

Frederick Starr Papers

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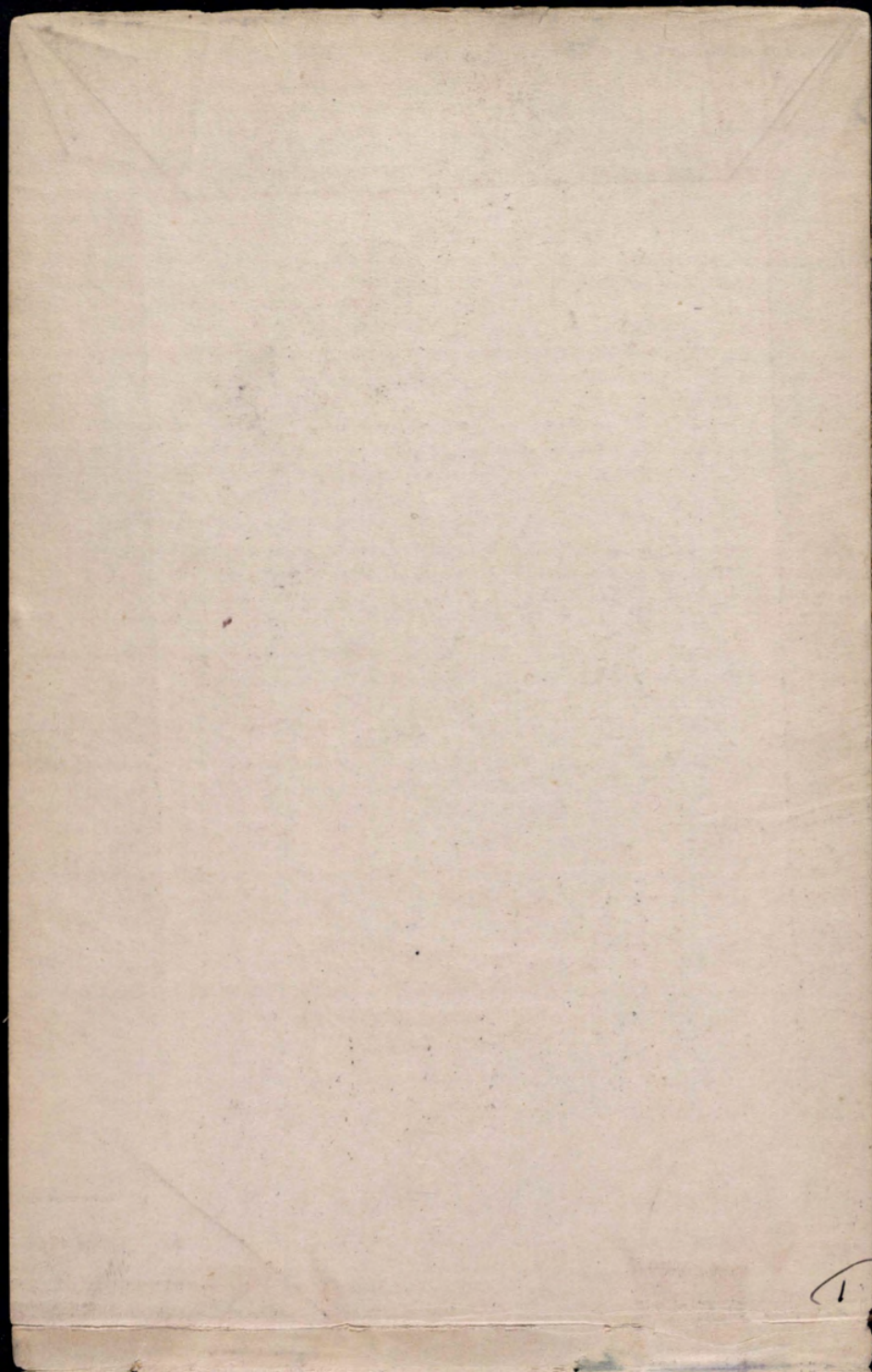
Mexico trip: 1901. March. No. 6

Frederick Starr.

University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

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stitching at the neck and uniting edges: this is of
such length that, when girded, it hangs to or just
below the lower edge of the pant legs. The fajas are
home-woven and are of the red cotton so favorite
with American Indians and which is brought ready
spun and dyed: there are narrow cross lines of
yellow cotton, which is purchased in the same way.
Women wear woollen fajas of Chumula make. The
blue enaguas with little interruption from decora-
five lines: huipils of the most sombre - with a mini-
mum of color stitching. — We were almost in despair
when finally, at 1.15 p.m. we rode away. Our road
went down abruptly to some long rather low, gently
descending ridges which we followed interminably
on crest and flank: the rock was red sandstone or
shale with occasional streaks of pebble or con-
glomerate: the heavier bedded sandstones were
streaked and blotched with green. Along this road
we descended to a pretty stream with a good
covered bridge. Beyond it we made quite an abrupt
ascent though nowhere bad + after reaching the
summit and riding on for some little space we
saw the town on a hillside ^{below} and opposite: we
reached there at 5 o'clock and rode up to the mis-
erable little Presidencia to let the authorities
know that we had passed. The town is small
and decaying: relatively many Indians and few
Indians. Two things only impressed us - the old
shell of the church, looking lonely indeed, but with
a little modern structure suited to the needs;
and the wanton sacrifice of a fine great tree
that once stood near the town-house but whose
we wanted to get to the other side of the river

send group picture for Presidente of Citala
to valencia.

giant trunk is now prostrate and stripped of its
branches. We left at 5.15 a man being sent to
show the way and rode, chiefly ascending with
minor descents, through pretty pine wood un-
til 7.05 we passed some cows with pretty calves.
It was moonlight when we reached Citla. The
town makes no impression of size: the old church
is large and decaying. We were wonderfully well
received and given all the comfort possible. The
presidente himself was away but his wife
was efficient. We had eggs, bean, tortilla & coffee
for supper: a bed & a bunch of cactus & petates on
the floor: a cold night: a delicious chicken
breakfast. Never saw such large cockroaches:
they are richly colored too - amber and brown.
There are plenty of Indians here: they are notably
large and tall as compared with those of Great
26th - quitepe. Our cargador was a comfort:
he kept right at my side from start to fin-
ish, like a faithful dog. Indians and arrieros
here all carry posol when on a journey: the north
mass is kept folded in green banana leaves &
when a brookside is reached a jicara full of fresh
water is dipped and a handful is squeezed up with it
until thoroughly mixed & drunk: this is used here ap-
pear not to contain sugar, as it is white & with-
out any taste but maize, that I can see: it is a
little sour, as if slightly fermented. Leaving at 8.
a.m. we pushed on steadily until 11.15 when we
passed over a bridge as a stream, to Chilon, where
we gave us breakfast without fail at 5 o'clock
as we wanted to start early - ahead of our

we found ourselves expected: a horse had been
cleaned and prepared for us and we only regretted
that we had not three or four days there. All stop
but I: at 12:20 we had a good dinner and at 2-
bade the town farewell: there are really a good
many Indians there. We met a good many Ya-
jalon Indians on our way to that town: the three
leagues are rather long, tho' of the same character
as that of the whole day - rather uninteresting up
& down pine-hill country. Arrived at the town
which is a large one at 5:10 The Indians we
met were good specimens but no particularities
of consequence: the women carry a little round,
flaring basket on their heads, picturesquely.



Arrived in town the far old presidente
received us very well: we were lodged and
fed in a little house by a woman with a lot of
children. We had quite a lively market in In-
dress. The huipils used here are quite elaborate-
ly decorated by a mass of geometrical designs
worked in colored worsteds & occasionally with
solidly about the neck slit: besides those made
of the closely-woven cotton they have
some made of boughs stuff - a flimsy pale
blue cotton with varied weaving in the up piece:
the huipillitis are decorated with embroidery also
but not solidly massed: birds and hearts are
favorite patterns. — We asked the woman to
give us breakfast without fail at 5 o'clock
as we wanted to start early - ahead of our

pack-animals in order to work at Hidalgo: the Pres-
ident had telephoned ahead to the Agents of our
coming and asked him to have the people ready.
She must have got up at two and the babies were
crying until four, when breakfast was served: a
turkey breakfast too. It was six-thirty when we
started out: we went right up a hill. No special
27th scenery features until we came to the view
of Hidalgo which was very pretty. The little town lies
in a small flat valley, just beyond a good sized
river, which we forded. We had pressed along
pretty rapidly and it was little more than eight
when we arrived. The Agent is an old man, who
had his head done up in a cloth and who showed
but a listless interest in our work. I really
took the whole management into my own
hands. He had kept the people in town. There
were fewer than we had hoped but we made a
good use of all there were. We measured twenty
seven men, twenty five women and made four
bursts, photographed the burst subjects and a
group of men dressed in the characteristic pink-
striped cottons. We had no manner of trouble with
the men we measured: it was different with the
women. They would not come to be measured:
so I said very well I will go to the houses to
measure them. Several officials accompanied

me on the round. We found the first houses shut
tight: then are open and an old woman: several
shut, and then an old woman. I saw we were going
to get only the decrepit bags of the Chols and that
the condition was really desperate. At the next closed
house I stopped. "I am tired of these closed houses"
I said, "who owns this house?" His name was
given me. "Very well, I shall recommend that
he be required to pay a fine of \$5." and down went
his name & the \$5. "Who owns this house?"
down went name \$5. "Who owns this one?"
By the time I had three down my officials were
gasping. \$5. multa they were repeating and all
disappeared but one helper. As they scoured the
town it was fun to see the doors open: there
was not another closed door & no lack of women.
It was very hot however and especially so in the
poor little houses. Before I got through Ramon was
hunting me up: his birds had fled - all but
the first one whom I had seen him begin at
and who had cried like a baby. I could not leave
my own work so time was lost. Finally I got
around to the agencia and by properly playing
on the first alcaide's feeling of importance,
he had been our first crying subject, we got
the others corralled one by one and the mold
made. But instead of leaving as two it was

half past four before we were ready to go. We re-
cruited six carnegados are to carry the remaining
plaster, one for our camera and staff and one
apiece for our busts. molds. Five were left to come
with the other things and one went with us to
carry the camera & P. He was a wee old man who
had been in my retinue as I went woman hunting.
I did not believe he could carry the stuff but he
made no sort of bones about it and started off
very happily. We had been told that the road was
pura subida and we really found it so. We were
soon in the tropical forest of the Chinamita and
the land of the Mixes, with begonias, tree ferns, & P.
There were some pretty bad bits in the road, deep
mud, slippery stones, irregular limestone masses
with here & there unpleasant holes into which
the feet of the animals seemed to go by a kind of
attraction. It was dark before we got to Tumbala
and though there was nominally a moon, the mists
were so dense that it did us no good. Finally
at 6.45 we arrived. We found Tumbala a miser-
able place and the Agente quite worthless and
nervous. He insisted that we had better do our
work at El Triunfo as there was no opportunity to
do it here: that two days would be necessary to
gather any number of Indians: that there were
no animals, no conveniences, nothing, here: in
this he was really quite correct. Our carriers
were here and finally have decided not to go
further with us. When we were in Yata...

asked them their feeling in the matter and they then said they might go on, so I had made no arrangement there. As we came along the road this evening - at about six - we saw a company of Indian boys making a camp for the night: they stopped us and said "Don Enrique" said for us to go right on to El Triunfo, that he has a message for us. We believed it too late to do so but at Tumbala we found his letter. — Sir: Mr. Ellsworth of the Rio Michol Rubber Co. — Salto asked me by telephone, to tell you, that he will be waiting for you the 4th of April in La Vengada and hopes that you will kindly accompany Mrs. Ellsworth as far as Mexico, and that, in case you would not find a steamer in Frontera, he is going to charter one. Hoping to see you here in Triunfo and waiting for an answer to La Vengada, I remain yours truly, H. Rave." We were given the Juggado for our bedroom and it was not especially airy quarters: there was a good deal of stuff stored there and two tables. One of these I took for my bed: the three boys spread a large petate - the little old man a small one. He had a good supper and gave Louis his bundle of food. This is their only failing resource: when I was going the round of the houses my companions asked me at almost every place, whether I did not want food. The little old man told with much enthusiasm that he had seen an animal on the road which

seemed to be an armadillo but he could not catch it. He came to me for his good night's blessing and matita latita a good rest. He was also happy in possession of a real's worth of aguardiente: at intervals during the night he took a drink of it. The first thing in the morning he opened the door, crossing himself & saying a prayer: he then came to Fata to get a blessing and to hope that I had passed a good night; he then brought me a jicara full of fresh water and then urged me to take a sip at his bottle. Going out for a little while he came back with two "rosas de Castilla" heavy with dew and fragrance and gave them to me as if they had been a gift for kings. Later on he gave me some words for my vocabulario but had been talking just enough to make the results uncertain and difficult to secure. Two local Indian officials who had happened in gave me more real help in the latter part than he, tho he scornfully told me they were mere youth and did not understand what I wanted as he did. When I measured them he took charge of the operation and told them its importance and value. Only two more members of the local official body appeared and were measured during the morning. I tried, in vain, to get an animal to ride over to El Triunfo. I finally did succeed in securing a foot messenger to go to El Triunfo with a letter to Don Enrique asking him to send me an animal. The molds came from Hidalgo at about

nine o'clock and all hands were soon busy at
28th them. As for myself I had my day of fever,
the first of the trip so far and was lying down
on the table most of the morning. At 10 o'clock came
a good mule and a good letter from Herr Hall.
Sir: The boy brought me your letter and I send
you a good mule for yourself, so we shall take
all the rest as soon as you get here. If you
need more pack-mules I will send them after-
wards, as soon as you tell me how many you
need. Hoping to see you this afternoon, I remain
yours very truly, Henry Rau. I ate dinner
and at 2.20 was mounted and on my way. The
road was purely descent and there were but
two or three insignificant mud spots. We were
in the midst of tropical forest all the way - high
trees, a mass of vines and great tree ferns - the
largest I think that I have ever seen. I was
not in the best mood for enjoying the journey
and consulted my watch frequently. The finca
occupies an irregular little valley: besides the
central buildings there are some eighty or more
little houses for workers: there are three hundred
and fifty moras and coffee trees and many of
them were in full bloom, with branches clad
with the pretty, white, ^{little} ~~orange~~ blossoms. ^{like} flowers. It
was 3.45 when I reached the house and was
shown with some ceremony into the ~~little~~ ^{big} ~~house~~ ^{main} ~~house~~ ^{house}.

Native Types - Vasquez - San Cristobal.

wanted.

Orchuc: are man standing: shows hair cut

Huistan: are man standing; shows bunch ^{hairs}

San Andres: man and woman: embroidered ^{work}

Here after a little while Herr Rau greeted me most
kindly: he is hardly more than thirty-eight, has a ^{small} ~~cross~~
head, a face smooth but for a moustache and a nose
sufficiently large and aquiline to be entirely at
home here. He was immediate in promise of
pack-mules but gasped a little over four saddle
animals as, except the one he sent me today, he
has never let them go. He warned me that a
day might be lost in sending on the pack-mules
but that they should go as soon as they came
in. We had some tea and cake soon after my
arrival and then he showed me the machinery
and works. At dusk the boy came from Tumbuk
with the camera and measuring stick and I sent
a note to Louis. I was surprised to find that these
places - El Triunfo and El Porvenir are owned by
Mr. Rau and that there is telephone, post office, or
telegraph and cable connection. Besides himself
the family includes a lady - either his sister or wife
and a Herr Maschke. The latter has been here
but a short time but has lived three years in
China and one each in Japan and Corea. He has
gone three times on horse back and forth across
the latter country to full extent. It was hard
work for me tired and ill as I was to stay up un-
til after dinner: then I was completely tired out
and excusing myself went to bed. The next
24th day I took early, being done some, though

much better, reading Spanish and German novels
and looking over a dictionary of the Chol. which
Don Enrique has prepared for his own private use.
The Chol locations are according to him Tila, Tumbala,
Petalingo, Hidalgo, and the fincas El
Triunfo, El Porvenir, and La Trinidad. On the
fincas they are not the only workers: thus he
has Tenijapa, Chamula and other Indians besides
them. Here he has about thirty: on the two places
more than one hundred. — About noon they brought
in a big snake - very poisonous: it was fully
five feet long and in its general coloring and
appearance resembles a rattlesnake: its fangs
were enormous & it had a flat and triangular
head: it was too badly injured to think of taking
its skin. Its display was the cause of showing
us a little snake, no more than a foot or so
long, whose bite killed a woman on the place:
it was more brightly colored, with a smaller head
less notably flat and with much smaller fangs.
Neither of them seemed to have rattles: the big
one certainly did not have. Three days ago on
the road we saw a great snake that certainly
looked like this one though larger: judging by
its appearance as it lay across the road it
could hardly have been ~~less~~ than six feet
long: it fled us & some Indians who hap-
pened at the spot with us. — In the sitting

[Faint, illegible handwriting covering the page]

room Don Enrique has nine fine specimens of the
Lacandon arrows with flint heads: he had some
fifty or so of them but sent a lot to Germany
with a shrug of his shoulders he informs us that
they do not use these, making them only to sell
and that they are not nearly so nice as they
pretend. While my calentures were greatly improved
my old Pennsylvania enemy reassented itself today &
my jaws were swollen and sore, each tooth in my
head was loose and ~~was~~ sore to touch, the glands be-
low my jaws were swollen and inflamed. This re-
mained with me and I had no second good night
of sleep during my stay. It was pretty well
30th on the next morning, before the mulata
appeared and the boys could be sent for. It was
nearly or quite four in the afternoon before they
got here. They were glad enough to get out of
prison and see their dueños again. At calling
the men together tonight, as also last night
under the same circumstances, I took meas-
urement until the fading light interfered. We
got no great number with both but had
52 left to take when Saturday night ar-
rived. As promised, enough appeared on
30th Sunday to permit finishing this up &
making our one lacking bust. Of course it
was a day of carousing besides: men, women

Negatives List.

B102.

296. Mates Lopez. #67. El Triunfo.
297. " "
298. Domingo Arcos #1 Yajalon.
299. " "
300. Chamula: Zotzil woman: #
301. " "
302. " "
303. " "
304. Chamula female dress. San Cristobal.
305. " woman & baby.
306. Tenejapa: woman & children. 5x8
307. " female dress. 5x7
308. " " 5x7
309. " Father & son. 5x8
310. " man & wife. 5x8
311. " party en route. 4x5
312. " " 8x10
313. " market 8x10.
314. " town officials 8x10
315. " general view. 8x10.
316. ~~Cancun~~ Cancun. group of women. 8x10
317. Cancun:
318. " principales.
319. " oficiales.
320. " women.

and children were all drunk. We had a sight
of "sport" also as Don Enrique had given orders
that "the toro" should be prepared and exhibited.
The framework of canvas was covered with sheets
of palm matting: the sportive bear and the two
very drunken old pitero played their varied
parts sufficiently well. We started on our bag-
gage yesterday so that it will be waiting us
when we arrive. We ourselves shall wait
until Tuesday. Don Enrique says we are more
comfortable here than down there and ought
not to start until the last moment. We made
April 1 some photographs for him, developed,
and rested. So far as Chols are concerned.
He says they live at the following home places:
Trinidad, Tila, Palenque*, Petalcingo, Hidalgo,
Tumbala, San Pedro Labanta, La Libertad,
El Salto*, Junchilpa (Dist: de Chilon.) The
towns marked* contain only part Chol for
Indian population. There are also indepen-
dent Chols living in the Cerro Don Juan.
Hither they have fled to resist contract labor
and contributions and are safe as there
are no roads by which to follow them. Also
within recent years some 300 or 400 Chols
have moved from Tila across the Tabasco
border to escape labor. This is probably the

321. Cancun: music & flags. 8x10.
 322. " general view "
 323. " carriers passing. 5x8
 324. " school-boys "
 325. " houses. 5x7
 326. " " "
 327. " painting. "
 328. " pottery "
 329. " " "
 330. " eggs. "
 331. " drum "
 332. " Tortuga "
 333. View of cemetery - Chilon.
 335. At work: Hidalgo. 4x5.
 336. group "
 337. Toros: El Triunfo.
 338. Chol family "
 339. Tropical forest: El Salto - Trinidad.
 340.
 341.
 342.
 343.
 344.
 345.
 346.
 347.
 348.
 349.

correct a list as can be made altho there
are also Chols on the border dist. between San-
jovel and Palenque. Of Chols dialects there are
three - Tumbala, Tila & Petatcingo: the two
last are more or less affected by a considerable
introduction of Tzendal words; these dialects indi-
cify the origin of colonization of the little towns.
Thus Hidalgo is a Tumbala colony and adheres
to the Tumbala dialect. — The Chols are
accustomed to bury children under the floor
of the house and though it is against the law
and his own rules they do it more or less as
El Trunfo. — He says the Chols each has
a nickname, which is placed after the two
given names. Among these are Sanate (a sort of
bird), tusero (hunter of tisas or moles), cucaracha,
paloma, jefe, pajauto, chipilin, raton, conejo,
venado, ardilla. At first this was very interest-
ing but it becomes rather mysterious. These
names are all in Spanish, while few of
the Indians speak Spanish. Where did they
get these names & why? They do not receive
them at the plantation. These I believe are
really nicknames as Don Enrique suggests.
He says the Tzendals also have them but
that with them they are in the drama.
Here I suspect an error: as I think the

third, native, name, is really the ancient, or native family name. — The Tumbaltecos are distinguished by two characteristics. They wear camisas made of a cotton which is striped with pink: while this varies in its arrangement and width it is distinctive. : They have the hair cut so that a fringe or bang hangs over the forehead, while all back of this is cut short — Speaking of hair-dressing: at Cancun we saw a painting of a historic personage, a clergyman or prelate who aided in the quelling of the famous sublevacion of 1712. Calling our attention to the fact that the worthy churchman won his hair down over his ears, the Maestro stated that since then from love for him the Indians had worn theirs in the same way. — While we were at El Triunfo Don Manuel Palacios Agente de Tumbaltecos came over to collect delinquent contributions for personal education. There are thirty delinquents here. The old man was as disagreeable as any official we have met in the course of our work. There was nothing particular that he did for us and we disliked him decidedly. He warmed up here when he found that we were friends of his "primo" Don Conrado! When Don Enrique told us of the man who did him wrong he said — "and he over-

are hundred-and-forty pesos - almost three years service! his son was sent to work in an
but has run away. We shall catch him however.
And each of these poor fellows has to pay eighty
cents annually for the ^{motricion} ~~education~~ tax! On
Saturday a man came in for snake bite: he had
been bitten in the field while at work: he ap-
peared likely to cure. An average of a dozen bites
a year occur here, but the one case has
proved fatal: They have a remedy which is very
efficacious - Don Enrique keeps a jar of plaster
whose material he does not know. He insists
that the Indians have good knowledge of the
different snakes and know the harmless ones,
paying no attention to any apparent injuries
from such. — There is more or less of open
house kept at El Triunfo. Besides ourselves
during my stay, there were two German, two
Mexican & one American, who stayed from a
meal to two days each. The American has
his finca at four hours. He is Stanton Morrison
who was Yale football man. — We were
finally ready to leave, though I felt rather shy.
2d We had three rented mules and one
loaned for my own use by Don Enrique. We
started at 10:10 from El Triunfo and had
a down hill ride, a not very bad road to

Trinidad where we arrived before 2 o'clock. We were vastly surprised by what we found there. A house of poles and mud with mud floors: but furniture varied and plenty (rocking chairs, chairs, tables, cupboards, washstands & basins), fresh water & clean towels, beds tick for cleaners were a pleasure to look upon. The visible service were two clean wee little Indian girls and an Indian boy of the same size and cleaners. There were fresh gathered flowers in quantity tastefully arranged. The invisible help were buxom Indian girls, who were well dressed and clean. The Agente himself is a decent looking ~~young~~ fellow, active and ambitious: he talks some English and is a photographer in a purely amateur way. He spoke of a lady who is in Mexico under Frenchment for Canceles but whether wife or sister I could not make out: which relation another beautiful girl bears him I don't know, but she was like a lovely flower in the wilderness and is plainly prized as such. He called in the Indians and we did what photographing there was material for. We had a good drink which was almost "the best in the State of Chiapas" though I could not enjoy it and when I went to bed. I slept better than at any time since my first night at El Trunko. Of course when

we asked for our bill in the morning it was a
little large, \$10. for the ^{and pasture} four, but if we find flowers
in a wilderness we must pay for them! We sold
him our remaining saddle for \$10.- we had to
pay a dollar each for our muzzos (three) which al-
so seemed to me pretty stiff. The Agents himself
rode away with us in the morning for almost
or quite a league to a place where he is clearing
and making milpas. We were really greatly sur-
prised at the road to El Salto. It was not an
3^d abrupt descent as I had supposed but was
for the most part, level black mud: there were
a few ups and downs and there was one
limestone hill with tree ferns and begonias or
all that that implies. We had a drizzling rain
much of the way that was very disagreeable
but not severe enough to wet any part of
the road. It was also hot and heavy. We
stopped at 10 % (having started at 6.30)
to eat a breakfast brought from the house
and rode into El Salto about 12.30 we rode
up to the Jefe's office but stopped only long e-
nough to deliver the Governor's and Mr. By-
an's letters and to state that there was
nothing he could do for us. We then rode
on to La Cruzada which seemed to me both the
longest "kilometer" and "fifteen minute ride".

I have made for a long time. At El Salto tho we see
no fall we are at the river which is wide, a fine
blue and rather rapid: the road to La Cruzada makes
a cut across a great bend. La Cruzada itself
is a most dreary place. Dorenberg and Martins
have a miserable bodega there: next it is the tele-
graph-telephone-Rail building. There are a half
dozen scattered huts for the keeper of the muladas
&c, &c. We found all in confusion. Don Enrique
had insisted on our going here for sleeping and
eating: one of his people died last year in the El
Salto hotel of yellow fever in the bed where only
three days earlier another had died of the same
disease. (We later learned that the same night
of the day when the second victim died a third stran-
ger had been put into the same bed: with what
result we know not.) His mayordomo was not
present having thrown up his job today: the
woman who cooks was not present having had
a fight with the mayordomo and gone home: the
beds we were assured were not existent. We
decided however not to go back but camp if
need be. After some trouble we got a woman to
feed us after buying eggs at the canal below.
We found that the river was so low that the
Mariscal could not come up to Cruzada but
was anchored a league or so down the river.

we were to be piled down there. When I tried to buy
a ticket and arrange with the Captain about my
stuff I learned that the office was back at El Chafé
and that I would have to go there: so back I rode
and bought the four tickets, unico clase, no berths
for \$100.- When I got back it was nearly night &
dusk, when the mulada came for feeding, we had
a flight of mosquitos that was a terror but they did
not stay the night through. About that time the
man in charge found three beds for us and we
slept, not badly. The morning passed dreadfully
slowly. I finally got my stuff - which ought to
have gone as free baggage - shipped paying one
dollar to cargadores! Mr. & Mrs. Ellsworth and
"baby" and the two hired girls appeared in little
canoes: a lady from near Chamula & an unso-
phisticate from Tumbala, whom we first saw at
Trinidad were fellow passengers. Finally, near 12
o'clock the Agent (who belongs in Frontera & has
only been here a few days on business) appeared &
we were ready. Mr. Ellsworth's little yacht Miriam
was at the landing & he, Mrs. E., baby, myself &
the Agent were to go in it to the Mariscal. We
started out merrily, passing the scow easily, but
our pride was of short duration. We broke
down just before reaching Zumbra and
had to board the scow after all. We holidayed

with painful slowness but at length reached the
mariscal. It was much smaller than I had expected
and by the time the twelve passengers were on
board there was little room for movement. Still
she is a good running boat and kept right
on after she once started. Mr. Ellsworth has de-
cided to go up to Mexico with Mrs. E. and the
baby. I really feel sorry for him. He is a man
of sixty; she is much younger and both live for
and in the baby. Four thousand dollars have
been spent in two months to make them com-
fortable and happy. But it is "no go": baby is
troubled so much by mosquitos and rash that
they are going home to San Francisco. It is a bitter
disappointment to him. He has heard that the
Mexico may be at ~~Tequila~~ ^{Tequila} when we reach
there and persuades the captain not to stop
at the pueblo where night generally is passed
but to push on so as to reach Frontera in
the morning. The dinner for twelve barely suf-
ficed for eight, who sat at first table, so some
went without soup & all the boys without
beefsteak: whereupon I express myself to the
agent to his irritation. We reached the pueblo
at 7 and laid up for three hours. A freight
schooner is here taken in tow and all mis-

boxes were transferred to it to my disgust as I had
supposed they were to be with us. At 10 we left. The
river has been full of bends and curves: something
as near sunset, we were going due west: the
great red sun was straight before us. The stream
keeps about the same breadth, has more currents
than I supposed, and is close bordered all the way
by trees of the tropical form except where, here &
there, there are clearings for little fincas. The ef-
fect when we struck a fairly straight stretch
was most impressive in the darkness: repeatedly
it looked as if we were coursing down hill in a
running torrent with the freight boat bearing
down upon us. We all saw crocodiles (or alligators
except myself. At 9.50 we drew up to the Cus-
cut. Fandase wharf at Frontera and were soon
ashore. It is a miserable little town but better
than Coatzacoalcas in cleanliness, in grass and
in health. Last dreadful year, when at El Salto
there were forty cases of vomito there were none.
We did not find the Mexico in. We stop at the
little Hotel Concordia close by the landing, where we
were really very well served. We spent our time
in trying to keep cool and calm. Got quite a box
of mail. wrote some letters. The Mexico did
not appear the next morning and planned to
get out the same afternoon. A harbor has.

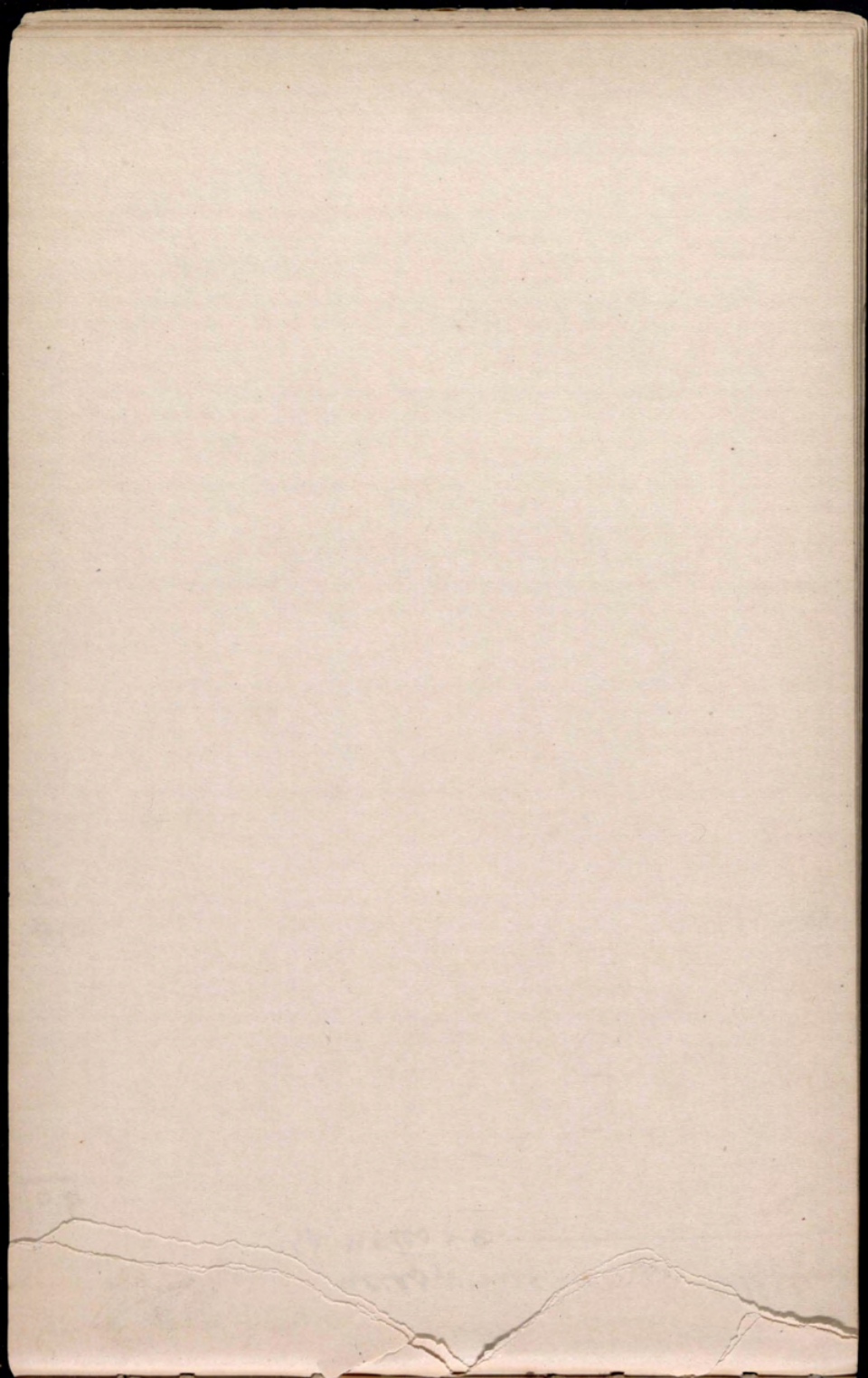
ever prevented and we waited. All was uncertainty
7th The next day - a quiet Easter Sunday: we were
waiting a message from the bar. At last at 10 a.m.
we started. In three minutes we were waiting for a
broken chain. It was a little matter however and
we were soon steaming out toward the river's
mouth. Mr. Ellsworth has seen some of the largest
alligators he has ever seen here but we saw none.
We bumped bottom good and hard nine times
as we went out over the bar and it looked a bit
dubious. We were however finally out on the
open Gulf. We went along nicely and our little
company numbered barely twenty. I had second
class tickets for the boys and they were barbarously
treated in eating. We slept on deck & woke up in
Coatzacoalcas. We went up to the Hotel for choco-
late and bread and found a change for the worse
8th in their cocniera: so much so that we did
not try a dinner there as I had planned. Mr.
Carpenter, who assures me that my shipment
got off promptly and that he had learned of
its safe arrival in Vera Cruz. We were loaded
and started off again at 4 p.m. There were now
quite a hundred passengers including a comic
troupe. We were crowded. As yesterday there
was much sea-sickness and the decks were
soon a scene of filth. There was no chance

for moving around. Everyone, but especially the ^{Comings} had quantities of baggage with them. The boys, reinforced by many men of second-class got better treatment and ate where & what they were entitled to eat. In the night I got a spot where moisture & soon both drifted onto me in the stern and passed a most unpleasant night. I was stung twice by an alacran, once on my temple and once on my left hand: it was like the sticking deep of a sharp tack. The first time I did not know what it was & concluded a tack was in my pocket - I was using my gacker for a pillow. The second time I felt something move under my hand & slapping saw the animal crawl under a neighbor's pillow. We routed it & killed it. In the morning I overheard a young woman and boy talking, both of whom (in quite another part of the deck) had been stung during the night. — We saw Vera Cruz day 9th dawned and were in port at six o'clock. It was night however before we finally were ashore. Customs inspection was rough. We took chocolate and bread at the Hotel de Mexico and left our stuff there until 11 o'clock breakfast. It was hard work to fill time. We took a walk meeting Ernst Lux: he has not heard lately from the Padre and says they have never developed their coffee ranch: he is priest there, nothing more, I judge. At 1 o'clock we left on the

- 9 -

mixed train and were in Orizaba at 7 p.m. went
to the Hotel Diligencias, where we were well placed
and I made up notes &c. —————

10th



24

Catalogue of Mexican Ethnographic Objects
with original cash cost - as locality.

1.	Belt. Dixib. Nibaj - Guatemala.		
2.	" female. " "		
3.	Maxcalan: woollen blanket - Ota. Ana.		2.50
5.	" Cenidor		.38
6.	" " Santa Ana.		.20
7.	" " San Bernardino		.12
8.	Aztec: Puebla. Enagua	Puebla.	4.09
9.	" " skirt.	"	4.50
10.	" Camisa	"	
11.	" Camisa: red decoration.	Cholula.	
12.	" " beaded	"	
13.	" yokes: red. (two)	"	
14.	" " blue.	"	
15.	" " beaded.	"	
16.	Carry frame.	Jonotla.	
17.	Olla: grayware.	Xucutla.	
18.	" " "	"	
19.	" " "	"	
20.	" " "	"	
21.	Flower jar: " "	"	
22.	" ? Olla: redware.	Panuco	
23.	" ? " "	"	
24.	" Pita: Santiago	Tamalin	0.50
25.	" " Loro	"	1.00
26.	" Drum: Santiago	"	3.00
27.	" wooden mask: negro.	"	1.00
28.	" " "	"	1.00
			28.82

(30)

46.

2882

74.82

29.	Aztec :	horn rattle - negros.	Tamalim.	0.50
30.	"	"	"	—
31.	"	leather masks.	vijos (2) "	.00
32.	"	enagua.	"	} 4.00
33.	"	kiskkenil	"	
34.	"	Flower wands:	cave. atan.	} .00
35.	"	Ocate and jinite fibres	"	
36.	"	wooden spoon.	"	
37.	"	Kiskkenil.	"	2.50
38.	"	"	"	.50
39.	"	cotone.	"	1.00
40.	"	belt	"	1.25
41.	"	sack.	"	.75
42.	"	teponastl :	large. Guadalupe.	10.00
43.	Flax ealan.	Huehuetl.	" Cuauhauhtl.	5.00
44.	Otomi.	Ayate - itli	Huixquiluan.	1.00
45.	"	" large	"	2.25
46.	"	" coarse	"	2.50
47.	"	" fine	"	1.50
48.	"	" small.	"	.75
49.	"	Table cover :	loose.	1.25
50.	"	camisa.	"	1.50
51.	"	"	"	1.00
52.	"	"	"	1.25
53.	"	belt	"	1.25
54.	"	"	"	1.25
55.	"	"	"	1.25
56.	sp "	spindle - itli	"	.25
57.	"	jinite paper.	San Pablito.	.50
58.	"	board, stone, fibre.	"	.38
59.	"	"	"	.12
60.	"	Cuz paper fibres -	"	—
61.	"	Kiskkenil.	San	2.50

(31)

74.82

61.00

135.82

62.	Otoni:	Kishkemeil.	Pantepec.	4.00
63.	"	"	"	5.
64.	"	"	"	9.-
65.	Magahua.	enagua.		
66.	"	skirt.		
67.	"	Kishkemeil.		12.00
68.	Tarascan.	enagua.	Sta. Fe de la Laguna.	12.00
69.	"	carusa.		1.25
70.	"	"		2.25
71.	"	reboso —	Parracho.	6.00
72.	"	"	"	
73.	"	man's belt.	Sta. Fe de la Laguna.	1.50
74.	"	woman's belt.		
75.	"	"	"	
76.	"	"	"	
77.	"	"	"	
78.	"	"	"	6.25
79.	"	"	"	
80.	"	"	"	
81.	"	"	"	
82.	"	"	"	
83.	"	"	"	
84.	"	"	"	
85.	"	netting needle:	Janicho.	.25
86.	"	"	"	.25
87.	"	spear thrower	"	
88.	"	"	"	
89.	"	spears (pair)	"	1.00
90.	"	"	"	
91.	"	pottery:	green-glass. Sta Fe.	
92.	"	"	re.	
93.	"	"	"	.25
94.	"	"	"	
95.	"	"	"	

(32)

\$ 135.82

37.92

\$ 173.74

96.	Tarascan: Pottery - black & green. Once Pueblos	
97.	"	"
98.	"	"
99.	"	"
100.	"	"
101.	"	"
102.	"	"
103.	"	"
104.	Mixtec. huipil. San Bartolo.	4.00
105.	"	2.50
106.	" belt.	.50
107.	" " palm	.12
108.	" enagua. Magdalena.	6.00
109.	" rain coat - San Bartolo.	.38
110.	" belt.	3.00
111.	"	1.50
112.	" cotton. Cuquila.	1.00
113.	" ceridor. Zochila.	1.00
114.	" belt. — Teotihuacan	.50
115.	"	
116.	" gourd strainer. Jucula.	.40
117.	"	.10
118.	" gourd rattles. (2)	.12
119.	" " (2)	.12
120.	" gourd cups. (2)	.06
121.	" " (3)	.09
121.	Triqui. huipil. Chichahuaxtla.	3.00
122.	"	2.00
123.	"	2.00
124.	" ————— " —————	2.50
125.	" serviette	.75
126.	"	.75
127.	"	.75
128.	"	.62
129.	" enagua	2.00
130.	" faja	1.50
131.	"	1.00
132.	" lenate	.12

(33)

\$ 173.74
74.21

247.95

133.	Triqui:	bolsa.	Chichahuastla.	1.25
134.	"	coton	"	1.25
135.	"	chairs	"	.37
136.	"	malacates (4)	"	.12
137.	"	Comb.	"	.06
138.	Zapotec.	enagua - red.	Mitla.	12.00
139.	"	" black	"	8.00
140.	"	chirimiga.	"	.75
141.	"	chees - wamari	"	2.00
142.	"	" meris	"	0.75
143.	"	dye leaves.	"	
144.	"	Caruiza	"	
145.	"	Caruiza pattern	"	} 2.00
146.	"	belt - Olaculula market.	"	.37
147.	"	Caruiza	San Barto.	15.00
148.	"	calconillos.	"	
149.	"	Caruiza - maki.	"	} 5.00
150.	"	serielta.	"	2.50
151.	"	faja.	"	1.50
152.	Tehuantepecanos.	huipil: gn.	Tehuantepec.	
153.	"	" white.	"	3.00
154.	"	huipillili: red.	"	.50
155.	"	enagua: red.	"	
156.	"	faja.	"	} 5.94
157.	"	Pottery: figures.	Juchitan	.12
158.	"	"	"	.12
159.	"	"	"	.12
160.	"	"	"	.12
161.	"	"	"	.12
162.	Mixe:	huipil - dish.	Coatlan.	.12
163.	Juaves.	serielta.	San Mateo del Mar.	1.75
164.	"	"	"	1.25
165.	"	netting instruments	"	3.00
166.	"	serielta	"	1.00
167.	"	huipil.	"	4.00
168.	"	malacatts (2)	"	.25

(34)

247.94
107.58

355.52

169.	Juaves.	Cord spiribbles.	(2) San Mateo.	.65
170.	"	Cenidoro	"	1.55
171.	"	"	"	.88
172.	Cuicateres	Euhwidens cloth.	Papalo.	1.00
173.	Chontals.	purple cloth.	Tehuacan.	
174.	Chinantecs.	hupil.	San Pedro.	5.00
175.	"	"	"	4.25
176.	"	head cloth.	"	2.-
177.	"	"	"	2.-
178.	"	"	"	2.-
179.	"	servilleta	"	2.-
180.	"	Cenidor.	"	1.00
181.	"	"	"	2.-
182.	Chochos.	napaho	"	.25
183.	Mazatecs.	unfulshid hat.	Cuixtlan.	6.00
184.	"	hupil blue.	Huauclilla.	
185.	"	" ribbnes	"	20.00
186.	"	silk cloth.	"	3.00
187.	"	" belt	"	3.00
188.	"	belt	"	3.00
189.	"	servilleta	"	1.25
190.	"	"	"	1.00
191.	Tepahuas.	enagua.	"	5.50
192.	"	Camisa; black dec.	Huehuetla.	1.25
193.	"	Kishkenil.	"	1.50
194.	"	"	"	3.00
195.	"	"	"	3.00
196.	"	belt.	"	2.00
197.	Totonacs	teponastle.	"	4.00
198.	"	flowerneck ring &c.	Ista. Maria	—
199.	"	ocates in package.	"	—
200.	"	Kishkenil.	"	
201.	"	"	Pantepec.	5.00
202.	"	"	"	5.00
203.	"	"	"	6.00
204.	"	"	"	6.00
205.	"	calconcillos	"	4.50
		net		1.-

(35)

\$ 355.52
56.86

442.38

206.	Totonaco.	teponastl.	Pantepec	7.00
207.	Mayas.	gammew borders.	Meida.	1.12
208.	"	Camalonga	"	.12
209.	"	Ke'esh.	"	.25
210.	"	totuga + hom.	"	8.50
211.	"	raute	"	
212.	"	fan.	"	
213.	"	sash.	"	
214.	"		"	—
215.	Loques.	wax <u>ex voto</u> .		13.33
216.	"	cuagua.	Duxtag.	3.33
217.	"	huipil	"	4.34
218.	"	"	"	.75
219.	"	loom + utti	"	.25
220.	Chiapanecs	pita	"	1.00
221.	"	wooden trays. (2)	Chiapa.	2.00
222.	"	ground bowls. (2)	"	.25
223.	"	small jcaras (6)	"	25
224.	"	jicara	"	.18
225.	"	tops (3)	"	.50
226.	Izotzils.	rautes (2)	"	.37
227.	"	hat.	Chamula.	2.50
228.	"	" dec?	"	1.75
229.	"	sandals.	"	2.00
230.	"	chamara.	" (Tenejapa)	.37
231.	"	braids for hat.	"	.25
232.	Tzendals:	quile - wool.	" (Tenejapa)	.50
233.	"	1 pound of pilico	"	.25
234.	"	sack of pita.	Cancuc.	3.00
235.	"	Canusa; man's.	"	2.00
236.	"	belts:	" "	

(26)

~~\$~~ 442.38
34.50

476.88

237.	Tzandals:	enagua.	Cancuc.	3.50
238.	"	huipil.	"	3.50
239.	"	"	Yajalon.	8.00
240.	"	"	"	5.50
241.	"	huipilili.	"	2.50
242.	Lacandons:	bow & arrows.	—	6.00

243. Aztecs. Feast of seed: Bread.

244.	"	"	Cholula. molds.	5.50
245.	"	"		
246.	"	"		
247.	"	"		
248.	"	"		
249.	"	"		
250.	"	"		
251.	"	"		
252.	"	"		
253.	"	"		

F. D. Pottery: black: Censer.

254.	"	"	Censers (3)
255.	"	"	
256.	"	"	
257.	"	"	
258.	"	"	
259.	"	"	
260.	"	"	
261.	"	"	
262.	"	"	
263.	"	"	
264.	"	"	
265.	"	"	
266.	"	"	
267.	"	"	
268.	"	"	

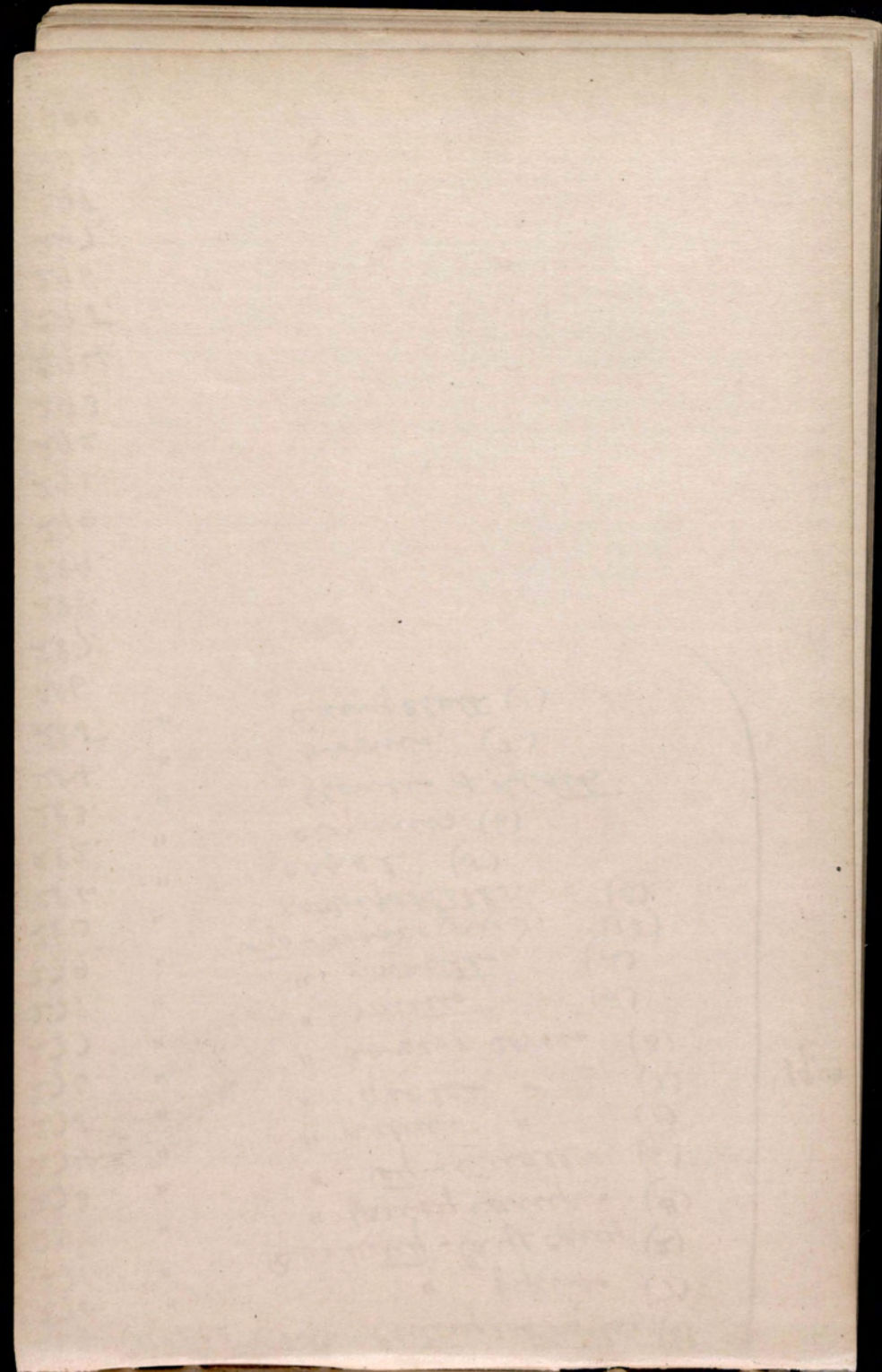
Coarse - red white & blue (2)
Crude - yellow - red. Censer.
Candlesticks (2)
Candlestick pipe (1)

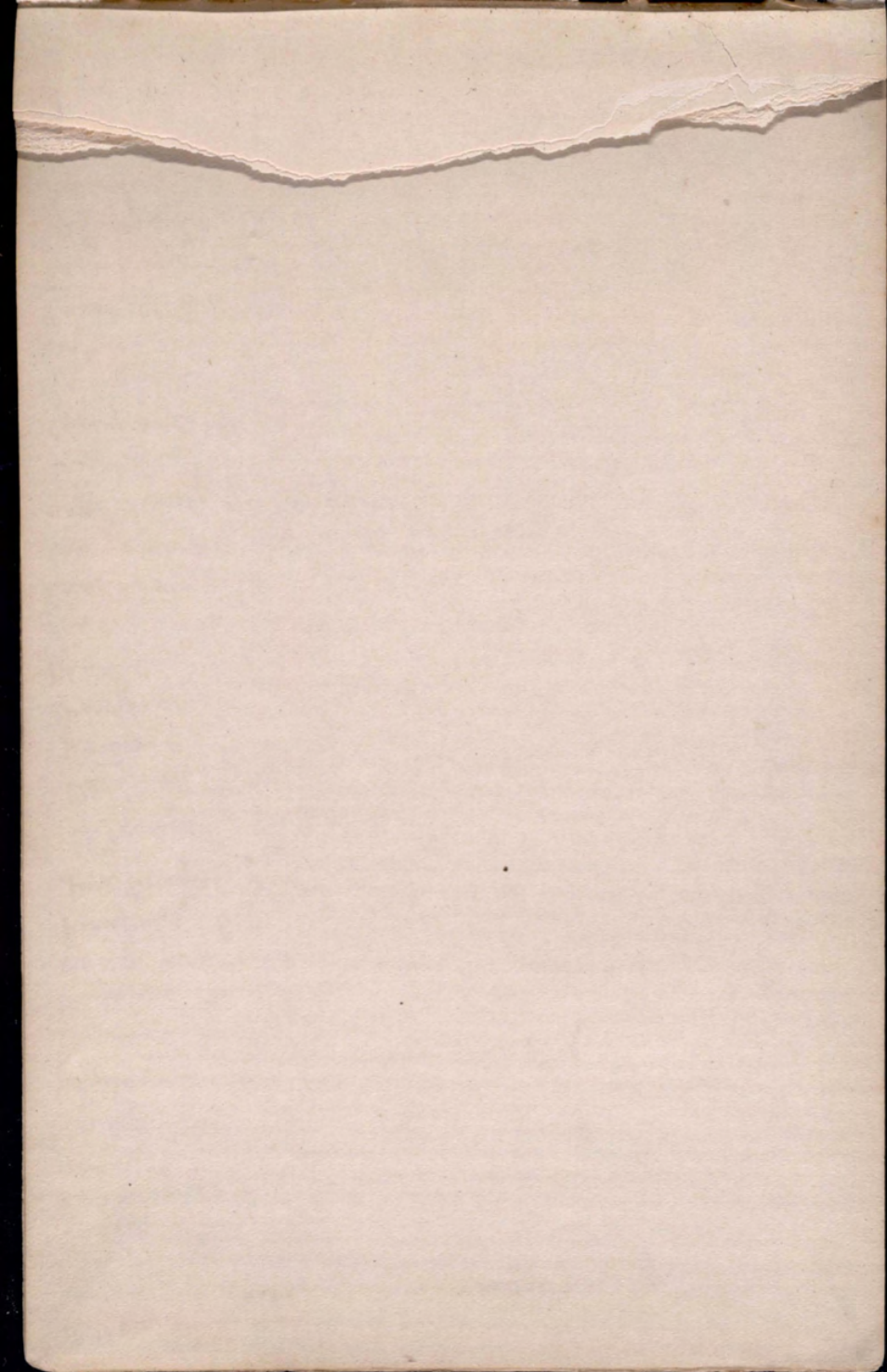
(37)

\$ 476.88

269.	Ayees :	F.D. Putting: lotto.	(6)
270.	"	" figures	(7)
271.	"	Basulity - large carry	(2)
272.	"	" fancy carry -	(3)
273.	"	" toy - small.	(6)
274.	"	" palm.	" (1)
275.	"	" gables "	(1)
276.	"	" boxes & covers	(3)
277.	"	" rantes	(3)
278.	"	" waltzes	(2)
279.	"	toys - wood & gold.	(15)
280.	"	xochipetates.	(3)
281.	"	copal	(5)
282.	"	cigars	(6)
283.	"	flowers of death.	
284.	"	brooms.	(2)
285.	"	carry cloth	(1)
286.			
287.			
288.			
289.			
290.			
291.			
292.			
293.			
294.			
295.			
296.			
297.			
298.			
299.			
300.			

19.00





dress. 1. 3.
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v nature of country.

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