. They are their own leathers, dress, and their sole leather for sandals is unsurpassed thereabouts. They also stain and polish the heel guards for their sandals. They make great quantities of musical instruments — fiddles, harps, and guitars — and are fond of playing upon them. They braid straw and make hats. Either he does not know much of their superstitions or did not care to dilate upon them. I got nothing of interest in that direction. He says the [illegible] of the Eighty-fourth month, year of which he gave me a note is general. — Mai is also called, or more common by I imagine, pilico: besides the tobacco and lime it contains some chile. — In Tzokil and Chenzuda, for elegance they add at el, el, of or ut to the end of words; in this addition there appears to be some attention paid to vowel harmony: Mos sol, head, is elegan; car men becomes jolot: eschit, batter.
296. Chol. Women: Trinidad. 5 x 8
297. " men: "
298. " carriers. " 298 a. 4
299. " "
300. " To show dress. "
301. "
302. "
303. " From El Trinito. 4 x 5. dice.
304. 
becomes exibited. On arrival of the Secretary, I also called on the Jefe politico in the evening. He is suffering with a acute illness and has not been in his office for several days. He has been here but a short time—since three months or so. He was formerly Jefe politico of Zacatecas. He gave orders for me to have access to the prisoners in the Carcel tomorrow. We were at liberty to go at six o'clock but really got there only at nine. We were well received and as soon as we were ushered in to the great square court (of what was once a fine convent connected with a Church which had an elaborately ornamented face), the prisoners were called out and lined up for my inspection. There were fully a hundred of pure blood and good typical sort. We have barely had time's nine conve- niences and spent the whole day, nearly completing the list. We lost a little time between subjects but none otherwise. We made two molds yesterday and five today; our Dzojzils are nearly done; our Ojodals almost half. On the whole they have a good time in the prison; they have their clothing and personal belongings in their rooms, with them, being up on the walls. Some of them have fine clothes, musical instruments, etc. Most of them are working at something or other. They braid chambay palm
into long narrow strips to be made up into hats. Others are braiding them into fancy coats for decora-
ting tombs; some are working with web to make shoe
laces and currying leather. Almost all are busy.

When day was ended we left for home pretty
early. I had intended calling on the Bishop
or Father Sanchez but before I got ready it was
too late. Ramon and Manuel worked until
ten and a half or eleven at the busts; then
until two a.m. on the negatives. — we were
as the priest at half past seven in the morning and I
got no trouble in finishing up my part
of the work pretty promptly. We took some time
care busts and photographs so that it was
nine o'clock and more before we found ourselves
again at the Palace ready to continue oper-
ating. The Comandante there has been dis-
agreeable to Luis and Ramon and at one
this afternoon I decided to take the bull
by the horns, so calling at the Jesei's house
made a vigorous complaint in which at
its speaking my view regarding the Comma-
dante I took occasion to make a suggestion
on two regarding the balance of the work
in general. The effect was prompt and
potent. We were not only not compelled
“to carry your own water” but were kept
supplied with cases until dark. In the
evening I called on Father Sanchez.
other things he told us we might see at Cacaxtul in the clay pits for abundant shells which were plainly marine—most interesting evidence of the universal deluge. My attendants were again at work and poor Louis got all his plates done again at two in the morning—I have copied the decapoda vocabulary the father lent me. His plan has been to allow intelligent Indians to fill out Penapfield blanks. They have made so few mistakes. So far Penapfield himself. For instance where Gatchel says old and new, Penapfield says old and joyful. Gatchel, simple blue become azul celestial which presents difficulty to the Indian who wants to get in the mood. Crying is chang and cry becomes laugh and grito. Penapfield makes a few additions: he begins with dio, sacrado, templo, adds a few local animal or plant names, some with a general idea word. Only in the San Baudome Gogol vocabulary are of the five is there a native word for Amor and the same thing I have noticed usually regarding anglo holds generally good here. The Indian does not as Ichieta understands with el hijo but gives the translation of the phrase here: in the next three lenguages I am not whether Penapfield catches the
Manuel Cruz: Alcalde de los Carros.
San Cristóbal

4 copia del grupo.

Adolfo Domínguez: Agente de Fajapá.
idea of Gatchert here himself, surely if he had
be might have put it better. As our hotel they
made a fragrant incense for use in holy well
it is made in black, wood was something
like a candle in size and shape and sell
as medical each bar. — In the jail some 2
the men, mestigos, make mugs of sill and
palm which are neat and pretty. They also
make beard hair mugs of two or three cents.

22d. I had told Don Don Mencia that I would be coming
if he secured for me Twenty-five Tojolil women this
morning: That we would depend on Tepexapa for the
few remaining men and their twenty-five women. He
agreed to function as mine host while we got there, no
signs of women were to be seen. Finally driven to depic-
tation at about ten o'clock he came in followed by
some women whose charms were he had taken. After
he retained possession until they were married. He
Moar and a soldier guarding the top of the stairway
and Don Mencia reporting his highway working as usual
that we were really kept well supplied with water
until the last one was married. Before 10 o'clock—
we got along very nicely until the men's activity
was to be the partition of a group of six orders
they started down stairs for the patio all very
well and the first two or three were nicely
all of a sudden those following took fright
and balled. Hearing the disturbance, I
ran down stairs but to no avail. We tried 13
holds and drag a woman each back in vain:
Ethnographic Objects.

1. Decedent wooden trays. Chichapa. 29 1.00
2. Large decorated vessels. 2.
3. Lot of small picaras. @ 3.06
4. 1 picara .25
5. 4 pounds. 4 x .06 = .24
6. 2 rattles. (2) @ .25

7. Lot of queso - ceta - San Cristobal. 1.00
8. Chanmula: hat .37
9. " " decorated or fine 2.50
10. " " sandals with heels 1.75
11. " chanmula chiquita, Tenejapa. 2.
12. " 1 braid straw for sombrero de chapeo. .38
13. Tenejapa: 1 pound of pilloco. .25
15. Canecue: 1 sack of piña.
16. " 1 canicia: maíz 3.00
17. " 1 beba " 2.00
18. " 1 enagua: woman 3.50
19. " 1 huipil " 3.50
20. " 1 huichilil "
21. " huichil - decedent heavily
22. " "

(50)
I saw that to succeed would require patience and cause a scene so I let my premises go of was a signal to my companions and we waited.

It is not easy to define the two types because, by walking on two at once, and so
quently in some doubts as to which my sub
ject belonged, my mind was constantly un
tain. On the whole however I think the follow
my secure: Tzotzils—great heads; features
and face rather large and coarse; lips thick
The nose very projecting, the thickness
showing in vertical height rather than in pro
trusion. They are taller than their neighbors
and the prevailing color will run to 23-13.

Lzundals: large heads, the usually smaller
than the Tzotzils; width of head and of face
much the same, often identical; bone face
frequently protruding and lips thick pro
ject; can usually close to head, while
Tzotzils often project: color usually 16 or 13.

The men of Chumula wear thick woolen
garments; belts will usually be a white woollen
curtain or jacket; outside is a heavy and thick
black Chumula. The women wear sometimes
two heavy black woolen Chumulas one over
the other: before and behind falls a curtain
thick of drill and tasseling. This is I think
absolutely characteristic: a belt of wool and
the body but this is rarely used and is only ornamental. We had ordered our animals for 10 clock and they really got around but we were not ready ourselves however, our men had all his beasts uncorded because we had the greatest difficulty getting boxes. We got a sad lot of frienri: some were broken, some wet, and empty. We had to improvise all sorts of shifts. We paid our final to 5 cents each to use another box for our large brush. We saw our animals come and go with orders to return at 5 a.m. It was finally 6 o'clock before we ourselves were really all packed and ready. During the late morning and early afternoon I copied vocabularies, returned the original to the secretary in a official call. We were a busy lot when night came with no work for anyone. The keepers in the birdcage were busy but we also made a picture of our three tattle boys—Poncher, Maurice and Eydiek. It was not altogether easy to get rid of them afterward but I got a string of interest, with an air of much simplicity. Eydiek told me that the band is very materialistic and when they come leave to make use of a material aid: as they cannot they brush their fingers in order with the finger of the other hand. I talk in the left little finger, to the left thumb; six in the right thumb to the right.
right little finger. This ride melted our invariable. In nominally at 5; it was really 23rd or 7:50 that we pulled in the morning. We had a magnificent mountain ride: we rode a long piece through woods; then we steadily over a road which for a league or more was a cart road. We were into a region of fine prairies; kept as a high altitude among prairies and with moderate ups and downs; we kept steadily as meeting quantities of Indians Charruas & Terejapans chiefly. We were surprised deeply with their industry. The Charruas carried various articles among them were several lots of really made little chains, loads of well made others, a great sack full of little wooden cups very neatly & well made. The Terejapans were chiefly loaded with fruits - oranges, lemons and abricotes - these fruits they sold at a very low prices - 3 centavos for a medio and oranges. We finally began our descent into the valley and presently saw the town below. The town of Terejapa nearly laid out and was still with the evergreen arches of a streets (5th Friday) fiesta. Leaving the boys to take a view from two fine viewpoints Racar and I rode along to the town. The agents had received his telephone orders and was awaiting us. We were at once shown into a clean room.
in the Municipal House and shown the house where we were to have assistance: we decided to wait however until the boys should come. Their delay was due to the old kapora. We arrived ourselves at 12.45. It was more than two hours later when they got along! We waited until we feared no work could be done and then ate. It was really after nine o'clock before we could sleep in work. Then however there were no delays and at 6 o'clock, I could bathe freely with my last Fromental measured: we made some good photographs also. The dress of the men often consists of two or three striped chamamas among the others: I cannot quite make up my mind whether they are alike or no. One old man who wore over these a long black chamama worn also a great band of black across his breast with two wide ends hanging down behind heavily decorated with embroidered work for a good or so distance. As to the women here we for the first time got a clear idea of their dress. Their hair is bound into ropes or cords which are wrapped around around closely with red ends which make them appear like great ropes of red threads are wound around their mass pictures greatly. They wear chiefly their skirts decorated with designs in color.
These designs are generally more or less geometrical but are separate and lovely arranged in different bands: occasional designs represent animals—perhaps a monkey or a lizard; the engravings are dull blue with narrower lines of colored (red or yellow) stitching here and there. The belts are good and usually of a reddish color with no clear design that I could make out; they are wide and not very long: some wear white belts, but on the whole those seem to be more used by the Wichita women than Tucujapas. Once the women of the runners often (always in cool weather) wear a cotton (?) shawl or muff which is red and blue striped—rather coarse and bad. The red is all of one shade, hair strips, belts, and muff—a dull crimsonish-red. In the evening the plaza was bright with braziers made of cobalt-blue or ochre: people were already gathering from other pueblos for mactoh: the band played a piece badly at first, and some rockets were fired—all I imagine the tailing off of yesterday's fiesta. Our room was all right but there were no petals: I slept on a bench while the three boys made up bed in the floor. We waited long enough in the morning to see the market well under weigh. We were interested in the exhalation...
which is in large cylindrical cakes, apparently made in petrels, which are cut for sale and praised with a saw. The Aymute says that it is not good being mixed with earth or dust. He took me of the salt making near the coast, near Tepaculca: there the salt, Lago salt water is taken by the earth, covered with salt from the bottom of the lagoon; it is leisure in vats the leaching saline is boiled in horno each of which contained an alley. The work is probably of Indian effort, though it is now conducted by ladinos as well. He says the salt is very bad. When we got away it was over a quarter before nine. Almost immediately after starting we began a death march. It was over a limestone slope and very abrupt, while not absolutely a bad road it was a pretty severe test of the animals. At the summit we found a lot of Indians as usual at passes and looking backward saw the pretty line of its level valley enclosed by steep slopes excavated from an almost level plateau. For some time we followed a more or less level high road and then plunged down into a deep valley; we could see our road passing away to the left in a dry gorge while to our right the valley deepened amid rock walls clad with trees. The platform...
old valley

rockville

main valley
rem proved an interesting one. Leaning on our road a bit to see if we could see the gyp below, with bubbling water in the flowing cistern now we could see the water disappearing in the line by line with a pipe arch above it. A few steps more and we saw a second pipe arch with which the stream also flowed. The boys went down into the cave but I stayed above — 100 ft or more. A little distance had went down and hauled me up a brimming geyser full of the fine fresh water. We left the purely open to hole down the thick dry valley far enough to see where it opened into a greater geyser. The history of this is in three chapters:

(a) the limestone plateau.
(b) streams cutting a system of valleys one that in question, being a lateral.
(c) the disappearance of the stream & the subsequent deepening of the upper part of the old valley. The lower part remains empty or dry.

The décidé as Calvane afterward told us that the disappearing stream reappeared some three or four leagues away. We now
struck up the right bank over Carcassonne as points a little but notting occurs. We came and into wood pasture and park oak. We soon noticed the notable monoclinal structure of the country; in the distance, we saw Cagarras Rendered on its lofty crest. It is a monocline of all the slopes. In the district are the same: long, gentle, pointed slopes, abrupt almost cliff edge, stony slopes. We found ourselves in valleys of olive shady sandstone with notably Carnicenic structure. Here and there again a line stone. This olive sandy strata rock was an chief formation until we began our last ascent. Beautiful is the situation of a vine on the end of a ridge that drops abruptly to in both directions. Riding up to the municipal house we found the usual Indian force waiting we sent them for the agent who we had seen as we passed his house at the edge of town. It was but a step to his house, but I preferred he should come to us. We received no well having heard from his chief he gave us a warm in the embellish it took me over 15 his house. We arrived at
Juan Santos Lul: Pres.
Juan de la Cruz: 1º Alcalde.
Alonso Gomez: 2º.
Tomás de la Cruz: 3º.
Alonso Ordenez: 1º Regidor.
Juan Pérez Chikin: 2º.
Geronimo Lopez: 3º.
Denis Santos Lul: 4º.
Geronimo Lopez Ush: 5º.
Manuel Santos Rey: Síndico.
Manuel Pérez: Suplente 1º.
Tomás Domínguez: 2º.
Antonio Vasquez Chiök: 3º.

Primitivo Molina: - Maestro.
San Juan Cancúe.
and could have done plenty of photograph-
ing but our man was not on hand: The arri-
gen along at 5 but it was 7 o'clock before
the negroes arrived. Meanwhile the town
authorities had been summoned and were
told to join the gentle for no to photograph at
Eights in the morning. They are a docile
crowd so far as I could see & The Agentei
kind-hearted & mean well with them.
He has been here been five months but
is undertaking a series of improvements.
He took us over to the Church to show us a
picture there: it did not interest me so
greatly: the church was rather bare as
the high altar, but at the middle of the
side there were some figures, a deca-
ted cairn & the decumbent figure for Teresa
Santa. Before these three groups of Indians
were kneeling and praying devoutly but
in Izalco greater fervour are might look
for long & far: at a certain place they put
themselves touching the ground with their
foreheads or faces. Shortly after getting
back to the Agentei's we was uniting at
the Table when the whole black robed &
striped round municipal came in a
full dozen in number. They came up to my table and in order of rank seated me with much ceremony. They then half crouched while the presidente placed before me a jarra and full of eggs and the first scaldo deposited a servilleta of hot tortillas. Then they informed me in Spanish were an obsequio for them who announced themselves my 1000 servants. To this I made a fitting response and ordered a bottle of aqua ardiente which rapidly disappeared. As soon as it was dark we had a series of magnificent displays from the pikes on a hundred hills, one could imagine all sorts of fantastic pictures and combinations. This afternoon on the last, ridge part of an journey just before the occurs, we were constantly amid these cleanings with smoke was in clouds in many cases we suffered from the heat. Once we passed just at the fire leaped from one to the other side of the road and rode between two rows of blaze. The pikes as they caught on fire caused the green branches and stalks caused thousands of expelling darts. There like hundreds of chains of muskets the明顯 positive
clouds reminded me of a battle. It was an interesting and curious experience.

Along the road we met quantities of Indians who carried curious large egg-shaped vessels of pottery on their backs. These vessels had three loops on the sides for carrying by one end or strap. They were of a yellowish hue and were with dark blue or black decorations.

They are made at Tenango, which is not more than twenty leagues from here. These we all stopped with a bunch of green cactus and containing cacti. We asked a girl to sell us some and after some difficulty she gave us each a very round full of the drink. We were told it was rather a poisonous-much like cibra. It is made from pulque or sap: we paid her six cents as random and she seemed pleased. Later on we saw a man drinking the same from a good-sized mug and we asked the price: he gave us the same little mug full as the one we now learned this was a small aphorism. It filled a great mug for.

In the evening the young son of the Alcalde and his Indian both about eighteen years old came in from Tenango. They were greatly excited: as a river crossing at 5 p.m. They had met a black cow standing in the river, which occurred here.
The roof tatch is of zacate well laid and trimmed carefully at the lower edge. Many roofs are surrounded by a rectangular trimmed crest comb of match, which may be covered by a line of broken gals. Every house has its little higher or major part have tatch, both of which are match to structures.

House A: As above: wall ht. 7ft. 10. door ht. 5ft 6.
from edge of match to doorframe horizontal 2ft 2.

Match 8in. thick: the room is divided into two by a partition wall parallel to the front of the same but which has a door in front of the real door of the house. This partition is 10ft. 7in. behind.
front wall: opposite it, against the back wall, visible
from room 14. Many of the doors in the house are of a simple vacant frame.

House B: 4 bays, 1 story, half-hipped roof. More carefully constructed.

But much smaller in general: 12 ft. behind; 12 ft. bay.
height center: 6 ft. 9 in. door 1 ft. above center line: 10 ft.

high

is central 3 ft. 3 in. wide.

Do edge of match left
door 1 ft. 6 in. Match "bunches" thick.

Length of match as wide 1 ft. 6 in.

or, if fully sloped (not edge) 10 ft. 9 in. no crest.

C. Peninsals are all rectangular with walls of stone or mud: floors of boards with a little clear space between, a ke.

rectangular doorway with wooden lintel: height 3 ft.

all have a two pitched match over them.

down

3 ft. 3 in. height 2 ft.

Match: height 2 ft.

width 7 ft. 6 in. length 9 ft. 5 in.

10 ft. 2 in. from side, over 6 ft.

4 projects on all sides someplace.

D. made of planks 20. set upright a foot a side above.

originally lashed near top: rectangular: "hitches" match above but slightly projecting: beam of 3 ft. 6 in.

laid on top. 3 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 9 in. ht. 3 ft.

so that they could not be made to pass. The boy

enlisted his resolution upon the cow to no effect: it

was clearly a vaca inquieta: it was an hour and

more before they could get their horses by. I had

25th a bed in the jailer's house while the boy slept

on the floor on their blankets, in the municipal. We

started off the men an hour later with the plan

of following at ten o'clock; we had more on our

hans however than we realized. We made


picture of objects—say, wreath in knots, the
drum of little shell, the tambour, and garras de
Tequanyo: we had the musicians and both the
old & the new, the banners, the bands, the
principals, women, the picture from the chief
the house, school children & general news. We
also had much difficulty in securing a few
objects of dress. The tortuga shell is a large
one brought from Palenque; it is hung by a
bell to the player and is beaten on the lower
side by two long bones of a deer. There is no other
change in it except an unillustrated notch
worn as one place in the edge by the suspending
bell. The tortuga is played with the accompany-
ment of a pita (with two note holes) and a large
broom similar to that of Tuxtepa. The three play-
head processes at fiestas and are followed by
the bearing of the banners of the cofradia. The
sides. The aboriginal band they have players
on the guitar, violin and harp: notice the way in
which the player holds the harp between his
feet. The ware from Tequanyo is truly conven-
tional in its decoration; there are some peculiar
curved lines that are developed perhaps from some ani-
mal form. The dress here is simple: men all
wear the breech-clout; when they are carrying
they frequently have little else & it is then entirely
witness: They wear their cotton shirts, also, at
home; the chief garments is a camisa of white
native women cotton with a little decoration of color.
toucans 1
monkey comb 1
oyster sowing 1.1.5.9.11
bird 1
nae. agua blanca 2
la huerta 2
sierra madre 2
carjal 2
address 3.6.6.7.4.48
chicaclao 2
tincera 1.4.7.12
posol 1
jagarcia 4
vocabulary 5.5.13.17.5.53.48
san miguel 5
maculapa 5
archaeology 6
zapote 2
suggestion 5.7.8
indigo 5
marimba 6
aguacate 8
pameho dacimiano 7
agua bendita 9
cattle driving 10
road work 15
macea 11
tuxca gutierrez 13
gov. lópez 13
cerrado palacio 12.25.93
life politics 2.12.25.81.46
negative list 5.2.5.15.4.6.4.5.6.7.46
breaths 10+15
curanderer 14+19
photographs 15.63
parachute 15
Zagles 16.63
dress 16.21.22.23+43+44.50.53+63

Prist 16
Cabin 17

José M. Rodriguez 17
Padre Amabelo 1.42.45.48
peace making 17
base list op. 18
prisoners 18
pinto 21.34

acres 21.21+1
alcaldes 21.22
music: songs 22

greetings 22
weddings 22
field 22.23.33.37.57
pottery 22.23.60
head of dead 23

baby carrying 24
books op. 25
houses 25.26.31.38.61
wearing 27
com. red. com. 28
chimagraphic list op. 29. op. 50
altar table 29

Ward Cases 30
music: instrument 33, 37, 45, 63
age p. 35.37+1
Chihuahua R. 93+1