Frederick Starr Papers

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27 of 57 notebooks

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1900 - January

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Frederick Starr.
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois, E.U.A.

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|---|---|---|---|
| | 11.00 | San Sebastian | 2.56 |
| | | | 2.42 |
| | 11.12 | Ixpalapa | 2.30 |
| | 11.28 | Venta Salada | 1.59 |
| | 11.54 | San Antonio | 1.40 |
| | 12.12 | Mexia | |
| | 12.55 | Tecomavaca | 12.55 |
| | 1.18 | Quiotepec | 12.21 |
| | 1.54 | Cuicatlan | 11.53 |
| 204. | 2.29 | Tomellin | 11.41 |
| | | Almoloyas | 10.25 |
| | 3.27 | | |
| | 4.15 | Sta Catarina | 9.34 |
| | 5.06 | Tarian | 8.50 |
| | 5.54 | Las Jicaras | 8.02 |
| | 6.36 | Huajo | 7.27 |
| | 7.09 | Etla | 6.51 |
| | 7.45 | Oaxaca | 6.10 |

1900.
Jan.
14th. Mis compañeros were all at the Station to meet us and we formed quite a procession up to the Hotel where we packed up and made ready for a start. After dinner we called on Mr. Haywood who has been very kind to us and who arranged for the boys a pleasant trip to the mines at Real del Monte during my absence. Having bidden him good bye we took train at 3.30 for Puebla. Everything was practically on time and we ran through with no incidents until 8.10 when we arrived at Puebla. After a good supper at the Chinamans we went to bed. — We were busied in the morning 15th at all sorts of odds and ends. Oaxaca begins to look near. Hope to get off by Wednesday a.m. —

There are four great superstitious ideas: (a) Tetlachiwikē. (b) Tlauwelpochimē. (c) Kiatlashke or Tesitlashke. (d) Nahuatl. (a) Tetlachiwike = hechicero. They can by glance or touch damage others and make them ill. General belief: Belen is classical place for them. No more than 5 yrs. ago - was a family in Iscotla: the nuera in the family and the favorite daughter were not on the best terms. Presently the daughter began to suffer - first in her leg & then in her arm - a wasting and painful disease. Doctors were consulted in vain. They could do nought for her. After two or three years of suffering the witch at Belen was consulted. She took some alumbre and put it in the pie. So burned & a

-sumed a shape which she declared that of the nueria. The case came up in the courts and the Judge was disposed to take the side of the witch. Witnesses were called and asked their opinion, first as to the probabilities of witchcraft and second as to the portrait of the witch. The opinions were divided. The weight however was in favor of witchery. The chief evidence of an unfavorable sort was the woman's claim that she suffered worse on Thursday or Friday. This is improbable as witchery cannot work on those days because on the one Christ was taken and Friday because then he died. Finally the daughter died. ——— In treatment of disease every practitioner has his own method: a common practice is however to fill a bladder full of smoke through a reed & then to inject the smoke into the arms of the sufferer. They make considerable use of herbs in infusions, &c. Usually they use those that have an odor or resin. Among plants prominently used copalquahuitl, yoyochichil, (especially for wounds), tohonchichi, ihitchcatzi, (very small plant — with many pelliculitas). ——— Usually are persons careless of person, unkempt, with hair in disorder, &c. Little communicative ——— They may inflict their damage by means of figures filled with spines, by "telepathic" influences, &c., &c. They conceal such figures in lonely places, known only to themselves in the fields, &c. ———

(b) Women: who love the blood of young infants. They are much dreaded and mothers must ar

take every pain to guard the child against them. They suck the blood from the back of the neck (preferentially) or from the necksides or the cheeks but not from the chest or body. The spot is left as a wee purplish spot. To guard the child women of the credles use saints which they place about the childsneck, hung in a little pouch - or reliques: Indian women use bad smelling substances in the same way - as onions, &c. The creatures set forth from their house sallying out at the keyhole & enter houses in the same way. When on their errands they assume the form of a turkey. When flying through the air, only at night, they present a phosphorescent light spot. After flitting from place to place and gathering ~~their~~ her fill she returns to her home and vomits up the blood into a casuela over a brazero, where she cooks it and then finally devours it —— They say that very rarely the creature goes in daytime. Once a mother was busy in the kitchen making tortillas. Suddenly she heard the infants cry. Rushing in she saw nothing but a cord or thread hanging from the ceiling. The childs face was discoloured and gorged with blood. On touching the thread the mother was surprised to find it fast to the childs neck. She at once took scissors and cut it through. Soon after the vampire was seen lying dead in the form of a guajalote. —— It is the custom of these beings as they prepare to go out to light the fire & set the casuela: then to scrap off & separate their feet which they leave near

Hatapantisk = Hatapantisk =
going around to bring water upon the fields.
The priests today go around, in the beginning of the year with bottles of holy water and place them at the limits of the fields to secure rain: this they do with exorcism formulas.
The same word is used with reference to both Xn. & pagan performance.

nahual = the rain coat used by the rain maker.

huehuexayacatl = grand-old-cara.

FRANCISCO LEON Y CALDERON
ENE 17 1900
OAXACA.
5a Avenida Hidalgo 31

fire as we might shoes. Once a woman hearing a noise looked & saw her neighbor at 11 of the night place her casuela and brasero and put off her feet. When she came back she was seen to put them on again. The next night she was again watched. After she was gone, the peeper put the feet into the fire and they were burned. The body of the footless guagalote was found on the road next day —

(c) Quicahuitl = rain: tlask = one with power, a conductor. Tesiwitl = granizo. They are makers of rain or hail: they receive their power from Malintzi. The same men are likely to be both at once and are bringers of rain and holders off of hail. They take gifts to the cave of Malintzi, where the meteorological products are made or stored and these consist of ribbons, combs, &c., &c. They are summoned before the principales of the village early in the year — e.g. in March, and there make public promise that rain shall not lack and hail shall not fall. If later on they fail in their promises they are publicly held to have broken contract and it is a case for the courts. They receive at the time of the contract, pan, pulque, mais, seeds, &c., &c. During the season, if the clouds on Malinche do not drop rain, if showers go elsewhere but not to the pueblos they don skins of babbits &c. over their faces & raincoats over their shoulders, go out & face the directions, N. S. E. W. (?) and make their portrations, repeat formulas, &c. &c. San Pedro, San Bartolome, San Francisco de Atlanoca y A

Mamayatl = insect attacks pijol
Ocuilitl = " the most dreadful of all attacks mais

-xotla especially. —— There are two dreadfully destructive insects, the mamayatl and the ocuilitl, which are very harmful. The ~~Indians~~ rain maker gather a quantity of these (or the Indian brings them in) puts them in an olla with water & steeps them. In his room he pronounces magical formulas over them and then the brew is poured out in the fields over the plants. The result is that they are entirely protected. The priests here again take pattern. When Indians bring in ollas full of these insects, they bless them & say ~~ex~~orcisms: the brew is then used as above

(d) Náhuatl: the Proteo Mexicano. Man. He is a great robber, steals hilotes, and other field products; ~~but~~ also steals domestic animals from the corrals, &c. But never steals dogs. He can change his form indefinitely. Appears as a dog, an ox, or as a mere shade or fantasm. They say that he has great strength and that it is dangerous for a party to attack him as he can easily fell one with a blow altho he does not kill. They do not bother them then when they see one. Young men who love to prowl about at night, often hear a noise at a distance and when they have hidden behind a tree or a maguey see a great black dog rush by - it is a nagual but they do not trouble him ——

Ramon and I went for tools and bought plaster of Don Anselmo: I shipped it and plates to Cincatlan. In the aft

-noon I worked at various writing and so on and at 3.30 Don Romualdo came around and gave me a lot of [illegible]. He also gave me the Tlaxcalan piece of music which he had written out with care and put into form for the piano. We kept at work until supper time and he went to supper with us to try an American meal. After supper I walked down with him as far as Spencer's and Manuel and I went there, to Anselmo's, Dr. Baca's and Lopez's. When we got back it was quite late but Louie and I worked at packing until nearly eleven. I had my usual restless night, when planning to take the 5.40 train. —— I got off on time however and 16th had Louie rout out Frank for his train to Oaxaca. I was very busy in town although I accomplisht little beyond securing my mail and seeing the various booksellers. I went to Dr. Butler's but he was not in: nor was Eurosa there as I had hoped he might be. At the stalls I found Abadiano who promised to secure me a complete set of the Boletin of the Society of Geography and Statistics for not more than 70 pesos. Then I went to the great bookstore, Grortz, where I looked over the stock and picked out a certain lot of books: he said he had a lot of idiomas at his house and I waited till 10/c to go with him. It really was heart-rending to see what he had. A pretty fair first edition of Molina's Vocabulario: a fine Molinas Catecismos lacking only the title page; and many others — some in several copies. Here too, poor as I was, I picked out a lot to select from. When I had finished there was really no time left. I h

Anales Museo. i. 4. 7. $6.

Carillo - Yuc. pamphs 2.
Orozco. Cartografia.
" Geografia.
Rochefoucauld. Palenque.
Sanchez: Zool. Med. Mex

$14.

Ortiz

total $20. Aud by.

-ried to the Plaza, where the new electric cars for Tacuba were causing a great sensation, took the Buena Vista car and went direct to the Mexican Central Offices. Then took Train for Puebla. The California party, with the lover of bull fights and the Texas lady were on board and were a great circus. The boys met me at the station and were in despair over the trunk, which they had had carried to the station and which the agent refused to receive. I went directly there, asked the agent & secured a mozo who carried it over. We then went to dinner, I not having eaten anything but bread & coffee at Apizaco in the morning. The boys during the day had been over to Cholula and made a cast of a hexdactylic foot. It was pretty poor work for a professional like Ramon. The case presented comparatively little interest. ———

17th. We had an usual uneasy night's rest and Manuel was nowhere when we were ready to start. Finally sent out mittens him. I was a little uneasy as he and his mother had a bad time yesterday, which I went around to straighten out after I got home. Left Lorie to wait for him. He became discouraged and came up alone. Finally, when nearly train time the youth appeared with no better excuse than that he overslept. We were fortunate in securing our choice of seats for the train was crowded, as far as we as

State of Oaxaca: Negatives.

47. Image jar: see notes of last year.
48. " side view.
49. Title page of Doctrina Christiana - Chinantec.
50. Idol jar: cylinder: See below.
51. General view of Belmar collection.
52. Making cash of hexdactyly: Cholula.
53. Cañon - near Mejia.
54. Rough walls near Cuicatlan (?)
55. Zapotec woman, donkeys + barrels.
56. " Ox Cart - with bricks.

57. Patio process: Pachuca.
58. Pottery market: "

Fr. Belmar's collection: Idol with large, the low cylinder behind. Figure is seated: wears a cape over shoulders, with pleated border and central pendant part in front: reaches a little above elbows. In right hand, holds an object, apparently the handle of a rattle or some utensil - the upper part being broken; the skirt is plain, thick, clumsy. In the left hand is born a disk with a circular mark upon it. The feet are bare and fingers and toes are clearly marked with nails, &c. About the neck is a string of blue beads: 15 in number. In the ear are blue ear disks: at the sides of the head are knots of hair tied with cords. The ear disks & the eyes have central holes. Lips (one broken), nose, and eye arches are well defined. Above head is a plaque with ornamental designs, surmounted by a tiger head. The face and this compound headdress is painted red. Behind the head, projecting on each side is a pleated aureole, the upper part of which is gone. Upon it at level of hair knots are two peculiar tassel like decorations: higher up, at level of tiger head, are parts of other applied decorations somewhat suggestive of knife forms. Measurements approximate: ht. 11½. w. 6 in. elbow to elbow. w. of aureole 11 in. ht. cylinder at rear edge - 6 in. diam: cylinder - tr. 5½. Flat bottom: clumsy. neg. #50.

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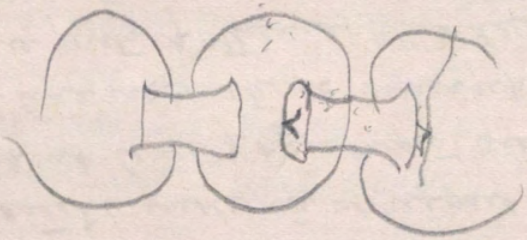
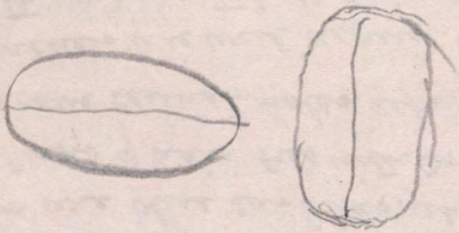
Adalberto Fierro: 22 years old: Cholula. Mozo with the parish priest: right foot has six toes the extra are being next outside the little

Dalea - Sierra Juarez.
700 grammos.
Mixteca - 6 of these together





toe and of about the same size: it has a fair nail and appears to have bones: it moves like the others: no other extraz: sporadic case.

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Tehuacan. The California party was out in all its glory and so were a couple with a native interpreter with whom we had had an ugly impression on the train from Ometusco on Sunday. The day was less warm than usual and we really had a comfortable ride: still we were all glad enough to get to Oaxaca, which we did quite on time. Going up to our old Nacional we got a large room together and were soon in bed. ——————— We slept quite long and immediately after breakfast I started off for 18th business. I went first to Belmais but he would not be in until 9. To fill the time I got a shave. On my return he was in. He has little new in the way of relics: one neat little frog of gold and one pretty good cylinder idol were all. I proposed buying his Chinantec sermons and though I shuddered a little at 60 p. I closed the deal. I told him I would like to photo. the title page of his Doctrina, in Chinantec in the afternoon, his Miahuatlan figure jar, & the new figure. He is now finishing up his Chocho book which he expects to bring out within a fortnight. —— Thence I went to see the Governor. My letter got me immediate audience but I like him less and less each time I see him. I showed him my Album &

he was plainly not pleased that it was not devoted to his Capitol City and handsome gentlemen and ladies. In other words it was plain that he completely misunderstood its purport and intent. He ordered my letters written and they were ready at the hour appointed, when I called, viz. at 2 p.m. ——— Next I went to see the Archbishop. He was not there and I learned why I never heard from him in acknowledgement of my photographs, &c. He is on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land: has been gone since May and will not return until June. His familiar was very polite and went with me to the President of the Mitra, who gave me a letter to the Curas. He was interested, as were all the three secretaries, in the Albums. It was curious to see how they commented upon and were affected by every picture that showed undress. Still - Taken as a whole I have had none who took more interest in it. One young priest, especially, who appeared almost or quite Indian, looked at each picture attentively ———
Then I tried to find Lem at the Museum but without result. Evans got back at noon, well satisfied with his trip to Mitla and with considerable gossip about Saville. After dinner the boys and I went to Belmais, where we made our pictures and took a flash-light of his collection for Mrs. Belmais benefit. Thence to D. Soledad

who has nothing new and who has lent his engraved bone to Saville! Too bad: Lang's negative of it was broken last year and I had the intention of replacing it. While M. & R. went off on some errand Lorie and I looked up Lang finding him after some difficulty at 5th Ave. & Hidalgo St. Had an unusually good visit. He was much interested in the album: he has recently secured two fine cylinder vases and three little things in gold. The cylinder vases are to his mind of one god: to me there seemed a good deal of difference: the larger one, though its face was somewhat grotesque was plainly singing: before it, in its hands was held an object that resembled reed pipes. The points of resemblance on which he based his belief in identity were a conical projection from the top of the head, a twisted horn or coil on the left top of the head, and some details of headdress. The two details had been broken from the smaller figure, whose face was not grotesque, who was not singing & who did not hold reed pipes. The specimens were two of six whole & several broken ones from a single mound in which the remains appeared to be a child with milk dentition. The gold objects were interesting. One was a little frog: the mate of Belmar's. Six of these were found together in the Mixteca. Belmar

can give the locality: A third is with Sologuren: the fourth belongs to Chavero: the other two are in the Institute Museum. ——

The other two are even more interesting. They are from Talea in the Sierra Juarez. One represents a frog, with the hind feet passing into flat expanses suggestive of the types of Central or South America: the other is a little bell, identical with those from the grave at Mitla. A friend of Leon's buys gold. A man came to him with a great piece weighing seven hundred grams to sell. The buyer expressed surprise at the size of the mass and asked where the man's mine was. On his replying that he had no mine, the buyer's surprise was increased and he began to suspect something wrong. On being asked, where he got the gold the man's hesitation increased suspicion and the buyer declared his belief he was a robber and threatened to hand him over to the authorities as such unless he cleared himself. Thereupon the man said he found a gold object when digging at the water's edge in a lake at Talea. Digging further & in the water he turned out many small objects of gold and silver. There were three forms - frogs, bells, spherical beads. That he had melted up most of them but that enough remained among his acquaintances, who had begged them to prove his story. These were sought & produced. Few were left but among them these two. These frogs were

Papalo. 5 leagues

Zautla. 109. 15 leagues

San Pedro Sochiapam. 172. 17 leagues.

Quetzalapa 55 22. "

Zapotitlan. 58 27 "

Ilacuatzinkpec. 189 31 "

San Esteban Tectitlan. 55. 35. "

Chinantec towns of the Dist°. of Cuicatlan: with number of contribuyentes: office of Jefe.

Tepenapa.

of the same size and shape chem made in silvers as those of gold. Of course, poor as I am just now, I had to buy them, paying half down - the rest on my return to Puebla. —
After supper Evans and I went out to call on D. Wheeler. He lives clear way at the end of 7a Benito Juarez. We found him in bed with one of his sick headaches. He was glad to see us. I did not know before that he had a native wife: at least two children by her. We packed up before going to bed so as to be all ready in the morning, and I sat up late writing, etc. —
19th We left at 6:30 and had no incidents. There were few on the train and we had plenty of room. Arrived at Cuicatlan I found that our freight had come but was still in the car. Going to get out our boxes I placed them for a moment between the tracks while I went down to the platform to see Mr. Morcom come in on "the special." As it drew near I concluded my boxes were too near the track and motioned some people who were near them to move them. They stood by and looked on while the cow catcher struck the boxes squarely and sent them flying. Said "howdje" to Mr. Morcom and then went to see the wreck. The covers were loosened up but apparently the plates and so our ~~office~~ were unhurt. We arranged for all but the plaster to be carried up to the house - for it to be divided later on in the day. We then went up to our old home and secured

the old room. After dinner I sent Ramon to divide plaster and I went to call upon the Jefe. Of course the office was not open - would not be open until 4 o/c. So I went up into the little market where I watched the sellers with their little stocks, particularly a kid who recognised me from last year and was crazily glad to see me. He was not a good vendor and was more interested in seeing my album of "perros monos" than in business. He gave me a chico to put me in good humor and then I bought some coco dulce to return the compliment. At 4 o/c. the Presidente came in. We had an agreeable visit. He was delighted with the album but plainly disappointed that we had not put him into it. I conferred with him about our line of procedure. It seems we take in Zamtla on our way to San Pedro. They are near together and of both it is predicted that it will be cold. He describes the journey as good two days: hills of hard wood a mountain district where there is no dry season but rain all the year. He says San Pedro will be colder than Zamtla. He doubts securing horses, but will do what he can in animals for tomorrow. He says these only to Papalo, where we can secure horses to Zamtla. — While I was attending to business the boys had gone out for a walk. L. killed a Turkey buzzard and began to skin it but gave up in disgust as the dirty job. When they came in I sent Manuel and Ramon out to hunt lepidoptera subjects, that time might not be lost. They came back with information regarding two subjects in the neigh-

-borhood, also of two cases of lobsterclaw had in
our family and of a curious case to be looked
up near Scottsdale. After supper and a variety
of work, including developing at Louis's park we
went to our comfortable cot beds and had a good
sleep. In the morning the life func-
20th -tioned so well that we had no time for doing
any handwork. We were equipped with five saddle
beasts (a macho for me and burros for the rest)
and two pack animals (burros) with these, a boy
mozo (supplied by the Jefe from the cuartel) and
a man to bring back the horses we got away
at about eight-thirty. As we rode out through
the cactus we were astonished at the many
nice birds of all sizes that we saw. L. shot a chick
-en hawk. The road was unexpectedly long to
Papalo. Our little animals were not well
adapted to our use. Those of Louie and Man-
-uel gave out completely. Finally, after six
hours hard riding we reached Papalo. As we
neared there we were surprised to find al-
-most as fine a cloud effect as at Juquila
Mixe. If it had had as finely defined banks
it would have been an equally grand cata-
-ract. As it was it had no bounding bank
on the side towards us and plunged over and
downward toward us as well as in the
direction of its straight flow. Even as it

Manuel – vive en casa de Teresa Dorantes –
Tetotitlan del Camino. 8 dedos sobre una mano,
siete sobre otra, y seis sobre cada pié.

was we regretted the delay of our pack animals with the camera, &c. as we would have liked a view. We were all hungry and our first demand was for supper. This we got on quite short notice and of unexpectedly good quality. After supper Louie made a picture, the boys took a walk, we watched the clouds, which were now almost on us, Louie skinned his bird and we went to bed ——— In the morning we all ate our prompt seven o'clock breakfast nearer eight than seven as nothing was done until we appeared upon the scene. Nor were our eight o'clock horses ready until ten o'clock nor without a scene. The Presidente and I had a bout over the delay — he insolently saying he had other orderes to attend to than mine: a remark which, of course, called down vengeance. When we finally started it was ten o'clock. We were told that we could not go further than Tepenapa where we would have to spend the night. This we were told was eight leagues distant and that San Juan was six further along. We saw a picturesque funeral procession at the church as we left. The road for a long time was so good that we wondered a little over its bad reputation. Finally we came to a crest pine-clad, with a little depression in it filled with deciduous trees. This at once suggested to me that we had the usual wet & dry sides of the mountain. This we at once found to be true. We were shortly on the

wet side and found ourselves in the mountain forests. Oaks were the prevailing growth and they bore abundance of bromelias and ferns though few orchids. The most striking and peculiar feature however was the long moss, of a yellowish brown that hung in great streamers. The appearance was suggestive of dismal swamps and one place in special was distinctly so. As we went down we found the trail more and more moist and rocky. Ferns, abundant vegetation and finally tree ferns appeared. Our road was often over slippery stones with patches of mud here and there. For a long way it was practically a narrow and precipitous glenlet or gully. We went floundering and slipping along, down and down. It was a dreadful descent, both in length and in difficulty. Still the tropical forest was as delightful as ever. There were no begonias, but lycopods of two or three kinds, and the delicate round cut leaved plants that grow abundantly on the decaying logs and rough stones. We were a little uneasy before we got to the end over daylight. We had been for perhaps two hours going down into the sea of mist in the valley: it was damp and penetrating; drops fell from the trees and the air was heavy with condensed moisture. By six o'clock we came out into a hillslope, where the trail became more nearly horizontal and easy. It was now dusk. At last we came to the first of the

miserable huts that made up the ranchito of Peperapa. We called and finally sent up a representative, but was refused shelter or food as they were in bed! We would ask a kid however who agreed to show us the next house. It was only some 100 further along. As we neared it Frank believed he saw some lights in some of the huts as probably he did. We found the huts empty and were left there. Presently we had the place occupied, our things brought in, fire built & candle lighted. In vain we urged on Papalo compañion to hunt for food. He insisted that no one was in any of the houses and, if they were, that they would not turn out to supply us. I had eaten nought since breakfast, the rest only a tortilla or two and a little egg on the road. So we were all hungry but had to put up with it. ———

Manuel, Louis, and Frank slept in the loft: I and Ramon below. The two men with the saddles in another, neighboring, house. The night, though cold was not as bad as we expected and there was sound sleep above and some below. We unfortunately yielded to the emotions of Louis and Ramon and consented to let the boys hunt up something to eat. Nearly two hours elapsed before they got back and then only when sent after, with a few tortillas and two eggs! It was at least half past eight when we started on. We found our path wet and slippery. It was a clay trail that went down and down and down in the most discouraging way. It seemed as if we would never reach bot-

St. Xochitlan, with Lic. Alonza Mariscal, Calle de Jesus.
Rev. David Watkins (see Hoeck)
W.P. Green. 4 Puente de Monzon.

-tom and the trail was slippery and precipitous enough to keep us a little uneasy all the way. At last we were down, the latter part of the journey being through woods. We found ourselves at a fine brook, which we forded and then began as precipitous an ascent as we had just gone down. We went through a real jungle of vegetation and found the air hot and heavy with moisture. We passed trees with queer great nide pods, apparently enclosing only two or three great seeds; trees with queer wine red fruits shaped a little like this: great quantities of pink flowered sensitive plants; occasional beautiful flame colored orchids (terrestrial); delicate blue pea flowers (like Ixcumitepec) &c., &c. Two pretty streams with waterfalls and enormous green leaves (caladiums) and some rustic gates through which the road passed were scenes to remember. We passed through and by two coffee plantations one of which was neglected completely, the other kept up in good shape. We clambered up once more and then looked down upon the little town of San Juan Zautla. It was smaller than I had expected. Riding down to the town house we were soon talking with the Presidente and the Secretario. The latter made a good impression upon us. He was intelligent, read our order and told the Presidente that we were to be helped and aided. He told me that the town numbers only eighty contributentes, seventy nine having

died since the enumeration several years ago. He says the Cura at Ucila has some Chinantec books. He set out to get dinner for us which he did in good style: we had chicken, fried bananas, eggs, frijoles, Tortillas and coffee. We found the Presidente a fool but good natured. He says "Yo soy-presidente!" then whispers and mumbles, kisses the hand, assumes an intelligence he does not possess and then walks off with a totter and movement quite personal. — After our good dinner our intelligent Secretario did not again appear! — Hearing a curious drumming sound, I went with an officer to see what it was. Found three interesting modes of dealing with cotton. As we have three women were at work - one, youngest, artistic was weaving a huipilli: one, old, was at the doorway spinning: both of these were old to me. The third, of middle age, was beating out cotton, which had caused the sound we heard. Before her was a cushion of moss in a ~~sacking~~ matting bag: upon it was stretched a deerskin: on this was laid some raw cotton which was then briskly beaten, with beaters made of four or five divergent sticks, fastened together as we use fans. One was taken in each hand & the action was rapid and brisk, alternately with one and the other hand. These beaters were called mä-pä-ho. The result of their use was

(24

an even batten sheet? The work was odd and pretty — we began our measuring promptly and made some headway before night. No one refused to submit but of course the population is small and many are away in the fields. Our work was interfered with also by some excitement. The town is scattered over the slope: it consists of houses with walls of stone (schist) laid in thick sheets of cement, of adobes or of slabs set upright: all are palm thatched. They have near them always a little patch of banana or other trees. From the porch of the municipal house we could see several huts on the slopes above us. Groups of women or children gathered on the little terraces before them to look down upon us. The president and others had gone to call the people together when we heard an outcry up on one of these terraces. Looking we heard a man crying out to the officials below, then we saw him struggling apparently with a woman, then a fall &c. Then the policemen rushing up the path. A moment later there was a surging crowd of a dozen persons struggling together, cries & shrieks. We hurried away, in spite of the command of the Segundo Secretario, but long before we could reach the scene met the big Topil, his head cut open and blood streaming down the side of his face and soaking his garments: his arm was around another man's neck & held his wrist & dragged him thus a prisoner. Soon two others came

with a bad looking little man between them. This was one of the two belligerents. He had been fighting with the other and when the Topil tried to take him had split his head open. This excitement interfered somewhat with us. The two men were thrust into jail; a guard was set; efforts were made to find the stone with which the blow was dealt; the Secretaries bade the Topil not stanch or wash the wound: the Segundo Sec. ordered the Presidente and others coming from the jail door. This man, by the way, is a cuico. He is a Cuicateco who has married a Chinantec wife. He is a little fellow, but of vast importance. He carries a queer old sword or machete around with him. When he first appeared he told us his importance, bade us have no cuidado, that our aches and comfort should be cared for, even though we were in a pueblo of mere brutes, unreasoning beings; that he should charge himself and the officials with our needs. He stood rigidly shaking his head at the disturbance, and when we proposed going to see it, forbade us. He is intolerable in his contempt for and manner toward the Indians here. In more than one way he reminded me of "Don Guillermo" at Chicahuastla. The people also remind me much of those of that town. The dreadful hanging mists and penetrating dampness were similar. — We had at noon

the Presidente down as imbecile. We were undoubtedly right. He is however a true son of the pueblo in this as in other respects. We have rarely met a village where so many were palpably askew. — When it neared sunset the clouds settled down from the heights: the moisture became almost rain: we had had barely three hours of sunlight. No food came and no Secretario appeared. Finally we demanded to be led to him. When we reached the house, we found the Segundo Secretario (the first was asleep drunk on the bed.) We found some preparations making and after a fairly strong representation regarding supper, the mozo provided for our Papalofriend and some petates for beds we left. Oh what a path: wet, muddy, slippery! with air full of dripping, drizzling wetness. And this in the middle of the dry season! —— In the afternoon a queer looking fellow, in a cap, a red flannel jacket, pantatoons, but with the red Chinantecо neck-cloth had passed by. He was a Mixteco of San Francisco Huitzo, who now lives near here and has charge of the well-kept coffee ranch near by, belonging to some one at Cuicatlan. He had a bottle of coffee essence with him of his own making. It was clear like water. If I understood him aright it was distilled from a weaker and dark essence. It was very strong and was supposed to be used for making coffee.

Personally I showed think it would be deadly A
we refused his invitation to buy. He happened
to be at the Segundo's house and was a great help
just here. He has some idea of how things shd
be done. He loved the ringing over of the supper,
its service, the petate ringing, &c., &c. and was
really a distinct blessing for us. ———

23d. We really had a comfortable night's rest altho
the floor under our petates was damp. When
we got up our Papalo man was still without his
mozo and we had quite a time with the Presi-
dente before we could rout one out. It was
really after seven when he got away and they
must have a hard time if they get through
to Papalo today. No breakfast appeared and no
Secretario. We fretted and plead to no effect.
The Secretario was drunk and could not, the Segun-
do was drunk and would not, come to see us. At
last I demanded to be taken to the house. Ar-
-rived there we found No 1 in bed, stupid and use-
-less: No 2. tipsy but impressible. I stormed at me
and he came down to the municipal house
with us. With his sword in one hand and tortillas
for munching, in the other, almost too drunk
to stand, he thundered forth his orders. "You
dogs, children of a degraded race, wretched
brutes, what do you mean. Why are you
not bringing in these Seños' breakfast? Eggs
tortillas, nibles, dolls, why not supplying?

them! Obey his orders! Fulfill your duty. You hear! If you do not fulfill your duty you will be punished. Hear and obey - at once! — At this point we suggested, that he himself had ordered a subject the day before to come at seven for portrait and bust. He had not come. Why not? Should he not be sent for. The first went forth and our subject was then brought in. His duty then done and his authority shown, he disappeared - got drunken, went to bed - and did not appear again until night! The offender for. Meantime the first Secretario had gone to Cuicatlan (notwithstanding his illness) to sell a bull — Manuel and Lovie had been up in the mountain hunting birds. M. came back with a good rara avis. It was a nice old man, who claims to be ninety five years old, who has six fingers on his right hand. He is a Chinanteco, of the near desolate village of Sta. Ana. His name is and he is father in law of the Segundo. The extra digit is a little thumb: it is capable of movement, has a good nail, two joints, and bones. It lies outside the normally sized thumb. There are in appears two other supernumerary digit subjects in the population: in both cases feet are affected and in both hands are of the two members. Both cases are

malez: one lives with the old man, the other in a ranchito higher up. We made the hand and then took the bust of our waiting subject. We took four portraits during the day and several photographs. We struck a snag when we tried to get some women to photograph in a group, as the Presidente could not or would not understand us. We did pretty well at measuring. The Segundo came over at supper time and he impressed upon him the need of four mozos to aid us on our way to San Pedro in the morning. ——— This little population is certainly an afflicted one: besides the Presidente who is imbecile, there are surely three or four others in the same condition. There is also some deaf mutism apparently. One old man who was very good about bringing in subjects would declare of them that they were very poor, that they could not understand anything & in one case he surely claimed imbecility & deaf mutism for one - his primo. The old man himself appeared weak and cried & carried on at a great rate in all he told us. He also came up at one time and kissing my hand declared he was going to bring me a raw egg as friendship's offering, which he did. Another poor fellow fell to piously, vigorously and ridiculously crossing himself every time

one of us looked at him and then fell to grimacing and gesticulating as if in a fit: he plainly considered us supplied with the evil eye. I hated to pay the Secretario Seg. for our meals for the material was supplied by the garte. Still there was no other way to do. We called up the Presidente and made him witness of the deed but that was probably all the good it did. —— All the people here are much alike in color: 23-24. The men present aquiline, but low and broad noses: the face is wide at the cheekbones: the stature is low. The weak and imbecile disposition is shown by unsteady and peculiar gaits. It is a question whether the population would be helped or hindered by deposing the Cuicateco autocrat who rules them so despotically. There is no school. We saw little of the women or children except at a distance. There was no time of the day when groups of these could not be seen standing on the terraces in front of the houses curiously watching us from safe distances. The work in beating cotton ceased with my visit to see it noon of our first day. Not a beat was heard later except when I ordered a women set at work for our negative. ——

We had ordered four mozos ready at 6 o/c. to carry 24th our stuff for we were compelled to walk to San Pedro as no horses for saddle use exist at Zautla. We offered two reales each for the trip, the Segundo having said that was a proper price. When we got out in the morning there were no mozos. It took some time to force the

matter in accordance with agreement. Finally however it was done. The Segundo appeared to collect a 50¢. balance due him with a much better breakfast than I believed he would give us after being so nearly paid up. When we left him we felt a real debt of gratitude to him and his old swords. It was half past eight ere we finally started, forming a line of ten persons as the old man who believed our bush to be Jesus Christ insisted on accompanying us part way: we went down and down and down in abrupt fashion. At the bottom we found a fine brook with a good hamaca across it. Before we got down our men mutinied and threatened to leave the stuff unless I paid a larger price. I stormed and made them go ahead. At the hamaca we stopped some time to take views, catch butterflies and cut canes. There was a fine tree at one end of the bridge with a great variety of ferns, orchids, and bromeliaz upon it. The scenery was grand and impressive. On the great slope back of us - upstream, where the water gap was, there were great cliffs of rock: otherwise the whole mountain was a mass of richest green. At the gap the rock masses were near together and high. From the side of the mountain mass we were about to ascend a pinnacle quite sugarloaf in shape rose: (this however could not be seen from the

bridge). The ascent was a dreadfully long one. I gave out long before we reached the top and gave orders (by Manuel, who failed to deliver them) that the party should go on without me, that I should come very slowly: this I did, stopping I think fully fifty times. From my resting place I got beautiful views across valley of the slope behind us and of the village of Zamita. When directly opposite and later, up to the crest over which we passed I could hear the women beating cotton with vigor and rejoicing over the departed strangers — Reports were rife at Zamba about our reception. The Cargadors declared that it was reported that those of San Pedro had threatened to kill us when we appeared. When I finally arrived at the crest all my party were waiting instead of going on to the town. The cargadores begged me here to lead the way, which I did!! In a few minutes we reached the edge of the village, begged a drink the direction to the Cuartel. Arriving at the Church we found a service in progress and had to wait until it was over. When they came out I told the Secretario to summon the President chal at the municipio. This was a small house, no more than 15 × 18 or 20 ft. with walls of poles lashed together uprights and a palm roof. A narrow bench ran around three sides, a longer and a shorter table set at right angles filled one end of the larger part of the length. A long & wide bench ran

along the larger. A santo shrine was along one end, built of poles and decorated with flowers and leaves. A little fire on the floor was heating tallow and candles were being made. I presented the letter and the Secretary spoke. He remembered me and my work of last year and especially that I paid four reals for the plaster work. We were taken at once up to his house where we soon had a good dinner. He is really well to do. He has two excellently built houses of slabs lashed vertically together. He has lot of material stored away, nets full of jicaras, fine stacks of corn neatly laid up, kerosene lamps, good rather higher tableware in considerable quantity. We ate at a good table in the comedor. Both of his houses are large and well built. A piano! stood in one part of it - closed, of course, and probably long beyond use. How did it get up these hills? His mother is ill and lies on her bed quite helpless. When we asked the cost of the dinner he said it was nothing: that we would begin to pay later! We at once went to work at our measuring and made good headway. The population here is far and away ahead of that of Zamora: not only the town is larger but there are fewer imbeciles. The town government is large and enthusiastic, comprising a dozen or so well built young fellows. They are just celebrating a novenario, which will end tomorrow.

Hexdactyly: &c.

11. Adelberto Fierro: Cholula. 1 piece: foot.
12. Pedro Juan: Zautla. 1 piece: hands.
13. Louis Grahic: Chicago. 2 pieces: thumbs.
14. José Juan: San Pedro Sochiapam: 1 piece: foot.
15. Old man: Otla. (Chocho). 2 pieces - hand and foot.
16. Child. (Indian) Cuicatlan. 1 piece foot.
17. Maximiano Roque: ½ negro-Indian. Cuicatlan. arm

This brings the people together and is favorable to our work altho the church services are somewhat exacting. We had measured some twenty two cases and made one brick by night. I did not exactly understand the Secretario, who expecting for supper and sleeping at his house, and so we squatted on the Municipalidad. We planned to develope but soon found the impossibility of that. The fire and the candle making continued: the tortillas took a hole at the neighboring thatch, where women have been busy all day preparing it: a crowd of boys and young fellows crouch about the fire watching the work. We wait for supper, but none come. The Presidente and older men are all at evening service: the Secretario is nowhere seen. Rather to our horror they take down a couple of shapes, lay them on the floor and then drop down onto them a perfect mass of youngsters close packed in the most curious twisted positions and asleep in no time: they have no cover but keep each other warm. Finally appear the men and after some urging appear tortillas and perhaps two fried Eggs. There was no reason for complaint probably but the fare was not great for six hungry people. With equal difficulty we got petates. I on the smaller table, Frank on the larger, Dr. M. rolled together on the ground below the latter, Ramon and the mozo on the long bench, fully

a dozen young fellows in a Rush on the floor & a half dozen older ones near the fire the room was fairly full. They made no pretence of going to sleep until 10 o'c. and two or three times during the night broke out into loud conversation ——— There are many picturesque scenes here: the old women with great ollas, under the shelter making atole: the men and boys with their red head clothes or neck clothes, with their staves sallying forth to some officis; the line of eight or ten little fellows coming in toward evening with bundles of firewood poles on their heads and with machetes; the same line of boys coming in this morning with great bunches 25th —— of green leaves and flowers to be used in decorating the Church: the procession in the Church yard, with the saints dressed in a flaming garment and the banners carried. The people drink much. The Secretario was somewhat drunk when he arrived and became more so last afternoon. There were three or four bottles full drunk in the afternoon, everyone in the place getting his share. Even the little fellows of eight or nine who brought in the loads of wood got their glass and are innocent round faced are especially drunk like an old toper. There was little evidence of bad temper or quarreling as a result of the pretty hard drinking but an increasing stupidity — We learned that as the Secretario's they had in our culpa that we had not a good supper

Photographs of Chinantecos: and in Chinantla.

58.a. Date palm Cuicn

1. Leocardio Juan: Zautla. #5. Bust #51.
59.

~~2. " "~~

3. Pedro Juan: Zautla #18.
60.
61.

4. " " "
62
63.

5. Miguel Pedro: Zochiapam: #40. Bust #52.

6. " " "
64

7. Juan Bautista: " #48. Bust #53.
65

8. " " "
66.

~~67. Cloud Effects near Papalo. 4×5.~~

~~68. " "~~

69. Brook scene: betn. Tepenapa and Zautla. 4×5.

70. " " " "

71. Tree at hamaca: bet. Zautla and Zochiapam. "

72. View from " " "

~~73. Procession at Church: Zochiapam. "~~

~~74. " " "~~

75. Woman wearing huipilli: Zautla. 5×8.

76. " ~~spinning~~ " "

77. " spinning: " "

78. " " " "

79. " beating cotton: " "

80. View: Zautla. 8×10.

81. Group men: " "

82. Achiote trees. " "

83. Hamaca betn. Zautla and Zochiapam. 8×10.

84. Manuel Luciano: Zochiapam. No. 65.

and comfortable sleeping place, we decided when coffee appeared alone, to capitulate and went up to the Secretario's where we got a good breakfast. We also sent off a letter to the Jefe asking horses to be sent us. The morning passed almost idly. Everyone was at Church to the two services. We made the second brush and cleaned up the old one, also measured four men from Tlacuatzintepec, and photographed the church procession. A crowd of young fellows brought in a lot of Cape Jasmine and did it up into rosettes to use in decoration.

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26th We were pretty busy all day and had more sunlight than usual. The novenaria is now over and there is more chance of helpful service. By a little vigor we succeeded in pushing along the work from 60 men to 100 and from 5 women to 15. We also made our last brush and a foot impression. The latter was to show the short fourth toe - similar in length to the last, which we had already observed in the Mixteca and among Trigris. It is here also common. Last night we had a great experience. It rained hard from about five o'clock on through the whole night. When we were ready for bed a bed was brought in for three of us - namely a raised platform - on which Louis, Manuel and I slept. The others made up a bed of boards. After we were all in place Louis did a long job of developing being at it from a little

Bush List.

51. Leocadio Juan: Chinantec: Zanita.
52. Miguel Pedro: " Zochiapam.
53. Juan Bautista: " "
54. Felix José. " "
55. Antonio Lopez: Chocho.
56. Trinidad Lopez. "
57. Simon Salinas "
58. Gregorio Gomez. " Tepelmeme
59. Estevan Perez. " Zuchixtlahuaca.

past eight until half past one. When he had come to bed and fallen asleep promptly as he should I heard a sudden breaking in of the door: rising I cried out who and in came four or five Indians all somewhat the worse for drink. The oldest of the party bore a machete and one of the number hugged a bottle of their fearfully unpleasant spirits. They begged pardon for disturbing us and began building a smoky fire near Louis' pictures. I did not believe it would do them any good and feared their drunken movements would work disaster. So hastily rising I made them change their place of rest and fire and put them in beyond us. There they built their fire and before morning had consumed three bottles of their drink. The fire light and smoke, noisy laughter, loud talk, constant passing back and forth drove sleep absolutely from my eyes. Only for one part of an hour, when they tumbled back on the floor in drunken sleep and their fire burned down did I get a bit of nap. It appeared later that they are set here to guard the grain against animals or birds which might steal it. It seems that the house we are sleeping in contains stores of the whole pueblo, not merely of the Secretario. Also the tools are town stores.

——It was with a real sigh of relief that I made out my last blank, because I had feared we would have difficulty in finding one hundred in these villages. We really have come near exhausting the town. The type is really a very clearly marked one. The juvenile is well marked, as well as the adult. In

85. " "
86. Felise José : Sochiapam : No. 61. Bust #54.
87. " "
88. Pedro Miguel ? : " #68.
89. " "
90. Pedro Miguel : " not measured.
91. "
92. Antonio Juan : " No. 80.
93. " "
94. Maria Rama. #22. Sochiapam.
95. " "
96. Petrona Josefa. " #14.
97. " "
98. Maria Antonia. " #21.
99. " "
100. Group of women : " 8×10.
101 " Four officials " 8×10.
102. Three women. " 5×8
103. Women with babies " 5×8
104. Woman – rear view – for hair. 5×8
105. Saint begging. " 4×5.
106. Sta. Maria (Chinantec) 8×10
107. View over the valley – 8×10.
108. Tree with moss : Entrance to Chinantla : 8×10.
109.

105.a. Tree ferns : betn Papalo and Tepenapa.
108.a. Tepenapa.

the juvenile type the nose is wide, flat, fat a tip with a straight ridge, even concave in occasional cases.: the eyes are widely spaced, and often oblique: the mouth is large, the lips thick, and the upper are notably projects beyond the other: the face is wide at the cheekbones and flat: Rarely the young have the aquiline nose. With increasing years the type changes. The nose becomes notably aquiline, it is of moderate or narrow breadth at the root: the upper lip becomes less prominent. The skin color lightens up to a certain age and then darkens in age. The color of adults is strikingly constant at 23-24. Fifty appears to be a great age — no are claimed much, if any, more than sixty. Those whom the Secretary asserts to be fifty often show all the signs of old age - wrinkles, prominent lower, shrunken upper jaws, &c. ——— Small pox appears to be a rare disease here if we may judge by the fact that but two out of the hundred men were pock-marked. No hexdactyly: there was are hair lip, or scar I could not make out which. We have seen no goitres. While the Alcalde appears stupid it may be due only to drink: if so, we only saw one person in the hundred who seemed imbecile. One man's face was blue around the eyes, but from what cause we are ignorant. ——— After an busy day, we spent a restful night. Learning by the past, we moved our bed near to the end of the big house and put the guard + their fire

27th

or the other. Louis' negatives, not yet dry were with us. We were hardly up in the morning when women were around to be measured. Before ten o'clock we were done with all measurements, and with the four busts for which we had sufficient plaster. It was a damp day and the sun did not really shine all day. Yet we tried to take some groups of women and pictures showing dress. In the afternoon we bought some articles of the people and made an a vocabulary of Santa Cruz. According to the secretario there must be much variation in the Chinantecs from village to village. He was born here: was sent as a child to Santa Cruz: was later for two or three years at Ucila: then went to the Colegio Católica in Oaxaca, where he learned Spanish. He knows some Cuicatecs also. The boys went out into the rain hunting but had no success. We kept candles burning all the afternoon to dry the plates. ——— The women here are weavers as at Santa. They get the cotton from Ucila as their nearest market. It is raised there as also at a Chinantec town some twenty (?) leagues further on. It is beaten, as already described, to render it smooth and even for spinning. In weaving the usual simple loom is used. The color patterns in the red clothes as those in the huipilli ~~is~~ are woven in as the work progresses with short lengths of the worsteds. The huipilli are of cotton and there are cross stripes of open work, bands of simple woven colored cotton, stripes or broad bands in geometrical designs with colored wools, and single stripes or lines of them in color

woods. The neck holes are bordered and decorated with needle work. — The servilletas and tortilla cloths are woven in white cotton, with transverse raised bands in white or color and with geometrical designs. They often have fringe at the ends. — Men wear cenidors of local make. They may be white with transverse red and decorative bands: or they may be of red stuff with cross lines or bands of somewhat open work or transverse lines of colored wool in stitch patterns. — The red cloths, which all men and boys wear are of cotton, bought ready dyed, and spun from Ocila or Oaxaca and woven here. They bear patterns, geometrical figures, animals, birds — in various bright colors: these are usually placed at the centre and corners, several being put into each group. These are worn around the neck or bound about the head: sometimes a knot will be tied in a single corner, and this knotted end will be laid upon the top of the head, while the rest falls down over the shoulders and back. The foundation may be simple red, or red divided into rectangles by lines of yellow or black. ——— The drink which is consumed here is called chin-gre (Cast.) or mat-chi (Chin.). It is made from the sap of the cane by distillation. The apparatus is rather simple. Though I have seen none in operation the Secretario rigged up a fairly satisfactory representation of it. A very large olla, filled with tepatate is set over a fire and heated. Upon it is another

Ezekiel Perez Garcia – Ucila.

Chinanteco. Possible dialects. (?) (?)

(a) Jocotiapam, Usila, (Santa Cruz Tepetotutla), Barrio de San Antonio, San Pedro Tlatepusco, Santiago abajo.

(b) Zautla is a little different.

(c) Quesalapa, Tlanquatzintla, Zapotitlan,

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body, which receives the vapor and in which it is condensed by rising against the bottom of a vessel which is chilled by a flow of water. This upper vessel is of metal and fits above the condensing chamber: it receives water from a long tube and runs it out by a spout. The middle chamber, badly represented in our dummy is still somewhat a mystery to me in its details. —— The domain of San Pedro is by no means a large one. It extends in the direction of San Juan only half a league & in the other direction about the same distance. The land in it is brought under cultivation but once in five years. The season of preparing and planting is in April and May. They first clear with hatchets and permit it to lie a couple of weeks. They then burn it over: in planting the holes are made with a pointed pole or rod of wood and five grains of corn planted in each. The holes are jabbed about four feet apart. The only crops cultivated are maiz and frijoles. The corn takes five months to ripen. ——

There are some special fields set apart for the Municipio and it is from these that the corn comes that is guarded in the house. In case the produce is greater than a certain amount the surplus will be divided among the workers, who are all the people of the village. The municipio sells this grain at the regular price and pays it their proper expenses as books, paper, ink, &c., &c., are defrayed. —
On a rafter in our house are a lot of bundles of bark of jocote. These are sold (personal property of Don Feliciano) to be used as string or ropes. The bark contains a juice that can be worked up in water into a suds and makes a refreshing wash for the head. This substance is also useful as a remedy and is used as a plaster in dressing wounds and in stopping blood. Of the use in making paper he knew nothing — He claims there are no sacred caves and no sacrifice to the fields. There is more or less belief in witches &c., also some superstitious treatments of disease. His aunt — with whom he has quarreled over her failure in curing a daughter — has the general reputation of knowing the language of serpents, by which medium she learns from them how to cure diseases. — When he himself was President, he was making the guard's round (with the rest) and he saw a bulto, which he inferred was a witch, suspecting a woman with this reputation. Thereupon the bulto disappeared, transform

Chinantec Ethnography.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Huipil. | 5. | ✓ |
| 2. " | 4. 25 | ✓ |
| 3. Deniette | 1. | ✓ |
| 4. Red Cloth. | 2. | ✓ |
| 5. " | 2. | ✓ |
| 6. Cenidor. | 2. | ✓ |
| 7. Mapaho | .25 | ✓ |

Red Cloth. 2.— ✓

into an animal (novio) - bullock: This he shot. Shortly after the hechicera died, probably as a result. — Just before supper we made out another vocabulary - this time the idioma of Ucila. The two dialects I have made out are spoken at - —

(a) Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, San Pedro Tlatepuzcos, and San Antonio del Barrio.

(b) Usila, Santiago Mayoltianguis, and San Antonio Analco.

(c) Soochiapam (San Pedro) vocabulary I took down last year from him. It is different also. In all — these vocabularies I consider the pronouns useless; the forms of the verbs undetermined and perhaps verbals, and some of the higher numerals uncertain: it is probable that the possessive pronoun my is included in some of the words indicating parts of the body and relationships. —

The ocotes burned here are bought from Cuicatec traveling vendors, who bring them from Papalo. —

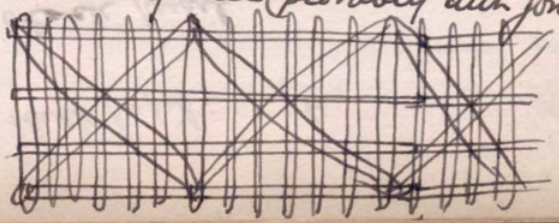
Hexdactyly.

Family in Guadalajara, named Munguia shows hexdactyly in four generations. The mother of the family has an extra thumb on each hand. Her seven children all have the same: the oldest child is a daughter, widow who has resumed her maiden name; she has a child, Rosa, who has extra little fingers on both hands. The Senora M. says her mother had extra thumbs. This makes ten occurrences, in four generations, with no exceptions, and with but one varying case. (Ramon)

28th. It was rather fortunate that we got the vocabulary yesterday for today - Sunday - the Residente was ill and kept out of the way. We had a wet and stupid day. The rain dript all day through and not a gleam of sunlight enlivened us. We sat around thinking of home and feeling very like prisoners. I wrote a lot of letters and did a little reading. Ramon observed the day piously. The boys killed a couple of birds and Lorie skinned are leaving the other until tomorrow. ——

29th. The night was the coldest yet experienced on this trip though nought compared with past experiences. It continued to drip with painful steadiness. At 9.30 we were all aroused and gratified by the appearance of a mozo with our horses. He reported the road bad and in response to my question whether sallying at 10.30 we could reach Tepinapa, he stated that we must stop at Zantla for the night. We then decided to leave as soon after dinner as possible and gave orders for that event to come at 12 o/c. We then packed up ready for departure, ordered four mozos for carrying the busts, ordered three maquillas of corn for the animals, and then waited for the hour of our departure to arrive. We ate a last good meal of delicious tortas (?) chicken, eggs, tortillas, frijoles at 12 o/c sharp and paid our surprisingly small bill, arranged for mozos, said good bye and were off. The Residente, Alcalde, and others accompanied us to the bottom of the town where they left us. The sky was clearer

than for three days and as we rode along we got the first true idea we had of the town and the surrounding country. Both are much finer than we had realized and I was dreadfully sorry that we had not had better opportunity to see and photograph. The houses are prettily grouped in the centre of the town. They are well built. They have walls of poles or of narrow slabs corded neatly together in vertical position: the roofs are palm thatched and well constructed. They are sharply pitched from a central ridge and have sharp pitched ends. The top is well made and accurate is flat with thatch stuff running lengthwise and then across and over this are bound considerable bunches of thatching materials. At the ends of the ridge there are always openings which are overlapped by thatch and which often have more or less of a network of strips across it. Some of the houses are built of stone but otherwise as above described. The framework of the roof is built of poles: the roof does not touch the top of the walls and the thatch hangs well down ~~beyond~~ below the walls height on all sides: it is supported by heavy timbers set crosswise of the walls and along its front edge by a line of posts. These are several feet in front of the wall & there results a shaded porch before the house. The roof timbers are tied together (probably with fronds.



Bird eyes.

1. Dark brown with black pupil: 4
2. Black.
4. Yellow brown, black pupil.
5. " "
6. Black Eyes.
7. Black Eyes.