



Maud Hart and Delos Wheeler  
Lovelace Family Papers.

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Peer Says C  
Took Bed for PWs

By the United Press

LONDON, Nov. 16.—An irate English peer lodged a formal complaint in the House of Lords today against an unidentified British paratroop officer who, he said, forced him and his pregnant wife from their railway compartment at Bren gunpoint recently to make room for two German prisoners.

The 35-year-old Earl of Poulton said he and his wife, who was expecting a baby within three months, were ousted from their berths aboard a Scotland-bound train at 1:45 a. m. on a recent autumn morning.

"I expostulated and said it was ridiculous, but the officer just stood there handling that capable-looking gun," the earl said.

"Then an assistant station-master said: 'I'm afraid, Your Lordship, there's nothing for it.'"

Answering the complaint, Lord Croft, Undersecretary of War, said the incident was "inconceivable."

An Actress in  
Divorced actress in 1940 - said she  
left him ~~you~~ after marriage in 1936  
& in 1938

Unconventional Dress, - Grenson -  
Lined ~~for~~ evening cloak

Mother Son of well known Comedian  
at herself - guilty girl.

Title Disputed in 1903 by woman's son,  
calling self wife of alleged 6<sup>th</sup> Lord  
but son was out

Wood land holding - Somersetshire

law of hosp —

quite Danon

obstructed

guaranteed

assured

the basis

amalgamated on hosp

well at Danon

at since 1909

reproy also discharged it

Sautz long

San Julian

— 2007 — 1800 —

plan can  
coast

pass

gunning

names

Cold Patagonia

under

# ROOSEVELT URGES PEACE SCIENCE PLAN

Asks Dr. Bush, Head of Military  
Research Unit, to Study Post-  
War Projection of Program

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Pres-  
ident Roosevelt called today for  
recommendations as to how war-  
time scientific research could be  
carried into the post-war world to  
create jobs and improve the na-  
tional health and living standards.

In a letter to Dr. Vannevar  
Bush, director of the Office of Sci-  
entific Research and Development,  
the President paid tribute to that  
agency for its achievements in  
solving important technical prob-  
lems of the war.

The tangible results, though not  
known to the public, Mr. Roosevelt  
said, "can be found in the commu-  
niqués coming from the battle  
fronts all over the world," adding  
that some day the full story of  
these achievements could be told.

"There is, however," he con-  
tinued, "no reason why the lessons  
to be found in this experiment can-  
not be profitably employed in times  
of peace.

"The information, the tech-  
niques, and the research experience  
developed by the Office of Scien-  
tific Research and Development  
and by the thousands of scientists  
in the universities and in private  
industry, should be used in the  
days of peace ahead for the im-  
provement of the national health,  
the creation of new enterprises  
bringing new jobs, and the better-  
ment of the national standard of  
living."

Close crops, usually thin  
with sensitive mouth.  
Long, stringy - broad face - work

would find use liberty of research

Edison Medal of 1943 given to

Electrical Engineer

late Dr. in Aug. 1941

Pat values from power building.

had Defense

\$10,000,000 - Eng an Scientist

Army, trying to solve all problems

Science can solve

worked on sub detection in 1st war.

Perfectly mechanical mind, electrical worker,  
to solve world prob to complex for  
human brain

W. near S  
W. P.P.  
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S.P.P.  
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Wind story is giant  
Santa Cruz  
wood shipping part.  
to DE almost 40 ft.

Tower roofed w  
concrete  
5 - columns

60, no ground floor in A  
135, no A - by way of fs  
250, no with some ground  
blow

Drawn how to P.T.D. Orsted

Dr Krauss - Brazil  
muetes - ad hunc w. the  
patagonians.

Look up

Baudier

anaymas <sup>very</sup>  
L. T. Tica <sup>trip</sup>

Quervara

Araucarians

Dobitzky <sup>An acct of</sup>  
<sup>the</sup> abipones

Lazans

Barbrooke Gubb

Cabo

Oniapa

Gumilla

de Lery

Theret

Hans Stadu

Brazil

Grub

An Unkeow

People in an

Unkeow Land.

Whip in

The Nwamag

I am now definitely collecting bits toward story:

It is laid in the great woodland plain known as the Chaco.

Indians involved are the great family of Chacu- Guaycuru, which include indirectly both Lengua and Abipone.

Plenty of the country is plain.

Men 5;7; women 5:4; well proportioned; strong; reddish chocolate skins.

Gran Chacu parched and waterless in dry season; inundated in wet.

From great Andean streams.

Deer, guanaco and ostriches.

The tembeta, button in lower lip; little green stone; all pluck out eyebrows and lashes; increase height by shaving top of head or shave like a monk; wear ostrich plumes in noselips and ears, pierced for the purpose (Abipones did); spotted body like a puma; painted selves with urucu

Tobas also plucked hair to top of head.

Head shaved because a widower; a net tattooed.

In one ear a vulture wing; strings of beads, many. Hair stained blood red.

Women disfigure faces with tattooing.

Men tattoo in vertical lines (Tobas)

small eyes and ears; eyes bridge at external corners.

Quenched thirst anywhere

Men shaved heads leaving only 2 concentric rings of hair with a tuft in middle of crown and wore feathers on heads. Broad bracelet to protect see 5. HERO JUST OLD ENOUGH TO WEAR THE TEMBETA AND VERY PROUD OF THE GREEN STONE IN A BIG HOLE IN HIS LOWER LIP.

Arms probably bows, arrows, clubs and a knife from jaw of palmeto.

At 14 boys dyed body black and wore tembeta

Lobes of ears to shoulders.

cacugeship hereditary.

Women wore cotton cloth, famous for hammocks they made

paje or sorcerer

Chaco Indians regard eclipses as due to a great bird with spread wings assailing the star eclipsed.

Mocobi. S Cross a rhea pursued by dogs.

Lenguas give old people a drink then kill them.

When they have killed an ostrich they drop handfuls of feathers as they hurry home, hoping that pursuing spirits will stop to inspect them and let hunters get home safely.

"a blue tambeta shone below his lips"

chicha from maize; aloja from the algarrobo or carob tree

Chase of the ostrich one of their fav pursuits, but they rub their arrow points with a particular herb before shooting it. either to propitiate spirit of bird or give them success in shooting it

Ostrich a timid bird; ostrich hunts planned ~~xxxxxxx~~ as result of dream; milky way, path of the kilyikhams.

death always from kilyikhams

Makes up fire...pulls skin mat towards it.

Flour from bean of algarobbo

lengua used gounds.

world created by a beetle

toldos name of Ind house. Chaco means "the hiding place"

Dead level of swamp and plain, almost unknown.

River bounded belte of palm trees. Name Thlamo Samaap, great g essipt

chicha native beer...from fruit pods of algarobba tree?

SWAMP VERY CHARACTERISTIC OF CHACO; see if you can find desc.

Abipones adorn necks with little round globes made of  
cockle shells, seeds, kernels, claws of birds.

Abipones make trumpet of long scaly tail of armadillo

Dobritzhofer on ostrich

The emu, ostrich, extremely common; ranked amongst birds  
because it is winged, tho it makes use of its wings, which are  
weak for the weight of so large a bird, not to fly with  
but to assist self in walking. (LOOK UP DARWIN.) Like sails and  
cars, esp when wind in favourable direction. To pursue diff.  
RUNS WITH UTMOST SWIFTNESS; also escapes by turning and  
winding about.

Seldom caught by persons on foot unless in such numbers as to  
surround these birds, and take them, as it were, in the coils.  
When standing upright, reach to head of tallest man, which is  
owing to length of legs and neck for head is very small. They  
have little eyes overshadowed with large eyebrows.

Body equal to lamb in weight.

Flesh much sought and praised by Indians.

Abipones make selves bags, purses, cushions of emus skin. Skin  
which covers the rumps they use for little hats. Many uses  
for feathers. One egg a sumptuous banquet for many persons, 30  
hens eggs would fill one emus egg. Shell strong, used for vessel

Emus feed on grass, wheat fruits or trash

Tame emus in every Indian town Those on plains near BA have black white  
and grey feathers.

Dobritzhofer also

INNUMERABLE SNAILS are seen in their shells in the woods, plains  
and the borders of lakes. Not eaten. Used for necklaces etc.

ON THE SHORES OF THE RIVER URUGUAY THERE IS AN ODD KIND OF SNAIL  
LARGER THAN A MANS FIST WHICH THE INDIANS ROAST IN ITS SHELL AND  
DEVOUR WITH AVIDITY.

Snail  
|||||

Biscacah well desc but is that found in the Chaco?

Resembles a hare, has a tail like that of a fox, marked with black and white spots. In plains, dig artful burrows....apartments... at surface of earth many doors at which crowds sit at sunset carefully listen if anyone approaches

Paraguay abounds in tigers, 251 all marked with black spots, skin of some white, some yellow

The anta, or great beast

Animal spaniards call guanaco, abipones hakahatak. SHOULD WE LEAVE THE SPANISH NAME IN OUR STORY OR TRY TO FIND THE ONA NAME?

ykipara, a species of mole lurking underground maes a horrid noise like sound of a drum beat at a long distance.

Otters swarm in the lakes and rivers of Paraguay; smaller than European; most numerous in Abiponian terr. Toward the north among Mocobois no otters. Savages feed on their flesh and make cloaks of their skins

Trees. vanilla and cacaco tamarind cedar

alfaroba, a Spanish name; Paraguay produces many kind. Most remarkable the 2 called white and black. It is chewed white and dry, as it falls d from the tree, and when pounded in a mortar is either eaten or drunk mixed with water, and fermented by the Abipones. Woods of the alfaroba abound PARTICULARLY IN THE CHACO violet colored wood usefu;. Leaves of this tree small, from its pale little flowers grow seeds enclosed in a pod. Ripen in Nov and last in the woods until March.

Many palms desc Other Paraguayan trees the Mistol, very large, chanar, yacane

La grenadilla or passion flower; a most wholesome fruit; it grows in great abundance in the plain and at all seasons, on a shrub which clings like ivy to hedges and huses. Bear a middle sized apple, golde, spotted with red, full of round black seeds, sweet

sweet but acid.

May be eaten raw or boiled with sugar. Instruments of passion  
of the lord in the flower, hence its name  
mulberry tree

Bacoba and banana, fig species, oval shaped and red. THE SHRUBS  
WHICH PRODUCE THEM HAVE NEITHER SEEDS NOR BOUGHS BUT ARE  
ADORNED WITH LONG WIDE AND BEAUTIFULLY GREEN LEAVES FROM THE  
MIDST OF WHICH THE GERMIN AND THE FRUIT APPEARS. DIE AWAY AFTER  
FRUIT. SUCKERS.

MANDIUC.

The Mandiyu, cotton. Produced by shrubs scarcely larger than the  
hazel, with wood and bark like the elder, and clothed with plenty  
of soft woolly leaves. Between 3 small leaves with which unripe  
nut surrounded, flowers larger than roses etc

Cotton ripens and bursts from its prison, collected day by day.

The Umbu. So wide are the boughs and trunk of this tree that the  
sun never sees its foot. affords shade to 50 persons, completely  
defends them from rain

BOTH IN MARSHY PLAINS AND MOISTER WOODS AND ABUNDANCE OF REEDS:  
SOME SOLID? OTHERS HOLLOW. THICK AS A MANS THIGH...OR HIS THUMB. SOME  
ENTI WINE SELVES ABOUT TREES. SUPPLE PLACE OF WOODS IN BUILDING HOUSES  
SHIPSREEDS IN MARSHY SOIL WHERE ARE ALSO TYKES SNAKES GNATS AND  
OTHER INSECTS

BEEES deposit excellent honey either in hollow trees, caverns or  
earth or open plain. That which is taken at the beginning of  
spring from the tops of shrubs or high grass is called by the  
Spaniards lechiguans. Very sweet and good.

Honey may be eaten or made into wine

Maize and roots called potatoes...white, red yellow

Mandubi, a fruit Europe may envy, resembles and almond

*Bills  
also*

*Umbu  
for  
paw  
plant*

Abipones sleep in a hanging net

Shave hair like mons leaving circle around head; women perform offic ; sits on ground, takes head into her lap, sprinkles and rubs his face plentifully with hot ashes, (for soap) then picks out hair with tweezers Use a shell sharpened against a stone for shaving or the jaws of the fish palometa

Both sexes sharp thorn etc see notes

They dwell under mats spread like a tent but spend most of their time out of doors.

"If a long drought have exhausted the water, find water under leaves of the caraquate, or they can suck little apples etc see notes p 4

a large mat and 2 poles to fix a tent

hundreds of dogs keep watch

carry about mats as a snail kite shell

2 poles are fixed in ground and to them is tied a mat, twice or thrice folded, to exclude wind and rain. That ground on which they lie may not be wet, dig a little channel.

Wear a garment, no sleeves, tie to left shoulder, leave right arm disengaged. Otter skins when cold. THIS MORE THE PLAINS.

KEEP FIRE IN GROUND DAY AND NIGHT.

REPROACHES. YOU ARE AN INDIAN? YOU ARE POOR WRETCHED DEAD FROM DEC TO APRIL WHEN WOODS ABOUND WITH RIPE ALFAROBA? SEASON FOR DRINKING.

Darwin also speaks of the ostriches sailing before the wind

HERO COULD BE OUT FOR DEER WITH THE BOLA.

TUCOTUCO THE MOLE WHICH MAKES A NOISE.

Biscacha has crossed Parana but not R. Uruguay

Little Owl in Banda Oriental its own workman

GRUBB:

HALF NAKED FORMS OF Inds...palmes, plumed heads...;pw droning  
chant and rattle of gourds

Lengua Inds on Chaco bank of R Paraguay

Chaco Inds waged war for generatic ns with Guaranies, so dont  
confuse them

Upright wool-bound scalp lock gave rise to a superstition  
that Chavco inhabited by horned creatures. As an unicorn.

when the heat was great or the flies troublesome I made 2 sit by  
me with fans

battling with a pampas fire

Riacho Fernandez.....mesquitoes hung about all day.....

Village called Kilmeskthlaponap "the place of burnt pigs"

beat off dogs with my whip.

War chief Stork Neck

charqui or sun-dried meat

the pipe was passed round and we smoked a few minutes in silence

Travelled Ind fashion with only a blanket. Inds decorated me with  
ostrich feather head dress and some necklaces

Inds lived in palm huts and considered self superior to hairy animals  
so pulls out hair

Chaco Inds methods of weaving like Peru; string bags; pottery

Lenguas wear a woven band of wool around the head and prize those

orned with rare bird. Also practice boring of ears and distending

lobe to enormous size to insert ear disks. LENGUAS ARE OREJONES.

Incas had religious observance Pleiades.

Feather head dress a charm against swamp kilyikhama.

AT THE WAINKA FEAST WHEN A BOY IS INITIATED INTO MANHOOD AND BECOMES  
A WARRIOR HIS STATE INDICATED BY BINDING OF FORELOCK WITH RED WOOL AND  
BY MANNER OF STIFF PAINT BRUSH INTO WHICH A FEATHER ORNA IS INSERTED.

8  
SHELL NECKLACE OF SWAMP MUSSEL SHELL.

PICTURES SHOW ONE BOY WITH CRISSE CROSS MARKS ON HIS CHEEKS  
AND A NECKLACE

forests and vast palmy plains

Ind village on a piece of open land; a little to the n flows a  
sluggish river, current slight. Banks thickly covered weeds,  
bulrush, and papyrus rising high above the rest and dense masses  
floating water lilies. spread out at the roots of the trees  
the great solitary maned wolf of the Chaco  
mosquitoes, ticks, sandflies.

Inds make porches of palm leaves

Dark tree trunks which drifted down in flood time, like great  
reptiles. Close to branches fringe of palm trees, tall branchless  
stems 40 ft or more into air, crowned by single green fan  
like leaves. Remains of last season drop brown below.

Headless palms and dead stumps. Lazy waterfowl. Splash of fish. Allig  
tor moving slowly among the reeds.

s. forest; e. long stretch of low damp grass cov ground thickly  
studded palm leaf fans. Grass tall and rank. Path worn by men. To the  
w. an immense ant hill plain, covering 15,000 acres or more of very  
low land, a few inches of water on it, a few palms and clumps  
trees. Thickly studded ant hills 3,4,5 ft high, teeming millions  
ants.

Clear blue sky without a cloud, blazing sun. A in r sounds frogs  
waterfowl insects.

Village 2 lines of dwellings; boughs interlaced together  
and grass and palm leaves loosely thrown on top. The dome shaped  
toldo of branches grass and palm leaves is roughly thatched to  
the ground on the SOUTH SIDE, the stormy quarter. The reedmatting  
toldo is so regulated as protection from sun or storms.

Furniture very limited. Skins serve as seats by day and beds by night.

Simple weapons rest near or stuck into grass roof.

HOUSEHOLD FIRES OF WOOD SMOULDER A YARD OR SO IN FRONT OF EACH SHELTER.

Women sit here and there gently swinging a baby in string hammock or spinning. Loom made of 4 branches of a tree, weaving a blanket for master of house.

Women pass pipe and gossip.

2 or 3 old men; one aged one on his mat. A piece of hide at end of stick to flick flies from naked body.

Men and lads, some in forest for honey which they collect in skin bagen comb larvae, young bees and all. Others are out on great ant hill plain in pursuit of ostrich or deer. Rest by river with hand net or fish trap.

Flies, pest of daytime, replaced at night by mosquitoes. kept in check by clouds of smoke rising from fires placed to windward.

Now busy cooking or eating, little food during day. White ostrich feathers of savages wave to and fro. Palms still ouetted.

Or in a great swamp <sup>on</sup> little island, village near edge of swamp, 20 by 4 mi. water waist deep, tangled and matted vegetation. Bulrush and papyrus everywhere. Dozens of other waterplants, some thorny. Narrow paths made by natives. Tall reeds shut off the sky. Large water snakes and alligators. Colors like vegetation.

Picture p 58 shows forest of bulrushes and one lone palm.

On island, no open plain, <sup>no forest</sup> thick undergrowth and scrubby trees.

Inds wander partly thru fear of spirits.

Bed at 9 or 10. Makes up the fire, pulls skin mat towards it and joining 2 or 3 mats together with a palm log at one end for pillow lie down. If night cold or mosquitoes bad, tucks under blanket.

Unless raining invariably sleep in open. THIS DIFF FROM ARAWAKS. Eat and wander, rise to keep up fire. Dogs growl and yelp. Dogs 3 to each Ind.

In dead silence starts up man with a cry rattles his gourd and chants dismal tune to scare off spirit which has disturbed his slumbers.

Wolf 20 yds off

Snake comes in.

Insects greatest pest.

Ninety degrees temp

Climate trying and enervating; flood and drought alternate.

Lengua male attire. SECTION LENGUA WOOLEN BLANKET. SHOW MRS WARD.

Female male attire. Designs of snakes skins, palms, cross roads

. 2 forked upright s and 2 horizontal branches make the loom.

Hunting serious dangerous occ. Hours exposed to tropical sun,

poisonous insects. Wading in swamps, flesh torn and cut by long spinr razor edged grass.

Womans greatest task blanket for her husband, made of wool,

his only garment. Sheep scarce and of poor quality. Method

of weaving desc. Her shuttle the ball of wool

legs of the jabiru in the pattern. LOOK UP JABIRU

woolen walet belts, satchels, head bands bracelets. Cotton seldom

used as substitute. (But were there sheep in my time?)

string is made from fibres of the caraguata plant made up into

satchels, large net bags, walet bags, and hammocks. Spinning on

naked thigh.

Only garment worn by woman, a skin petticoat. In cold weather a

large mantle of skins of nutria (otter), sheep, small deer, fox.

hairy side to body. <sup>put</sup> Double fold down front. Woollen belt to

fasten it. Petticoats skins of goats, sheep deer, washable.

Methods desc 69

women also make pottery and fans, cook, procure palm cabbages and

roots,

From discarded blanket readily. Adjusts it according occ. Double fold f waist et

p 81 excellent desc fishing. Why not have our hero fishing?

The jabiru stands 5 ft high and affords substantial meal  
an t eater found in Chaco and we have not used him before p 86  
being thirsty we looked out for woods in which we might find  
the caraguata but we met with nothing but small copaes and the  
few plants they contained were extremely dry

Picture titled in the forst. Extracting water from the caraguata  
plant. From formation of its leaves it catches and holds rain  
water for many weeks. The leaves are protected by a row of thorns  
thus preventing animals from drinking.

All their blankets show stripes and patterns, very attractive.  
He could be out hunting os trich with bols and gfind none;  
get thirsty and drink from caraguata; get so hungry he repairs  
to swamp to find snails. He could be hunting out on the great ant  
hill plain. Copy fishing data and

Copy methods of ostrich hunting:

Picture shows a young Ind in a blanket extracting honey from in  
a hole in a tree. "Smoke is often used as a protection. Young bees  
are eaten as a delicacy with the honey. The picture clearly shows  
the dense tropical unde growth and luxuriant creepers. Air plants  
hang from the main branch and the thorny leaves of the caraguata or  
water plant make progress difficult for naked feet and legs.

Domville Fife says until recent years thought to be uninhabitable  
vast swamps and gigantic pythos but much of this semi tropical region  
although home of python, cov by wonderful palm groves, forests of  
hard wood and open pampas.

Man discards cumbersome garment in warm weather in village,  
or exercising. At other times adjusts it. In cold wet weather cover  
rt raised to cover head or shoulders. Or wrapped round body,  
one shoulder naked.

Often only covering worn by men when hunting is a girdle from raw

ridge of deer. Band is deep and cut into deep fringe which hangs down the loins.

Sarals and leggings worn as protection men when hunting women getting fuel in forest from thorny undergrowth. Hide.

Raw hides used extensively for mats.

Skin of the rhea stomach made up into large bags for carrying honey. Neck of the ostrich, jabiru and alligator often converted into tobacco pouch.

Personal orna.

Feathers as head orna. sometimes strung together, worn singly or cut into elaborate shapes.

Broad wooled red band to which are sewn diagonal lines squares or circles of small buttons cut from snails shells. This most valuable orna. Top fringed with bright scarlet feathers from spoon bill or flamingo. Some have woolen chin strap attached and beaded woolen tassels over ears. This head dress a charm against evil spirit of swamps.

Making buttons hard Strings of buttons money. Seeds into necklaces. One of pieces of bone, legs of water fowl, a few seeds of water plant.

Oblong pieces of fresh water mussels, about inch in length, two holes drilled at I end of each section. Mother of pearl effect. Beaut.

Wooden ear disks worn as orna. chiefly by men. Pierce lobes with bone needle, insert grass or stick. Gap later filled by coil of palm leaf. Armlets also of yellow palm leaf.

ALWAYS FEATHER ANKLETS. These are made from wing feathers of rhea and often dyed pale pink. Safeguard against snake bite, reptile may put poison on feathers. Binding cutting and stringing together of ostrich plumes is entirely the work of the men.

Pottery...is water jars, cooking pots, shallow dishes all made by women,

all smoke pipes. Stems from core of cactus

Firesticks are cut from a tree they call the hapin...from Oct to March in a normal season it flowers every 14 days. 2 sticks

Gourds in great abundance in Chaco, often large. Put lengthwise in 2, hollow out, vessels for holding water or food, the half stem forming ready made handle. Gourds of round shape receptive for fish hooks tobacco etc. Zig zag edge makes closing.

Gourds of a certain shape for rattles. Filled with dry seeds, small shells.

Lengua musical instru. a small bamboo whistling flute, a whistle made from bones, a flat wooden whistle worn round the neck as orna. 3 small holes in latter produce notes. Drums by wet skins stretched over cooking pots. beaten thin wooden sticks.

A kind of fiddle from a palm log. Gourds for spoons.

A knife of sharpened bamboo for cutting vegetables.

Diary by means of a stick notched

For canoe dig out a bottle trunk tree to pass over swollen swamps and streams. Make with clumsy hard wood digger and fire brands.

Weapons bows, arrows and a heavy hardwood club. Bow from

heart wood of certain tree, strong string twisted strips of deer hide.

One class of shelter, sticks built in circular form by women placing sticks in the ground and bringing together upper ends in shape of dome. On top women pile rushes, grass, palm leaves. Man cannot stand upright. Used for protection sun and storms, not living rooms. Second class reed matting on framework of sticks.

Chap 8 Hunting.

Now prairie, now a tangled bed of water plants, under water teeming with fish eels and famous mud fish Lepidosiren also alligators.

Ind uses hook and line, net kept open by 2 sticks. Captures

fish with hands and in fish traps. Shoot with bow and arrow. Kill smaller size by biting the head.

Pursue eel and mudflap<sup>1</sup> with thin pointed spear which can be used only in shallow water. Walking slowly prod roots of reeds looking for quiver. A good hunter will capture 10 to 12 pods muffle a day. Inds revel in their rich fat.

desc. p312 of nant easter, said to be match for jaguar, 7 ft long coating long tail held horizontally, snouth long, tongue can protrude thru, strongly bandj legged, claws of front legs long and strong, clumsy shuffling gait, herculean front legs.

In spite of vast areas of land submerged in rainy season one never gets sight of a sheet of water. In dry season swamps mere plains with short grass. When rains come weeds spring up and where was dry grass now 3,4, ft water, matted grasses and papyrus, creeping plants, higher than mans head. HOME MILLI NS WILD FOWL. DUCKS? storks, herons, the great chaja with its piercing scream, and the Jacana like a small moor hen of bright cheenit color with lemon colored underwings. Long toes. Go in flocks. Run <sup>on</sup> surface of <sup>float</sup> weeds without singing in because of long toes. OUR HERO ENVIES? suddenly raise wings as a flock and expose yellow surface. Ibuses in great acc. Lungfish mudfish. Chief food a water snail. After swamps dry burrow in mud lastestores surplus <sup>fat</sup> food in tail. must be prepared to last 18 months without food. Nest a tunnel slanting obliquely downgr d. On a wet night in Chaco noise made by frogs is deafening. 24 species each with distinctive cry

Lengua known as Mascoy in 18th cent.

Relationship is traced on female side.

speakers voice rises and falls in rhythmic cadence.

When the water dries up they search for mud fish holes and dig out their prey catching them with their hands.

They hunt the alligator, dangerous; only in larger streams, matted vegetabion in swamps makes it hard.

Unseen dangers in fishing...alligator, large water snake, sting ray fish

lies hidden in streams.

In the swamps poisonous snakes.

During wet season, bird catching, for birds bound then in the swamps. Methods for capturing young which are unable to fly or birds roosting in trees and in catching a species of large stork, the jabiru. Towards evening armed bundle shorter sticks enter swamps kill them blows from sticks. Also when roosting birds asleep the same. Kill jabirus at sunset when they fly off to their sleeping quarters. Throw stick Jabiru 5 ft high. Or in darkness when birds perch on anthills surrounded, Ind lights his torch and falls on bird he has singled out. Birds too drowsy to show fight as they do at other times.

Most valuable game of the chaco the ostrich, food a delicacy and feathers for ornament.

Ostrich shy but foolish, methods planned accordingly/

In palm forest hunter binds on branches, imitates palm. Picture of one, wearing striped blanket.

In ant hill country uses branch of creeper such as covers every anthill

/In clear open country suitable for riding horseback, Inds hunt them with bolas, a weapon made of plaited strips of hide, weighted at ends which twine round the legs and trip up the victim, as lasso. Indian imitates cry of male bird; at once real male puffs out feathers showing every sign of fight, advances.

Hunting deer similar disguises. Fleet creatures seen bounding along thru tall thick grass, whistle will cause them to stop.

Wild pigs found. In herds.

2 anteaters. The great one 7ft snout to tail. Said to kill jaguar. Also tapir, maned wolf, fox, armadillo, tiger cat, puma, jaguar. Trap the jaguar.

Huts flooded with water; colony of ants in it; water lying on ground everywhere; a 7 inch rainfall that night; lashed upon each side of the women 2 large reed mats, with which they easily form a temporary shelter while camping.

Tied round their waists behind and in front, large string woven bags were carried containing their goods, water jars and cooking pots from necks and shoulders.

proceeded to procure water, the little they had brought with them being insufficient. As there had been a long spell dry weather, only procurable water in the caraguata plant...its/<sup>long</sup>channeled leaves collect the dew and rain and thus a supply preserved for some months. To forest with available pots and jars.

The caraguata which in shape resembles a large aloe is armed innumerable sharp thorns. Sharp spiky leaves we lopped off with knife and then cutting the plants out at the roots we held them over clay pot stabbing them from below allowed water to run out. Each plant gave us a good cupful of water.

Freshly killed meat spitted on sticks at side of fire, no time to sun dry. Rest placed in pots to boil. While this was cooking people threw smaller pieces into embers to toast and eat in the interval.

Camped for night near dry bed of stream; found water hole but water covered green slimy scum;

Men brought in 3 long palm trunks and placed them diff sides of the fire, and about 10 ft away. Women spread their skin mats in rows on side of the logs next to fire. Arranged selves by families. Palms as common pillow.

tathla or fire.

FOR STORY. THEY FOUND THAT NO MOSQUITOES CAME NEAR. THEY DISCOVERED THE DELICIOUS WARMTH.

dry bed of a swamp stream...midway among tall reeds a small water hole

07

women busily engaged making flour from bean of algaroba tree fairly common in dried parts of Chaco. Plentiful supple moushing bean which forms large proportion of Ind food while in season, being not only pounded into flour for cakes but used for newing a native beer.

Did not wish to be overtaken by heavy rains which were shortly expected. LAY STORY IN DRY SEASON BY ALL MEANS.

HEAVY BANKS OF CLOUDS GAT BRING IN W AND S INDA BELIEVED STORM WOULD NOT BREAK UNTIL A.M.

About 7 oc began to thunder, forked lightning shot across sky in all directions. Hardly collected things when roar of the wind was heard in the S and a great black cloud stretched self across horizon close to ground. Dust storm upon us. Covered face and nose. Great drops began Terrific thunder. Lightning vivid. Torrential downpour. Soon actually sitting in water.

Next morning stream beds half full, low lying land some inches of water.

Always select the hour before dawn for an attack

The creator of all things spiritual and material is symbolized by a beetle.

kilyikhama, numerous evil personifications

A Wainya feast. Characteristic beating of drums held to celebrate coming of age of a boy. Relays of emes seated in a row drum incessantly from sunrise to sunset often for 6 or 7 weeks. Their wind ping pong etc can be heard a great distance on a calm night. Shelter in the picture merely a portable covering made from the papyrus. It is set on 4 poles. Drums are made by stretching wet deer hide over clay pots, different amounts of water produce different sounds. Orsettling is one feature of the wainya feasts. WHY NOT A STORY HERE OF A GIRL COMING OF AGE?/Wainkya during summer, much drunkenness.

Festivals begin at sunset, last to sunrise. Night most festive time.

No moon light of palm leaf torches and great fires

All gaily painted and covered with ornaments. Head dresses of feathers striking

Village situated on a clear open space beneath the shade of large algaroba trees. Faced n. to the S the broad swampy stream with little woods and tall waving palm trees.

A deer skin to lie upon in his booth, a piece of palm log for a pillow.

Deer flesh spitted over the fire. A feast. The algaroba bean was plentiful in the neighborhood and the swamp stream well stocked with fish. Palm cabbages could be procured in large quantities and cheap in the vicinity.

Tender shoots of palm cabbage eaten uncooked.

Painting of my face, neck and arms; two women with sticks of red paint made from the seeds of the urucu plant drew wonderful markings.

Just as sun set began to rattle the gourds, beating time to a low minor chant. 15 men keeping step. With doctor and his assistant with gourd in left hand and bunch of ostrich plumes in right.

Song must not cease till sun rises; chant in relays

Slept all day; at night party began again. Parties to forest to get firewood, women carrying water in jars from neighboring swamp; a few old men off fishing.

No law of inheritance in Lengua tribe.

We found an ostrich nest containing many eggs which we immediately took, gorged ourselves

a man wedded to a lazy wife who will not leave

slight misfortune like stumbling over a palm stump

it is only by the most patient labor and calm endurance of suffering that they are enabled to live

greater part of day wading in swamps in search of fish, a burning

tropical sun overhead and myriad poisonous insects harassing them.

Days on banks of river fashioning rude dugout

Agriculture with primitive wooden diggers

Burning sun by day, drenching tropical rain by night. Fever  
chills cannot sleep for insect pests.

What cannot be cured must be endured.

Very jealous.

He covered his head with his blanket and composed himself for  
a nap

Palm forests often cover immense areas. expanse of thick spiny  
grass 3 or 4 ft high from which the Caranda fanlike palms rise.  
in stately grandeur is often changed to watery waste. This is  
characteristic chaco scenery

Extreme sameness and monotony of chaco landscape

In bright morning sunlight tips of leaves golden, look beaut; In  
depth of winter grass consumed Ind fires dry withered leaves. The  
palm forest covers immense area, esp in parts subject to inun-  
dation.

Forests in chaco of low scrubby trees intertwined with lianas.

In the open the algaroba P. Juliflora which bears a long locust  
like pod, Inds pound pods up and mix into paste.

Hollywood also and heartwood.

2 important smaller plants. Uvira, fibres used for cloth.

Caraguata, in salt saturated regions hollow axis of its leaves  
store up the dew and preserve it cold and clear.

Marshy regions haunt s of the tapir, great marsh deer, otter,  
etc. By the forest margin troops of peccaries, an occasional  
great anteater, and numerous armadillos. Here and there jaguar  
puma. Flocks of shrill voiced parrots. Woodpeckers of all sizes.

And by the margin of a lonely lag on one saw see the great  
jabiru standing motionless on one leg as if buried in cont appla-  
tion of silence around him.

NOTESTAKEN WHILE SEARCHING FOR A ~~XXXX~~ MANAOS NOVEL. MAY BE USEFUL  
IN STORY OF SA CONFEDATE COLONIES.

ROAD TO MANAOS. HANSON. ~~Quinine~~

Advised to take quinine, 5 grains a day beginning a week before  
you reach SA and keep it up. Boil all drinking water 20 minutes.  
Stand over your cook.

Into Venezuela, down Orinoco to Rio Negro and thence to Manaos.

Puerto Ayacucho in Venezuela. Read up on Arevalo Cedeno.  
Yaveta. Remember Spruce poem? Maroa peaceful and happy contrast to  
San Fernando de Atabapo in old days desc. 1913. This was what we  
had hoped to find in Manaos. 60 people in ruins of forgotten glory.

p 69 and on suggestive material dealing with tropical tramps,  
American and European.

Remember the piranhas fierce little fish.

How pronounce Machete?

MARCOYS TRAVELS IN S.A. in 1875 available in Eng translation;  
look it up.

p 87 excellent desc of boat on Orinoco, sound of paddling etc

READ SCHOMBURGK.Z

Funes. Like all tyrants he had gone in for public works and adornment  
of his capitol. Funes the Emperor Jones of the Orinoco.

Read Desmond Holdridge Escape to the Tropics and PPindorama.

In his own country the Amazonian Indian is superior to the whites.  
Hanson believes Indian medicines should be investigated and studied.  
Maroa and Moyobamba in Andes pleased this explorer most.

Roots are resp onsibilities, willingly recognized and accepted.

Into Brazil from Venezuela. Stepped into new, different, more  
self respecting world. In the Brazilian Amazonas, Indians despised.

As he goes down river sees great palaces of stones falling into

decay 258; 279. dense jungle and great mansions built in boom days  
of rubber, built of stone imported from Europe, shabby dilapidated  
crumbling and they were so far up the River Negro!

Ferreira Reis' Historia de Amazonas.

Manaos Brazil Album Municipal. H.F.S. 1929. Pop. 80,000. Lands fed by Negro, Amazon and Solimoes. Broad paved streets, charming public squares and gardens.

See Humbolt, Agassiz and Wallace.

See Report Wm Schurtz of American Mission.

This is fine for Photographs.

Theo Roosevelt/ Through Brazilian Wilderness. Reread. Manaos only 3 degrees S equator. In 1854 a nameless collection of huts, Indians and peasants. Now 1914 big handsome modern city, brilliant colony, odd architecture. Rapid growth due to rubber trade. Now far less remunerative than formerly.

Noise, Harold H. Back of Beyond. HFY 1939. Good description river 35. Balata, rubber.

Para, now 300,000

Large ocean-going liners screened in, Europe to Manaos.

Steamboat The Inca.

Manaos a smart sophisticated city in the wilderness.

Boom days comparable to Klondike. Fortunes made overnight in rubber the Black Gold of the Amazon. Painted ladies of Paris, Spain and Poland. Altho the wilderness crowds in on every side, Manaos a modern up-to-date city. Staging a comeback due to the importance of the nut trade. Copies Paris.

Sao Gabriel, a mission

R. Kipling. BRAZILIAN SKETCHES. EXAMINED.

Frank Kravigny. THE JUNGLE ROUTE. Seringueros or rubber gatherers, en route to rubber stations.

rubber stations.

W.A.Cook. BY HORSE CANOE AND FLOAT THROUGH THE BRAZILIAN WILDERNESSES  
Marie Robinson Wright. THE NEW BRAZIL. 1901. 1736 La Condamine  
introduced rubber into Europe.

Rubber tree desc. Hut of a rubber gathered, 362.

Agassiz Home in Manaos.

Pictures and de c. Manaos.

FROST OF ST JOHN. THAT AND BLACK GOLD TWO POSSIBLE TITLES FOR  
MANAOS NOVELS.

AGASSIZ Prof Louis and Mrs. A Journey to Brazil. Reread.

Arrival in Manaos in 1868. "the living and the dead river" A  
title? THE LIVING AND THE DEAD RIVER.

House with brick floor and bare alls.

Travellers seem always to swing their hammocks, even in houses.

Manaos. Small collection houses, half of which are going to decay.

Water carriers, red earthen jars

"the little cascade" attractive picnic spot.

Siesta in hammock, one to four.

game looked like a bouquet, the bunch of birds so bright.

Many mulattos in society,

Mixture of white and Indians...mameluco.

RxxKxpkxx



- Wanderings in South America. By Charles Waterton.
- Narrative of Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro. By Alfred R Wallace
- Northwest Amazons. By Thos. Whiffen.
- Notes of a Botanist on the Amazon and Andes. Richard Spruce
- Head Hunters of the Amazon. By F.W. Updegraff
- Brazil, the Amazon and the Coast. H.H. Smith
- Travels in Brazil. by ~~Sixxanix~~ Johann von Spix and Karl Friedrich Martius. Translated by H. E. Lloyd.
- Journey in Brazil. Professor and Mrs Louis Aggasiz.
- Through the Brazilian Wilderness. Theodore Roosevelt.
- Seven Grass Huts. Cécile Hulse Matschat.
- Sertum Palmorum Brasiliensium. Barbosa Rodrigues.
- Beiträge zur Volker kunde Brasiliens in Veroffent lichungen des Museums fur Volkerkunde. By Paul Ehrenreich
- Die Mythen und legenden der Sudamerikanischen Urvölker. By Paul Ehrenreich.
- Seven Keys to Brazil. By Vera Kelsey.
- The Green Paradise. C. Robinson
- The Naturalist on the River Amazons. Henry Walter Bates.
- Zwei Jahre unter den Indianern. Theodor Koch Grunberg.
- Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of America. Alexander Humboldt. Translated by Thomasina Ross.
- Amazons in Antiquity and Modern Times. G.C. Rothery
- Old Civilizations of Inca Land. By Charles W. Mead. (American Museum of Natural History.)
- Llama Land. By Anthony Dell.
- The Heirs of the Incas. By Carroll K. Michener.
- ~~New Roads to Riches. Edward Tomlinson.~~
- Llamas and Llama Land. Stroock

who lives alone

strange

Notes of 23 stories from Brit. Guiana. from the book.

- A Peruvian Pageant. By Blair Niles
- Ancient Civilizations of the Andes. By Philip Ainsworth Means.
- B Flight into ~~America's~~ Past. Marie Beale.
- Travels in Peru and India. Sir Clement R Markham
- The Apex of America. Annie S Peck
- Fire on the Andes Carleton Beals.
- The Incas of Peru. By Sir Clement R Markham.
- Life of Christopher Columbus. Sir Clement R Markham.
- The Islands of Titicaca and Kōati. By Adolph Bandelier.
- Narrative of Twenty Years Residence in South America. By W.B. Stevenson.
- A Padre In Paraguay. By C.E. Newbould.
- An Unknown People in an Unknown Land. Barbrooke Grubb
- Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian People of Paraguay. By Martin Dobritzhofer. Translated by Sara Coleridge.
- The Conquest of Peru. By William Prescott.
- The Purple Land. By William H Hudson
- Argentine Tango Philip Guedalla
- South by Thunderbird. Hudson Strode
- South America James Bryce
- Voyage of the Beagle. Charles Darwin
- Far Away and Long Ago. W?H. Hudson.
- A Little Boy Lost. W.H. Hudson
- Green Mansions. W?H. Hudson
- America Hispana. Waldo Frank
- At Home with the Patagonians. George Chaworth Musters.
- Civilization of the South American Indians. Rafael Karsten.
- Latin American Myths. Harley Burr Alexander.
- C Aborigines of South America. G.E. Church.
- S Stories of the Latin American States. Nellie Sanchez
- T New Roads to Riches Edward Tomlinson.

~~B~~ The Indians of Tierra del Fuego. By Samuel Kirkland Lothrop.

~~B~~ The Land of Magellan . W.S.Barclay

~~B~~ Martin Ferro. By Henry Alfred Holmes.

~~B~~ The Gaucho Martin Fierro. By Jose Hernandez. Adapted from the Spanish Walter Owers

~~B~~ The Golden Man. Adolph Bandelier.

~~B~~ Indian Air. Paul Morand.

~~B~~ American Hero Myths. Daniel G Brinton

~~B~~ Prigin of Civilization and Primitive Cindition of Man. Sir John Lubbock

~~B~~ The Land of the Magellanes by W.S.Barclay. (The Geographical Journal.)

~~B~~ At the Worlds Ed. By W.S.Barclay. (The Illustrated London News.)

~~F~~ Patagonians and the Falkland Islands . Thos Falkn r

~~P~~ Through the Heart of Patagonia. Hesketh H Prichard

~~M~~ Journey to the Worlds End. Hakon Mielche

~~C~~ Analytical and Critical Bibliography of the tribes of Tierra del Fuego and adjacent territory. By John Montgomery Cooper.

~~D~~ Casual Wanderings in Ecuador. Blair Niles.

~~B~~ Colombia. Kathleen Romoli.

~~B~~ Exploracao do Rio Jamunda. Barboza Rodriguez.

~~W.S. Barclay~~  
~~Barclay~~  
~~Smith~~  
~~Barboza~~  
~~Boyer~~  
~~Boyer~~  
~~Boyer~~  
~~Boyer~~  
~~Boyer~~

COLUMBUS. CHRISTOPHER. JOURNAL OF COLUMBUS. Abridged by Las Casas. (First voyage)

also letter of Columbus to the King and Queen of Spain, 1498. In this he tells of discovery of S America, Venezuela. This was his third voyage. In first two voyages had seen the W Indies only. "It will be noticed that Columbus remained in doubt whether the land he discovered was really a continent. question virtually decided as a result of several Spanish expeditions, but Amerigo Vespucci removed all hesitation by his exploration of coast of as far as Argentine in 1501-2. In 1507 name America first proposed in an Alsatian publication of his letters. He called Venezuela Guayana.

THE VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. BEING THE journals of his first and third and the letters concerning his first and last voyages to which is added the account of his second voyage written by andres bernaldez. Newly translated and edited by Cecil Jane. 1930.

Also more briefly called The Journals and letters of Christopher Columbus

The Journal of Christopher Columbus. Translated by Markham

LATIN AMERICAN MYTHS.

CHAPTER 10. THE Pampas and the Land of Fire.

Parana and its continuation divide hilly lands on east from great woodland plain known as the Chaco., stretching west to the Andes. On S Chaco extends into Argentina, narrowing with encroaching mts and finally giving way to the grass Pampas in latitude of BA. These in turn extend to Patagonian plains. Aboriginal people in Chaco to N to this day untouched by civilization.

Abipones had moved s. bearing with them many of traits to be found among tribes of Chaco.

Araucanians are still unconquered.

PUELICHE AND TUELICHE PATAGONIAN

Onas of Tierra del Fuega non equestrian, non canoe using. Alakaluf and Yaghan, canoe peoples.

In Dornbignys classificationss, Pampean race 3 groups.

1. Northerly - Moxean (Madera) , next Chiquitean, head Madera and Paraguay and Pilcomayo, dividing Amazonian from La Plata system.

2. Next southerly main Pampean branch, Toba, Lengua and other Chaco stocks to N. Center by Mocobi, Abipone, Charrua or Uruguay.

South Puelche and Tuhuelche or Patagonians proper.

Mataguay regard eclipses as due to a great bird with spread wings assailing the star eclipsed.

Father Fernandez (whom see) gives this Chiquitean idea: eclipsed moon darkened by own blood drawn by savage dogs.

Mocobi regard S Cross as image of a rhea pursued by dogs.

Fragments of a Mocobi myht, (Uruguay)

Sun, man; Moon,, woman, once long ago Sun fell from sky. Mocobi raised it and placed it again in sky. Fell second time, burned all forests. Mocobi changed selves to caymans and other amphibians. Man

and woman climbed tree to save selves. Flame singed faces.  
Turned to apes. From Guevara's Historia of Paraguay.

PAGEANT OF SOUTH AMERICAN HISTORY...Peck . A.M.

FAR AND WIDE OVER COLD TABLELANDS OF PATAGONIA and huge flat Pampas roamed nomadic hunters. No horses, but being fleet of foot, athletic and strong, chased the deer, guanaco and the wild ostrich called rhea over the plains. For weapons they had long spears, bows and bolas, the last of stones...2 or 3 of which attached to braided rope of hide. Ancient and characteristic weapon of S.A. Hunters whirled and flung bolas, caught animals by legs. These nomadic tribes, no permanent homes. Always on move. Shelter, large tentlike structure of skins easily taken along. Lived on game. Hunters sometimes drank blood of animals. Wore skins of animals or blankets woven by women.

Later ages Spanish called them Pampa nation. Pampa was a word of Quechua language meaning of the Andes meaning "extended grassy plain"

In Chile a similar folk. Crossed mts ranges in several places; great lakes there. Probable tribes of S Chile from Pampas east of Andes.

CHURCH G.E. ABORIGINES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Quotes Dorbigny of Guarani tribes...color yellow a little red and very clear, without the brown appearance of people of mts and plain. 5 ft 6 high; women smaller. Form of body massive. Women broad and short. THE GUARANIES DIST AT A GLANCE FROM PAMPEAN TRIBES. Their head is round; the forehead does not slope back but is elevated; face almost circular, nose short and not large; mouth medium size and salient; lips rather thin; teeth beautiful and white. Eyes small and expressive and always raised at the outer angle, sometimes as if wide, the eyebrows well arched and hair long coarse and black

Chap7. Tribes of the Gran Chaco. etc

This is a marvellous book. Begin here tomorrow, p298 for bola.

Latin American & Chile 1912.

He gives a great deal of time and space to the Chiriguanos which I will not use until later. Then he says, "Between the Chiriguanos and their Caralo kinsmen of Pataguay lay the vast area of the Gran Chaczu, extending as far north as the Chquitos and Sunsa sierras. It was occupied by A GREAT NUMBER OF CONSANGUINEOUS TRIBES? FORMING WHAT Lafone Quevedo calls "the great family Chacu Guaycura consisting of Abipones, Moco-vies, Tobas, Agaces, Payaguas, Caduveo Mbayas and others easily grouped in a single family." (Note to self: Grubb says that the principal tribes are Mataccos, Chiriguanas, Tobas, Lengua, Shihin, Kisapang, Chamacocos and the Bororu.) LOOK UP THE BORORU. (GRUBB also says average height of men is 5:7; women 5:4; well proportioned; strong powers of endurance; skin soft, reddish chocolate color in variety of shades. READ ALLAN GARDINER.) BACK TO CHURCH: From 19 S lat., a vast plain stretches to straits of Magellan; portion S of Rio Negro known as Patagonia; dry and dreary; sandy reguon extends n to Colorado. NE of the Colorado the vast fertile Pampas. Sometimes undulation toward the N esp in Uruguay. NORTH OF THE SALADO RIVER AND AS FAR AS 19degrees S lat., and from the Andes to the Paraguay is the Gran Chacu section, parched and almost waterless in the dry season, and much of it inundated and intrasitable during the rainy months, when the great streams swollen by the melting snows of the Andes, cross it, overflow the country far and wide, and wander thru the forests which occasionally break the monotony of the plain. Thus we have 4 grand divisions in southern S A - Patagonians, Pampean, Gran Chacu and Entré Riano - Uruguayan. Before THE CONQUEST they abounded in many kinds of game, especially DEER GUANACO AND OSTRICHES. When the Spaniards occupied the Atlantic margin found it the home of wandering tribes of savages as fleet of foot as the game they hunted. THE PHYSICAL

sive from custom of cutting hair so short and disc guring themselves with an extremely complicated system of tattooing, covering entire face. MEN NOT TATTOOED but painted themselves with urucu

Some say men also tattooed but only in vertical lines and on the eyelids, nose and chin,

Both men and women puncture lobes of ears, gradually enlarge them; Indian women put palm leave bands on arms.

Rpbust with large legs, broad shoulders, full chest, the body not slender. Large head, broad but not full face, projecting forehead; wide nostrils, mouth large, teeth splendid ; in old age pronounced cheekbones.

Small eyes and ears; eyes sometimes bridge at external corner

Hair plucked.

Chacu Guaycururus: nomadic, predatory,

Their country was for a part of the year inundated, then, for several months, so dried and parched that it was difficult to find sufficient

water for everyday wants. Quenched thirst stagnant pools, swamps, saline lagunes.

Men shaved their heads leaving only 2 concentric rings of hair with a tuft in the middle of the crown and they wore feathers of various birds on their heads, They always wore a broad bracelet made from the skin of some animal so as to protect the wrist from coil of bowstring They plucked out all the hair on the body, including eye-lashes and eyebrows, saying that it improved the sight.

Arms were bows, arrows, clubs and a knife made of the jaw of the palometa or of the piranya fish. This was fixed to a stout wooden handle and had appearance of a saw. A TERRIBLE WEAPON.

At I4 boys dyed body black and from then on wore tembeta in common with men. Dobritzhofer says they pierced and enlarged the lobes of their ears until the rim sometimes hung down to shoulders.

Women shaved heads quite bare.

Abortion, infanticide. Monogamous.

Caciqueship hereditary and on the death of a cacique his eldest son succeeded him. Great attention and care to children of cacique.

MBAYAS. Sturdy, finely formed, medium height, generous, faithful

Women amicable kind intelligent domestic

Expert makers of pottery, ornamented with beautiful designs

wore cotton cloth, famous for hammocks they made.

Seductive, not mothers before 25.

Men wore the tembeta, cut hair across forehead and round head;

leaving a crown like that of the missionaries, and wore plumes round

head and wrists. Colored body fantastic patterns with urucu, and

with juice of genipapa mixed charcoal Bracelets and bands on legs

Both men and women plucked out eyelashes and brows, tattooed self with

designs artistic and odd, never of same pattern on corresponding

parts of body. Breast of every woman, tribal totem.

Paje, or sorcerer,

Toba forehead appears broad from drawing hair back under customary

head band

ABIPONES ALSO OF GYAUCURU FAMILY

CHARACTERISTICS DIFFERED LESS THAN THE GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES OUTLINED ABOVE. At conquest No of Patagonian, Pampean and Chacu Indians may have reached 60,000 at most. Hunting grounds shared with Araucanians sometimes.

One interesting Chiriguano custom which seems to be shared by many of the Gran Chacu tribes is this: The tembeta, a species of button which they wear on the middle of the lower lip. This they pierce from infancy and the lower lip gradually enlarged up to 2 or 3 centimeters. The tembeta is of wood or tin, and usually a little green stone or some blue earthenware substance is set in it. Inside the lip it has 2 little flanges. Proud of this.

Of another tribe "men and women shave the head entirely with the sharp jaw of a fish. They pluck out the beard, eyebrows and lashes. For gala days and war, color forehead and chest with powdered charcoal

Abipones...in common with several other nations on w. side of Parana and Paraguay Rivers, increased height of forehead by shaving whole front of head. Finely formed; muscular. Arms the club, lance, bow and arrow but also bola, common to Patagonian and Pampean tribes. They painted the entire body and spotted it like a puma to inspire terror and the most esteemed among them wore ostrich feathers in the nose, lips and ears, pierced for the purpose. Baldness, artificial, considered an adornment, and no one could occupy high rank unless he had killed an enemy.

In common with the Tobas plucked out hair to the crown of his head religious mark of nation. Heads of widows shaved; black hood until married againll head of widower cropped, little net shaped cap until

hair grew again.

Preserved tattooing customs of their ancestors.

Wore the tembeta and considered themselves well decorated when they had a brass pipe about size of goose quill hanging lip to breast. This made them look formidable on acct of great stature.

Bodies painted various colors; hair stained blood red.

In one ear wing of vulture was fixed; strings of glass beads round neck arms knees legs

Bathed every day in lake of river, great swimmers

He shares Dorbignes opinion that "From their physical characteristics they cannot be separated from the Tonas. Same with moral character, customs, language religion. With regard to religion, resemble Patagones and Puelches."

Back then to Tobas:

Indomitable; implacable enemies of whites.

Chiriguano villages on high ground, along small streams of water; 8 or 10 sheds built around square; single room; walls of poles and cane, mud plastered, roof of straw. To resist the tropical rains, roof very steep so that it nearly touches the ground, and so that the almost continuous smoke may escape from aperture at top. <sup>which is as long as the roof.</sup> Women keep interior scrupulously clean.

THE MOCOBI TOBA NATION. The Tobas still restlessly wander over and claim as their own a large area of the central and southern Chaco. Great ethnic family of Chaco-Guaycuru (LOOK THEM UP) and speak a dialect of the Mocoivi Abipon tongue. They are in direct contact with the Guaranies on one side and Chiriguanos on other. Admirable beauty of physique, virile and proud. Tall, muscular, strong; piercing eyes; bold; suspicious; speak easily and fearlessly; vivacious, astute, haughty, valiant, daring fierce. Speech imperious and proud.

Women tall and fat, when young not bad looking. But become repul-

Background Material.  
File under Paraguay.

~~SOUTH AMERICAN EXPLORERS~~

A PADRE IN PARAGUAY. By C.E. Newbould/

~~Anglian~~ Anglian chaplain...20 years in country. Pub. 1929 .

"Pampa" is a Quichua Indian word meaning plain, and not necessarily the Argentine prairie land rolling from the Andes to the Sea, but any level space; and so amongst the mountains we have "Cachi Pampa" "Pampa Blanca." etc.

First scene a little town in vast Argentine "camp", about 120 mi w. of Buenos Aires. Rank and dusty grass of pampa surrounded. One storied, flat roofed buildings, iron gratings. Painted Indians and most population of Indian blood. Weeping willows, poplars and "algarrobo trees."

Monotonous grey green plain has its own beauty; limitless pampa with horizon ever unbroken and ever receding; brilliant stars of the southern sky took up their posts as watchers of the pampa night; pampa drenched heavily with dew.

In 1905 transferred to Paraguay.

Parana River a truly wonderful waterway; toward the mouth, River Plate because there Spanish discoverers saw Indians wearing silver ornaments. Great volume of water. Banks low, flat pampa at rivers brink; 100 miles up at B.A. only <sup>one third</sup> as wide ~~half as wide~~ as at Montevideo where it is 90 miles across, A sweeping flood, muddy. Shallow. "pampero" or wind from the pampa blows water clean to horizon. A good and more complete desc. if needed. When the boat leaves the Parana and enters the Paraguay, clear water. Paraguay winds, shifting sandbanks.

Going north, temperature rises, vegetation more tropical. Wild animals not to be seen, but I have seen 30 alligators at once, lying like stranded logs on the bright yellow sand banks, gorged

with fish. Among fish, the subirim, 6 feet long; pacu, provided at meals on board, bones like sheeps ribs.

Canbe full of Inds. disappeared up small tributary.

The Parguayan villages are almost buried in the forest growth. Architecture singular and primitve. Gone are the flat roofs characteristic of rich and poor in Argentine; Para. prefers high peaked roofs of thatch or red tiles, projecting in every direction to protect the mud walls. These simple, one-storied, whitewashed habitations rest pleasantly in their setting of bush and wild wood. Except for such small centers of human life, the banks of the river are hidden by trees and often the trees are completely covered and shrouded by creepers, as if huge green mantles had been draped over their bowed heads. (A lovely simile!)

Humaita stands out for appearance and historical interest.

Above glittering waters rushing past, steep but low bank rises to a surface level, green and clean, stretching back to houses which form 2 sides of a square, fourth side filled by a little church and the towering ruins of great Jesuit church which was battered down in the war

Solano Lopez succeeded father as dictator 1862; partly of Ind; blood; declared war on Brazil and Argentine; alliance of Brazil, Argentine and Uruguay against Paraguay, dreadful struggle to 1870. Struggle of Paraguay against such odds a miracle. History of war chiefly siege of Humaita. 4/5 men. of Paraguay were slain.

2.

On e bank of Paraguay River a great variety of trees; on Chaco side, palm forests appear and give melancholy tone to the prospect, due to uniformity of trees, dull unattractive green

of foliage, and huge ugly masses of dead leaves hanging around every stem. When travelling Inds need a fire at night to scare off wild beasts and evil spirits, they set fire to these dry clusters.

Nearing Ascuncion, the bank higher and cliffs show the deep red color that extends over Paraguay and eastern Brazil. Lambare, a high conical peak, covered with trees rising out of sea of trees, name of Indian chief who dominated district at advent of Spaniards. (POSSIBLE SUBJECT OF LEGEND?)

Pilcomayo enters Paraguay. A few miles to the north where waters widen out into a lagoon Ascuncion basks lazily in the heat, stretching inland over rounded bluffs where, with little artificiality, it spreads abroad the glowing colors and rich odors of tropical fruits and flowers.

Spanish official language, but Guarany is the real tongue of Paraguay, people speak very softly. Quietly also, barefooted, do they walk. Donkeys from surrounding villages throng the town, each bearing a little Guarany woman whose bare heel incessantly drums away at his ribs.

Market square in morning most striking spectacle. Visitors astounded at quietness. Square filled by thousands of peasant women, apparently dressed in white sheets, all intent on buying and selling, from whom there arises only a murmur like swarm of bees. Most market stuff in baskets on ground, etc. See desc. if needed

Ascuncion has first railway built in S.A. work of Dictator Lopez. House has a mirador rising above all, that is, a lookout tower formed of a single extra room, with the usual flat roof and a iron ladder fastened to the wall outside.

Villa Rica, about 6 hours by rail from the capital, is the second

town of the republic. Pretty little place with red earth, green trees, white washed houses, red tiles, blue hills, masses of hibiscus, roses, bougainvilleas and other gay plants overflowing from ancient gardens. Range of hills in distance home of many Indians.

Three miles from Villa Rica to new Australia, my headquarters.

Ride thru scenery typical of Paraguay, undulating, well watered country with alternating forest and prairie land, the whole of it wild, without being savage. Cross Tebicuari River.

Tuju bucu (Guarany for mud) a big bog. Horsemen have been lost there. Home of all kind of reptiles, and of tarantula.

His house of wattle and mud, roof of split shingles, windows unglazed wooden shutters, no lock or bolt. Orange trees, bananas and pin eapples from neighboring garden thrust selves over fence.

2 socialist colonies, New Australia and Cosme

Cronies drinking mate and smoking green cigars.

A new house built at once. Beams of owood were cut and squared, saplings and lianas collected, thatching grass prepared, and gradually new house arose.

Paraguayn cigars are smoked in great numbers, small cigars each made of rolled leaf without any packing. Refreshing mate. Cana or native rum.

A Sunday ride, winding forest track, towering old trees with their branches matted with lianas and tops covered with blossoms of pink purple or gold, a blaze of glory out of sight but discovered by carpet of fallen petals...impenetrable thorny thickets on either hand...mosses, orchids, ferns...rippling brook with hundreds of butterflies drinking at damp margin, each species in its own little domain...the gay toucans, parrots and monkeys - a few primitive native huts, and one or two substantial Eng houses. At

last the break thru into the grassy plain, a gallop. Then  
fence with row of tethered and saddled horses, benches and chairs  
on the grass in shade of great wild fig tree. Spring.

Paraguay, land of laughter, of merry people, sunshine,  
scent of orange blossom.

Paraguayans Roman Catholics.

Water was scarce, the drought was long continued and the  
Paraguan rarely has a well.

Red roofed town, half hidden by vegetation, on a hill; church  
in center. Catholic priest; his servant an old woman like a dried  
fig; wine of his own making....one glass only, passed like a  
loving cup.

Priest to other pastors, "My friends, we are all going one road,  
some on horseback, some by a bullock cart and some on foot."

Bullock cart carried the rude coffin to its last resting place.

Picturesque and primitive little towns with strange Guarany  
names, population assembled at trains; women offering articles  
for sale..perhaps the beautiful name of Paraguay, aptly named  
in its native tongue nanduti, that is, spiders web; or perhaps  
their little brown hands would offer cigars, eggs, fruit or

"chipas"...the latter a kind of bread made of mandioca meal and  
cheese and often baked in the form of a ring. At the beginning  
of winter when the sugar cane is crushed, vendors of the dirty  
looking fresh juice (musta, as it is called)

At one station women boarded train with mate cups and hot water.  
to satisfy desires of passengers for Paraguayan tea.

Sapucay a large and busy place

Opening a new road, salt strewn and attracted cattle who beat  
a path. This done by contravention

Picturesque old town of San Jose, red roofed houses straggling

off into forest.

Only few Paraguayans descended from European stock. Lopez, the dictator was descended from a Guaycuru Indian woman, and the Guaycururs are even today the wildest of the wild tribes east of Paraguay River.

When he passed, broad brimmed grass hats under arm, hands palm to palm, awaiting his blessing

Great respect shown to parents and all elderly relatives, a feature of Paraguayan life.

He values learning, tried to send his children to school.

Treasure hunting popular. much treasure buried to preserve it from the rapacity of Lopez. 4/5 males slain. much hidden treasure never recovered.

Ancient dame of true criollo type amid surrounding round-faced high cheeked copper skinned indigenous population. Look up one of the long faced Spanish princessed by Velasquez, add forty years to her age, tan her skin, dress her in a cotton garment of sorts, and that is my old lady. In ~~xxxxx~~ Lopez time her home raided and she and a little Guarany slave boy escaped toget her. Grew up and married. Lived on oranges and guavas/<sup>and other wild fruits and vegetables</sup> while making their childhood flight.

A good treasure hunt desc. p 71

Picture of llamas, like goats with long necks.

Frogs are plentiful, <sup>some</sup> huge and repulsive, others small and brilliantly colored with crimson or yellow spots on a dark ground. perhaps that snakes may mistake them for flowers. In Ascunston I once witnessed a strange invasion of frogs such as that which plagued Egypt. p 73. A frog which ate fire, p 74. A glorified glow wor, p 74. The rhea or S American ostrich is found wherever there is open country and the Inds are very

fond of its flesh.

At coronation of King George, noble talks to Ambassador in Guarany, a rather nice story.

"the usual early mate and biscuits"

To watch monkeys in their haunts is an entertainment, and to see one in your garden stealing a pineapple or a cob of maize, and running off with the booty under his arm, is screamingly funny. Common monkey of Paraguay thin, the Spider monkey, but there is another one, large and heavy, and more noisy, the howling monkey, about 3 feet high and black, the female lighter.

Alligators may be found in almost every pond.

Many poisonous snakes

A family from Brazil, horses mules dogs, strange solid wheeled carts, one or 2 servants of each sex, a black woman (strange sight in Paraguay), 2 grown up sons, "toasted Brazilians" in appearance, but really offspring of plump and brown Brazilian mother and tall, bearded ancient American. He proved to see Confed officer. Story p 85

Cosme socialist colony; women sent out from Scotland a-la To Have and to Hold

Iguazu Falls are in what was the ancient province of Guayra, altho a few miles beyond present borders of Republic of Paraguay.

Falls and Jesuit ruins desc. 106, 7

Sketch of the origin of Paraguan nation, that is to say of the Guaranies, who form the body of the people and whose blood flows generously and unabashed thru the highest families in the land. Forefathers were strangers in the land in which the Spaniards found their descendants. There follow notes on origin of Indians which form basis for a legend so I am putting them under Legends.

## The Story of the Two Brothers.

From A Padre in Paraguay by C.E. Newbould, p 108;

"The following brief notes of Indian conditions previous to the Spanish conquest are abridged and translated from the 'Historia del Paraguay' by Blas Garay. Observations and notes on the Indians of today follow:

"All traditions agree that their forefathers came from far off countries and were strangers in the land in which the Spanish found their descendants. The oldest and most credible legends relate that one day there arrived from over the eastern seas two brothers with their families. In vain they searched for human beings in the district in which they landed (Brazil, presumably) but there building their dwellings they lived in peace and multiplied till they founded a great nation.

"At length discord came to disturb their happiness, originating, it is said, about the ownership of a talking parrot - though one wonders whether more probably it was not some other loquacious animal. In consequence the two chiefs agreed to separate; Tupi, being the elder, remained in Brazil, while Guarani departed in search of new lands in which to settle his people.

"Fixing his home toward the south and west, Guarni became the progenitor of a brave and warlike people who, daily extending their power, became at length the overlords of the vast plain which stretches between the Orinoco and the River Plate, and westward to the empire of the Incas. To this day western tribes declare that the souls of the deceased Guaranies return to lands east of the Guayra Falls. This tradition of the common origin of the Indians of Brazil and Paraguay has in its favour the

evidence of their languages, which indisputably are merely one in 2 distinct degrees of development: Tupi, the more primitive, almost monosyllabic, preserving simply the roots; Guarani, more advanced, on which the roots lose their prime significance in the meaning of new words.

"Disaster overtook the nation, one legend relates, when a great flood overwhelmed the country, destroying all the tribes. Tamandare an ancient sage with a few families, sought refuge in a colossal palm tree and so escaped. The tree was so abundantly loaded with fruit that it provided food for all until the retreat of the waters made a descent to earth possible. In course of time these people multiplied, and again the whole land was inhabited as in former days."

WHEN READY TO DO THIS LEGEND REFER AGAIN TO "FROM A PADRE IN PARAGUAY", for much valuable Indian material follows. Remember too that the ~~xxxix~~ notes on this book under Paraguayan Background would be extremely useful in writing the story. You could have them follow the Paraguay River of which you have an excellent description.

Notice similarity to biblical legend. The the two brothers, Cain and Abel; the story of the flood.

Notes to Southey's Tale of Paraguay.

Some of the Orinoco tribes believe that their forefathers grew upon trees. Gumilla.

The Othomacas, one of the rudest of the Orinoco tribes, suppose themselves descended from a pile of stones upon the top of a rock called Barraguan, and that they all return to stone as they came from it; so that this ~~mass~~ of rock is composed of their forefathers. Therefore tho they bury their dead, within a year they take off their heads and carry them to holes in the rock. Gumilla.

Tupa. It is the Tupi and Guarani name for Father, for Thunder and for the Supreme being.

The Patagones call the Supreme being Soychu, a word which is said to express that which cannot be seen, which is worthy of all veneration, etc etc. The dead they call Soychuhet; they who are with God and out of the world

Some savages worshipped the spirits of those they killed.

Many of the Ind speculations respecting the condition of souls in a future state are given in the History of Brazil. A desc of a Keltic Island of Blessed as drest up by Ossian Macpherson may be found in notes to Madoc. A Tonga one is thus described in the very curious and valuable work of Mr Mariner. (It is given here, a real blessed island, full of shadows of everything good and inhabited by shadows of the dead. See here if wanted. )

Dobritzoffers account (in latin) is the best yet written of the whole viceroyalty of La Plata

Another ref to <sup>Mr</sup> ~~Yangax~~ Mariner 's Tonga story mentioned above. A young Tonga chief fell in love with one of the dead women and she caused him to die.

BARBROOKE GRIBB AGAIN:

Unknown People in an Unknown Land.

He writes of people who have similar mythology to those of whom Dobritzhofer wrote and Dobritzhofers tribe are now in Argentina. Indians are communal.

Chapter I2, entitled Shadeland, discusses

1. The Kilyikhama
2. The Aphanfalt
3. The departed souls of the lower creation.

1. Kilyikhama, white, in boat; boy with lights at each side of his head. Kilyikhama thieving. One of immense height, thin, eyes flaming balls of fire. To meet him erhalts death. Once embodied, their great desire is to gain possession of a human body by direct entrance or during sleep. Soul supposed to wander when man dreams. No veneration shone the Kilyakhama. No trace of their having special country or living in tribes or clans.

2. The Aphanfalt or departed souls of men in the shadeworld merely continue present life in disembodied state. Tall short deformed, etc. Still hunt travel garden etc.

Kilyikhamas try to enter a body as insect etc. Aphanfalts do not unless as newborn child.

Clan and tribal life continue after death.

Soul hovers for one month.

Soul comes in early morning and tries to resuscitate fire with palm leaf fan. PALMS.

Souls try to consort with their ancestors. Move to the west to the cities of the dead, or as some think below the earth.

Lower creation share immortality.

Chase of the ostrich one of their favorite pursuits but they rub their arrow points with a particular herb before shooting it,

either to propitiate the spirit of the bird or to give them success in shooting it. When bring carcass home, take precaution to pluck feathers from its breast as they go along, and at certain points to throw them aside from the path, to deceive the spirit of the ostrich which they believe pursues the bodu after its first consternation is passed. Finding feathers on wayside, stops to consider. By these delays hunter reached village.

Ostrich, a timid bird.

Believe dreams prove? their wishes or prove facts such as sick child.

Ostrich feathers coveted . Ostrich hunts planned because a man has seen ostrich in that district.

All Indians in a village never asleep at same time. They sharpen arrow heads or chop wood at night. Grubb thinks this noise and confusion of camp induces the dreams to which they are so liable.

Kilyikhama..soul stolen by one whole a cooperating one enters body.

Sensitive plant makes a person love a certain place.

Charms desc. p 138.

On cloudy days hold farebr and up to sun

Sudden rain.

Iwatikap? cry b;ow it away.

Milky way path of the kilkiyahas, some in form of large white birds await opportunity to descend.

Kil and boy exchange bodies?

Whirlwinds are the passing of spirits; Indians throw sticks at them.

Sun and moon when they set go to search for food.

Pleades...holders together? mounting in the south.  
 Grubb says grandfather is authority? aksak, the creator beetle.  
 They revered the Pleades and called them grandfather.  
 Rainbow symbolic of some serpentine monster.  
 Kill duck, drinkle blood upward for rain.  
 Funeral before <sup>red</sup> sunset glow dies.  
 Death always from kilyik...  
 cold south wind of winter.  
 village always burned or abandoned after a death.  
 Indian feasts, 7: yanmana, coming of age of a girl; wainkya, same  
 of boy; kyaiya, welcome to spring, summer solstice or autumn  
 equinox. War feast, marriage feast, welcome feast, funeral.  
 Dances for these desc.  
 Land belongs to people, products common property of all; no  
 leisured class, no law of inheritance.  
 Woman named White Partridge. Man must leave own people and join  
 wife.  
 Feather head dress most valuable Legua ornament. Charm against  
 swamp kilyikhana.  
 Peruvian blood in Chaco peoples he thinks. They are nomads.  
 Village deserted. Charred booths show that a death has taken  
 place.  
 Retires 9, 10 p.m., makes up fire, pulls his skin mat toward  
 it or if night cold or mosquitoes bad tucks feet under blanket.  
 Unless rainy, they sleep in open.  
 Do not sleep steadily, eat in night,  
 Flour from bean called toldo.  
 Flour from bean of algaroba.

Lengua used gourds.

Hardly any twilight.

These people of Arawak stock.

Beetle tale repeated:

The creator in the guise of a beetle. made material universe, sent forth race of powerful beings who ruled universe. Then beetle formed man and woman of clay, joined like Siamese twins. Persecuted by first race. Beetle separated them and they became the powerful kilyikhama. Beetles and figures of kilyikhama on Lengua gourds.

BROOKE GRUBB Among the Indians of Paraguayan Chaco.

Toldos name of Indian house

Chaco means "the hiding place"

East of River Paraguay civilized; west, a dead level of swamp and plain almost unknown.

Mentions river bounded on horizon by belts of palm trees.

An Indian tolderia or village ruled by a cacaique named Fernandez

Native name Thlamo Samaap, Great Gossip

chicha, native beer ; from fruit pods of algarobba tree.

July 1891, Mission in Chaco "the vast Chaco plain"

The Indians believe our world, the planets, and all things existing were created by a great Beetle. After having formed the plains, river and mountains, this insect craped a hole in the ground and went into it. From this hole a great number of living beings came and spread selves over earth. These beings after death became evil spirits. Called kilyikoma. They have great power for evil. Period elapsed , beetle came out again etc. Made human beings.

Appearance of the Pleiades in the east, before the sun rising, is hailed with joy as this indicates winter will soon pass and give place to the time of ostrich eggs.

AN UNKNOWN PEOPLE IN AN UNKNOWN LAND. BARBROOKE GRUBE. REREAD.

"As I was not sleepy. sat up with a few of the men//one of older men busily engaged in making fire sticks by rubbing which together they obtain their fire and in the course of conversation he recounted their tradition of its origin.....In early times, unable to reproduce fire, ate food in raw state. One day an Ind out hunting, but had been unsuccessful all morning, so towards midday, in order to satisfy pangs of hunger repaired to vicinity of a swamp to gather some snails.

While he was eating these, his attention was attracted to a bird coming out from the swamp with a snail in its bill. This it seemed to deposit near a large tree some little way off. It then returned to the swamp and brought up another snail. Repeated this manoeuvre several times. The Ind noticed that from the place where the bird placed the snails there arose thin column of vapor. His curiosity aroused.

After a time bird flew away; determined to unravel this mystery, Ind cautious proceeded to the place where the bird had risen. There he observed a row of sticks, placed point to point, the ends quite red and giving forth heat. Approaching timorously he saw some snails placed close to these sticks. As he observed no sign of birds return and was still hungry, put forth his hand and took up a snail. Instantly dropped it for it caused him acute pain. So hungry, picked it up again; made another attempt. Picked it up more cautiously. Delicious. Better than anything he had ever tasted before. Took another and another. Resolved never again to eat raw snails.

He was somewhat afraid of this bird, but as it had not returned he seized several of the sticks and ran off with them to his village where he told his friends of his find, They immediately got a supply of dry wood from the forest in order to keep alive this

invaluable acquisition, which they henceforth called tathla or ~~xxxxxx~~ fire. That night they cooked their meat and vegetables for the first time, and gradually found new uses for their discovery.

When the bird discovered his loss, filled with rage and determined to be revengeed on the thief. Its anger increased by the fact that it could not produce more fire. Soaring up into the sky, it circled about in search of the thief, and to its amazement saw the people of the village sitting around the stolen treasure, enjoying its warmth and cooking their food by it. Filled with thoughts of vengeance it retired to a forest where it created a thunderstorm accompanied by terrible lightning which did much damage and terrified the people.

The old man told me that when it thunders it is an indication that the thunderbird is angry, and is seeking to punish them by fire from the sky, for ever since the bird lost its fire it has had to eat its food raw.

g.s.

Paraguay.

From Seven Grass Huts.

Our cook, wife of the owner, was a full-blooded Guaraní. so she said. Certainly she had the clear-cut features and swaying effortless walk of that ancient race; she moved like a dancer on flat bare feet, swinging her hips. I wondered if she went to sleep with the short black cigar which always seemed stuck in her mouth.

Martin Dobritzhofer. Account of the Abipones of Paraguay. Translated by Sara Coleridge.

(Part of country desc is northern Argentina. Tucuman, for ex. in in Argentina.)

Dobritzhofer was a Jesuit missionary to S.A. in 1749. Stayed 18 yrs. First in Guarany reduction; then Abipones.

Buenos Ayres was then a part of Paraguay, in province of La Plata. Around B.A., well wooded plain, oftend estitue of water. Rich in corn and pasturage. Drovers of wild horses, property of whomever catches them.

Willows. Thunder and lightning common nights and days. Great hail. B.A., Colonia, Montevideo, Gulf of Maldonado, St Fe and Corrientes ~~Exx~~ all belong to B.A.

Abipones near Corrientes. On Parana East.

Guaranies have been converted by Jesuits.

Tucuman another division to B.A. running to Chile and to the Strait of Magellan.

Rio Dulce shoals of a fish called zabalo; occ. few lower orders.

Paraguay province, S border is Corrientes.

Guaranies desc. 6I and on. H EPLAYED FOR THEM ON HIS VIOL D'AMOUR. HOW CHARMING.

Leaves cut from tree Caa, herb of Paraguay. Desc IOI,2.

Tobacco IO9 on.

Barbarous Payaguas desc. II4 and on.

Tribes of the Chaco: calchaquis, malbalns, mataras, palamos, mogosnos, orejones, aquilotes etc.

Equestrian nations still remaining include Abipones, Guaycurus.

Chaco...he speaks of it as a plain? Modern definition: district in the n. of Argentina, part of Gran Chaco, area 52,500 sq mi. Much of the region is covered with valuable timber, and in the n are plains where great no of cattle are reared and agricu ture carried

on, Capital is Resistencia.) This is a section of Argentina near Paraguay/

Indians "We dont like to have a God who knows and sees all we do in secret."

That immense plain which stretches to the s.w. of B.A. is inhabited by equestrian savages: Puelches, Peguenches, Thuelchus (Patagonia) Sauguelchues, Muluchis, Araycanians (Chili Alps) (This list valuable in tracing down Southey's stories.)

Plain, destitue of wood and water; wild animals, emus. Horse supplies inhabitants with everything.

READ FALCONER FOR PATAGONIA. ALSO QUIROGA.

River La Plata is really the vast Parana enriche d by Paraguay, Uruguay etc.

Abipones adorn necks with little round globes made of cockle shells, seeds, kernels, cla ws of birds.

Paraguay ( as he calls it) all plains covered with wild oxen, desc. 219

Beef principal and saily and almost only food; a lso horses. All spring from 7 mares. Some horsement in a few days bring home more than 1000.

224,5 etc. Well desc. very complete. About horses if needed.

Plains of P- snakes, noxious herbs. Commonest natives calnio, tall stalk ~~ex~~xyellow blossom. Vultures on horses' ulcerated backs.

Bats numerous.

Mules as well as horses, sheep. ALL THIS FINE FOR SECOND BOOK.

Paraga - B.A. Too cold for tobacco.

I never saw any snow be yond the mts near Chili. European summer, winter herel spring autumn also reversed; Nov., Dec., Jan., summer; Feb., March, April, autumn; May, June, July, winter; August, September, October, spring.

Cold not very intense. Indians bear it with naked feet and uncovered head.

Sometimes otter skins used.

Tiger 25I; Lion 260; Wild Cat 26I; Anta 262; Huanaco (Guanaco) Spanish; Hakahtak Abipone. Llama 267, Vicuba 267, Paco 268; Tamarduc? or ant eater, 268, wild boar 270, zorrino? 27I (foxes),

Biscacha, burrows well desc.; rabbit, stag, roebuck, ykipara, mole, orum? (tecuturu?) apes, armadillos (scarcely larger than tortoise).

Long scaly tail of which Abipones make trumpet. Crocodile or cayman, aguara, water dog; yguar, water tiger. Ao; water pig (capyguara)

ostrich

River wolves, etc thru birds. Emu (ostrich) very well desc.

Abipones make bags, purses, cushions, hats of emu skins. Many many more birds.

Plants listed next. All of them. Trees.

La granadilla or Passion flower; all bear a middle sized apple, golden, spotted red. Mandioc, cotton etc.

Umbu tree "so wide sun never sees its foot", complete shade to 50.

No metals.

VOLUME 2

The Abipones inhabit the province Chaco, the center of all Paraguay. No fixed abodes nor any boundaries except what fear of neighbor has established. Roam extensively to attack or escape.

N. shore of Rio Grande or Bermejo which Indians call Inate was their native and in last century. (This in present Argentina, N. near Ascunsion.) Next century further south. Now inhabit vast extent bound N by Rio Grande or Inate, and territory of Santa Fe; E and W by shores of Paraguay and the - of St Iago.

Impatient of agriculture and a fixed home, move.

Handsome small black eyes, girl pricked with thorns.

Often salute the evil spirit: graaperikie or Aharaigiohi with title of grabdfather. The Pleiades their grandfather. When constellation disappears, think he will die. When it reappears in May they welcome it with pipes and trumpets. Ceremony desc. (I think they

no name for God.

Gumillas History of Orinoco mentioned.

Marriage customs, death and burial all desc.

Snakes 29I, remedies, noxious insects.

Military dispositions. Spears made of native wood. Bows equal to a mans stature.

La means how?

Abipones think it a sin to utter own name.

Nothing in Vol. 3. See Vol 2 again if you find a plot for this section.

Dobritzhofer. Vol 2 reread.

Well formed Abipones. Sleep in a hanging net. Black but rather small eyes. Symmetry of shape. Aquiline noses. Destitute of beard,

Office of barber perf by an old woman who sits on the ground by the fire, ~~xpxixkx~~ takes the head of the A into her lap, sprinkles and rubs his face plentifully with hot ashes, which serve instead of soap, then plucks out hair with tweezers.

As ca not endure to be hairy. Pluck eyebrwos and eyelashes.

Thick raven black locks. As before entering colonies shaved hair like monks leaving nothing but a circle of hair round the head. Use a shell sharpened against a stone for shaving, Or

the jaws of the fish palometa

Both sexes

~~Women~~xprick their skin with a sharp thorn, scatter fresh ashes on the wound, which infuse black dye. They all wear the form of a cross impressed on their foreheads, and two small lines at the corner of each eye extending toward the ears, besides 4 transverse lines at the root of the nose extending between the eyebrows as national marks. These figures the <sup>old</sup>women prick with thorns, not only in the skin but in the live flesh, and ashes sprinkled on them while streaming with blood render them indelible black

Women in addition to above also have face breast arms covered with black figures of various shapes. Takes three of four days. Great torture. Line of talk of old woman given. Most painted and pricked, of highest rank.

Used formerly to pierce lower lip with hot iron or sharp reed. Into the hole some insert a reed and others a small tube of bone. This among men when 7 years old, never to women.

Whatever inserted into lip called by guaraines tembata; some use

short slender reed for the tembeta.

Ears of young children of both sexes always perforated. Men insert a small piece of cows horn, wood, bone, thread etc, Married women have ear rings...a very long palm leaf 2 in wide twisted into a spire. Roll gradually pushed farther and farther into lobe of ear.

Always pull up a quantity of hair from fore parts of their heads, pluck brows and lashes, pierce lips and ears, prick faces with thorns and mark them with figures.

Can drink rank, marshy water; greedily swallow venison, tigers and emu flesh gulf roasted; swim

Clim high trees and sit on boughs to plunder hives

Pierce their arms to bleed selves

Seldom grow bald or grey.

Morals good. Abipones do not marry until men around 30, women around 20

Children plunged into a cold stream at birth; sleep covered with light garment of otter skins. Mother swims holding infant in one arm

Very little boys have bow and arrow.

Wear a loose flowing woolen garment to their heels. When cold a wind is blowing put on a kind of cloak, skilfully sewed, of otter skins Their business is to swim across rivers, climb trees to gather honey, make spears bows and arrows, Game to throw a piece of wood at a mark. Desc. 46

Eat wild beasts, fish. Tigers flesh esteemed a delicacy.

Plain affords them wild beasts water fish, besides otters, ducks, capibari.

Eat when, as much and as often as they like.

Hungry at all hours, they eat at all hours. Drink warm river or marsh water.

On occasions like birth of a child death of a relation etc assemble to drink a strong liquor made of honey or the alfaroba infused with water...causes intoxication but in moderation beneficial

Are in the habit of drinking honey, very healthful

Bathe almost every day

They dwell under mats spread like a tent, but spend most of their time out of doors

Minds tranquil. They live reckless of the past, little curious about the future; fear danger but always think selves able to subdue it; jocund song inspires courage; they make no mortal of such account as to die, run mad, for hate or love of him

Travelling with I4 As I sat down by the fire in the open air as usual, on the high shore of the River Plata. Sky serene, twinkling stars. Began conv with cacique. "Do you behold splendor of the heavens, its magi arrangement of stars

Their ceremony welcoming the Pleadies conducted in strict decency Jugglers whom the Abipones call by the name of the devil, Keebet or develish workers. They rattle etc A chapter devoted to them, if needed.

Nation divided into 3 classes; the Rikahes, who inhabit the plains; others who inhabit woods; and a third.

Some practise polygamy and divorce.

Suckle children for 3 years so husband takes new wife

They are divided into hordes, each of whom is headed by a man.

Title of cacique more burden than profit. Do not revere him.

But follow him in war.

They neither sow nor reap nor take any heed of agriculture.

All things are in common. Move to get food. Plains abound with emus, and their numerous eggs MAKE THIS AN EMUS EGG. In deer, tigers, lions and various kinds of rabbits, partirdges.

Stags. Boars in marshy places. The groves contain monkeys and parrots. Tortoises etc.

Palms supply much food

2 species of the alfaroba, St Johns bread, produce food.

If a long drought have exhausted the rivers, they will find water even in the most desert plains, under the leaves of the caraquata, or they can suck little apples which are full of a watery liquor like melons and grow under the earth or dig a well in the channel of a dried up river.

Wife carries husbands bow and quiver, pots, gourds, jugs, shells etc. A stake like a palm branch for ~~xxxix~~ digging eatable roots. knocking down fruit from trees and dry boughs for lighting a fire.

A large mat and 2 poles to fix a tent

Some hundred dogs keep continual watch

Men travel with a spear alone. If necess. set fire to grass to drive out creatures for food. Should everything else be wanting plains abound in rabbits. Fire made somewhat as in Guiana II9 "pieces of wood about a span long, one of which is soft the other hard. The first which is a little pieced in the middle, is placed underneath; the harder wood which has a point like an acorn is applied to the bole of the softer and whirled quickly round with hands. A little dust catches fire and emits smoke. Inds apply dry leaves or dung for fuel. Soft wood taken from tree ambay, from shrub caraquata, or from the cedar; the harder from the tree tatayi which affords a saffron colored wood as hard as box and fit for dyeing clothes yellow, together with mulberries very like those of our own country.

They carry about mats to serve for a house as a snail does its shell. 2 poles are fixed into the ground and to them is tied a mat, twice or thrice folded, to exclude the wind and rain. That the ground upon which they lie may not be wetted by shower, dig

a little channel

Abipones all decently clothed, even infants. They use a square piece of linen without any alteration or addition of sleeves thrown over their shoulders tying one end to left arm and leaving right disengaged. <sup>Woolen garment to their heels.</sup> Besides this ~~vest~~ throw a square piece of linen over shoulders by way of cloak knotted under neck. Bareheaded or red woolen cloth

Women sheer and spin.

Make pots and jugs of clay

When a wind blows hard shield selves from cold with cloak of otters skin. This garment which is likewise square is made laboriously by women whose business it is to strip off the skins of the otters after they have been caught by the dogs and fix them to pegs etc. After being <sup>dried</sup> red they are painted red in square lines like a dice box

Some Inds wear feathers of birds.

Savages who inhab mts ~~xxxx~~ make threads of the caraqueta or of the bark of the tree pino with which they weave a kind of cloth to serve for covering

to gather the alfaroba, grind it and covert it into drink

Aged women get water for domestic services

Women do not drink but how they quarrel

Many Obipone words given, much of the language;

In i era means flower of the alfaroba

Neoga, a day; eergraik, a star; pana a root etc p 163

N ehaol means night

Express only 3 numbers in proper words.

Conjugal fidelity; fond and indulgent to children

Games on the birth of the male child of a cacque

A chapter on diseases

Death, arms, battles, drinking parties well desc.

MORE DOBRITZHOFER. Another rereading.

Keep fire in ground day and night. When cold south wind blows, move the fire to the bed or place it under neath the hanging net in which they lie.

Their symmetry of shape, black small eyes, acquiline nose, never deformed, white teeth, no beards,.

Old woman rubs on hot ashes.

Used to shave hair like monks leaving but a circle round head. Fore part of head always bare

Mother carries child in bag. Plunged into cold stream at birth High shore of River Plate. The pleades their grandfat her.

When 7 stars reappear in May, pipes and trumpets, seek honey to make mead

Patagonians, chief demon El El, inferior ones Quezubu. Devil Balichu. In Chile Pillan. Devil Alvee.

Infanticide; girls killed.

Cacique leader in war only.

May be governed by a woman.

No agriculture; all things in common.

No spade, plough, axes. Have arrows, spears, clubs, horses. Must move.

The plains abound in emus and their numerous eggs/ Also deer, tigers, lions, rabbits etc and flocks of partirdges, stags wild boards/

Reproaches: you are an Indian, you are poor, wretched, you are dead. Faithful, kind to children.

Women wear aprons of ostrich feathers.

Cut off heads of enemies they kill.

As honey always to be had, never in want of mead; from Dec to April when woods abound in ripe alfaroba, chief season for drinking.

SOUTHEY REREAD FOR ARGENTINE.

Chapter 3.

Look up de Acuna, a prisoner here in 1527.

Look up Schmidel. Also Herrers. Dorbigny. Ovalle.

Quirandies possessed this country (near B.A.) A wandering tribe.

Queneched thirst by eating root called cardes? or sucking blood of animals. (What does Dorbigny say about this tribe?)

Moveable dwellings. Weapons bows and arrows and tardes, stone-headed tridents about half length of a lance. Against the horsemen they used a long thong having a ball of stone at either end. With this they were wont to catch their game; they threw it at legs of animal and it coiled around and brought him to the ground. Peruvians had something ~~xxxx~~ similar. Ovalle (37) says that what the Pampas used had the stone bullet at one end only and at the other a ball of leather or other light substance by which the Indianx held it while he whirled the other around his head, taking his aim. The stone bullet is perfectly round and polished. The Qs in an encounter with the Spanish had sent away women and children. Spanish attacked their town and found flour, fish, butter (oil) otter skins and fishing nets.

Qs returned with Bartenes, Zechurus and Timbues. Arrows which took fire at point as soon as discharged burnt town and ships.

Up river to island inhabited by Timbues. Tribe trusted to fishing and the chase. Used long canoes. Men were naked, orna. nostrils with stones. Women wore cotton cloth, waist? to knee and cut beauty slashes in faces. In chap 3 Quirandies, Carios, Queremagbas, Payaguas.

Chap 4. De vaca came next to the Guaranies. II7.

SEE MABCGRAFF FOR A PLEAIDES STORY OF THE TAPUYAS?

Chap 5 All excellent, Xarayes. See Schmidel  
Chapter 6. Chapter II. Paraguay. Customs of the Chiquitos.  
See Southey for Goyanzas, p43

URUGUAY

Smallest Republic in South America. Still sometimes called La Banda Oriental (East Side.) Has rolling green pampa. Almost constant warfare from the beginning of its history, "The unusual adaptibility of Uruguay's wide plains, covered with the richest pasture, for cattle raising, added to the special advantages for commerce of its position at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, made it a tempting prize for its two powerful neighbors, Argentina and Brazil, and so for years it played the part of a shuttle-cock, beaten back and forth between them." "Yet it was that very rivalry which finally gave it independence, since neither of those countries would consent that the other should have the prize."

First white man was de Solis who was killed there with fifty of his men in 1515. He had taken possession in the name of the King of Spain. The Charrua Indians rated as the most warlike in S. A. fought off settlement. Montevedio founded in 1726. When driven back from the coast in the eighteenth century they took refuge in the broken country of the north. Lived their own wild free life for years. Noted for their bravery. Killed defective children at birth. Some knowledge of military tactics.. Often attack in a mass wielding clubs after first discharging their arrows and stones. After coming of horse more formidable. Coast of Uruguay known as abode of red demons. Ships gave it a wide berth. Even the Jesuits could not make friends with them.

It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean by the river Uruguay with the Argentine on the other side and by Brazil.

Saavedra early seventeenth century loosed a hundred head of cattle, horses and mares., which were allowed to roam at

will on the Pampa of Uruguay. They multiplied and when country was ready for settlement formed a ready made industry. SUGGESTED STORY FOR SECOND BOOK: THE WILD HORSES OF URUGUAY.

1777 Spainards fought Portugese and this land became Spanish. Uruguayan gauchos half savage cattle herders. A Spanish guerilla force to fight Portugese named Blandengues (lancers.) Duties varied as mounted police of Canada. Corps made up of picked men. Artigas and Rondeau served in it.

Outside of- Montevideo cattle raising sole business. Gradually Indians were subdued and towns built.

Artigas was a Captain of the Blandengues until he became a rebel. Uruguay was slower than the Argentine to throw off the yolk of Spain. Defeated the Spainards at the battle of Las Piedras in 1811. He fought constantly to maintain the independence of Uruguay. But at last, like San Martin went into exile. He went to Paraguay, died there, later his remains brought back to Montevideo. On his tomb are these words: "Artigas, founder of the Uruguayan nation." Picture of Artigas national hero of Uruguay with Hawklike nose, blue eyes, fair complexion, a striking figure riding on his prancing horse at the head of his blandengues, dressed in a red and blue uniform, armed with a lance, bearing a steel crescent at the base of its point."

#### The Immortal Thirty-Three

Under Brazilian domination until rescued by a band of patriots known as the immortal Thirty-Three. "Independence was won in 1828, when Argentina and Brazil concluded a treaty surrendering their claims to Uruguay and recognizing it as an independent republic."

Bloody civil wars. Names of the two political are still

Blancos and Colorados. One of the most successful leaders of the Liberal party was Giuseppe Garibaldi who later became the liberator of Italy.

Flores, dictator. Ruthless but able. Country made great progress until his assassination. Blanco insurrection in 1868. Large foreign population took no interest in politics and the feuds have become less constant. Uruguay leads among the leaders in commerce and intellectual achievements.

Montevideo began with a fort in 1717. In 1726 some settlers from Buenos Aires induced to go there by receiving free transport, plots in the city, fields for planting, cattle and so forth. Later colony increased by twenty families from the Canary islands. The city prospered. Became the capital in 1828. First settlers were made nobles. "It became the chief Spanish city on the Plata but between its proud citizens and the rough gauchos of the plains there was a deep gulf." British assault in 1807. Now has population of 425,000. Pleasant and extremely clean.

Only republic in S. A. wholly in the temperate zone "It has no real mountains, but is largely made up of rolling plains, covered with luxuriant pastures and crossed by countless streams. It has the special advantage of a great abundance of wood and water without dense forests or unfordable rivers to make it inaccessible."

People practically all of pure white blood. Population very dense because of great natural advantages. Climate one of the most healthful in the world. Among characteristic animals is the Rhea Americana or American ostrich which roams the plains everywhere. Feathers of this large bird make feather dusters. There are flamingos and hummingbirds. Many parakeets throughout entire La Plata river system. Name of Uruguay may be derived from this bird. Monetary unit the peso.. REMEMBER TO READ KOEBEL'S URUGUAY AND HUDSON'S PURPLE LAND.

Hudson's PURPLE LAND.

Monte Video, great solitary hill which gives town its name.  
called the cerro.

City situated on an estuary

Plains where deer and ostrich roam

Orientales and Argentinos , the proud and sensitive orientales

Fireflies very numerous

the bitter and refreshing mate

kept a paroquet and tame ostriches

vinchuca, aboriginal name, insects which bite at night.

started a fox from darkleaved Mio mio bush.

sudden s.w. wind called pampaero

aboriginal Charrua blood in his veins

wildflowers, verbenas, called in this country margaritas

a wood of thorn trees

an armadillo looking like a little old bent-backed gentleman

in rusty black trotting on important business.

El Ombu (which you have read) must have had this setting as it  
was originally a chapter from this book.

ARGENTINA

*much material on Uruguay & Paraguay included.*

Stories of the Latin American States by Sanchez.

De Solis sailed up the Rio de la Plata (Silver River) in 1516. Silver River is "in reality not a river but a broad and shallow estuary." The Parana and Paraguay rivers empty into it.

The Indians were cannibalistic but only as a ceremonial act. The Guaranies prized their white stones. They had a "two-handed sword made of tough black wood," with which they killed their victims.

On east coast Indians were more savage than on the west coast. In the southern part of Argentina particularly fierce and held out against the invaders for several generations. "The natives were much more dangerous antagonists after they learned how to handle horses, which they at first held in such terror when they met them on the road that they dropped on their knees and set food before them, such as fowls and honey, begging them not to be angry. It is remarkable that these men, to whom the horse was as strange at first as the dinosaur would be to us, became the most expert horsemen in the world, far out-doing their conquerors. A Charrua Indian could fly like the wind on his horse with his fourteen foot lance in his hand. He retained his independence for three centuries, but in 1832 only two men and three women of the tribe remained."

De Solis was killed by the Guaranie Indians.

SUGGESTED LEGEND FOR SECOND BOOK: INDIANS FIRST MEETING WITH THE HORSE. M. H. L.

Sebastian Cabot attempted settlements in 1626 .

Cabot named the Rio de la Plata because he saw the natives wearing silver ornaments around their necks. (But no silver in Argentina.)

In 1535 de Mendoza arrives at the head of a well equipped expedition. de Mendoza was a Basque nobleman and he had many noblemen in his party. One of them, Sancho del Campo, was the first to step off the ship and he cried "Buenos Aires," meaning good airs, and ever since Buenos Aires has kept that name.

Asuncion, first permanent Spanish settlement, founded by Irala in 1536.

Remaining men of Mendoza's party intermarried with the Indians which resulted in the origin of the Gauchos. The few cattle horses and sheep brought by the expedition multiplied rapidly.

de Vaca made second settlement of Buenos Aires . Query? Aren't there Commentaries by de Vaca?

Juan de Garay regarded as the real founder of Buenos Aires. He came in 1580 and finally succeeded in subduing the savages, who were the Querendi Indians. Enslavement of the natives began at this time. Land around Buenos Aires was divided into ranchos and the Indians apportioned among the owners.

"Garay found the plains already overrun with hundreds of thousands of horses, the increase of the few abandoned there forty-five years before by the Mendoza party. Garay was a man of ideas. He sent away the first consignment of hides to Spain, and so became the pioneer in this great industry."

Garay was succeeded by Hernandarias Saavedra. ~~was~~  
"Under his able, wise and humane rule the colony prospered, and even the Indians were protected from oppression."

"The famous institution of Argentina known as the gauchos grew directly out of the nature of the country. It was that vast, treeless plain, covered in places with grass as high as a man,

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"The famous institution of Argentina known as the gauchos grew directly out of the nature of the country. It was that vast, treeless plain, covered in places with grass as high as a man,

stretching two thousand miles from north to south and nearly five hundred miles in breadth, that decided the future occupation of the settlers of that country-----cattle raising and agriculture."

"Like the California vaqueroes, the gauchos did everything on horse back, fishing, hunting, carrying wood, and water, and even attending dances and mass on the backs of their horses. This free life in the saddle, living for months at a time on meat alone, produced a race of men different from all others, impatient of control, tough in body and brave in a fight." Helped to subdue Indians. Political force.

By the beginning of the seventeenth century the Spaniards were firmly established with outposts of trade and civilization in the interior. Soon the Argentinos began to grow restless and a revolution began. Causes were: unjust trade laws inflicted by the mother country and the superiority of the Spanish born in Argentina.

British attack on Buenos Aires June 17, 1806. English commander forced to surrender and evacuate the place.

May 25, 1810 Argentine declared their independence. War between creoles and royalists begins. Independence proclaimed 1816.

Jose de San Martin crossed the Andes. Established independence of Chile and Peru. Withdrew from power because of Bolivar. Died in voluntary exile in Paris on August 9, 1850 and his remains brought back to Argentina.

1812 to 1862 period of constant unrest. Two parties formed, Federalists and Unitarians. Gauchos united with Federalists.

1835 to 1852 Rosas was dictator. Mazorca was a secret society operating in the dead of night and going around murdering people and leaving a small red flag on the body. Red was the color of the state. Died in exile in England.

Founding of the first republic and first constitution, 1853. Constitution modeled on U. S. Richest per capita country in the world.

Christ of the Andes idea of Senora de Costa and money for its erection collected by women of the two republics.

The white man's country most homogenous in South America.

Characteristic bird is the rhea about half the size of the African bird. "Its wings are too small to carry its heavy body in flight but it speeds on its long legs over the pampas as swiftly as does its cousin over the African veldt."

ARGENTINE TANGO

BY PHILIP GUEDALLA

Remember to read Cunninghame Graham.

Latin America misnomer since South American culture is traced back to Spain and France.

North and South America more different than Europe and Asia. Race economics and religion separate them.

U. S. not popular in S. A. Reason: resentment in S. A. of North American feeling of superiority, tactlessly expressed.

Monroe Doctrine much resented in South America.

Big brother attitude a big mistake/

" All day long they had been coming up the River Plate that great yellow plain of waters which lies between the plains of Uruguay and the never-ending Pampa of the Argentine that ran five hundred miles clear to the west of them until it met the Andes. The dead level of the skyline was quite unbroken except at intervals by the rare interruption of a group of trees around some estancia. There had been nothing in the world for them to look at since they left the little hill of Montevideo behind them at breakfast-time."

Large British population in Argentina since very early days. Two English newspapers in Buenos Aires. English cattle were used to stock the plains. Railroads started by British.

Very good description of Rio. Stresses fantastic stage setting effect. Mountains come very close to ocean, streets run into the folds of the hills. Jungle waiting just outside the city. Marching avenues of palm trees. The Sugarloaf looking down on the bay, the beauty of the Copacobana and the excellent hotel there. Note: Skipping portions of this book to get Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay material.

Note: Leaving Buenos Aires he travels for a day and a night over endless plain, seeing only cattle and occasional dreary way-stations. At Mendoza he finds that the plains tilt and the mountains are suddenly and unexpectedly present. They dominate the town.

Characteristic of this country at a picnic he attends are roast lamb, red wine and dancing. Italians have settled here. There are vineyards and lines of poplars. He gives a very vivid description of the Andes as an actual wall of mountains.

"A wall of mountains on the sky is a rare spectacle. The whole mountain barrier is exposed to view in one stupendous panorama. Two hundred miles from end to end, the mountains climb along the sky. The green carpet of the plains ends suddenly in a brown line of foot-hills, etched against the white behind them; next, the snow mountains stand ranged in order from the great shoulder of Tupungato far to the south along the line of summits, where the Andes go marching northward to Peru; and, behind all, the mounting walls of the great fortress climb towards the central keep of Aconcagua. For the Cordillera of the Andes is a gigantic exercise in military architecture. First, a line of outworks rising sharply from the plain; then the brown redoubts of the foothills climbing steadily

towards the main defences; and, last of all, the freezing bastions on the sky that look down into Chile. The mountains wait in line, watched by respectful villages among the vineyards in the plain; and as the great wall of the Andes stands there in the sunshine you cannot turn your eyes away."

Statue of San Martin here. From Mendoza San Martin took 5000 men over the mountains and freed Chile.

Leaving Mendoza one follows the Mendoza river. Mention of a condor. Guedalla has here a lovely phrase "On the sky tall mountains silently change places to watch the travelers go by."

An asado seems to be an Argentinian version of a picnic. His hosts would promise something they could not have outsidee the Argentine, a real crillo roast- a real asado of the old days- meat music and red wine."Sometimes it was a lamb eaten in the deep silence of the pampa with that contentment which comes after fifteen miles in the saddle at a slow gallop. Once the tall Andes looked over our shoulder. Once we ate oxen roasted whole in the shade of great eucalyptus trees not far from the broad waters of the Parana.....Song is the overture and the accompaniment of the asado. Two figures casually seated under a tree launch suddenly into the stamping measure of a zamba, deep chords twang. Interminable song ....meat roasting on the ground, hoisted upon its irons and turned by a formidable figure with a gaucho face- big knife at his belt, strange trees tall llamas grazing quietly in the next field. Next song to the marching beat of a chacerera- next time a bouncing country dance."

#### BUENOS AIRES

Modern B. A. more noted for gait, the tango, than for the salubrious air for which it

it was named. Architecture of public buildings most impressive. Narrow streets and very narrow sidewalks.

### PARAGUAY

"Nature had installed Paraguay on the upper waters of a river and behind an impenetrable belt of swamp and forest."

War in Paraguay from 1865 to 1869 reduced population from a million and a quarter to half a million. It was due to the Napoleonic ambition of its Dictator, Lopez, who had lived in Paris as a youth and had brought back with him Madame Lynch who had the same ambitions. The geography of Paraguay and the bravery of its people prolonged the war which was fought simultaneously against Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine.

### THE ARGENTINE AGAIN

Wealthy estancieros with their wives and daughters come to Buenos Aires on most luxurious for the winter season.

First impression of the Pampa "universe of light."

"The level green stretched endlessly away until it met the sky and faded into blue. The Pampa is a one color landscape.....the variations of its green are infinite. From the deep tones of its foreground to the faint whisper of its dying green that meets the sky 20 miles away.....the landscape has only two dimensions and the Pampa spreads its endless monochrome of green without a single vertical to interrupt it. The world has other spaces but I know of none that are so level.....Its level surfaces are unbroken except by things that men have made.....It has no secrets since there are no folds in it where anything could be concealed.....Distance plays strange tricks with eyesight on the Pampa.

There is nothing there to hear except the soft beat of hoofs on the green earth. The horses go at a slow gallop. It never checks and never varies, as you ride at that unchanging pace across

the green ocean of the Pampa within the unvaried circle of the horizon. There is no sound except the hoofs; and when they halt, there is no sound at all. The silence of the Pampa is complete; if anything on earth is absolute, I think it is that utter silence of the plains in Argentina. A lamb half a mile away may break it for an instant, or a startled bird gets up under your hoofs and swerves off with a shrill teru-tero. But the deep silence closes in, and once again there is no sound under the sky. For though you may see for twenty miles, you cannot hear a sound. That silence, is I think, the most abiding memory of the Pampa. Mile after mile, it spreads its monochrome under the sky in perfect quietness, Cloud shadows drift silently across it. The colors change as the day fades; the trees in the plantation round the house begin to cast a longer shadow; voices come from the outhouses, where the peons eat their endless meals of beef and mate; more cattle are still dimly visible moving across the interminable vista; and as night closes down in silence, you may taste the deep calm of the Pampa."

..... "Nothing is as near as it appears to be by a margin of ten miles or so."

NOTE: Read Kirkpatrick's Argentine Republic. SEE Hakluyt again.



In summer, pamapa green monochrome with wheat fields and grass waving. Today, late in winter, mottled.

Quotes ~~By~~oyce "amplitude of air and solemn splendor of sunset" wind, a plague

"pampero, the harsh cold wind from the south; trees look as if humanly suffering" Darwin said "trees do not love the pampas."

chinaberry trees

URUGUAY

~~XXXXX~~ 72,000 square miles.

vast undulating plains

woodlands only along river? black soil, generous rainfall, temperature ideal.

Uruguay means "the river of birds."

In early days the woods and fields about the stream. a birds' paradise. Flamingoes and black-necked swans between iris-bordered banks and azure sky."

Praises Montevideo; vigor and good looks of men.

One third of population in seaport capital. Uruguay largely one expansive pastoral scene. Sheep browse up to the city's border.

Wool. greatest source of income.

Rocky knolls, a relief after flat B A

Uruguay is called The Purple Lane.

Season Dec to April.

Gauchos sucking their mate through silver quills etc.

See Humboldt, Darwin, Prescott, Hudson, Graham. Also ~~By~~oyce,

Tomlinson, Waldo Frank, Guedalla, Morand, Siegfried, Keyserling, E.

Schmidt, McFee, C.H.Haring, B. Niles, P. Means, Franck, Beals, Conrad

Nostramo.

SOUTH AMERICA. By James Bryce. ~~An excellent book~~

Beginning Chapter 7. Read the rest later.

Chapter 7. Across the Andes.

Gigantic barrier of the Andes. Communication between Chile and Arg difficult. People diff. habits, characters and history.

Rainfall on Argentine side scanty.

Middle sixteenth century Mendoza, the Spanish gov of Peru, founded on the Argentine side town which still bears his name.

Placed at the foot of the mts., on a stream descending from the glaciers of Aconcagua, it was well watered spot in thirsty land; pop. gathered to it.

Latter half 19th century Argentina began to fill up with settlers; railway across Argentina.

Uspallata Pass from days before Spanish conquest, most in use.

Whole line of r.r. over Andes opened in 1909. Scenery very striking.

Travellers sleep at Santa Rosa in order to start early in a.m. by the tri-weekly train which in 12 hours crosses the mts to Mendoza.

Good desc of Chilean side of country; see later.

At top of the pass, statue of Christ. Whole journey well desc.

if needed. Traveller now goes thru by tunnel. Excitement when emerging on eastern side.

Mendoza stands in an oasis watered by the torrent which brings down melting snows from Aconcagua and Tupungato...the rest of this part of Argentinio being an almost rainless tract, where coarse grass and sometimes low scrub woods cover ground that is barely fit for pasturage and hopeless for tillage.

" It Mendoza stands on the great Pampa just at the point where the last declivities of that low, flat-topped range to which I have referred

sink into the vast and almost unbroken level, slightly declining eastward, which extends 600 mi from here to B.A. Fear of earthquakes keeps houses low...attractive city

Mendoza. Vine culture in hands of Italians

The land both north and south outside the range of irrigation is A STERILE WILDERNESS EXCEPT ALONG THE BANKS OF A FEW STREAMS THAT DESCEND FROM THE ANDES AND TO THE EAST ALSO IT REMAINS BARREN FOR A LONG WAY BEARING NOTHING EXCEPT THE ALGARROBA TREE

which is of use for firewood but for little else. Travelling still farther eastward one reaches a region where a moister climate gives grass sufficient for ranching and thereafter, the rainfall growing more copious as one approaches the Atlantic, comes the region of those prodigious wheatfields which are now making the wealth of this country.

(M.H.L. Looking this up in dictionary it seems similar to mesquite mimosaceous tree or shrub of southern U.S. and Mexico. Often forming dense thickets and frequently constituting only arborescent vegetation of a region. It has pinnate leaves, small fragrant flowers in a dense raceme and beanlike pods, rich in sugar. Food for stock. Heavy hard wood good for posts and fences.)

Bryce cont.

Chile quiet and tranquil....Argentina stir and bustle.

From Mendoza, glimpses of the richly colored mountains.

View also over the Pampa. "Looking over a boundless plain inspires more awe than grandest mt landscape. The latter is limited; the former thrills the mind with a sense of infinity, land and sky meeting at a point which one cannot fix. There is little color on this plain and little variety of aspect except that given by the shadows of its coursing clouds. But its uniformity seems to make it the more solemn.

Over that plain lay our shortest way to BA, along the line of rr which runs for hundreds of miles without a curve or a rise or a bridge always steadily eastward toward the sea. Thru desert, then mostly pasture, then mostly wheat fields but always as flat as a table, possibly the widest perfectly level plain in the world.

He chooses however to retrace his steps and reach the eastern coast by way of the Straits of Magellan.

The rest of this chapter gives graphic desc of Andes (he goes over the old route of muleback travel); statue of Christ of the Andes and mt scenery. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ "What redeems the scenery of the high Andes is the richness and delicacy of the colors which the brilliant desert light gives to distant objects. A black peak becomes deep purple; a slope of dry grey earth takes a tender lilac; and evening as it falls transfigures the stones that strew the sides of ~~the~~ valley with a soft glow. The snow sparkles and glitters at noon day and flushes in the sunset with a radiance unknown to our climates.....So finest things in the Andes are either the views of a single giant peak, like that of Aconcagua, desc a few pages back, or some distant prospect of a great mt group or range such as that of the snowy line of the Cordillera Real as it rises beyond Titicaca or the volcanic peaks of Arequipa seen from the desert of the coast." Grandeur and wildness, not beauty, are the note of these regions. Immense depths and heights, vast spaces, too bleak and bare for human life, lying between the habitable valleys.

280 a note on San Martin's passage of the Andes San Martin, he says. comes nearer than anyone else to being the Geo Washington of S.A.  
Chap 8. The Straits of Magellan.

He mentions as a source Pigafetta (whom I have noted before) He was Magellan's chronicler. Look him up for Patagonia story. This chapter should be read again for Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego. Waste of time to take notes now when I do not know what I may need.

Note albatross, cape pigeon

" a few wretched Indians, wandering about in canoes, support life by fishing"

"this fairyland of wood and water and snow peaks rising above land-locked fjords"

FOR A GOOD DESC SEE BALL'S "Notes of a Natural

As they entered the straits the albatross and smaller birds deserted them

On Chilean side they entered <sup>straits</sup> ~~xxxx~~ between Cape Pilar on the S and Cape Formosa on the N. Pilar is the Cape which Magellan saw and named Cape Desado, the Desired. Here Magellan wept tears of joy .

Name of a ride Westminster Hall. "Strange in this region to find all headlands, bays and channels bearing Eng names. Explanation: As there were no native names at all , the Fuegians not having reached that grade of civilization in which distinctive proper names are given to places, and extremely few Spanish names because colonial gov't never surveyed the Straits...British naval officers who surveyed straits found names.

"The peaks apparently inaccessible are of bare rock and run up to 4000 feet. On the slopes near shore a little short grass. but no wood, so violent and unceasing are the winds. Sea absolutely solitary. For 3 days we had seen no ship. Formerly a few fuegians with ~~xxxx~~ their canoes haunted these shores, now come no longer. Scattered remnants of their small tribes, Yahgans and Alakalufs

wander along the shores of the more southerly islands, supporting existence on shell fish and wild berries. One of lowest kinds of savages known to exist....almost or quite naked in rigorous climate... no dwellings. Missionaries among them. HE REFERS READER TO DARWIN No bears, black or brown or polar; no creature like the reindeer of Lapland, and no musk-ox.

~~xxxxxxx~~ Scenery changes. Spiry pinnacles of De~~solation~~ is replaced by mts nearly as high but ~~of~~ rounded form. Glaciers in valleys, upper slopes covered with snow or neve. which seemed to form vast ice fields stretching inward...etc

On lower declivities toward sea now some grass and in sheltered places such as heads of inlets, a little thick, low scrub of trees, probably of the 2 Antarctic beeches which are here the commonest trees, "The day was dark for a grey ~~xxxx~~ pall of cloud covered sea and mts; but as this was the usual weather, and suited the sternness of the landscape, we regretted only the impossibility of seeing the tops of the highest hills that rose out of the undulating snow plateau..."

Cape Froward marks southernmost extremity of S. A. continent.

" East of that cape one is at once in diff ~~xxxxxxx~~ region with a diff climate; air drier and clearer; shores lower; wood, still mostly of ant~~arctic~~ beech, is thicker with many dead white trunks which take fire easily. Atlantic still 600 mls away.

Signs of civilization...a lighthouse at San Isidro...whalers settlement. Arrive at little town of Punta Arenas on the Patagonian coast which Eng speaking men call Sandy Point. Southernmost town not only in CHILE but in the whole world.

Well desd.

For years only place of call for whalers. Lignite coal disc. Within last 20 years has increased because sheep farming started on extensive scale on mainland of Patagonia as well as in Tierra del Fuegp and

some of the adjoining islands. Sheep ranchmen come here for their supplies.

Steamers of a German line call regularly. Eng., Spanish, German spoken,

Never warm, but winters not severe; little snow; moderate frost; air dry and healthy. Tho the landscape is bare, for trees can with diff be induced to grow, we found something attractive in this remote and singular spot; constantly stimulative sense of the vast expanse of sky and sea and the distant plain of Tierra del Fuego, with a touch of mystery in the still more distant ranges of that island which just shew their snowy peaks on the horizon. The light over sea and shore has an exquisite pearly clearness. ....

"Tierra del Fuego which one had been wont to think of as a land of dense forests and wild mts is, as seen from Punta Arenas and all along the E part of the straits from this point to the Atlantic, a featureless level. Its N part is flat like the Patagonian mainland, which is itself the southernmost part of the ~~Rxxxx~~ great Argentine plain. Some parts (of Tierra del F) are arid but most of it is well grassed, excellent for sheep. Only in the far south are there mts.....

"There are in the Patagonian mainland. a little way N of the Straits, a large crater and a lava stream 18 mi in length, the last manifestations to the s of those volcanic forces which are visible along the whole line of the Andes N to Panama."

"Both in Tierra del Fuego and on the mainland there are left a few Patagonian aborigines. Those who dwell in the island are of the Ona tribe, tall men who, like the Tehuelches that roam over the mainland, answer to the description of the Patagonian giants given by early Eng and Spanish navigators. Pigafetta relates how Magellans men entrapped one of these giants and he called on Stetebos to aid

him. Shakespeare would seem to have taken from this acc't, thru Eden's Decades of the New World, the Setebos whom Caliban names as his dam's God.

See Barrow's Life of Sir Francis Drake.

The Onas used to come down to Punta Arenas to sell guanaco skins and obtain ardent spirits. Liquor has reduced their nos. (The far more abject Fuegians who love tobacco detest liquor.) The ranchmen also drove off the Onas from the more level parts of T del F. The Onas retaliated by stealing sheep and shooting ranchmen with arrows. (They have scarcely any firearms.) The ranchmen then took to shooting the Onas at sight. Now out of 3000 who used to inhabit T del F, only 300 defending selves in recesses of wooded mts to south. They are manly fellows of great strength and courage, and go about clothed only with guanaco skin. Guanacos also have made way for sheep.

"The guanaco is only large quadruped of this region. Belongs to same genus as llama, alpaca, vicuna, but is bigger than any of them. Pigafetta describes him as having 'the head of a mule, the body of a camel, the feet of a stag, and the tail of a horse.'"

Thru Second Narrows, First Narrows to Atlantic. Lighthouse on Cape Virgenes.

2 halves of Straits very diff. Western mountainous; eastern a channel, narrow at 2 pts only, leading thru southernmost part of vast Argentine plain. Western half grand and solemn, deep waters, white crags and blue glaciers; low eastern half no beauty save that which belongs to vast open spaces of level land and smooth water over which broods the silence of a clear and lucent air.

He calls at Falkland Islands; a most interesting account.

For Tierra del Fuego story read Pigafetta, Charles Darwin and the missionaries.

Chapter 9. ARGENTINA.

The United States of S.A.....the now vanished Indian...

One fifth of whole pop dwell in B.A.

Cordova has an ancient university and a society of cultivated men

Portenos, men of the port, B.A. residents; all the rest of the country dwellers in the Campo, or open country

N.W.part of country a tableland, sometimes rugged, sometimes

undulating; but the rest of the country, 9/10 of the whole, is

an immense plain more than 2000 mi long from Magellans Straits to

Bolivia and Paraguay. Interrupted in a few points by low ranges,

but mostly a level prairie; no undulating swells.

Climate severe in Patagonian south, almost tropical in north. But

in the region called the Pampas - that is to say, a sort of square,

600 mi wide, from the edtuary of the Plata to foothills of Andes

climate like that of w. central Europe....heat great only in

middle of summer and winter cold moderate.

All this level Pampa...bare and open prairie...covered grass and flowers; grass sometimes 6 or 7 feet high; no trees save here and there along beds of few and feeble streams. No buffaloes or elk, few horned creatures.

When Spans arrived, this vast region occupied only by a few wander-

ing Ind tribes, most of them low in scale of civilization. THEY DID

NOT CULTIVATE THE SOIL, they had no milk-giving animals, and indeed

hardly any animals to feed upon except the guanaco and small S.A.

ostrich....Only in the hilly regions of the n.w. some settled tribes had learned some of the arts of life from Peru.

As Spaniards settled, Inds sometimes raided up to the gates of the little towns such as Cordova and Tucuman, but as the savages had no firearms and no discipline, generally easy to repulse them. Meanwhile some cattle and horses turned loose in Pampas after

16th century, multiplied. Vast herds of both over all the plains, wherever grass grew, as far s as Patagonia.

~~Byx185x~~ In 1879 an organized campaign blotted out practically the last of native Inds, <sup>who roamed the Pampas.</sup> whose numbers already decimated

The more civilized Inds of the n.w. plateau are quiet and ~~xxxxxxxx~~ industrious.

A few nomad s, now quite harmless, survuve in Patagonia, and some fiercer tribes maintain a virtual independence in forest and swamp country of the Gran Chaco in the far north.

Very slight infusion of Indian blood.

Characteristic Argentine the gaucho; name said to be drawn from one of the native languages and mean 'stranger'; above all things a horseman never dismounting from his animal except to sleep beside it. Weapons against cattle and men were the lasso and the boleatas; dress was the poncho, a square piece of woolen cloth with a hole cut for the head and a pair od frawers. Desc. 328.

Now well settled and lined with railroads.

Country of great estates. 2 classes, the rich estancieros ~~and~~ or landholders, and the labourers.

Labourers often offspring of old Gauchos, now disappeared; also immigrants from Italy and Spain.

Drought and locusts the two enemies. Waters often brackish.

Plain so level you cannot see beauty of mingled colors; Pampa has been changed from a prairie of grass and flowers into huge fields divid divided by wire fences and intersected by straight roads or cart paths. Now orchards are springing up around Manor House.

Chapter IO; URUBUAY?

Smallest of S.A. states; has neither ~~ne~~ nor deserts, nor antiquities nor aboriginal Indians.

Name Banda Oriental, East Side, as opposed to the rest of Argentina on the west side of the

Uruguay.

Recognized as sovereign state by both Brazil and Argentina in 1828. By this time incessant wars and suffering had formed a distinctive type of character and lit up a flame of national feeling. Seems like "a garden plot between two vast estates"; is a veritable garden spot. "No country more favored by nature. The surface is gently undulating along the sea and rises inland into swelling downs intersected here and there by ranges of hills. Abundant grass best for cattle in all S.A. Wheat maize and vineyards. Further north where Uruguay adjoins Brazil, midsummer heats are greater and vegetation becomes subtropical. Cheerful country with scenery on small scale as befits a small republic. Broad uplands of waving grass with here and there tree clumps and in the center and north of the country bosky glens winding thru rocky hills, make landscape always pleasing, sometimes romantic.

"Montevideo same air of freshness and cheerfulness."

Inhabitants until recent years almost entirely of Spanish stock.

The warlike native Indians, one of whose tribes the Charruas, were fierce fighters, having been killed off and the weaker tribes having melted away, very little aboriginal blood has mingled self with Iberian stock. Negroes have not perceptibly affected European element. The Uruguayan is first and foremost a colonial Spaniard. Man of the country and open air, strong, active and lawless. 50 years ago he was a Gaucho Settling down but still retains breezy recklessness and audacity.

More ideality than in Argentina; less wealth and ostentation Whites the country party; Reds the town.

Read all of this book later. From Chapter on races: "In Chile, the stalwart Araucanians.....Tehuelches and other Patagonian tribes, including the wretched Fuegians....Paraguay is all Ind; Uruguay has no Indians at all and Argentina almost none....Indios Bravos, name for wild Inds... Las Casas most admirable churchman.

VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLE...DARWIN.

1831....object to complete the survey of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego commenced under Capt King in 1826-30, to survey the shores of Chile, Peru and some islands in Pacific.

Chapter 3. Maldonado. N Bank of the Plata not far from mouth of estuary. Open slightly undulating country, one uniform layer of fine green turf. Granitic hills.

Some of the smaller birds are brightly colored; and the bright greensward, browsed short by cattle, is ornamented by dwarf flowers among which a plant, looking like a daisy, claimed the place of an old friend. Tracts so thickly covered by the *Verbena melindres* as to appear even at a distance most gaudy scarlet.

"Pulperia or drinking shop...during the evening great no of gauchos came in to drink spirits and smoke cigars; appearance very striking; generally tall and handsome, but with proud dissolute expression. They frequently wear their moustaches and long black hair curling down their backs. With their brightly colored garments, great spurs clanking about their heels and knives stuck as daggers (and often so used) at their waists, they look diff race ...from ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ what might be expected of simple countrymen. Politeness excessive. Never drink their spirits without expecting you to taste it. But while making their exceedingly graceful bow, they seem quite as ready, if occasion offered, to cut your throat."

AFTER THIS I WILL MERELY NOTE DOWN PAGES (Harvard classics edition) where gauchos are desc. as do not need them for this volume.

"On the fine plains of turf saw many ostriches (*struthio rhea*). Some of the flocks contained as many as 20 or 30 birds. These when standing on any <sup>little</sup> eminence or seen against the <sup>clear</sup> sky, presented noble appearance. I never met such tame petriches in any other part of the country; easy to gallop up within short distance of them; but then, expanding their wings, they made all sail right before the wind and soon left horse astern."

Lazo and bolas desc. p 54

Green turg becomes wearisome. Saw everywhere great nos of partridges. (MNothura major.) Do not go in coveys nor do they conceal selves like Eng bird. Silly. Man may ride round and round on a horse and knock on head.

Inds have left piles of stones on tops of mts. No Indians left either civilized or wild.

ALMOST ENTIRE ABSENCE OF TREES in Banda Oriental. Some of the rocky hills are partly covered by thickets, and on the banks of the larger streams, esp to the n., willow trees. Palms planted by Spaniards.

Extremely level country such as Pampas seldom favorable to growth of trees. But Maldonado not Pampas.

Only indigenous mammalia of any size left is Cervus campestris. <sup>This</sup> Deer exceedingly abundant, often in small herds, thruout the countries bordering the Plata and in N Patagonia. Tame inquisitive yet wary. Overpoweringly strong and offensive odor proceeds from the buck. Most ~~perfect~~ powerful at periods when horns are perfect or free from hairy skin. When in this state meat uneatable. The Gauchos assert that if buried in fresh earth for some time the taint is removed. The order rodentia very numerous here.

The largest gnawin animal in the world, the water hog, also common. (Hydrochaerus capybara.) One shot at Monte Video weight 98 lbs; length snout to stumplike tail, 3 ft 2 in; girth 3 ft 8. These great rodents occasionally frequent islands in mouth of Plata; far more abundant on borders of fresh water lakes and rivers. In daytime lie among aquatic plants or openly feed on turf plain. Viewed at distance from color and manner of walking resemble pigs; seated on their haunches, rabbits. Peculia noise low abrupt grunt. p60 When female is swimming in the water and

has young ones, they are said to sit on her back. Easily killed in nos but skins of trifling value and meat indifferent. On islands in Rio Paranaa exceedingly abundant and afford ordinary prey to jaguar.

Jaguar has been banished (from Maldonado country) for some years.

Tucutuco, a curious small animal, a gnawer with habits of mole.

Never comes out of the ground. Throws up hillocks of earth. Tracts of country so undermined by these animals that horses sink above their fetlocks. Universally known by a peculiar noise which it makes beneath the ground. Monotonously given 4 times in succession.

Name Tucutuco a result. p 61.

Birds extremely abundant on undulating grassy plain around Maldonado.

One species starling, stands on back of horse or cow. Plume selves in sun. Sing or hiss. Deposits birds in others birds nests/ (~~This~~ Like a little must be our cowbird. But/large r.)

Saurophagus sulphuratus, typical of great tribe of Fly Catchers.

Resembles shrike in structure. Stands like kingfisher in water. Soon become tame. Have tunning odd manners similar to common magpie.

Flight undulatory. Weight of head and bill appears too great for body. In the evening takes its stand on a bush, repeats shrill but agreeable cry, which Spanish say is like the words "Bien te veo."

I see you well. And have given it this name.

Mockingbird. Called Calandria. Superior song. Only bird in S.A. which I have observed to take its stand for purpose of singing. Only in spring. On wide uninhabited plains of Patagonia, O. Patagonica which frequents the valleys clothed with spiny bushes, wilder bird.

Carrion feeding hawks.

Chapter 4. Rio Negro to Bahia Blanca.

Aug 3 Mouth of Rio Negro. Principal River between Strait of Magellan and the Plata. Small colony there. Once attacked by Araucanians from

Begin  
Patagonia

south of Chile. "taking off their fur mantles they advanced to make the charge. Only ornament of an Ind is a very long bamboo or chuzo, ornamented with ostrich feathers, and pointed by a sharp spearhead. My informer seemed to remember with greatest horror the quivering of these chuzos as they advanced near."

Town called El Carmen or Patagones. Very bleak.

"The river about 2 or 300 yards wide and very deep and rapid. The many islands with their willow trees and the flat headlands seen one behind the other on the northern boundary of the broad green valley...." Many Inds of pure blood reside here; the tribe of the cacique Lucanee constantly have their toldos (hovels thus called) on outskirts of town.

Large salt lake or salins 15 mis from town. During winter a shallow lake of brine; during summer a field of snowwhite salt. Others occur in the neighborhood many times larger." One of these brilliantly white and level expanses in the midst of the brown and desolate plain, extraordinary spectacle." Lake bordered with mud, black and of fetid odor.

Flamingoes in considerable no. inhabit this lake and breed here; throughout Patagonia, in N Chile and at Galapagos Islands, I met with these birds wherever there were lakes of brine. I saw them here wading about in search of food....

Between here and B.A. is B. Blanca. Wandering tribes of horse Inds. harass outlying estancias.

He went to Bahia Blanca with an Eng. and 5 gauchos. 2 and one half days on road. Country scarcely better than desert. Water in 2 small wells. Rio Negro excavated out of sandstone plain. Level landscape, sterile aspect, dry gravelly soil supports tufts of brown withered grass and low scattered bushes armed with thorns.

Famous tree which Indians reverence as altar of Walleechu. p 79. I have copied this material elsewhere but call it to Delos's attention. Walleechu.

Handwritten scribbles and a vertical line on the left margin.

All Indians of every age and sex make their offerings; they then think that their horses will not tire and they themselves shall be prosperous. (See my notes from Sir John Lubbock.)

"The gauchos think that the Inds consider the tree as the God itself, but it seems far more probable that they regard it as the altar. One cause I can imagine, is its being a landmark in a dangerous passage.

Night, deathlike stillness of the plain, dogs keeping watch, gipsy group of gauchos making their beds round the fire 80.

Country inhabited by few birds or animals. Occasionally a deer, or a Guanaco (wild Llama) may be seen. But the Agouti (*Cavia Patagonica*) is the commonest quadruped. This animal here represents our hares. (SEE HARTT FOR SOME GOOD HARE LEGENDS.) It differs however in essential respects; for instance it has only 3 toes behind

Also nearly twice the size, weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. The Agouti is a true friend of the desert; common feature of landscape to see 2 or 3 hopping quickly ONE AFTER THE OTHER in a straight line across these wild plains. Found as far north as the Sierra Tapalguen

(lat 37 30) where the plain rather suddenly becomes greener and more humid; and s. limits between Port Desire and St Julian. Where the Bizcacha lives and makes its burrows, the agouti uses them; but where as at Bahia Blanca the Bizcacha is not found the Agouti burrows for itself.. (Bizcacha desc later p 136). The same thing occurs with the little Owl of the Pampas (*Athene cucularia*) which has so often been desc as standing like a sentinel at the mouth of the burrows. For in Banda Oriental, owing to the absence of the bizcacha, it is obliged to hollow out its own habitation.

App. Rio Colorado, appearance of country changed. We soon came on a plain covered with turf which from its flowers, tall clover and little owls resembled the Pampas. Muddy swamp, somewhat salty. Cov low succulent plants. Course of Colorado tortuous, marked by

Handwritten vertical scribble on the left margin.

willow trees and beds of reeds. Sees Gen Rosas in a military encampment. Indian families came to buy little articles at the rancho where we stayed.

" tall fine race. Among the young women or chinas some deserve to be called even beautiful; Their hair was coarse but bright and black and they wore it in two plaits hanging down to the waist. High color and eyes that glistened with brilliancy. Legs feet and arms were small and elegantly formed. Ankles and sometimes their wrists ornamented ~~wixx~~ by broad bracelets of blue beads...a mother with one or two daughters mounted on same horse. They would ride like men, but with their knees tucked up much higher; perhaps from habit of riding loaded horses. The duty of women is to load and unload the horses, to make the tents for the night etc. The men fight, hunt, take care of the horses and make the riding gear. Method of making ~~xxx~~ bolas well desc here. p 83. Several men and women had faces painted red, but I never saw the horizontal bands so common with the Fuegians. Their chief pride in having everything made of silver. Cacique with spurs, stirrups, handle of knife, bridle made of silver. Toldos of Indians....these are round like ovens and covered with hides; by the mouth of each a tapering chuzo was stuck in the ground. The toldos were divided into separate groups which belong to the diff. cacique's tribes, and the groups were again divided into smaller ones according to the relationship of the owners. Valley of Colorado adapted to corn. Turning N from river country diff. Plains still dry and sterile, but many kinds of grass which tho brown and withered was more abundant AND THE THORMY BUSHES LESS SO. THESE LATTER IN A SHORT SPACE ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED AND PLAINS LEFT WITHOUT A THICKET TO COVER THEIR NAKEDNESS. This change in vegetation marks the commencement of grand calcareo argillaceous deposit which forms wide extent of the Pampas and covers the granitic rocks of Banda Oriental. From Strait of Magellan to

Patagonia

the Colorado (about 800 mi) face of the country composed of shingle; pebbles chiefly of porphyry. N of Colorado this bed thing out and here the characteristic vegetation of Patagonia ceases. ~~THIS ENDS PATAGONIA.~~

Bahia Blanca scarcely deserves name of village.

Ostriches, deer, agouti and armadillos near harbor. "In the morning we had caught an armadillo which, altho a most excellent dish when roasted in its dshell, did not make a very substantial breakfast and dinner for 2 hungry men. Small rodents. Tucutuco was making its odd little grunt beneath my head during half the night.

Many salt deposits. As long as ground remains moist not seen, except black muddy soil supporting scattered tufts of succulent plants. On returning thru one of these tracts after a weeks hot weather, surprised to see square miles of the plain white as if from a slight fall of snow, here and there heaped up by wind into little drifts.

Hunting for ostrich eggs.

Wide expanse of water (at harbor) is choked up by numerous great mud banks which the inhabitants call Cangrejales or crabberies from no of small crabs. Mud soft. High rushes.

Riding back in morning, fresh track of a Puma but did not succeed in finding it. We saw also a couple of Zorillos or skunks. Zorillo resembles polecat, but larger and thicker in proportion. Conscious of its power it romas by day about the open plain and fears neither dog nor man. Smell perceived a league distant.

Chapter 5 Bahia Blanca. I will now give an account of some of the more interesting birds which are common on the wild plains of N Patagonia; and first for thr largest or S Am. ostrich. Ordinary habits of ostrich familiar. They live on vegetable matter such as roots and grass. At Bahi Blanca have seen them feed on small fish.

Cangrejales

Altho ostrich is shy wary and solitary and altho so fleet in its pace, caught without much diff by Indian or Gaucho armed with the bolas. When several horsemen appear in a circle, becomes confounded and does not know which way to escape. They generally prefer running against the wind; yet at the first start they expand their wings and like a vessel make all sail. One fine hot day, saw sev. ostriches enter a bed of tall rushes where they squatted concealed until quite closely approached. They readily take to water, can swim. desc 102. Cock bird larger and darker colored and has a bigger head. The ostrich, I believe the cock, emits a singular deep-toned hissing note; when first I heard it, standing in the midst of some sand hillocks, I thought it was made by some wild beast for it is a sound that one cannot tell whence it comes, or from how far distant.

Bahia Blanca, September and October, eggs in extraordinary nos found all over the country. They lie either scattered or single, in which case they are never hatched, and called by the Spaniards huachos; or they are collected together into a shallow excavation which forms the nest. Nests of 22, 27 eggs. THE MALE BIRD ALONE HATCHES THE EGGS AND FOR SOME TIME AFTERWARDS ACCOMPANIES THE YOUNG. The cock when on the nest lies very close; I have myself almost ridden over one. At such times fierce, even dangerous. Gauchos affirm sev. females lay in one nest. 4 or 5 hen birds have been watched to go in the middle of the day, one after the other to the same nest. Great nos of huachos or deserted eggs.

Avestruz Petise another variety, Common near Strait of M.  
READ D'ORBIGNY.

He describes a short billed snipe; other birds.

The oven bird.

3 species of armadillos. Wander by day over open plains feeding on beetles, larvae, roots, small snakes. One nocturnal.

One variety can roll self in ball like hedgehog. All desc. IO8  
Many reptiles.. One little toad "if we imagine, first, that it had  
been steeped in blackest ink, and then, when dry, allowed to crawl  
over a board freshly painted in brightest vermilion, so as to color  
the soles of its feet and parts of its stomach...Not nocturnal nor  
living in damp obscure recesses, as other toads....ot crawls during  
heat of day about the dry sand hillocks and arid plains. Must  
depend on the dew. Many lizards.

Rosas' troops fighting wild Indians....

"With the sun for a guide, man's flesh for food, their saddle  
cloths for beds - as long as there is a little water, these men  
would penetrate to the end of the world."

Soldiers sabre every Ind....now so terrified they offer no  
resistance in a body, each flies deserting even wife and children.  
But when overtaken fight like wild animals. Whole war sickeningly  
barbarous. Atrocities.

One captive with secrets of his tribe. "Fire, I am a man and can  
die." (How pathetic this pride in being men, when men are so  
maltreating them. Yet it is good too.)

All this was under Rosas. Tame Inds helped defeat the wild ones.  
Summer chosen for time of main attack because the plains are then  
without water and Inds can only travel in particular directions..  
SEE SCHIRDEL FROM PURCHAS COLLECTION OF VOYAGES. MUST SEEK THESE  
EARLY WRITERS FOR ANY LEGENDS WHICH PREDATE HORSES. Inds used to  
live in villages, says Darwin, but now (after their persecution)  
instead of living in villages and being employed in the arts of  
fishing as well as of the chase, they wander about the open  
plains without home or fixed occupation.

"The Indian rode in the peculiar manner of his nation; namely  
with an arm round the horse's neck, and one leg only on its back.

Thus hanging on one side, he was seen patting the horse's head and talking to him. Pursuers urged every effort..in vain. The old Ind father and his son escaped, and were free/ What a fine picture one can form in ones mind - the naked bronzelike figure of the old man with his little boy, riding like a Mazeppa on the white horse, thus leaving far behind him the host of his pursuers.

No pampas Inds now use bows and arrows. And A zara has even doubted that the Pampas Inds ever used bows. But arrow heads are found...between 2 and 3 inches long, twice as large as those now used at Tierra del Fuego; made of opaque cream colored flint.

Great change in habits after horse.

Chapter 6. Bahia Blanca to Buenos Ayres.

We started early in the morning. Ascending a few hundred feet from basin of green turf where BBB.stands, we entered a wide desolate plain. Supports only scattered tufts of withered grass without bush or tree to break monotonous uniformity. Weather fine, plain hazy; gaucho said on fire at a distance.

Rio Sauce a wide deep rapid little stream.

READ THE JESUIT FALCONER.

Sieraa de la Vantana, mt., visible ~~xxxxxxx~~ from B B. Described. Strange aspect of mountain in sealike plain.

On again. Saw great nos of derr, and near the mts a guanaco.

Indians, riding; long hair streaming behind their backs.

Indians eat much salt, their children sucking it like sugar.

Bolas 123 Low cliff; around the party dogs, arms, remnants deer and ostriches. Noist teru-tero uttered its scream.

Little hovel built of thistle stalks kept out neither wind nor rain; nothing to eat except what they could catch such as ostriches, deer, armadillos, etc. Their only fuel stalks of dry plant somewhat resembling an aloe. THESE WERE NOT INDS BUT MUST HAVE BEEN TYPICAL OF INDIAN LIFE.

SEE DORBIGNY.

Plains abound with 3 kinds of partridge, two of which are as large as hen pheasants. Their destroyer, a small and pretty fox, also numerous. Generally near their earths. Dogs had killed a puna and found an ostrich nest with 27 eggs in it.

AN OSTRICH STORY WOULD BE GOOD FOR THE ARGENTINE.

Came to a low swampy country which extends as far as the Sierra Tapalguen. In some parts there were fine damp plains covered with grasses, while others had soft black peaty soil. Also many extensive but shallow lakes and large beds of reeds.

An officer with 18 chuzo wounds in his body.

Soldiers returned from hunting with at sunset with 7 deer, 3 ostriches, many armadillos and partridges. WHEN RIDING THRU THE COUNTRY IT IS A COMMON PRACTISE TO SET FIRE TO THE PLAIN AND HENCE AT NIGHT AS ON THIS OCCASION HORIZON ILLUMINATED BY BRILLIANT CONFLAGRATIONS.

Rancho did not boast of even a roof, just a ring of thistle stalks. to break force of the wind. Borders of extensive shallow lake, swarming with wild fowl. BLACK NECKED SWAN CONSPICUOUS.

The kind of plover which appears as if mounted on stilts common in flocks of considerable size. Wades in shallow water, not awkward. Birds in a flock utter a noise like a pack of small dogs in full chase.

Teru-tero (*Vanellus cayanus*) also disturbs stillness of night. In appearance and habits somewhat resembles peewits. Its wings however are armed with sharp spurs like those on the common cock. Hate man kind. When riding over these grassy plains, constantly pursued by these birds, never ceasing unvaried harsh screams tell every other bird or animal of man's approach. READ MOLINA. During breeding season they attempt like out peewit to be feigning to be wounded to draw dogs etc away from their nests.

Eggs of teru-tero esteemed a great delicacy/

To foot of Sierra Tapalguen. Country quite level. Coarse herbage.

Soft peaty soil. Posts and rafters made of a dozen dry thistle stalks bound together with thongs of hide. Thatched with reed.

PREVIOUS NIGHT HAIL LIKE SMALL APPLES AND EXTREMELY HARD HAD KILLED MANY WILD ANIMALS.

13 deer lying dead. Ostriches killed and blinded. Ducks, hawks partridges killed.

Dobritzhoffer told similar of a place far north which Inds called afterwards Lalagraicavalca meaning 'the little white things' Sierra desc. Flat patches of table land surrounded by low perpendicular cliffs.

Puma meat is white, remarkably like veal in taste.

Tapalguen A PERFECTLY LEVEL PLAIN STUDED OVER AS FAR AS EYE CAN REACH WITH THE TOLDOS OR OVEN SHAPED HUTS OF THE INDIANS. Passed many young Ind women, riding 2 or 3 together on same horse. Fine ruddy complexions. Picture of health.

Gauchos dislike dry meat such as that of the Agouti.

Country getting wetter. Passed the Salada, deep, 40 ft wide.

Guardia del Monte, a nice little town with many gardens. Plain here looked like that around Buenos Ayres; turf being short and bright green, with beds of clover and thistles, and with bizcacha holes. I was very much struck with marked change aspect country after crossing Salado. From a coarse herbage passed on to a carpet of fine green verdure. Attributed to the manuring and grazing of the cattle.

Coarse grass between 5 and 6 ft high, when grazed by cattle changes into common pasture lands. Fennel and cardoon appear but they as well as much else naturalized. Quote. "Few countries have undergone more remarkable changes since 1535 when the first colonist of La Plata landed with 72 horses. The countless herds of horses

cattle and sheep, not only have altered the whole aspect of the vegetation, but they have almost banished the guanaco, deer and ostrich. Numberless other changes must have taken place; the wild pig in some parts probably replaces the peccary; packs of wild dogs may be heard howling on the wooded banks of the less frequented streams; and the common cat, altered into a wild fierce animal, inhabits rocky hills. As M d'Orbigny remarks, increase in no of carrion vulture, since introduction of domestic animals, must have been great, Have extended their southern range. No doubt many plants besides the cardoon and the fennel are naturalized. Thus islands at mouth of Parana are thickly clothed with peach and orange trees, springing from seeds carried there by waters of the river.

D'Orbigny thinks the neardoon and artichoke both found wild. Cardoon "a large thistle like plant related to the artichoke." DID THE INDIANS HAVE NOT EVEN THE THISTLE WHICH DARWIN MENTIONS SO OFTEN AS THE COMMON FOOD AND SHELTER? M.H.L.

Prickly plant impenetrable by man or beast.

Before their introduction, says Darwin, the surface must have supported (simply) a rank herbage.

B.A. desc. 133. Streets at right angle, houses equidistant, roofs flat, courtyards.

Chapter 7. Bueonos Ayres and St. Fe. St Fe nearly 300 mi from B.A. on banks of Parana. <sup>comes nearer to</sup> ~~THIS~~ BOBRITZHOFFERS COUNTRY.

FOR THE ABIPONES LIVED ON THE PARAGUAYAN PLAINS.

Bullock wagons desc.

On road little good pasture, giant thistle, acrid clover. Inhabited by few animals or birds except bizcacha and its friend, the little owl.

BIZCACHA. Prominent feature zoology of the Pampas. Found as far S as Rio Negro only. It cannot, like the agouti, subsist on gravelly and desert plains of Patagonia. Prefers a clayey or sandy soil which produces a more abundant vegetation. Never seen E of river Uruguay. Appears impenetrable barrier tho it has crossed Parana, common in Entre Rios, the province between the 2 great rivers. Near B.A. exceedingly numerous. Their most favourable resort appears to be those parts of the plain which during one half of year are covered with giant thistles. The gauchos affirm that it lives on roots. In the evening the Bizcachas come out in numbers and quietly sit at the mouths of their burrows on their haunches. At times very tame. Run awkwardly, and when running out of danger from their elevated tails and short front legs much resemble great rats. Flesh white and good but seldom used.

Bizcacaha has singular habit of dragging every hard object to mouth of its burrow. Around each group of holes as many bones of cattle, stones, thistle stalks, hard lumps earth, dry dung as would fill a wheelbarrow. Once found a watch.

The little owl so often mentioned on the plains of BA exclusively inhabits the holes of the Bizcacha, but in Banda Oriental, its own workman. During the open day but more especially in the evening these birds may be seen in every direction, standing frequently by pairs on hillock near their burrows. If disturbed they either enter the hole or, uttering a shrill harsh cry, move with a remarkably undulatory flight to a short distance and then TURNING AROUND STEADILY GAZE AT THEIR PURSUER. Eat mice, snakes.

Continued to ride over plains of same character. Came to noble river of the Parana. Broad, many low wooded islands. Cliffs some time absolutely perpendicular, red color. At other times large broken masses cov. cacti and mimosa.

For many leagues n. and s (of this point) country really level.

Extreme flatness cannot be exaggerated.

Western side of Parana now open woodland, low prickly mimosa.

St Fe. Increased size of ombu trees. New cacti. Many new birds.

Crossed Parana to St Fe Bajada. The Bajada the capital of Entré Rios.

Late great drought, called the gran seco. Well desc. I45. 1827-30

Cattle in herds of thousands rushed into the Parana etc

Wild horses, lxxx for second volume story, I46.

Parana many small islands, numerous willows and a few other trees bound together by a great variety of creeping plants, thus forming a thick jungle. Retreat for capybaras and jaguars/ El rastro de los Indios now el rastro ~~del~~ del tigre. Their common prey the capybara.

Certain trees where they scratch; examine tree for fresh scratches if you wish to know whether jaguar near

Describes the Scissor beak., bird. I49 Common far inland along course of the Rio Parana. Kingfisher, a parrot which lives in flocks and scissor tail desc I51. B.A. Commonly sit on ombu tree near house, takes short flight in pursuit of insects and returns to same spot. Trip down the Parana well desc if needed.

### Chapter 8. Banda Oriental and Patagonia.

Plata looks like a noble estuary on the map but in truth a poor affair. Wide expanse muddy water.

Excursions in Banda Oriental.

Excellent desc of gaucho forcing horse to cross river. I56.

"A naked man on a naked horse is a fine spectacle; I had no idea how well the 2 animals suited each other."

I FIND THAT I LOOK UPON THIS PROVINCE WITH DIFFERENT EYES FROM WHAT I DID UPON MY FIRST ARRIVAL. I RECOLLECT I THEN THOUGHT IT SINGULARLY LEVEL BUT NOW AFTER GALLOPING OVER THE PAMPAS MY ONLY SURPRISE IS...

what could have induced me ever to call it level. the country is a series of undulations, in themselves perhaps not absolutely great, but as compared to the plains of Santa fe real mts. From these inequalities there is an abundance of small rivulets, and the turf is green and luxuriant.

#### Rio Uruguay I60

Cardoon as high as horses head, but the Pampas thistle often higher than crown of riders head. No pasture (this was a certain section of Banda O but not characteristic.) ~~Sierra~~

Sierra se las Cuentas, name signifies hill of beads. I was assured that vast nos of little round stones of various colors, each with a small cylindrical hole, are found there. Formerly Inds used to collect them. for purpose of making necklaces and bracelets.

Shepherd dogs I63      Wild dogs I64.

Domidor, a subduer of horses I64.

Lack of kindness to horses I66

Gauchos or countrymen are very superior to those who reside in towns. Gaucho invariably obliging, polite and hospitable.

Dec 6 The Beagle sailed from Rio Plata, never again to enter its muddy stream.. Course directed to Port Desire on coast of Patagonia. Arr Dec 23. Situated lat 47 on coast of Patagonia.. Creek. Wide plain truly characteristic of Patagonia. Surface level, single mixed with whitish earth, brown wiry grass, low thorny bushes. Weather dry and unpleasant. Fine blue sky seldom obscured. Desert plains. Zoology as limited as its flora. A few black beetles, occasionally a lizard darted from side to side. 3 carrion hawks. In the valleys a few finches and insect feeders. Ibis not uncommon in most desert part. Eat grasshoppers, cicadae, small lizards, even scorpions. At one time of the year these lizards go in flocks, at another in pairs. Cry loud and singular, like neighing of the guanaco.

Guanaco or wild llama is characteristic quadruped of plains of Pata-

gonia; S.A? representative of the camel. Elegant animal in a state of nature, with a long slender neck and fine legs. Generally in small herds. but we saw one herd of 500. I HAVE DARWINS DETAILED

DESCRIPTION OF GUANACO IN PERU NOTES.

On successive days they drop their dung in the same defined heap; convenient for Inds in Peru who gather it for fuel.

Guanacos have favorite spots for lying down to die.

Quotes Shellys lines on Mt Blanc. Read whole poem.

Old Ind grave on summit of neighboring hill. Made by immense stones.

Falconer states that when an Ind dies he is buried, but that subsequently his bones are taken up and carried, let the distance be ever so great, to vicinity of seacoast. This custom I think (says

Darwin) may be accounted for by recollecting that before the introduction of horses these Inds must have led nearly the same life the

Fuegians do now, and therefore generally have resided in neighborhood of the sea. The common prejudice of lying where ones ancestors

have lain, would make the now roaming Inds bring the less perishable part of their dead to the ancient burial ground on the coast.

Now Port St Julian, 110 mi further s. Diff. of finding fresh water.

Am. continent must have swarmed with great monsters.

Chapter 9. Santa Cruz, Patagonia and Falkland Islands.

At Santa Cruz went inland to terra incognita. Country completely uninteresting. Level plains of arid shingle support same stunted and dwarfed plants. In valleys same thorn bearing bushes. Scanty water fowl. Barren river. Curse of sterility is on Patagonia.

But greater supply of small rodents than any country in world 193.

Cannibals and a small delicately shaped fox eats the mice.

Herds of 50 or a hundred guanacos common. The puma with the condor and the other carrion hawks in his train and follows and preys upon the guanaco.

val water

Shot a condor. Desc. 196.

Often when lying down to rest on the open plains, on looking upward, I have seen carrion hawks sailing thru the air at a great height. When the condors are wheeling in a flock round and round any spot, their flight is beautiful. Except when rising from the ground, I do not recollect ever having seen one of these birds flap its wings. They move in large curves, sweeping in circles, descending and ascending without giving a single flap.

Came within sight of white summits of Cordillera. (They have been going up the Santa Cruz.)

Falkland Islands. Wild Horses, 206.

Only quadruped native to the island is a large wolf like fox.

No trees on is although Tierra del Fuego is covered by one large forest

#### Chapter 10 Tierra del Fuego

Dec 17, 1832. Strait of Le Maire. Kept close to Fuegian shore but outline of rugged inhospitable Statenland visible amidst the clouds. Anchored Bay Good success...group of Fuegians, partly concealed by entangled forest, perched on a wild point overhanging sea. As we passed by sprang up, waving tattered cloaks, sent forth loud sonorous shout. Just before dark saw their fire, and again their wild cry.

Visited them; 4 natives advanced; talking and making gestures with great rapidity. Chief spokesman old, head of family; 3 others powerful young men about 6 ft high; women and children sent away. These Fuegians very diff race from stunted miserable wretches farther w. Seem closely allied to Patagonians. Their only garment a mantle made of guanaco skin, with the wool outside. This they wear just thrown over shoulders, leaving body mostly exposed. Skin dirty coppery red color.

Old man had fillet of white feathers round head, partly confining black coarse entangled hair. Face crossed by 2 broad transverse bars. One, painted bright red, reached from ear to ear and included upper lip. The other, chalk white, extended above and parallel to first, so that even his eyelids thus covered. Other two men ornate streaks of black powder made of charcoal.

Old man patted our breasts, made a chuckling kind of noise as people do when feeding chickens. Walked with him, a demonstration of friendship. Concluded by 3 hard slaps which were given me on breast and back at same time. He then bared his bosom for me to return the compliment.

LANGUAGE OF THESE PEOPLE, according to our notions, scarcely deserves to be called articulate. Capt. Cook has compared it to a man clearing his throat, but certainly no European ever cleared his throat with so many hoarse guttural and clicking sounds.

EXCELLENT MIMICS. If we coughed or yawned or made any odd motion, immediately imitated it. Some of our party began to squint and look awry. Young Fuegian whose whole face was painted black except for a white streak across his eyes made far more hideous grimaces. Could repeat with perfect correctness each word in any sentence we addressed to them.

SONG STRUCK UP. Thought Fuegians would die of astonishment. With equal surprise viewed our dancing. Knew and dreaded fire arms. Would not take gun in hands. Begged for knives calling them by Spanish word cuchilla. Explained what they wanted by acting as tho they had a piece of blubber in their mouth and then pretending to cut instead of tear it.

Capt Fitzroy was returning  
Had 4 natives/~~returning~~ to their own country accompanied by R  
Matthews, a missionary. Capt Fitzroy has published a full account of them/  
Names of natives Jemmy Button, York Minsters and Fuegia Basket.

Disposition of these natives. York Minster short, thick powerful, and his disposition reservedm taciturn morose, and when excited violently passionate. His affections strong towards a few men on board.

Jemmy Button favorite, likewise passionate; expression on his face showed his nice disposition; merry and often laughed; sympathetic with anyone in pain. "Poor poor fellow". Sense of the ludicrous. Patriotic. Liked to praise his own tribe and country in which he truly saas there were "plenty of trees." Abused all other tribes. Stautly declared there was no devil in his land. Short, thick, fat, vain. Gloves , polished boots. Jealous.

Strange of same race as miserable degraded savages.

Fuegia Basket a nice modest reserved girl, pleasing but sometimes sullen expression. Quick at learning, esp languages. Going to marry Y.M.

Their sight remarkable acute.

Savages told YM he ought to shave tho he had not 20 dwarf hairs on his face and we all wore our untrimmed beards. Proves they noticed his being of their race.

One Fuegian proud of being tall, would stand on higher ground and on tiptoe.

T del F may be desc as a mountainous land, partly submerged in the sea, so that deep inlets and bays occupy place of valleys. Mt sides, except on the exposed western coasts are cov from waters edge upwards by one great forest. Trees to an elevation of 100-1500 ft and are succeeded by a band of peat with minute alpine plants. This again succeeded by line of perpetual snow. Ascends in some places to 3000-4000 ft.

To find an acre of level land in any part of the country is most rare. Where found, surface cov by thick bed of swampy peat. Even within forest ground concealed by a mass of slowly putrefying

vegetable matter which being soaked with water yields to the foot. Forest. Gloomy depths of ravines. On every side irregular masses of rock and torn up trees. Entangled mass of thriving and fallen. In these still solitudes death and not life seemed predominant spirit.

The trees all belong to one kind the *Fagus betuloides*; for the no of the others species of *Fagus* and of the Winters Bark is quite inconsiderable. This beech keeps its leaves throughout the year, but its foliage is of a peculiar greenish brown color with a tinge of yellow. As the landscape is thus colored, it has a sombre dull appearance. Nor is it often enlivened by rays of sun.

Many desc. if needed. 226 on.

The impetuous winds.

A well beaten and straight path made by the guanacos; for these animals like sheep always follow the same line.

Mysterious grandeur in mt behind mt, with the deep intervening valleys all covered by one thick dusky mass of forest. The atmosphere likewise in this climate where gale succeeds gale with rain hail and sleet, seems blacker than anywhere else. IN THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN LOOKING SOUTHWARD FROM PORT FAMINE THE DISTANT CHANNELS BETWEEN THE MTS APPEARED FROM THEIR GLOOMINESS TO LEAD BEYOND THE CONFINES OF THIS WORLD.

Cape Horn sent up a gale of wind directly in our teeth.

Dec 25. Near Katers Peak, a pointed hill. Inhabitants living chiefly upon shell fish are obliged constantly to change their place of residence; but they return at intervals to the same spots, as is evident from the piles of old shells which must often amount to many tons in weight. These hepas can be distinguished at great distance by bright green color of certain plants which invariably

grow on them. Among these may be enumerated the wild celery and scurvy grass, two very serviceable plants, the use of which has not been disc by the native.

THE FUEGIAN WIGWAM IN SIZE AND DIMENSIONS RESEMBLES A HAYCOCK.

It merely consists of a few broken branches stuck in the ground and very imperfectly thatched on one side with a few tufts of grass and rushes. The whole cannot be the work of an hour and it is only used for a few days.

On the west coast wigwams rather better, covered by sealskins.

Climate is certainly wretched; the summer solstice had now passed yet every day snow fell on the hills and in the valleys there was rain accompanied by sleet. Damp boisterous atmospheremx no sun but not really so cold as it seemed.

MISERABLE STATE OF THE CENTRAL FUEGIANS DESC.

Canoe with 6 Fuegians. Abject, miserable. On e coast natives have guanaco cloaks and on the west they possess seal skins. Central tribes men generally have an otter skin or some small scrap about as large as pocket handkerchief, barely suff to cover their backs as low down as their loins. Laces across breast by strings, and according as wind blows it is shifted side to side. But these in canoe were quite naked. Even one full grown woman. Raining heavily, rain and spray trickled down her body. In another harbor woman suckling new bown child, whilst sleet and rain fell on naked body. These poor wretches stunted in growth, hideous faces bedaubed with white paint, skins filthy and greasy, hair entangled, voices discordant, gestures violent. At night 5 or 6 human beings, naked and scarcely protected from rain and wind, sleep on wet ground coiled up like animals. Whenever it is low water, winter or summer, night or day, rise to pick shell fish from rocks. And the women either dive to collect sea eggs or sit patiently in their canoes, and with a baited hairline without any hook jerk out little fish. If a seal is killed or floating carcass of a putrud whale disc. it is a feast. Miserable

assisted by few tasteless berries and fungi.

Often suffer byom famine. Succ ssion of gales prevent women from getting their shell fish on the rocks and they could not go out in their canoes to catch seal. Men returned with a great square pie ce of putrid whales blubber with a hole in the middle, thru which they put their heads like gauchos do thru their ponchos or cloaks. As soon as the blubber was brought into wigwam, an old man cut off thin slices and ~~blubbering~~ <sup>muttering</sup> over them, broiled for a minute and dist. to famished party, who during this time preserved profound silence. Perhaps when whale cast on shore natives bury parts of it for emergency?

Diff tribes when at war are cannibals; when pressed by famine kill and devour old women of tribe.

Could not be ascertained that they have any belief in future life. Sometimes bury their dead in caves and sometimes in the mt forests. Unwilling even to mention their dead friends.

No reason to believe they perform religious worship. Unless muttering of old man?

Each family or tribe has a wizard or conjuring doctor.

Jemmy believed in dreams but not in the devil.

Considered the elements themselves the avenging agents; in a race a little more advanced in culture, elements personified.

Bad wild men who live apart, probably insane.

Diff tribes have no gov't or chief; yet each surr. by hostile tribes, each speaking diff dialects and separated from each other only by a deserted border or neutral territory. Cause of their warfare appears to be means of subsistence.

Their country is a broken mass of wild rocks, lofty hills and useless forests; these are viewed thru mists and endless storms; habitable land reduced to stones on beach; in search of food unceasingly wander; and so steep is the coast that they move abo ut only in their wretched

canoes. Cannot know feeling of home or domestic affection.

WHAT COULD HAVE TEMPTED OR WHAT CHANGE COMPELLED A TRIBE OF MEN to leave the fine regions of the north, to travel down the Cordillera or backbone of America, to invent and build canoes which are not used by tribes of Chile, Peru and Brazil?.....

Jan 15.. Thru Beagle Channel. Like valley of Lochness in Scotland with its chain of lakes and friths. About 120 mi long. Crosses the s. part of T del F in an east and west line. Residence of Jemmy Buttons tribe and family.

Fuegians and reunited with their kin; this all very interesting. Fires were lighted on every point (hence the name Tierra del Fuego or the land of fire) both to attract our attention and to spread far and wide the news. Some of the men ran for miles along the shore. I shall never forget how wild and savage one group appeared. Absolutely naked, long hair streamed about their faces; they held rugged staffs in their hands and springing from the ground they waved their arms round their heads and sent forth hideous yells. Repeat "yammer schooner" give; they wanted presents continually. "As we proceeded along Beagle Channel, scenery assumed maggi. character. Effect much lessened by lowness of point of view in a boat. Mts about 3000 ft high, and terminated in sharp jagged points. Rose in line unbroken sweep from water's edge. And were cov to height of 1400-1500 ft with trees. Curious to observe as far as eye could range, how level and truly horizontal line on mt side where trees ceased to grow. Like high water mark of drift weed on a sea beach.

Naked bodies bed ubed with black, white and red. White collected at bottom of mt brooks.

Saw 2 whales within stones throw of shore over which beech tree extended its branches.

Beagle channel divides into 2 arms. N one. Scenery even grander.

Lofty mts cov with wide mantle of perpetual snow. Numerous cascades pour their waters thru the woods into narrow channel. In many parts magni glaciers extend from mounta in side to water's edge. Beryl like blue of these glaciers, contrasted with dead white of upper expanse of snow.

Fragments which had fallen from the glacier into the water were floating away. Channel with its icebergs, miniature polar sea. Returned to York Minster, Jemmy and Fuega Basket for a while. Took the missionary away./ One Fuegian with 2 wives.

Perfect equality among individuals composing the Fuegian tribes must for a long time retard their civilization. Animals and men whose instinct compeles them to live in society and obey a chief, most capable of improvement. More civilized always have most artificial gov'ts. In T del F until some chief shall arise with poer suff to secure any acquired advantage, such as the domesticated animals, it seems scarcely poss that politcal state can be improved. At present even a piece of cloth torn in shreds and distributed.

I believe in this extreme part of S Am., man exists in a lower state of improvement than in any other part of the world.

Chap II

End of May, 1834 entered for second time eastern mouth of Strait of Magellam. Country on both sides nearly level plains like Patagonia.

INTERVIEW AT CAPE GREGORY WITH THE FAMOUS SO CALLED GIGANTIC PATAGONIANS. (Patagonia extendeds into Tierra del Fuega.)

Diff between T del F and Patagonia. Port Famine, rounded mts concealed by impervious forests which are drenched with the rain brought by an endless succession of gales; 60 mi north, Cape Gregory, a clear and bright blue sky over dry and sterile plains. Now for the giants: "Their height appears greater than it really is, from their large guanaco mantles, their long flowing hair and general figure: on an average their height is about 6 ft., some men taller and only a few shorter; and the women also tall. In

Patagonian  
Giants

features they strikingly resemble the more northern Inds, but wilder and more formidable appearance. Their faces much painted with red and black, and one man was ringed and dotted with white LIKE A FUEGIAN. We bartered for skins and ostrich feathers.

The whole population of the toldos, men women and children, were arranged on a bank (for the barter.) Imp not to like the giants, so thoroughly good humored and unsuspecting.

They spend the greater part of the year here (Cape Gregory) but in summer they hunt a long the foot of the Cordillera; sometimes travel as far as Rio Negro 750 ml to n. Have horses, each man has 6 or 7 and all women and even children own 1 horse. In time of Sarmiento SEE SARMIENTO ON GIANTS these Inds had bows and arrows and also possesses some horses in 1580. Horse first landed 1537 near BA, ran wild, found near Strait in 1580

June 1. Anchored at fine bay of Port Famine. Desc 249. Fuegians twice came and plagued us.

In Feb had climbed Mt Tarn. View characteristic of T del F. Irregular chains of hills mottled with patches of snow, deep yellowish green valleys, and arms of sea intersecting land many directions. Wind piercingly cold; atmosphere hazy. Sombre and dull character of the ever green forests.

One vegetable production article of food for Fuegians; a globular bright yellow fungus which grows in great nos on beech trees. When young, elastic and turgid, with a smooth surface; when mature it shrinks, becomes tougher, pitted and honeycombed. In its rough and mature state collected by women and children and eaten uncooked; has a mucilaginous, slightly sweet taste, with faint smell like that of a mushroom. With exception of a few berries, chiefly of dwarf arbutus, natives eat no vegetable food beside this fungus. Of mamalia, besides whales and seals, there is one batm 2 true

mice, a ctenomys allied to tucutuco, 2 foxes, a sea otter, the guanaco and a deer. These animals inhabit only drier eastern parts, and the deer has never been seen s. of Strait of Magellan. Gloomy woods inhabited by few birds. Occasionally plaintive note of a white-tufted tyrant flycatcher may be heard concealed near summit of loftiest trees; more rarely loud strange cry of a black wood pecker, with fine scarlet crest. A little dusky colored wren hops in a skulking manner among entangled mass of fallen and decaying trunks. CREEPER COMMONEST BIRD. THROUGH BEECH FORESTS, high up and low down, in most gloomy wet and impenetrable ravines. Follows with seeming curiosity any person who enters these silent woods. Continually uttering a harsh twitter, it flutters from tree to tree within a few feet of intruders face. Does not wish for concealment of true creeper nor does it, like that bird, run up the trunks of trees, but industriously, after manner of willow wren, hops about and searches for insects on ev. twig and branch. This is *Oxyurus tupinieri*. In more open parts some finches, a thrush, a sharpshin and several hawks and owls.

No reptiles in T del F, a few frogs and lizards as far s. as S of Magellan but not within cold damp limit of T del F.

Begin Chapter 12 for Chile.

FARE AWAY AND LONG AGO. W.H. Hudson.

Dutton edition 1918, has fine big print. Read also Idle Days in Patagonia.

Ombu trees are indigenous; he describes the <sup>25</sup> near his home as gigantic in size. "Ombu is a very singular tree indeed, and being the only representative of tree-vegetation natural to the soil on those great level plains, and having also many curious superstitions connected with it, a romance in itself. Immense girth, 40-50 ft in some cases; wood so soft and spongy it can be cut <sup>into</sup> ~~up~~ with a knife; unfit for firewood, will not dry, but rots away like a melon. It grows slowly. Its large glossy deep green leaves are poisonous. Will probably become extinct like graceful pampas grass in same region. Antiquated and grand looking omnu, before other trees had been planted; served as gigantic landmark, refreshing shade. Leaf medicinal. Our trees, on elevation, could be seen for 10 mi.

Pampas in most places level as a billiard table. Sometimes undulates however

"a bright cold morning in June- midwinter in that southern country of great plains or pampas...."

*with rain*  
flat plain, green with winter grass, but flowerless at that season; and with the gleam of water over the whole expanse. Had been a season of great rains, much of the country turned into shallow lakes. woodpiles big as houses, the wood being nothing but the cardoon thistle or wild artichoke which burns like paper so that immense quantities had to be collected.

Purple violets, earliest and sweetest flower...

The red willow a native tree, mentioned first beside a stream; grows to a great size; long narrow leaves like weeping willow; scissor tail tyrant bird nested there, carrion hawk watched it.

Wide spreading disorderly aloe, a favorite with the first settlers. armadillos, opossum, vivora de la cruz, pit viper, like rattlesnake, well dego.

Peach tree flowering in August in spring; small greenish yellow field

finch in great nos. came by the usands, sweet song, see 57  
 Common cow bird, ~~xxx~~troupiat family, American, but allied to  
 starlings, parasitical (our cowbird)  
 Both finch and cowbird were with us all the year round.  
 Therefore safe to mention in any story.)

Chap 5. Aspects of the Plain.

p64 a perfect desc.

giant thistle (native) a plant with big variegated green and  
 white leaves, and standing when in flower 6 TO 10 FEET HIGH.

vizcachh, a big rodent size of hare, burrowers, lived in villages,  
 called Vizcacheras, composed of 30 or 40 huge burrows.

Almost the only game eastern was the ostrich, armadillo and timamou,  
 the partidge of the country.

Summer aspect would begin in Nov. 67 and on dead grass yellowish  
 brown, giant thistle dark rust brown.

Mirage desc. 67

Thist;e years wjem giant thistles sprang up everywhere; gaucho  
 hated them as they restricted his movementd. tall thistles shut  
 out view from his small low roofed mud house.

Dec and Jan. dead thistles a great fire menace.. One desire and  
 hope was for the pampero, the s.w. wind, which in hot weather is  
 apt to come with startling suddenness and blow with extraordinary  
 violence. Followed by thunder, lightning, wind, all well desc 70

Relief after great thistle levelling pampaero wind

Thistle year however a fat year for animals.

Hailstorm 75; hail killed a horse.

CHAPTER 6 Some Bird Adventures.

"one of the slow-flowing shallow marshy rivers of the Pampas"

long walk...we had to take many a turn to avoid the great  
 patches of cardoon and <sup>giant</sup> wild thistles. Flamingoes gloriously desc. 78

Many birds desc in this chapter; see if needed.

Patagonian parrot, 85. Cliff parrots. It excavated in banks. Common on the treeless pampas for hundreds of mi south of BA

Saw 2 bucks and some does of the native deer, *corvus campestris*.

They were partial to land overgrown with cardoon thistle, which in absence of trees provided some sort of cover.

These rough plains also the haunt of the rhea, our ostrich, greatest and most unbirdlike bird of our continent. Their grey plumage much like the cardoon thistle in color. A very big one nengaed in liesure pecking at the clover plants growing among the big prickly thistle leaves and as it seemed selecting best sprays. What a great noble looking bird and how beaut. in its loose grey and white plumage, hanging like a picturesquely worn mantle about its body.

Tricks and dodges desc. 91

Gap 7 First Visit B.A.

The Ballad or tale of the Bien te veo 127 and on. Bien te veo like the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ armadillo in gaucho tales always came our best. I WISH I COULD FIND ONE OF THOSE GAUCHO TALES ABOUT THE ARMADILLO.

Manuela, the beautiful daughter of Rosas, a romantic character. armadillo, quaint little beast always managed to fool the other animals, esp the fox, who was regarde as the cleverest of all the animals and looked on honest dull-witted armadillo as born fool.

Chap9. OUR NEIGHBORS AT THE POPLARS.

WEST OF US or as the gauchos would say 'on the side where the sun sets

Chap.10 OUR NEAREST ENGLISH NEIGHBOR

ZCardoon well desc I48

Chap II. A BREEDER OF PIEBALDS.

Chap I2. Head of a Decayed House.

wild giant thistles 8 ft high  
in low lying damp areas  
after rain, / the bright little yellow flower called macachina  
first wild flower to blossom in the land. We could eat it and  
liked its acid taste. It had a bulb very nice to eat, small,  
round, size of a hazel nut, of a pearly white, which tasted like  
sugar and water. Macachina was like wood sorrel in shape, both  
flower and leaf. Flowers did not crowd together like buttercup;  
grew 2 or 3 inches apart, each slender stem producing a single  
flower, a couple of inches above the turf. Swayed with lightest wind  
for hundreds of yards the green carpet of grass was abundantly  
sprinkled with thousands of the little yellow blossoms all swaying  
to the light wind." G

These green level lands also fav. haunt of golden plover, which arr  
Sept in spring

A toad which preyed on common toads . At night listened to  
their concerts

Chap I4. The Dovecoat.

Desc of his favorite red willow; his desire to fly.

Common native way of cooking ostrich egg by thrusting a rod heated  
red thru the egg, then burying it in the ashes to complete the  
cooking.

Chap I5 Serpent and Child. Vizcacha, the big burrowing rodent who  
made his villages all over the plain... tremendous outcry they would  
make at night when suddenly startled by very large noise, as clap  
of thunder. All over plain, from deep boom to high squeaks, if Gun  
discharged at night.

Skunk; beautiful but powerful smelling deer. There were always herds  
of deer on the lands where the cardoon thistle flourished most,  
a delight to come upon them and see their yellow figures standing

among the grey green cardoon bushes, gazing motionless at us, turning and rushing away with whistling cry, and sending out gusts of their powerful musky smell.

Snakes common, 7 or 8 kinds. 208 Hissed together. Strophe and antistrophe.

Chap 16. A Serpent Mystery

"a coal black current flowing past me" and other beautiful descriptions of snakes in these chapters.

Chap 17 A boy's animism.

When riding on the plain I discovered a patch of scarlet verbenas in full bloom, the creeping plants covering an area of several yards, with a moist green sward sprinkled abundantly with the shining flower bosses,.....

Chap 18 The New School Master.

Chap 19 Brothers. Chap 20. Birding in the Marshes.

Game of hunting the ostrich 269

Chap 21.

The golden plover migrates in Aug and Sept to the plains of La Plata and Patagonia.

"It was a winter morning, misty and cold"

Chap 22. Boyhoods End. "I was well and unspeakably happy again, on horseback on the wide green plain, drinking in the pure air like a draught of eternal life. It was autumn, and the plain as far as one could see on every side a moist brilliant green, with a crystal blue sky above, over which floated shining white clouds." "a windy day of brilliant sunshine..intensely greeny young grass and the vast crystal dome of heaven above"

"to watch every June and July for spring, to feel the same old sweet surprise and delight at the appearance of each familiar flower, every new-born insect, every bird returned once more from the north. To listen in a trance of delight to the wild notes of

the golden plover, coming once more to the great plain, flying, flying south, flock succeeding flock the whole day long. Oh, those wild beautiful cries of the golden plover!"....."To climb trees and put my hand down in the deep hot nest of the Bien-te-veo and feel the hot eggs - the five long pointed cream-colored eggs with chocolate spots and splashes at the larger end...."

"To ride at noon on the hottest days when the whole earth is aglitter with illustrious water...to visit some some haunt of large birds at that still hot hour and see storks, ibises, grey herons, egrets of a dazzling whiteness, and rose colored spoonbills and flamingoes, standing in the shallow water in which their motionless forms are reflected. To lie on my back on the rust-brown grass in January and gaze up at the wide hot whitey-blue sky, peopled with myriads and millions of glistening balls of thistle down ever, ever floating by...."

The ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ page from which these are taken is one of the most beautiful passages I ever read.

Chap I4 Loss and Gain.



Amazon feeds the jungle, and La Plata opens millions of miles of arable land.

The tang o is the profoundest folk dance in the world.

Hipolito Irigoyen, twice president of Argentina...for many years he was a leader of a Radical party which seemed to have no chance to attain power. Since Mitre and Sarmento the conservative wealth of the estancia, centered in BA, has ruled, and murmurs of the people have been silenced by invoking the nightmare of Rosas. Uprising up out Irigoyen after some time. by landed gentry....

The cactus is America's essential flower; a spiny potent growth under the terror of the tropic sun and over the dearth of the desert, that rises and bursts into a bloom of color.

MAUSTERS At Home with the Patagonians

Tuhuelche characters, and the glorious excitement of the chase after the guanaco

equipped with a guanaco skin mantle. ;azo and bolas.

high coarse grass, sparsely scattered thorny bushes, snipe, guanaco carcass, puma tracks, bright sunshine tempered by wind just cool enough. Puma jumped out of a bush

At Punta Areans procured guides, wished to go to Santa Cruz

HEADS delightful work

Unlimited grassy or thistle covered plains which roll away for miles, not Patagonia. Patagonian  $\frac{1}{2}$ ampas tolerably even and iniform? plain covered with coarse grass but frequently sterile, yawning ravines etc. Desc 16.

In winter white sheet of snow covered rocks, grass and shingle

In Buenos Ayres cold Patagonian wind becomes the Pampero

:agppn covered with black-necked swans and other wild fowl

we started some ostriches

a valley. sheltered from wind, favorable winter quarters for the Southern Tehuelches/

Lazoin a guanaco

cheerful supper of wild duck and guanaco meat

"to see gim ball an ostrich"

Pampas had assumed more desolate appearance, strewn with small pebbles, studded with bushes. Round clumps of prickly thistles which burn like tinder on applying lighted match, and a few stray tufts withered grass made more desolate by hungry barrenness of deserts over which wind blew with cutting violence. Yet some of large herds of guanaco, ostriches, puma and armadillo. Last-named were hibernating.

Indians brought presents of ostrich and guanaco meat..  
 SEE MR GARDNERS MISSION BOOK. FITZROY has given excellent desc.  
 of the toldo. Row of forked posts about 3 feet high is driven  
 into ground in slightly slanting position and a ridge pole laid across  
 them, in from of these distance of about 7 feet a second row, 6 ft  
 high with ridge pole; same distance 3d row, 8 ft high. Each slanting  
 a little but not at same angle. A covering made from 40-50 full  
 grown guanaco skins, smeared mixture of grease and red ochre, drawn  
 over ~~xx~~ from the rear and the great drag of the heavy covering  
 straightens the poles. It is then secured by thongs to front poles  
~~xxxxxxxx~~ while hide curtains partition off sleeping places.  
Fire kindled in fore part or mouth of the tent.

*Descriptive  
 of Hobbs  
 7*

Furniture one or two bolsters and a horsehide or 2 to each  
 sleeping compartment BOLSTERS ETC DESCRIBED IF NEEDED.  
 Tuehches very clean, patch of sod if soiled cut and thrown out  
 by women.

Cooking utensils iron spit and an occasional iron pot which serves  
 for boiling and also for trying out ostrich grease and marrow which  
 is employed both for cooking and for mixing the paint with which  
 the faces of both sexes are smeared.

To these wooden platters and armadillo shells to serve broth in, are  
 sometimes added. Duty of pitching and arranging the toldos on the halt  
 and striking them for the march,, women's.

Of course in this period there were horses, dogs and fowl in such  
 an enampmant.

Moluches so named from Malechou, an hereditary chief of that name.

TEHUELCHES OR PATAGONIANS PROER DIVIDED INTO TWO GREAT TRIBES:

Northern and Southern. Same language, but distinguished by  
 accent. Southern men taller and finer looking, more expert  
 with bolas.

*Scho*

Musters cont.

Northern Tehuelches range from Cordillera and the sea from Rio Negro on North to the Chuput and occasionally to Santa Cruz. on the S. ~~Oxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~Santa~~ Southern T occupy country s. of Santa Cruz and migrate as far as Punta Arenas.

The 2 divisions intermix and intermarry.

From Rio Negro as far as the Chaput, another tribe, with a diff. language; headquarters the Salinas, north of Rio Negro. The Pehuelches. Several clans extend up to Santa Fe and even to Cordova and Mendoza

The Pampos? of the North of Patagonia sometimes keep cattle and sheep but generally subsist on chase.

3d tribe, branch of Araucanians of Chili called by the Tehuelches Chenna, also Warriors, also ?a nzeros or apple trees. Less migratory and more civilized.

He does not say to which of these Moluches belong; and I have very poor notes covering the Pehuelches. SEE BOOK AGAIN ON THIS.

Author lives and travels with the Indians. When starting on a hunt chief comes out and makes a speech; sometimes but not always a slight breakfast; some cold meat in hide bag for march and for children but most wait for fresh kill. The hunt is well desc but since with horses, no use to me.

Guanaco not much killed; ostriches always eaten in preference.

Halted beside a lagoon not completely frozen, here grew a flag of which lower stem eaten by Indians, succulent and juicy.

Puberty dance desc. Only men danced. Wore plumes on their heads.

Bells ran shoulder to opp side of waist.

Boiled ostrich.

Tehuelches' lance diff to that of Araucanians or Pampas, only used when fighting on foot. Heavy shaft 18 ft long, blade 18 inches long

on end.

Fat ostrich a rarity at this season (Sept.) but eggs abounded; our staple food.

Hair cut across forehead denoted widowhood.

They plaited ostrich ~~xxxx~~ sinews to make.....bolas notes poor.

Tehuelches are powerful swimmer s and dive well.

"he had the heart of a skunk, a vulture and an armadillo"

Oct 22. Ostrich eggs still main diet. Fat pumas provided broiled steaks.

READ WESTWARD HO.

FORMERLY HUNTED ON FOOT WITH A LARGE SORT OF DOG LIKE DEER.

Potatoes seem to grow wild.

Chapter 5 "Manners and Customs"

He says no bows and arrows in Patagonia proer (in spite of Magellan)

Musical instruments de c. 181

They did not know they had not always had horses.

Wicker cradle for baby.

Names taken from ~~places~~, from places of birth.

Usually only one wife; extreme devbtion to both wives and children.

Religion of Tehuelches distinct from that of the Pampas and the Araucanians by absence of any trace of sun worship. THEN PAMPAS INDS HAD SUN WORSHIP. New moon is saluted with respectful gesture and low muttered words. Believe in a great and good spirit who created the Ind and the animals and dispersed them from God's hill, a down.

They believe in many active and malicious evil spirits or demons; the gualichu takes many forms, he stays back of the Toldo. Other spirits inhabit subterranean dwellings underneath rivers, rocks etc. Indians salute by placing hand to head and muttering to conciliate spirits.

Office of wizard not hereditary. Effeminate boys chosen sometimes.

Wizard carries bag with charms.

They dread cry of the night jar. Magical also the flat toadlike lizard.

Tales of a 2-headed guanaco

All parties travel under command of a cacique or gwnok, also called Yank or father. His influence frequently confined to march and chase. Title sometimes hereditary.

Eyiquette 194.

armadillos 200; wild potatoes 208; flowers etc 214.

An Ind sweetmead made from algarobba 290.

Rhea Darwinii or smaller ostrich of Patagonia and Rhea Americana.

A good Tehuelches vocabulary is appended.

THIS IS A VALUABLE BOOK. READ AGAIN AND HAVE NEAR YOU WHILE WRITING.

Prichard MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE TEHUELCHES. Very good pictures. See again. Much fine material but no legends.

Patagon means "large feet". They had large feet partly because they wore boots of guanaco skins, projected beyond feet.

Magallen says they came to the ship clad and shod in guanaco skins; so today. Tools and knives sharp edged flints, bows and arrows.

Leave this space for rereading.

W.H. Hudson on Argentina:

My home was an inland one, a good many miles from the sea-like Plata river, the vast grassy level country of the Pampas, the green floor of the world, as I have elsewhere called it. There were no mountains, forests or barren places in that region; it was all grass and herbage, the cardoon and giant thistles predominating, Also there were marshes everywhere, with shallow water and endless beds of reeds, sedges and bulrushes - a paradise of all aquatic fowl...."he goes on to describe the birds.

Southey...History of Brazil. I have complete notes on this ~~but~~  
elsewhere but have reread for the Argentine.

He mentions de Acuna, a prisoner in 1527; READ HIM.

Read Herrera and Schmidel.

Quirandies possessed country near B<sup>3</sup>A. A wandering tribe.

*See*

Quenches thirst by eating root called cardes or sucking blood  
of animals. Moveable dwellings. Weapons bows and arrows and tards,  
stone headed tridents about half length of a lance. Against the  
horsemen they used a long thong having a ball of stone at either  
end. With this they were wont to catch their game they threw it  
at legs of animals and it coiled around and brought him to ground.  
Peruvians had something similar. Ovale (37) says that what the  
Pampas used had the stone bullet at one end only and at other a  
ball of leather or other light substance by which Indian held it  
while he whirled the other round his head, taking his aim. The  
stone bullet is perfectly round and polished. Qs had sent away  
women and children before the battle. Spaniards won and found in  
Ind town flour, fish, fish butter (oil?) otter skins and fishing  
nets. Qs returned with Bartenes, Zechuruas and Timbues. Used  
arrows which took fire at point as soon as discharged. Burnt towns  
and ships.

Up river to island inhabited by Timbues tribe trusted to fishing  
and the chase; used long canoes; men were naked ornamented nostrils  
with stones. Women wore cotton cloth, waist to knee/ cut beauty  
slashes in faces.

Karsten reread. See full notes elsewhere. This on Patagonians.

He quotes Musters "both sexes smear faces and occasionally bodies with paint, Inds alleging protection against the sun. He too found it effective. Same said about Onas of Tierra del Fuego.

According to Dorbigny (L'Homme American and Voyage dans l'Amérique Meridionale Araucanians and Puelches did the same?

Mourning is by dark clothing or black tints on body. Fuegians paint faces and hands black or red.

Patagonian sorcerer at puberty dance adorned self with white paint and at dance in her honor 4 ~~sorc.~~ app adorned with white paint.

Patagonians, DOrbigny says Inds get tired on journey and ascribes it to influence of evil spirits. If no sorcerers present he bleeds ~~self~~ on knees, shoulder or arms "in order that evil spirits may leave with the blood."

Patagonian medicine man when called for by chief to perform his office, adorns self white paint and -- bled in forehead and arms with sharp bodkin (Muster) and when assisted at child birth bled self temple, forearm and leg.

Falkner quoted as giving desc fight between sorcerer and demon 443 child after birth smeared with damp gypsum

Moluches according to Falkner say that the stars are old Indians and that the Milky Way is the field where the old Indians hunt ostriches.

Stars

Background Material  
Argentina.

Modern short story "Death of a Gaucho" by Leopoldo Lugones. War of emancipation between Spain and her American colonies began in 1809 and did not close until 1824. Raged from Mexico to Chile. The Province of La Plata (Buenos Aires) early achieved independence; but the Spanish forces repeatedly came down from High Peru (what is now Bolivia) and met the gaucho rebels in northern Argentina. When the Royalists (largely mountaineers) faced the gauchos on the plains they were beaten; when they fought in rarefied mountain air gauchos beaten. This savage ricochet continued until great Argentinean general San Martin carried out his inspired strategy of crossing the Andes and definitely destroyed Spanish troops on the littorals of Chile and Peru. Lugones' tale an episode of first phase of the fight, between gauchos and Spanish regulars, in northern Argentina where mountain meets plain. It is one of the stories of La Guerra Gaucha (The Gaucho War) Waldo Frank's note.

Background Material.  
File under Argentina.

From an article by Madaline Nichols, University of California,  
in Spanish Review for November, 1935.

"The gaucho has frequently been defined as the Argentine cowboy..definition too simple. 26 possible etimologies for the very term gaucho; some authorities believe the gaucho's mestizo ancestry to be basic character...others the kind of life he led.

"The gaucho locale was the Rio de la Plata plain...Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil. His life usually one of intimate association with a horse - whether in his customary civilian occupation of cattle herder or when a soldier in the armies of liberation from Spain or in the caudillo hordes of the civil war of the post independence period. His life was nomadic; its sadness generally stressed. The gaucho sport of fighting with knives, not with intent to kill but with the aim of marking your man. Gaucho allied with minstrel (payador) and with Robin-hood. Excellent portraits of several of these gaucho types in Domingo Faustino Sarmiento's "Facundo." (Look up.)

"In short the gaucho an interesting picturesque individual. Representative of that "semi barbaric" period 1810-1870; he also played a vital part in earlier life of Rio de la Plata.

"Beginning with the anonymous verse of the illiterate payador, the gaucho treatment progressed and the historical legend to the realism of the naturalistic novel.

Plays, poems etc on the gaucho listed.

"Of all the gaucho themes possibly that of Santos Vega has been most popular. Santos Vega has become the legendary payador, the minstrel who dared his soul in poetic joust with a mysterious stranger. As in Hernandez "La vuelta de Martin Fierro" we are told of the typical contest of poetoc skill when rival wandering gauchos met. Each challenged his rival to improvise on the themes he set, and to the accompaniment of his guitar, he himself strove to meet the challenge offered in return. Santos Vega lost in his contest with the unknown minstrel who then, strangely become a serpent, vanished in flashing flame and a glittering rain of scales. Did Santos Vega, the hitherto unconquered, die of the shame and sorrow of this defeat? Or was he consumed by that infernal fire? Years afterwards men told how sweet sad music came from a guitar left by the well where the minstrel was wont to come; legend says that it is the soul of Santos Vega that plays this guitar...

More gaucho material listed "In English Henry Alfred Holmes wrote a thesis on the Martin Fierro..."

The gaucho and his fellow llanero, vaquero and cowboy.

Santos Vega, the Minstrel.

The Tale of Santos Vega

This one is for Delos to do. Here are suggested sources.

Martin Fierro by Herndandez gives a wealth of material on the gaucho. A translation in rare book room by Owen.

Martin Fierro, a discussion by Henry A Holmes is also valuable

I have not get found a translation of Santos Vegas by Rafael

Obligado nor any of the original folk poems. Original Obligado is in Spanish Lit. N.P.C. p.v.22/

I have found a play ~~by~~ named Santos Vegas by Luis Herrera;

it is based on the legends.

W.H Hudsons Far Away and Long Ago is excellent background material. Also Waldo Franks Tales from the Argentine.

There is a fragment of Martin Fierro translated by Auslander.

Museum of the American Indian. Heye Foundation. Contributions  
IO-I<sup>+</sup>. H.B.A.

The Indians of Tierra del Fuego. By Samuel Kirkland Lotthrop.

(Following story Barclay tells and also Cojazzi in a slightly different form which is also here given. Barclay's follows:

Kr'en, the sun, was once a mighty hunter, and the most beautiful man in Onaland. One day after hunting as he was coming home with a great load of guanaco meat, he noticed his wife talking with another woman at the edge of a lake. Leaving his load he crept close to them through the rushes and listened. Here he learned that his wife Kerren, the moon, had discovered the secrets of klokten and was telling them to the other so that the women might know how the men had deceived them and rise in revolt. When Kr'en heard what his wife was saying, he rushed out, and in anger struck her a blow upon the face, from which come the marks she bears there today. Then she fled ~~unxxxxxx~~ from him frightened, and he followed after, pursuing her until at last they came to the edge of a high bluff which overlooks the sea. Being blinded by her fear, the moon sprang out beyond the cliff into the air, and when the sun reached the cliff he sprang out too. So they may be seen, sometimes both in the sky and sometimes only one; but although he still pursues her Kr'en, the sun, has never yet been able to catch his wife Kerren, the moon. "

And from Cojazzi: (Antonio Cojazzi. 1914. Los indios del archipiélago fueguino. In Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía tomos IX-X. Santiago de Chile) still another sun and moon myth, as follows:

In the beginning the sun and moon were human beings, husband and wife. One day on account of a terrible quarrel, the sun pinched and burned the moon's face (whence her marks) and even today they

angrily follow each other across the sky. The sun does not catch her, because when he draws near the moon, she grows smaller and smaller, so that she becomes invisible when the sun passes by. But when he has gone away without seeing her, she appears again and grows larger until all her face shows. And she mocks the sun when he is safely at a distance.

Lothrop con't.

IN MY READING TODAY I COPY DOWN ONLY WHAT APPLIES TO THE SUN AND MOON MYTH AND WHAT I HAVE NOT ALREADY COPIED INTO THE NOTEBOOK. I must certainly get desc of the lake, and of the method of carrying home game.

p 71. Weapons and Methods of Hunting.

To manufacture, management and protection of the bow, (ha), they devoted great care. Not every man made bows. Rather highly skilled artisans undertook their production, receiving game or some favor in payment for their labor. (A SECONDARY CHARACTER IF NEEDED.)

Almost every man made own arrows, for supply might run out and to depend on others a disadvantage.

Bows were made from the wood of the smallest of the 3 beech trees. (Nothofagus antarctica.) which grow in T del F. In Spanish it is called Nire In the Ind tongue char (n) or sometimes simply sho winshi which means 'the right tree' i.e. for making bows.

From tree they split a fragment 6 or 7 feet long and 3 or 4 inches thick, which must come from just below the bark where the wood is most elastic. From it the bow was worked down with a scraper, teklek, until it was from 4 ft 4 to 5 ft 4 inches long and had requisite outline and form.

Outline is that of the NEW MOON, curved even when unstrung, swelling ~~out~~ in the middle and tapering delicately to the tips. Small flutings cover entire surface. Each single fluting runs from tip to tip swelling and diminishing in accordance with diameter of bow. In cross section the bow is tear shape and the point forms the "belly" of the bow which was held toward the archer.

This weapon unusual for most bows are flattened at a right angle to the line of pull, in order to make them more flexible. One did not want a flexible bow: the bowstring he employed stretched

under tension; also he drew the nock of his arrow not to the ear as in classical archery, but to the chin; also the bow was pulled not against a stiffly extended arm but against a bent arm which was snapped straight at moment of discharge to add to impetus of arrow.

Why and where was this strange weapon devised? Theories advanced, very interesting.

The bowstring, ha kyah, was made of twisted sinews from the foreleg of a guanaco. Method of securing this and of attaching it to the bow desc p 73.

They gave a finishing touch to the bow with a coat of white paint made from clay (kaistrh) and water. Thereafter both wood and bowstring were frequently greased that they should not become too dry and lose any of their power. (Tehuelche bows, according to Oviedo, were short and stout and broad, of very stiff wood.)

#### ARROWS

Acme of Ona ingenuity and craftsmanship in arrows. (yah(n) .

4 kinds of wood could be used. Best a yellow wood from a holly like tree (*Pernettya mucrinata*) known to the Ona by same word as arrow itself, yah(n.) When obtainable always used, but it did not grow in the open plains of the north and east. Substitutes were barberry, called metq, which is common in the Rio Fuego district; etc.

All these strong and light but ~~xxxxxxx~~ grow twisted and bent. Hence when they had been split into 4 pieces of proper length and roughly rounded, necess. to straighten them. This done by heating each piece over fire and bending it in teeth.

Hand protected with skin, arrow head worked down to proper size with scraper, teklek. Final straightening of shaft with both scraper and teeth. Nock cut. Smoothing stone meanwhile heating near the fire. Now thoroughly warm. This a block of coarse

Tehuelche  
Discarded  
yah(n) ?  
bala  
awip 186  
ent

stone across which run one or more grooves. In the grooves the arrow shaft run back and forth. pressed against stone by bit of fox skin. (shoshro<sup>h</sup>stel) Final polish by skin itself. Result a tapered balanced shaft with satin smooth polish. Tip of arrow warmed over fire, pitch chewed, and worked in just above nock. Both ends of arrow shaft now coated with white clay diluted in water, Two feathers normally used on arrows were those of wild geese, especially the upland goose (kaiken) but swan, vulture and other feathers also employed. Tehuelche arrows says Oviedo were tipped with 3 feathers. The Ona word for feather is shitrh, but the arrow feather is sho shitrh, meaning the right feather. This distinction they made because a right-handed man used feathers from the bird's left wing and vice versa. The proper feather secured, with a knife they split it in 2, trimmed it and attached it to shaft with spiral lashings.

(Lashings from skin muscles of back of guanaco)

Arrow points made of stone, later of glass Protected hand with bit of fox skin etc. After completion the arrowhead was attached to the shaft with thin guanaco skinew dried over warm ashes in the same manner as securing the feathers.

#### THE QUIVER

Ona quiver, made from the hide of the hair seal, was called lll, a word they also employed for rifle. A hide was cut in rectangular ~~xxxxx~~ pattern of suitable size and shape; this was doubled over and sewn up the side, while at the bottom a small piece of oval piece of hide was inserted and stitched into place. ~~xxxxxxxxt~~ On upper end a small loop of hide by which hung out of r each of dogs. Tehuelche used no quiver.

#### USE OF THE BOW.

-5-

In shooting the Ona gripped their bows in the middle, often with forefinger extended along path of the arrow; they held them not vertically but diagonally so that the arrow passed not beside but over the bow. The bow arm was not held straight, but was bent a few inches toward the body and snapped straight at the moment of discharge (Picture not correct there.) More details if needed. When fast shooting was called for, the quiver or the arrows themselves were held in the teeth so that they could be reached quickly.

ON THE MARCH the bow and quiver were carried in the LEFT hand, which also held the skin cape wrapped around the body. A single motion of the arms served to bring the bow into position and to cast off encumbering cape.

Children were given small bows with which they learned not only to shoot but to dodge one another's blunted arrows.

Extreme range of Ona bow not far short of 250 yards.

Choice of arrows, did not want wounded guanaco to carry one away, so shot only when and at such distance as they might expect to make a kill.

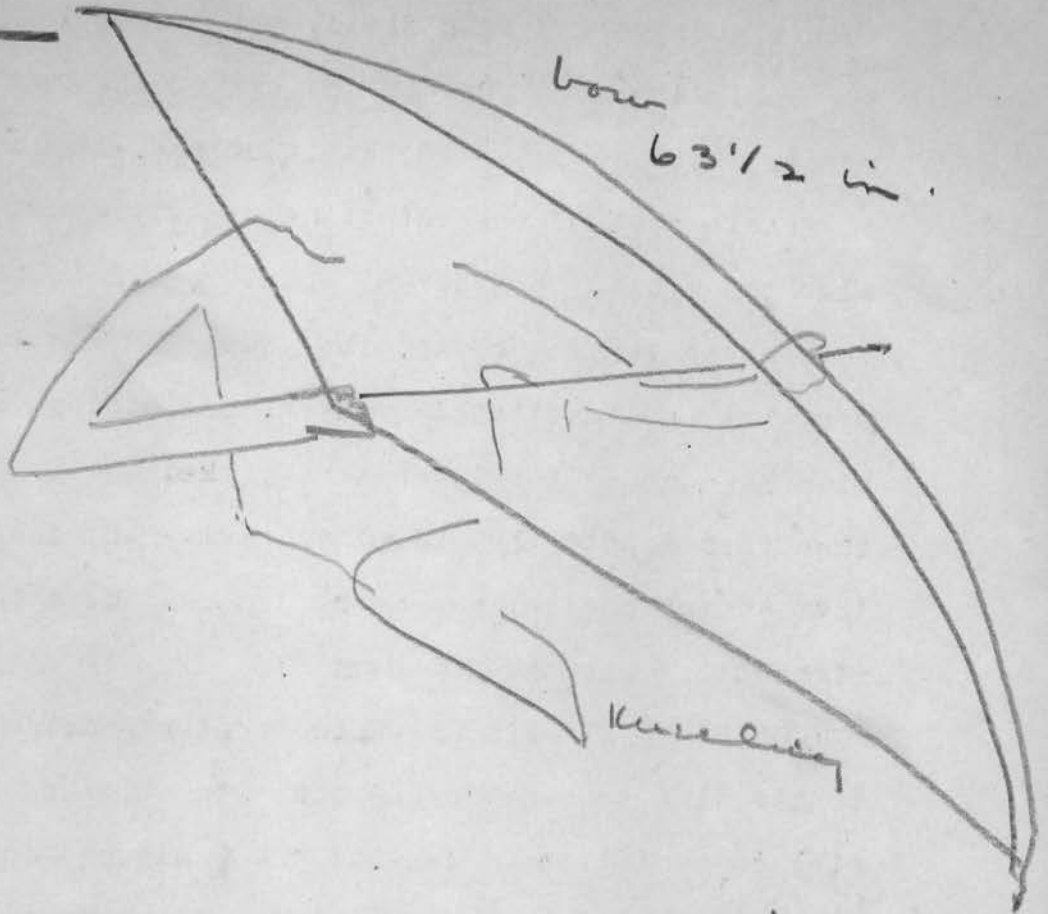
Ona are expert trackers.

Guanaco animal of great vitality; diff to kill even with rifle.

They discharged arrows only at close range. The favorite shot was quartering from behind, so that the arrow might strike behind the ribs and penetrate the viscera without encountering bone. Fox, seal and sitting birds, especially the upland goose, were also brought down with bow and arrow.

METHODS OF HUNTING simple. In moving camp the women and children followed the valley floors while men kept on higher land on either side. Feeding guanaco startled by the former fled to heights where hunters were waiting for them. Guanaco also were

Arrows  
bowman



bow  
63 1/2 in.

Arrow



one quiver  
length 33 1/2 in.



length 32 in.

stalked.

When a guanaco had been slain, the hunter immediately cut out the small lumps of fat behind eye sockets and ate them as a special delicacy, as did the Tehuelche. If hungry might later eat a certain part of the intestine usually found clean, and perhaps also the heart. Then he set about SKINNING HIS KILL which was done in a never varying order. The young guanaco was not skinned on the spot but was immediately gutted. The stomach was emptied and edible viscera such as the liver were packed in it. The head and legs were then forced into the abdominal cavity and the whole animal, lashed into a neat bundle, was carried home. The weight thus borne might be as much as 200 pounds.

RETURNING TO HIS WINDBREAK the hunter would silently hand his bow to his wife to hang up and throw the meat on the ground near the fire or hang it on a tree. No one would pay any attention; considered bad manners to show elation at the success of the hunt or merriment at prospect of food. After sitting around in sullen silence for half an hour, hunter would ask his wife why she did not cook some meat; she would then do so. But until given leave she would not touch the meat, as it was his but not her property.

Methods of killing fish seals etc given p 81 if needed.

Fish were taken by the Ona women in pools on the beach at low tide with aid of short spear. Shaft of the weapon of wood, painted red; point of guanaco bone. 3 or 4 ft long.

~~Social~~



SOCIAL ORGANIZATION. CLANS UNKNOWN TO Ona. Split into bands based on consanguinity and the necessity of maintaining their right to hunt over certain territory. Each such band controlled a fixed area, which usually extended from mts to sea, and thus embraced a diversified food supply. Within this region, except in case of war or wrestling, or the stranding of a whale, large gatherings rarely took place. Encampments with many dogs frightened the game. Ablest member exercised informal authority in times of stress.

#### KINSHIP.

Every relative designated by an exact term. Descent and kinship calculated in both the male and female line, Yashi, my husband; ya k'na, yashi, my wife. Many other words given p85.

Unrelated individuals desc as "that is not my man" (or woman) or "from far away he is" tonika hanash pemrrh

Marriage of blood relations down to second cousins forbidden. Made friendly arrangement with girl or her father; in latter case gave gifts; or wife secured from hostile Ona group or even from other Fuegian tribe by stalking. Also women secured by group warfare. Encampments raided to get wives.

Kind to children. At time of birth, according to Gallardo, the Ona mother brings in a load of earth in order that the child may be sturdy, and after delivery has taken place she washes herself if suff water nearby. For some time after certain foods taboo. Feuds. Then their might be 1. War 2. A wrestling bout. 3. An individual duel. All methods described on following pages, if needed. Wrestling a sport to be indulged in among friends but also an alternative to war. Making peace, by gift of arrows, which could wound but not keill.

Man accepted with scowling looks, put 4 in his mouth, strung  
fith, began shooting hard and fast. Target ran at full speed. Turn  
about then, and let other do same. <sup>Each man had a chance to shoot</sup>  
AMUSEMENT <sup>at his personal enemy and no arrow</sup>  
Repressed by CODE OF STOICISM? but One fun-loving, keen sense of <sup>dislike</sup> <sup>by any</sup> <sup>two</sup>  
humor, fondness for horseplay. Wrestling as a friendly sport, target  
shooting with <sup>bow and</sup> ~~blunted~~ arrows or dodging blunted arrows, often  
took aspect of play.

Foot racing a sport. A lake. Two groups would start at opp  
ends and run to meet ~~xxxxxxx~~ at a point estimated to be middle  
Throw and catch ball also. Ball, about size of baseball, made from  
skin of a large gull, which looks like an albatross, stuffed with  
dried grass. Word for ball chato

Wrestling bouts with enemies, old women carried word.

Duels, challenger appeared naked 70 yards away; opp came out  
front of wind break with arrows. 6 or 8. Challenger dodged and  
advanced. Then process reversed.

Distinct ideas of good manners; fortitude and physical endurance  
at a premium; no display of emotion or eagerness which might be  
mistaken for cowardice or agitation.

Visitors handed over bow and arrows, asked host to keep them dry;  
~~xxxxxxx~~ would first sit down 50 yards away; invited to fire,  
slow to go. Not look at cooking meat. Accept it with indiff.

Would go only with friend of band.

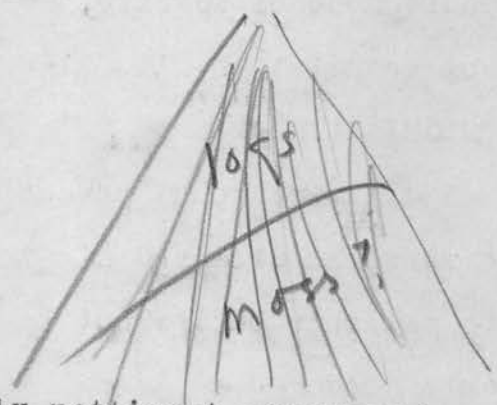
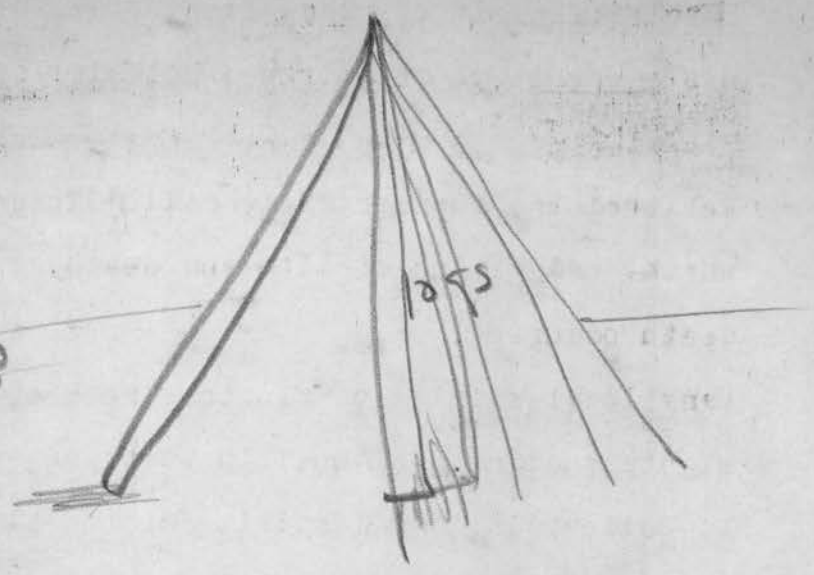
p 22. The klokten. I have notes on that.

During 2 years regarded as undergraduates or probationers (klokten)  
Most of period spent in solitude with single dog, living on lean  
meat of adult male guanaco/that they might become strong and swift.  
For sev weeks brought frequently to initiation lodge. where he  
was terrified by masked men representing various spirits. Here  
he was instructed tribal lore, manly virtues, prove courage.

When d

When deemed fit for manhood true nature of spirits revealed after he had been sworn to secrecy as regards women and children.

Ona  
ceremonial  
lodge.



Native explanation, early petticoat government.

Lodge in which initiation held and whence issued the spirits always was called hain(e). A large solid tipi of heavy logs partially cov. by sod Each log was assigned to an individual and had a name such as seal, grass, duck, see, kelp goose. Totemic bond between names and indiv. Doorway very wide, faced away from encampment. Within were benches.

Masks tall and conical and are made of hide or bark, appropriately painted. Bridges' list follows. Danu was a mistake for Tanu. No F in Ona language. Cojazzi gives a similar list with an additional name; interpretation slightly diff.

SchSchoptsplatt: oflwhateostBairpin, Hadpet, rmaist son of of hSchardt; wife  
I SAW STONE

Schort: spirit of white stones; Halpen: spirit of the clouds, wife of Schort; Tane : sister of Halpen; Gketermen: son of Schort; Harcial: spirit of black stones; Gkmanta: spirit of live trees; Hase: spirit of dead trees; Holemin: spirit of the sky.

RELIGION

Believed ina supreme diety called Temaukl , created heavens of earth, had giving of life and death, they reproached him when death occurred.

Many local spirits of plants, trees etc; and ghosts, esp of mighty shamans. IN ADDITION to these spsirts women supposed to believe in masked spirits/<sup>SEEN DURING THE</sup>of the klokten rite.

Shamans could control spirits, cure of create spirits; power acquired by association with gift of departed master. MUCH SAME AS IN GUIANA.

When Ona died his personal posses were thrown away or burned in the house where he died and his dogs given to distant relatives. Arrowshaft polisher buried but in one case dug up because particularly good

Believed in future existence of soul

Body of the dead was wrapped in skins and lashed between saplings; sod, fire etc

Pimaukel, god, or first man, descended from sky on rope.

Beared white man legend goes clear to Cape Horn.

Ona national hero Kuanip has an elabroate myth cycle. Not a culture bearer. Transformed various people into animals. His mother was a red mountain.

Kuanip is the red star which shines by night. Or Kuanip with his wife and 2 sons form the southern cross.

From Dabbene "Long ago when the sun first pursued the moon, there was nothing but day for the two traveled around the horizon

J

Term Tierra del Fuego loosely applied to large archipelago lying south of mainland of SA; more strictly name assigned to 1 ~~large~~ ~~xxxxx~~ main island, shaped like a <sup>irregular</sup> ~~xxxxx~~ triangle 240 miles along s coast, 170 mi n to s

S of main island, separated from it by Beagle channel, are 3 large islands, and a host of smaller ones. Still farther s. Woolaston Is. Of these the southernmost is Horn Island, terminating in the well known Cape Horn. This isolated sea girt landmark faces the unquiet waters of Antarctic ocean about 70 miles off s shore of T del F Westward from main island of T del F, across the Straits of Magellan is the Brunswick Peninsula.

Main island of T del F 2 types of topography, plains and mt s. Northern and eastern part, a rolling plain, bare except for grass and small bushes; in n,w, land rises abruptly, rocks. W and southern coasts are almost completely isolated from the rest of island by Admiralty Sound, an arm of the sea and Lake Fagnano, a freshwater lake in same axis. Andes after running n and s here bend eastward to disappear in S Atlantic. Their peaks in T del F reach average height of 3500 ft but numerous passes exist at about the 2000 ft level, where snow pockets linger even in summer. Glaciers nourished by beds of eternal snow creep to the sea on west and southk. I. T del F proper occ by Onas and Haush; southern islands and s shore of T del F by Yaghan; western islands, Alacaluf. Snowstorms even in summer; and in winter snow piles deep in the wooded portion of the island, on open plains it often turns to sheet ice. In some years frost never leaves the ground. Grains never ripen except occasionally on n coast. Wind infamous. Squalls are sudden and savage. Prevailing westernly winds make life unpleasant. However there are warm summer days with motionless air and brightly shining sun. Climate very changeable.

For use in ...

Northern and eastern parts of T del F are open rolling plains, cov short grass and small shrubs. SOUTH OF RIO FUEGO small clumps of trees surrounded by grass lands. Clumps increase in size and height to form solid forest broken only by peat bogs. All slopes of Andes up to 1400 ft or more cov by forest. Dense, damp; luxuriant, impenetrable. Fostered by snows and mists, dampness encourages fungi, lichens, mosses, orchids. Fallen trunks. Thick undergrowth. Beech winters bark and cyprass and other plants with names and uses listed p29

Barberry looks and tastes like our blueberry; Inds ate it. red berry of an arbutus similar to our cr nberry rather tasteless; what is locally known as a strawberry looks like a raspberry; tastes like peach and papaya and grows half underground.

Important food to Ona a brilliant orange growth on beech trees. When ripe mucilaginous and rather insipid. Did not use wild celery and other valuable foods

Gigantic kelp FRINGES THE COAST. GOOD FOR STORY. BEE DARWIN.

Edible fauna. Guanaco, one of the 4 New World varieties of camel. Related to llama of Peru. Has never been successfully domesticated. "neigh of a horse, wool of a sheep, neck of a camel, feet of a deer and swiftness of devil#Musters. In T del F larger than in Patagonia.

Made <sup>clothes</sup> ~~skins~~ <sup>skins</sup> from fur of adult animal. From guanaco hide the Ona made their windbreaks, (houses), storage bags, water bags and thongs; from the forehead they fabricated caps; from the sinews, twine; from a leg bone, a chipping tool; from the hocks, mocassins; Guanaco meat rather dry stringy and tasteless, their chief diet. Their wool not utilized.

After guanaco in imp., fox, uash,; grows to unusual size. Sometimes eaten. Fur used is guanaco scarce.

a small burrowing rodent, tucotuco in Spanish, eaten by Ona who dug up the burrows with sticks

Fuegian dog, copied elsewhere

Ona ate seal but did not specialize in its pursuit

When whale found animosities forgotten, great numbers gathered to gorge selves on often putrid, diseased and stinking flesh

To casual observation Onas impress with their great height, splendidly upstanding carriage. Hair abundant on head, sparse on body; feet wrists hands and legs small in proportion;

These hunting groups of Ona informally governed by ablest member whose name might be applied to whole group; but more commonly geographical names. "men of Lake Fagnano"

#### CLOTHING

Skin of the guanaco very suitable for garments, as the thin parchment like hide soon becomes softened ~~firmly~~ by use without tanning, and the shaggy wool of adult animal is nearly waterproof and extraordinarily warm.

Ona men wearied by chase of game wrapped their robes tight and slept with bare legs in the snow, using a block of frozen meat for a pillow.

Chief garment men a robe or cape, oli, made from joined skins of 2 or 3 adult guanaco. These skins were sewn together with guanaco sinew (yuh) to form an irregular square about 5 ft across. Skin side of this mixture was coated with mixture of red paint and saliva or grease. Sometimes broad red bands were applied to the fur. Habitually worn over both shoulders. On the march left hand projected thru overlapping ends to hold the bow. If use of hands needed, robe wound over left shoulder and under right arm. Violent action, discarded entirely.

Tehuelche robe, fur turned toward body; Ona, turned fur toward weather; Tehuelche held robes in place at time with belt. Not Ona.

Ona moccasin (hamni) made from foreleg of guanaco. Holes pierced. Tied with thong. Worn fur side out. Fur partly white, partly brown. Stuffed with grass, so warm even when wet. Robe and moccasins only garments regularly worn by Ona men. When hunting or engaged warfare, fur diadem. Made from forehead of guanaco, dull grey in color.

Ona shama, ceremonial cap, similarly shaped, made from white down-covered skin of kelp goose.

During winter, hunting in heavy snow, leggings "quiver of the leg" Guanaco skin with hair turned inward; laced up front

When away from camp Ona man carried a fox skin bag tucked under a hide thong encircling waist. <sup>Small fabric covering</sup> Normal contents: spare bowstring, firemaking apparatus, red paint, a knife, a scraper, feathers, glass for making arrows.

#### WOMENS CLOTHING.

Robes like men, similarly painted. Likely to be shorter than mens. Did not extend much below knee. Robe not held in place as women needed use of hands. Hence thongs were sewn to the robe and these knotted on chest. Ona women used as undergarment a slip of guanaco skin extending from armpits to knees. Worn with fur turned inward and secured around waist by thong. Ona women always wore a small triangular apron of guanaco skin as a public covering. Secured around waist by thong.

Ona children often naked even during winter; however provided with g. robe of suitable size. Sometimes small moccasins with fur turned inward,

Infants wrapped in skin and lashed with a spiral hide bandage to a cradle taaq. Ladderlike frame of uprights and crossbars. Points in lower end sharpened to be thrust into ground, keep child from damp. At top a flap of hide to protect infants eyes from sun.

Ona hair grew like shaggy mane except across front, roughly trimmed

to form a bang. As sign of mourning top of head shaved.

Not much tattooing; that in forearms.

Facial and body <sup>1</sup>painting both on ceremonial occasions and in everyday life. Red and orange paint obtained by burning suitable earth. For white paint pure white clay, Ground charcoal supplied black paint. Colors applied with hand or finger after mixing pigment with saliva or grease,

Paint gives protection against weather and wards off sickness, they believe,

Chief orna. anklets and wristlets worn singly or in pairs. Usually guanaco sinew finely braided or plaited grass. Necklaces of braided guanaco sinew on which sometimes strung cylindrical beads cut from leg bones of birds.

ENCAMPMENT.

Windbreak guanaco skins sewn together and painted red. SEE IN MUSEUM

To make camp they pegged with thorns or else lashed their skin shelter to trees. For camping in open plains sticks 5 or 6 ft long were carried; these they drove into ground and to them the shelter lashed. Windbreak if possible erected to form an arc of a circle, inward sloping toward the center; Thus fire was shielded from wind or rain and family a measure of protection. Against walls men, women, children and dogs,

In moving camp household goods in baskets and bags. The shelter was taken down and irregular edges folded in to form a rectangle. Household effects placed in a line along one edge, larger objects in center; the whole then rolled and lashed to form cigar shaped pack. <sup>AC 1098</sup> Might be 6 ft long and weigh 200 lbs. On march pack ~~on~~ woman's back

suspended by a harness which passed over chest. This consisted of perhaps 30 small parallel thongs to support weight without cutting flesh and few longer thongs to secure pack. Walking thru forests women turned sideways, Woman carried tall walking stick called na kleul

on account of great weight to be balanced.

FIRE MAKING APPARATUS: All Fuegian tribes made fire with iron pyrites, a piece of flint and a dried fungus or bird down for cinder. Pre European.

Every na household carried a pair of fire tongs ; simply sticks usually of barerry wood, split for greater part of length. Each family carries a grease stone. Smooth water worn stone, 5 or 6 inches in diameter, prime use of which was to collect marrow by cracking the hot bones on the cold stone on which the grease then congealed so it could be scraped off and eaten. Stone served also as an anvil or hammer and perhaps as a sharpening stone, the smaller stone of same sort carried for sharpening tools.

For carrying and storing water, a bag of guanaco hide covered red paint. Both bag and handle cut from single piece of hide. Water easily obtained in summer. In winter filled bag with snow and hung near fire to melt.

no kind of drinking cup.

For storage bags of varying sizes, shapes materials and also baskets: a large fox skin bag carried by men on thong around waist; a guanaco hide bag painted red used primarily by women to hold their smaller belongings; a small fox skin bag for storing red paint. Also bags of sealskin, bird skin, seal bladder, whale intestine. Onas did not make baskets probably.

Combs cut from piece of wood or whalebone; often used porpoise or otter jaw; secure dogs in camp not to let them stray or steal food, stick 22 or 3 ft long with things attached to grooves in each end. One thong tied to dogs neck, other to small tree.

Tools knife, flesher, wood scraper, awl, chipping tool, sharpening stones, stone shaft polisher, skin shaft polisher, hide beater. Now come to bows where I began,

AT THE WORLDS END. W.S. Barclay.

"This is the Ona story of Querr-Prrh, the Parroquet; and why the birch trees in Tierra del Fuego turn red:

'In the time of long ago young Camshoat set out upon a long journey alone, as is the custom of the Ona, in order that his limbs might harden and that he might grow up to be a great hunter. He travelled far from Onaland, keeping his face ever to the North, and when he came back he told how in the land where he had been the leaves of Hanis, the birch tree, fell off in winter and before they fell they first turned red. But all the people laughed, saying that Camshoat told lies to make a boast of his long journeys, for could they not see for themselves that there was only one tree in the world whose leaves were ever green? When he heard them laughing, Camshoat was very angry because he knew that he had spoken **only** truth. Once more he travelled to that country in the N and this time when he came back it was in the form of a parroquet, whose back is as green as the green leaves but whose breast is blood red. Each year he makes the long journey going and coming, and whenever he **perches** on the trees he paints them red with his red breast., while he calls <sup>to</sup> the folk who pass below "Querr!.....what do you say to this? Now you see I tell no lies. Prr!"

"S Am continent does not, properly speaking end in Cape Horn, for a narrow passage some 250 mi long cuts across it somewhat further north. A 4-ft tide races twice a day into the Atlantic entrance to this passage, covering and uncovering dangerous shoals....To the west the waterway stretches between twin ranges of splintered hills, covered to the low snowline by a dripping forest of Antarctic birch, its sombre green seared at short intervals by blue white glaciers which push their frozen hummocks to the water's verge, or discharge a cascade from cliffs so high.... Thruout year roaring sou west wind blusters past bringing in its train - save for some short deceptive calm - showers of rain and sleet and a cloak of trailing mist. Such are the famous Straits of Magellan which guard the yet more broken channels and islands terminating in Cape Horn, a fit barrier of the wild races who in that wild land mark man's farthest limit to the South."

Yahgans or canoe dwellers have fallen in 20 years frpm 2500 to 200 Onas from 2000 to 600. Fragment of the stone age of intense human interest is disappearing.

Yahgans frequent Beagle Channel. Desc. Not needed. Smouldering fire brands in each canoe ~~xxx~~ t o be carried to each fresh halting place for in the Land of the Horn fire a first necessity of human life. Hundreds of tiny smoke drifts used to line the Channels. (Same with Onas?) HE SAYS YAHGANS HAVE PASSION FOR LIQUOR.

*holas*  
OUR SECOND TRIBE, the Onas , are foot Indians living in the mountainous interior of the Great Island of which the Beagle Channel marks the Southern Boundary. Altho islanders have no canoes, cannot even swim,; dependant on the guanoco which frequent the upper pastures for food and general equipment from their raw hide water bags to the strung sinews of their bows. An all-enveloping fur robe their

only covering. This when freer movement needed braves discard and go naked, with only bow and arrows and paint.

Past masters of using pigments to aid their stalking; to hunt the guanaco first color themselves according to ground over which they must move; white when on snow fields, yellow when on dry pampa grass; slate color with red spots among lichen covered rocks.

Amusements wrestling; long races ~~ixwxixwx~~ perhaps to a hilltop 10 miles distant; last a severe test of endurance for in the valleys the Fuegian forest is carpeted with rotten tree trunks and spongy moss while, as the wood approaches the snow-line, it is dwarfed and twisted into intricacy of a box hedge, and further progress only possible by scrambling over the tops of the trees.

The men also practise with the bow, at times acting as moving targets for each other.

General physique of the Onas, especially their keenness of sight and hearing, extraordinary; for to the Ona his body is a religion and any bodily defect a disgrace.

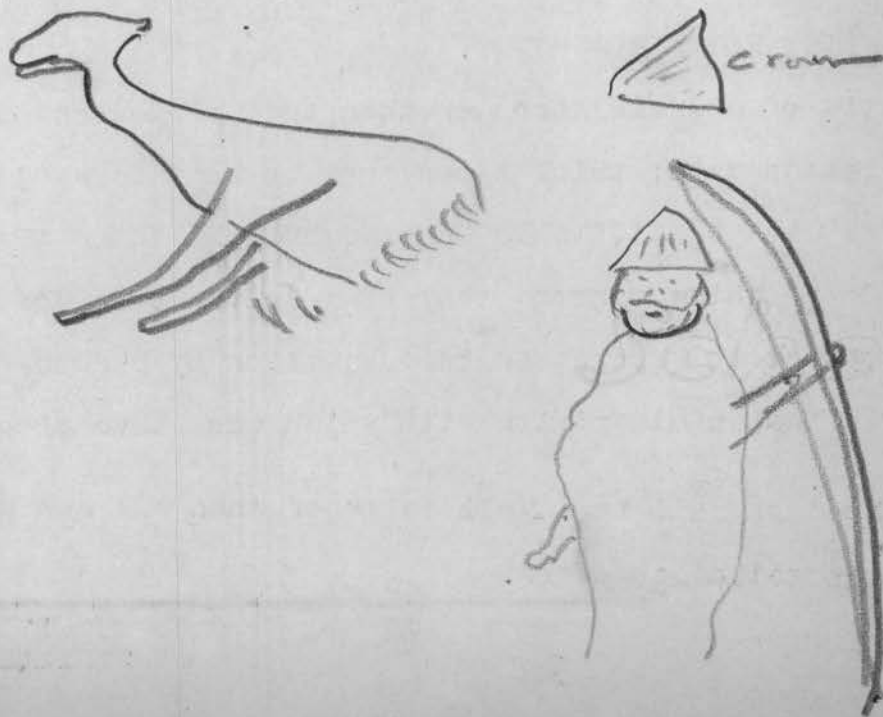
Courtship. Man hands his chosen bride his hunting bow. Its return by her own hand acceptance; long birch arrow with beautifully chipped glass head in her hip or thigh if she refuses. NOW GLASS USED TO USE FLINT FOR ARROW HEADS.

Tie of comrade stronger than that of husband and wife; have an Amazon myth; think women must be kept in subjection. (M.H.L. BEFORE HE GAVE A MAIDEN HIS HUNTING BOW HE WISHED TO MAKE A JOURNEY ETC.) On reaching manhood they bind selves to a sort of freemasonry, object to keep women in subjection by personifying on fit occasions the watchful spirits with which they have peopled woods, lakes, mists, mts. Fond of children. Tell tales of when sun and moon, bird beast and man talked together.

There are very good pictures in this article of Barclays showing the Onas in guanaco robes with pointed crowns of same material on head and bows in their hands making their way along the tops of the tangled beech trees. Titled A Pathway on the Treetops and saying. The beeches, the only trees in T del F , grow very stunted and tangled on the higher lands to reach which the hunters must scramble along the matter treetops. Near the sea the forests are penetrable and the trees grow to a height of about 50 ft.

A picture of them sleeping says: Onas sleep in open air with feet to fire. The adults huddle together under guanaco skins, on the top of which the dogs are trained to lie to give additional warmth. The babies, wrapped in guanaco skins, are laced to rough little ladders stuck in the ground to protect the infants from damp. (M.H.L. CAMSHOAT will lie there with his dog on his feet and plan how to prove about the birch trees.)

Picture of an Ona hunting the guanaco in the snow. Tribesman are most skilful stalkers and deceive their quarry by wearing its skin on their foreheads. (It comes to a point like a crown. They seem in this picture to be naked behind.



Another picture.: The Onas fav method of archery practise is to shoot at a comrade who guards self with guanaco skin. A short distance from point of arrow is fixed a protective button to arrest shaft in its passag.e thru skin. This picture shows in the background some sort of rude roofless shelter from the wind.

The Geographical Journal. 1904. The Land of the Magellanes by W.S.Barclay.

Great glaciers push their way to water's very edge.

1. Yahgans of Horn and Beagle Channel; 2. Alacufs of the Magellan Straits; 3 Onas od Tierra del Fuego.

Yahgans islands like submerged mt chain; naked or stunted beeches; furthest south. Bow and arrow unknown to them,

DARWIN CONFOUNDS THE YAGHANS WITH THE ONAS WHICH LATTER HE ONLY SAW ONCE WHEN BEAGLE ANCHORED IN GOOD SUCCESSE BAY

Country of Alacalufs, less inhospitable. Fish and bird life.

Hillsides clothed with dripping beech woods (fagus antarticus and fagus betuloides in its greater part). Crafty sullen tribe.

The last portion of Magellanes, Onas, shows brighter and more varied country. With its snow clad mts, dense forest, rugged coast on the one hand and on other hand wind swept table land and open pampa afcing a shelving shore, island of T edl F is an epitome of S.A. The N portion of the island, facing the first and second narrows of the Straits is a continuation of the Patagonian tablelands which terminate in a transversal depression betwen Useless and San Sebastian bays, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Boulder erratics, salt and brackish lakes; south again a true Pampean formation. Grasses of the Fuegan pampas are nutrituous on the higher slopes and in the river bottoms luxuriant. Abundant running streams fed from snow clad hills behind. Back of the

Pampas, broken hill spurs more densely forested as they approach the Martial Mts. a triple range that parallels the greater length of Beagle Channel.

Interior of this peninsula.....uninhabited. Only jagged summits of rock pierce the packed snow fields, and on every hand great glaciers descend to the broken coast line. Here save along the course of some torrential stream, the dark beech forest grows on every possible slope. At sea level its ~~max~~ trunks attain a height of 80 ft. but as they near the snow line the woods are dwarfed and twisted into the intricacy of a box hedge, and further progress only possible by walking on top of the trees,

Origin? Do the Onas, true hunters, claim ancestry from Patagonians of Atlantic seaboard? Yagans from Chileans? Probably. Languages diff. ~~That~~ Onas frame thoughts in short words and labored sentences, language of harsh clicks and gasping gutturals, scarcely deserving, says Darwin, to be called articulate.

Make use of an elusive, half breathed final n, inaudible to all but Ona ears, Names for common objects phonetic. glo-glollsh, the river duck and kerr-prrh, the red tailed parroquet, To stormy Cape Penas on the coast of island, a name like whistling wind, Island tribe; no fusion; no European blood; no half breeds. Ona men, 5 ft 10; women a good 4 inches shorter. Apparent corpulence of both sexes induced by cold climate, disguises an immense muscularity. Skin of light copper hue, usually much overlaid with grease and clay pigment. Prominent cheekbones, strong chin and slightly aquiline nose - no Mongol obliquity of eyes. Hair straight, black and coarse. Slight beard and eyebrows removed by plucking.

Tribe scattered thru island in small groups, each rarely exceeding 30 or 40 members, who are all in some way connected by

blood or marriage ties. Traditional friendship or vendetta with neighbors; latter usually arising from respective hunting grounds, poaching.

NO HEADMEN. Individulas naturally take the lead from skill in hunting or else as "doctors", medicine men. Their stock in trade a rude massage, also trickery. Sufferer is mouthed over and kneaded with much grotesque pantomime, and after a time an arrow head or long sinew or pointed stick brought to light as source of pain. (JUST AS IN GUIANA. M.H.L.) Peculiarity of Ona system, treading the patient with the feet. Rheumatism, over fatigue and indigestion chief causes of ailment.

Woman does not exhibit infant which she bears in secret for some time nor is it etiquette for father even to enquire its sex for 15 or 20 days.

On the march, women bear burdens of camp equipment; stores of food; all in guanaco skin bags. Infant takes place among this mixed load but at night he is bound to a kind of miniature ladder whose lower stakes are sharpened and stuck into the ground. Child thus held in half recumbent position above risk of damp and chill. Preparations of rest of family simple. A fire is lit; A FEW LOW STICKS AND SKINS ARE PLACED TO WINDWARD and the grass and moss in the space between is scraped away to the depth of 6 inches with the shoulder blade of guanaco, which useful implement serves also as a plate at mealtimes. Wrapped in the long fur robes which are their only garment, men and women lie down together; no cover but the stars. MANY DOGS PILE UP IN THE CENTER TO ADD THEIR WARMTH and cover any protruding limb. Dogs are trained to lie alongside children when left alone by their parents in cold weather.

Onas forced to nomadic life by wandering habits guanaco on whom they depend for staple food; fare varied by tuco-tucos (ctenomys), birds, stranded fish; fond of blubber but this treat always due to

accident. As an anti-scorbutic, they eat the roots of the tussock, somewhat resembling those of asparagus in appearance, and also wild celery which abounds all over island.

ONLY WEAPON KNOWN OR USED BY THEM? THE BIWM with which they will <sup>fairly</sup> certain of hitting 6 inch bullseye, 30 paces. shoot as far as 120 yards with great rapidity. Chary of wasting arrows, however, trusting rather to get an easy shot by stalking which they have carried to a science. A guanaco fur peak worn on forehead.

Arrows. 1. Piece of flint is smashed to small pieces 2. Small guanaco bones selected to chip fragments of flint 3. Another sharp stone necessary to prepare the guanaco bone 'tool' 4. a larger stone to serve as anvil 5. A piece of pumice stone to grind and polish,

Other necessities for arrow making are: a smaller bone chisel to work down the birch arrow shafts; a bit of fox skin to use with polishing dust; goose feathers which must be taken from the tip of the right wing to have the proper bias; sinews taken from the back of a guanaco to bind on the feathers; and finally a little pitch to finish off the whipping.

In fighting, men shoot first from ambush, then in the open, and finally close empty handed, the object being to break opponent's back or neck by wrestling. Will not torture or mutilate a foe.

During a skirmish women and children left back in woods. When swift flight necess. men and women retreat together leaving children buried in long trench, packed like sardines, with to cover each head and allow breathing space. Sometimes 20 hour fasts. Women steal back to get them. Children imbibe protective instinct of all wild things.

Moral code based on standard of physical culture.

Capable of long abstinence, and follow a weekold trail across the island with no other food than a few dried sinews andx or a piece of guanaco hide to chew. Only drink cold water. Have horror

of tobacco or other drugs, (Whiskey got them at last. M.H.L.)  
Tie between man and man more binding than between man and woman.  
Men personify ghosts to frighten women. Their number and  
qualifications follow:

Sh'ord a malicious underground spirit with crooked legs. He  
is covered all over with the feathers of birds (stuck on with  
grease.)

Hach'i, the spirit of the moss and lichen covered rocks. He is  
painted slate color, with daubs of red and yellow clay, and  
wears horns.

H'alpin, a woman, spirit of clouds and mists. Dressed all in  
white and has a very long head. This shape is given by binding  
twigs to the back of the head which are then covered with skin  
and painted.

Pan'u is the spirit of the ~~streams and lakes.~~ streams and lakes.

Sister of Halpin, same, only color is red.

G'mantu, spirit of the beech forests, clothed treebark and moss.

Hash'ai, very squat, claw on forefinger of each hand. He is  
always gathering firewood but never makes a fire. This spirit seems  
embodiment of that nervous fear which makes self felt in deep forest  
Olimin'cke, little surgeon doctor, who attends to ailments of this  
crew.

All this a conspiracy on part of men. Man who betrays secret to  
woman is put to death. Up to 14 boys also believe. Time of their  
initiation approaches, seriously exhorted. They must be keen hunters,  
keen to follow up family vendetta. Must be careful of own bodies,  
despise greed, allow no woman to share intimate thoughts.

At a succession of night meetings, boys introduced to various  
spirits, members of own family.

Boys staunchness in keeping secret tested; in various ways. I-  
pine splinter inserted in thigh or arm and set alight, leaving

flesh to extinguish flame. Proud of scars.

NAME GIVEN TO THESE CEREMONIES cloc k'ten; and after he has passed thru them, a boy drops his own name for a time and is known as clockten or probationer. This clock'ten period usually about 2 years. Must be passed by the youth apart from his family in making long excursions and in hunting (poaching on the land of a neighboring group is preferred.) He is only ALLOWED HELP OF SINGLE DOG. (THEN HE CAN TAKE A DOG WITH HIM ON HIS JOURNEY.) Only hard sinew meat may be eaten and no fat, real deprivation in cold climate. Gradually he becomes admitted to full confidence of older men who hunt it meanwhile one of their chief amusements to set traps for his inexperience. (MAYBE OUR HERO DOES NOT LIKE ALL THIS FOOLISHNESS AND SO TURNS SELF INTO BIRD.)

During his wanderings looks out for a suitable mate. Marriage tie between blood relations not permitted. Cannot marry until a proved hunter. Polygamy but no extra wife unless needed. That arrow in thigh or arm is light. No dower or present to father or bride.

Considered unmanly to show hunger or fatigue. If a hunter kills game tribal law rules that he may not partake of it - save for the hunters meat or intestine fat - but must first bring it back to the camp even if it be a days march distant. Portioned out among the famil by some other person, hunter, often content with smallest share, but he always claims the pelt.

No pottery; skin utensils will not stand fire; they are ignbrant beyond a simple roast of the art of cooking. Women warm water to givet to little children by holding it in their mouths.

WHEN AN ONA DIES his more valuable possess such as bow, arrows, fur robes, become property of his relations; small personal effects such as firestone, scraping flints, pigments etc buried with him.

Saplings are bound to the body with rawhide thong which is buried deep, lying flat and straight. Grave stamped down and sods refitted. Fire kindled over them to remove traces, Chief mourners express grief during/this ceremony with long-drawn wails, howls, and after as dog might. Grief sincere. One father starved self to death after death of son.

Period of mourning from 1 year to 3 during which time head is tonsured. Pass bone comb close to scalp and burn off protruding hair with live ember. Dead never mentioned by name but always in roundabout way. Spirits are vaguely supposed to exist after death under name of Meh'n. Know what passes on earth but cannot influence events.

No gods. But they recount by fireside tales of a mighty hunter and doctor called Coanyipe, all virtues embodied.

2 One legends given. In Legend of Sun and Moon. Cr'en, the Sun a great hunter; coming home with load of guanaco meat, noticed his wife talking to another woman. Crept thru rushes and listened. His wife Kerren, the Moon, had discovered the secrets of clockten. Was telling them so women might rise in revolt. Rushed out and struck her, she bears marks to this day. Ghased her. At edge of cliff she sprang into air. Sun sprang out too. Still pursues her but never catches her.

When shooting star crosses sky, a young man goes to look for wife.

REREADING DARWIN ON BIRCH VERSUS BEECH. Darwin in his desc of Fuegians which I have elsewhere mentions face crossed by 2 broad transverse bars; one bright red from ear to ear and included upper lip; other white like chalk parallel to first. Other 2 men orna streaks of black charcoal powder.

"The trees all belong to one kind, the *Fagus betuloides*; for the numbers of the other species of *fagus* and of the Winters Bark is quite inconsiderable. THIS BEECH KEEPS ITS LEAVES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR but its foliage is of a peculiar brownish green color with a tinge of yellow. As the whole landscape is thus colored it has a sombre dull appearance. Nor is it often enlivened by rays of sun.

206 Darwin mentions walking on hedgelike boxy top of trees well beaten path made by guanacos p 207. These animals like sheep always follow same line

231 "I have already mentioned," says Darwin, "the sombre and dull character of the evergreen forests," and he adds in a footnote, "Capt Fitz Roy informs me that in April (our October) the leaves of those trees which grow near the base of the mts change color. But not those on the more elevated parts. I remember having read some observations showing that in England the leaves fall earlier in a warm and fine autumn than in a late cold one. The change in the color being here retarded in the more elevated and therefore colder situations must be owing to some general law. The trees of Tierra del Fuego during no part of the year entirely shed their leaves. DARWIN VERY VALUABLE.

Indians of Tierra del Fuego by <sup>Kokotin</sup> Lothrop is VERY VALUABLE. Lothrop says that Barclay got most of his material from Bridges. (That makes it good.) Lothrop gives the birch myth as follows:

In the autumn the leaves of the roble (beech) turn red, but in ancient days all the trees retained their green leaves. Once it happened that a young man named Kamschoat journeyed far to the north where it was very hot. On his return he said that the great trees of that land were green in summer but red in autumn..

As no one would believe this he set out again as returned as a parrot, laden with cardinal leaves, (feathers) to display to

the incredulous. On his arrival he settled in the trees which as he drew near turned red. And as the parouquet is very talkative, the Ona believe that he is still making fun of them, saying as he speaks, "Would you believe that I was a liar?" In the Ona tongue this bird was called by the onomatope kerk-perrk. When the Ona are hunting unsuccessfully and hear a bird sing they immediately kill it for they think it is mocking them and saying, "When I was a man I didnt come back to camp without meat."

Dogs desc 33

In T del f Guanaco much larger than in Patagonia p31

Fuegan dog not known in wild state but much blood of native breed must run in sheep dogs and hounds. In height native dog ranged from 11 to 20 inches. Ears pointed, muzzles sharp. skulls broad. The markings were black and white with tan running-gear. Lived on garbage or in times of plenty meat and mussels. Or might pull down and eat a guanaco before masters arr.

The ona took fish from pools at low tide

See Jesse Page "Capt Allen Gardiner"

Read Bridges himself on Tierra del Fuego...Thos Bridges.

His works are all in French, trans by Hyades

Keep this book by you while writing. Read again.

The Land of Magellan. By W.S.Barclay (A good source of Bridges material.) 1926.

Lake Fagnano, a fresh water sheet, 70 miles long

p221. Most striking feature in our ascent was the change in vegetation which accompanied each stage of our progress, very noticeable in so short a traverse. The first zone, practically on sea level, was marked by the beechwood forest. The evergreen beech (*Fagus Betuloides*) is the typical Fuegian tree and attains

a large size. Next comes the deciduous beech (*Fagus ant-articus*) ; the scented deciduous beech or caturan; while at frequent intervals is seen the the drymis or Winters Bark and a few cypresses. At this summer season the Winter's bark is covered with ehlyr esxlike scented flowers, the bark is aromatic and whole tree of a peppery flavor....In this lower forest no clear ground underfoot. Scrambling over the fallen tree trunks, we often ~~xxx~~ sank up to the waist thr r their mossy skeletons. In this chill and drippung und erworld, change from sound timber to rotting mould soon effected. Many fungi bo th on trees and ground. Principal tree fungi, found on the growing members only, are used by Inds as food. They are of round disclike shape and are ~~pp~~platable enough, having a sickly sweetish flavor. Edible tree parasites of a globular form, we were informed, were also edible, and if dried would keep for months. The ground fungi not eaten by the Indians.

3 kinds of barberry,

ROBERT SOUTHEY.....HISTORY OF BRAZIL.  
Volume I.

*Includes Argentina,  
Paraguay, Uruguay,*

Map shows the Apaporis flowing into the Japura and the Japura into the Amazon. Puros and Madiera come from the S and G O N- Japura comes from the NW and flows South.

The first person who discovered the coast of Brazil was Vicente Yanez Pinzon, who had sailed with Columbus on his first voyage. 7 years after he and his nephew Arias? went in search of new countries. They were wealthy men, fitted out 4 caravels. Landed Brazil, 1500. Seized three Indians to sell as slaves. Pinzon believed he had found India. Brought home an opossum for King and Queen to see. Coast lay within Portugese demarcation (Pinzon was a Spaniard) and before he reached home was taken possession of by Portugese. As soon as Vasco da Gama had returned from the discovery of India, King Emanuel fitted out a second and far more powerful expedition, to the command of which he appointed the fadalgo Pedro Alvarez Cabral. Impressive ceremony with king and bishop when Cabral left the Tagus. Intended to go to India. Cabral driven to coast of Brazil. Named Mt Pascoal and country Terra da Vera Cruz. Found I nds. naked, copper colored. Friendly. Coelho was with Cabral, also Dias, co-discoverer of Cape of Good Hope.

They found Savages wearing yellow feathers, fixed by white cement, two feet long. Front part of head, hair eradicated. Underlip bored and white bone in it.

Gold and silver not known in Brazil.

Took some savages on board while moored there and observed their habits. Slept on backs. One took great pains not to disarrange his head dress. Ribeyro had been sent to be left in the strange country and take his ~~xx~~ chance of death. He was a convict. Ribeyro's friend, an Indian, had been completely gummed and feathered, appearing as though he were stuck full of ~~feathers~~ arrows, like St Sebastian. This sort of full dress was usual

among the Tupis. They had half body stained blue, other natural.

Others were ornamented in checkers. These latter fashions not known now (1822). Some wore three mouth ornaments. One young woman completely darkened with blue dye. Some men wore headdress of yellow feathers, some green.

Easter Sunday. Mass performed on an island in the bay. Natives watched. I think they came out on jaugadas, slight rafts composed of 3 or 4 trunks of trees. Men and women swam as though water were their natural element.

Bright vermilion dye.

White men danced and sang with savages. Savages took fright and scattered now and then like birds.

Ribeyro was sent ashore several times to familiarize himself with savages. He desc. large huts made of green boughs.

Savages had eyebrows and lashes eradicated also, black line across bald part of head, temple to temple.

Village of 9 or 10 houses, each as long as admiral's ship, built of wood and covered with straw. No divisions in them. Each house contained 30 to 40. Hammocks from upright posts. Fires beneath.

Cabral made a cross to set up. Cabral supposed this land to be a large island. When he left two criminals remained, wailed. Gentle Inds. <sup>lived</sup> synpathized. One ~~remained~~ to return to Portugal. Two boys deserted and secreted themselves on shore.

King of Portugal sent 3 ships to new possession under Amerigo Vespucci in 1501. This time less friendly Indians. Cannibalism met with.

Natives comely but had deformed selves by ornaments hung on their faces. Lips, nostrils, ears and cheeks perforated and studded.

1503, second voyage of Vespucci. First settlement founded by 24 men

Others took home a cargo of Brazilwood, and the trade became so well known that whole country obtained name of Brazil notwithstanding Cabral's holier appellation.

Parrots and monkeys were brought home for the ladies.

First Europeans left ashore had been the two convicts. Many others left later. Accounts perhaps for later cruelty to Indians.

From this chapter remeber ~~xxxxxx~~ Pinzon, Cabral and Vespucci. But especially Cabral.

## Chapter 2.

De Solis (Spanish) discovered tge Rio de la Plata. He and crew killed and eaten. (This Argentine history.) Loaded with Brazilwood and returned.

French vessels soon went in quest of the woods, the parrots and the moneksy of Brazil. Discovered Bahia de Todos os Santos at about the same time as Portugese did. French boats sunk. First settler

Diego Alvarez, a native of Viana, young and of noble family. Made friends with Indians. Showed them powder and muskets. "Caramuru", man of fire, given him for name. From a slave Caramuru became a sovereign. Chiefs thought selves happy if their daughters became his wives. Numoerous progeny. Best families of Bahia trace ancestry from him. Boat came. ~~Back~~ To France with his favorite wife Paraguaza. Baptised name Catharina A;varez after Queen of Portugal. King and Queen ~~of~~ her sponsors. Marriage.

Note. Jaboatam quoted in connection with this story.

Portugal divided land into Captaincies ( as they had done in Azores, Madiera.) But in Brazil large ~~mm~~ t ibes of savages were in possession.

Martim Offonso de Sousa accepted as discoverer Rio de Janiero because he discovered it January I. He built on island Guaibe, so called from a tree which grew there in abundance. A ship-wrecked Portugese who had lived there persuaded the Indians to be friendly.

Custom of these Indians, upon death a certain number of his kin and friends hanged, same sex and age usually, for companionship in next world. When chief died his vassals sacrificed.

The Goaynazes not cannibals. Lived in underground caves. Life desc p 43.

Sugar canes planted, brought from Madiera. Cattle reared.

Martin Offonsos captaincy was a great success. It descended to his son. (He went later to India. A noted Catholic. Associated Francis Xavier.) This was the Captaincy of St Vicente, 1531.

Large oysters. Shell fish. Hills of shells.

Pero Lopes de Sousa less fortunate. He perished by shipwreck.

Pedro de Goes?

His tribe, the Goaytacazes not cannibals. Brave. Fought in the open. Method of fighting sharks desc.

Captaincy of Esperito Santo. With him came banished Jorge de Menezes. Very cruel. Many degradados. Canes planted and sugar works established. Factories etc.

The coast of this and the next captaincy had been possessed by the Papanazes, but they were now driven back by the Goaytacazes and the Tupiniquins. Adjoining captaincy of Porto Seguro allotted to Pedro de Campo Tourinho.

Tupinaes and Tupiniquins. Tupinambas.

Tupiniquins splendid, faithful, brave.

Other captaincies listed Correa, Coutinho etc. Pernambuco (donatory Of the latter Pereira, reward of service in India. Maranhham, Joam de Barros, the great historian obtained captaincy of Maranhham, another name of Amazon. Aires de Cunha took command and 2 sons of Barra with him. Whole fleet wrecked near great river. Great misery, Rescued too late for Barras'sons. Slain by the ~~Pertugues~~ Pitaguares. Father paid all da Cunha's debts. Sebastian finally remitted them.

Many wars with Indians, usually occasioned by misconduct of settlers. Read Hans Stade, 1548. ~~Pertugues~~

Portugese custom to dig the mandioc of which their bread was made, every other day. Remember the great captaincies and Bahia, first capital.

### Chapter #3

Cabot goes up the Plata for the Spaniards who took possession. Cabot went up the river. Natives gave him silver which had come from Peru. War with Guarani.

de Mendoza founds Buenos Aires.

War with the Quirandies? Weapons etc desc. All this, of course, is Argentine history. Found way to attack horsemen. An expedition up the Paraguay desc. Ayolas ascends the Paraguay. Asuncion founded. Heard of Mandioc "a root which had the taste of a chestnut from which they made an intoxicating liquor as they did also from honey, boiling it." People short, stout, naked except for lip stone. Called Carios. From them Spaniards wrested town Lampere which they renamed Asuncion. Took Carios into subjection.

Cueremagbas, nearest tribe, wore a parrot's feather through the nose. Reinforcements from Spain under Cabrera? Schmidel, German adventurer with Mendoza, wrote memoirs.

Franciscans came 1858 with Cabrera.

Payaguas (Schmidel calls them Aiembos) for two centuries the curse of Paraguay.

2 tribes, the Sarigues and Tacambus. Beautiful canoes - insidious - decoyed hunters by imitating birds. Women handsome, feet small because they travelled so much in canoes.

Yrala marches in search of Syolas who is found to be dead.

Buenos Ayres abandoned for Asuncion.

### Chapter 4

Expedition of Diego de Ordaz, with title governor. Warned not to trespass on King Of Portugal. To explore as far as the Maranham.

Southey History of Brazil, continued:

The Maranham (Amazon) which had proved so fatal to Joam de Barros was destined to be, for many years, the scene of adventure and mishap. One adventurer had already failed there... Diego de Ordaz, memorable name in Mexican history for ascending burning mountain Popocatepac. He supposed to explore coast as far onward as the Maranham but not to trespass on limits of King of Portugal. Acc't of his expedition given. 400 men. And at Tneriffe, Canary Islands, 3 brothers named Silva. "Ordaz went on to the Maranham. There he caught a canoe with 4 natives. They had 2 stones which Spaniards supposed to be emeralds; one as large as man's hand. Whole distance up river a whole rock of such stone. They had also 2 cakes of flour, resembling soap, and seeming as if they had been kneaded with balsam; which they said they gathered from the boughs of incense trees of which there was a wood about 30 leagues up the river. This before de Cunha and the sons of Barros. A few years after it, the Maranham was navigated from the mts of Quito to the sea. A splendid acct of this expedition is given. Gonzalo Pizarro set out for El Dorado. Treated natives with horrible cruelty. Joined by Orellano, a knight of Truxillo. Pizarro tortured Inds because they could not tell him what they did not know, where gold was to be found. So Inds soon invented stores of gold farther on. They came to a great river. Built brigantine. Gonzalo sent Orellano on in brigantine to get provisions and return.

"The stream being joined by many others from the S side, carried them rapidly down. On the second day they struck upon a stump which stove one of the planks of the vessel; they haled her ashore and repaired the damage. It was on the Coca that they were embarked and in 3 days they reached the place where it joins the Napo... No sign of inhabitants... stress strong.. to return impossible. de Vargas who objected put ashore. Voyage begun the

last day of Dec. 1541. Boiled their leathern girdles and the soles of their shoes with herbs. Natives. Got provisions: peacocks, partridges, fish and other things. Chiefs gaily adorned with feathers and gold; plates of gold upon the breast. Account which Urellana and Fray Gaspar (priest) gave of their voyage is in some respects palpably false. Wished to give idea of riches of country they had disc. Not probable that these tribes had any gold.

7 men died. Made another boat. Urellana the first at any exertion. Natives give them tortoises and parrots for food. Also partridges and fish.

<sup>Aparia</sup>  
Chief/Aparia tells them about the Amazons or mighty women.

4 natives of mighty stature; hair hung down to waist. Both men and women letting it grow as long as it would...in some instances below knees.

Saw an yguana, a large animal of the lizard kind, upon a tree near the river.

Next came upon ~~Axxx~~ the Aomagus. Chief Machipero. One morning a fleet of canoes seen coming to attack them; Inds carried shields made of skin of the alligator or the manati or the anta; came with beat of tambour and war shouts, threatening to devour the Spaniards. Won the town with many dead. Inds had rude drums, cornets and trumpets. 4 or 5 conjurers with them whose bodies were coated over with some untion, and who spit ashes from their mouths at the Spaniards, and scattered water towards them in a manner which they likened to the ceremony of sprinkling holy water with the hyssop. The distance from the territories of Aparia to this place they estimated at 340 leagues of which 200 were uninhabited. Many roads branched off from this village. They put on board a good store of fruit and of biscuit made from maize and from mandioc. Next came to river they named Rio da

1542

1542

Trinidad because it had 3 islands at its mouth. The country was well peopled and abounded with fruits. Village with plenty of provisions and in a sort of pleasure house some jars and jugs of excellent pottery, with other vessels glazed and well painted. Gold and silver. 2 idols made of platted palms after a strange fashion.

Wish  
Rio  
Nigro  
2 canoes  
Flute  
story before  
this print.

They entered the dominions of another chief named Paguana. Land fertile. The people had the Peruvian sheep.

Another country, warlike people whose names they did not learn.

A little below this a river from the S joined the main stream; its waters they said were black as ink and for more than 20 leagues after the junction formed a dark line keeping selves unmingled.

Many small settlements, one surrounded with wooden wall (this, says Southey can mean nothing more than the common palisade circle. The river was now so broad that when they were near one bank they could not see other. In another place they found several dresses of feathers, worn at festivals. Now in land of the Amazons.

Still men in the villages however.

Came to a large settlement where they saw 7 pillories as they called them with human heads set upon spikes. There were paved roads from thence and rows of fruit trees! Spaniards carried off tortoises, ducks and parrots.

Carried off a woman who told of a native chief nearby having 2 white women. Probably from de Cunhas expedition.

Many large villages now. Some fighting as they progress. Fray Gaspar affirmed that 10 or 12 Amazons fought at the head of these people who were subject to their nation and maintained the fight thus desperately because anyone who fled in battle would be beaten to death by these female tyrants. He described

Amazons

women as being very tall and large limbed, white of complexion, hair bng, platted, and banded round the head; their only article of dress was a cincture, and they were armed with bows and arrows. The Spaniards slew 7 or 8 of them and the Inds fled. By this time according to their computation they had voyaged 1400 leagues.

Ambushed. Fray Gaspar lost one of his eyes. Country populous now. It was high land with many savannahs, and forests of corks and oaks of sundry species. In the middle of the river many islands, land in them seemed to be high, fertile and delightful. A prisoner is supposed to have told him that "thecountry subject to women, who lived after the manner of the Amazons of the ancients, and who poss gold and silver in abundance. There were in their dominions 5 temples of the Sun, all cov with plates of gold. Their houses were of stone, their cities walled." (Temples of the sun were borrowed from Peru. Next to lands of Chief Caripuna. Used poisoned arrows. Here they thought they could perceive the tide. Some inhabited islands next. Marks of tide positive now.

Land upon right, a chief called Chipayo,

From this place the country was low, and they could never venture to land except upon the islands. Many halts and delays. Sewed the cloaks on which they slept into sails, etc.

It was on the 26th of August that they sailed out of the river, passing between 2 islands which were about 4 leagues asunder.

Lived upon a sort of plum called hogoes. "The 2 brigantines parted company in the night; they in the larger one got into the gulph of Faria....at length they were whirled thru these tremendous currents which Columbus called the Bocas del Dragon and reached the island of Cubagua on September 11 not knowing where they were. The old brigantine had arr 2 days before them. Here

Amazons

they were rec'd with the welcome, which their wonderful adventure deserved. Orellana to Spain. He returned, with a wife, and tried to ascend river but failed and died.

Chapter 5. 1540\* and 41.

Cabeza de Vaca's expedition; a soldier had brought a ground cricket who would not sing but ship was saved by his means as it began to sing its shrill rattle when they were near land (high rocks) S Catalina island, where they disembarked. de Vaca took possession of this island and of the coast of Brazil for crown of Castile. Heard of the death of Ayola. Marched overland to Asumpcion. Came to that part of the interior possessed by the Guaranies, one of the most numerous and most improved tribes. They cultivated mandioc and maize of which they took 2 harvests in a year; they reared fowls and ducks, and kept parrots in their houses, but they were cannibals. De Vaca kept on good terms with the Guaranies. "The horses struck terror to the natives. They besought the Adelantado that he would tell these tremendous animals not to be angry for they would give them food in plenty; and they brought out honey and fowls for them. Women and children brought from afar to behold them/ This account of the ascent of the Paraguay is excellent. Comes mostly from de Vaca's commentaries. I will copy it when working on Paraguay, Uruguay, or the Argentine.

Old women unaccountably held in high esteem where which old men were not.

Falls of the Yguazu.

Guaranies, their bodies painted of many colors and smeared with ocherl their coronals of parrots feathers.

Asumpcion in difficulties and Buenos Ayres, he heard, had been evacuated.

Habits of the Guaycuru. See if needed.

Excellent gory reading thru this chapter.

In the morning they fall upon the ground, probably in adoration of the rising sun

The Adelantado succoured those who had reached Buenos Aires and found it empty,,,just in time. De Vaca of course was the Adelantado. See his "Commentaries" for complete account of this famous expedition.

"Farther up (the Paraguay) the Adelantado found another tribe of the same stock whose canoes were so small as to carry only 2 paddles but they plied them so excellently well that it seemed as if they flew upon the water. The swiftest 12 oared brigantine, though carrying sail, could not overtake them. When the Paraguay flows in its ordinary channel, these aquatic tribes build their huts upon its banks, and live upon fish, singing and dancing through the fair season, day and night, like people whose food is provided for them and who have no need to take thought for the morrow. In January the inundations begin, and the whole lowlands for 100 leagues into the country, are flooded like a sea. They have large canoes ready, each of which has an earthen fire place, and every family commits itself in one of these arks to the waters of the flood. The hut is embarked also. For about 3 months they live in this manner, finding store of food by going to the high grounds as the inundation rises, and slaughtering the animals who have retreated there. When the waters have returned to their channel, they go back to their wonted places of abode, set up their houses again and dance and sing thru another season of fine weather. So many fish are always left behind by the flood, that while the earth is drying the atmosphere is pestilential to the natives as well as to strangers, but they recover in April. These people have no

Chief. They make the cordage of their hammocks of a thistle which they bruise, macerate in water for 15 days, and then dress it with a sort of cockle shell when it is white as the snow. See Commentaries for more of this. It is undelightful/ Paraguay rises among the mts of what the Portuguese call the prohibited diamond ground of Mato-Grosso.)

He begins to hear tales of Garcia, a Portuguese who had been here before him and who was evidently an heroic adventurer. Very little is known of him.

The waters during their course among the Serras have a harsh and saltish taste, tho beautifully clear; and they cover their banks with a strong encrustation, so that the tree roots on their margins look like rock work/ Having rec'd the Cipotuva (or Zuputuba) which is the most northerly source of the Plata, the Cabacal and the Jauru, the Paraguay leaves the mts...and here it enters upon the vast track of inundated country which is marked on maps by the name of Lake Karayes, from the principal tribe which de Vaca found settled there, but which the Portuguese Paulistas who have frequently travelled all this part of the interior call the Pantanes or Flooded Savannas. These plains are in flower as they term it in June...they mean the waters are then so deep that it is no longer necessary to seek out the vein of the river. They navigate boldly in any direction. Wooded islands inhabited by a bearded monkey, remarkably like man. Black glossy fur. Social animals. Portuguese call a troop of them a choir.

Da Vaca from here took a westward course on stream which natives call Ygustu or the Good Water.

Tribes the Sacocies, the Xaqueses and the Chaneses. Cultivated maize, mandioc and a species of earth nut called mandubies. They housed their poultry at night...to protect fowls from vampire

bat. Ants also troublesome.

Tribes here stretched ears. Wore gourds for pendants, increased size of gourds from time to time, till the hole in which it hung was so large that a man might put his fist thru. and the flap hung down on his shoulder. Tucked them up or fastened them behind head when they went into battle. Social, not gregarious, each tribe having its own habitation. 800 in settlement. Women spun cotton. and idols which de Vaca burned.

All tribes desc and very interesting. esp the Xarayes. Parrot feathers. fan shaped apron of white beads. Chief sat up to receive them in a cotton hammock. Men wore mustaches. Women wove fairylike webs. Both sexes stained selves from neck to knees with a blue dye. See Schmidel and the commentaries.

The terrible Guaxaropos.

De Vaca marched toward Peru. Many adventures. Very interesting.

What is known of Garcia. p 158 note. They return to Ascumpcion because of sickness. Stream carried them down in 12 days.

Mutiny against de Vaca who had tried to suppress infamous practise of taking the men for slaves and the women for concubines.

De Vaca acquitted of all charges but never reinstated.

#### CHAPTER 6.

Expedition of Hernando de Ribera. He marches in quest of the Amazons over a flooded country. Fables which he heard or reported. "the hopes, the credulity, the desperate perseverance of the discoverers."

This search for the Amazons does not seem to be on the Amazon R as Ribero goes without the consent of the Adelantado whom he leaves at Puerto de los Reyes in a brigantine with 80 men on his way to the Xarayes. He found a tribe called Jacares who took their name from the crocodile an animal of which they stood in strange fear. They believed it killed with its breath, that the sight of one was deadly, and that it could be destroyed in no other

way than by holding a mirror (stone mirrors? volcanic glass?) before it that it might kill itself with the reflection of its own basilisk eye. They gave him canoes etc.

He reached the Xarayes. Old Camire came out to meet him with a great body of his people about a league from his settlement on a wide plain. Way made for him some 8 paces broad whence every straw and pebble cleared away, only flowers and fresh herbage left. Musicians attended him playing on a sort of flute like German schalm. Entertained them with hunting. He gave them gold saying he had won it from the Amazons.

"Perhaps did exist tribe in S.A. whose name sounded like Amazona. But most accts explained only by natives returning answers they thought would be agreeable. Thus they heard from Camire that the As cut off their right breast, that their male neighbors visited them thrice or four times in the year, sent boys to their fathers and retained girls. Lived in a large island which was in a huge lake and that they got gold and silver in great abundance from the mainland. A 2 months journey away, said Camire. Set off on their march over a flooded country.

Great hardships desc. Came to Siberis; the Urtueses; locusts had devoured everything.

Some Inde of adjoining tribes came; wore coronals after the fashion of Peru, and plates of metal. Ribera swears they told them of a nation of women, governed by a woman. (SEE H de Ribera and Schmidel). and so warlike as to be dreaded by all their neighbors. They possessed plenty both of white and yellow metal of which their seats and all the utensils of their house were made. They lived on the western side of a large lake, which they called the Mansion of the Sun because sun sank into it. On this side their country was a nation of little people on whom they made war; be-

yond it race of negroes with long beards; who wore clothes, lived in houses of clay and stone and also had the white and yellow metals in abundance. To the West SW there were also large settlements of a rich and civilized people, who used a fleece bearing animal for burthen and agriculture and among them there were Christians. How did they know this? They had heard from the tribes beyond them that a white and bearded people, riding upon large beasts, had been in the deserts which lay in that direction from whence for want of water they had been forced to return. All the Inds communicated with one another and they knew that far away, beyond the mts was a great salt water, great ships.

The Cazique o f the Urtuese gave Ribera 4 large bracelets of silver and 4 golden frontlets. Back to Zarayes, taken sick, traded for silver and the fine cotton webs. The Adelantado very angry when they returned.

Anta sometimes called the Tapir, sometimes the Hippopotamus of S.A. sometimes the Great Best.

Very bloody war between Spaniards and Indians.

Yrale makes an expedition in search of gold and silver 1544.

Came to the Mepros, a tall robust race of hunters and fishers; the Mapais, advanced...the people were compelled to serve their Chiefs like the peasants in Germany; they were cultivators; they made a sort of mead and had tamed the llama. Women handsome and exempt from hard labor., only employments to spin and weave cotton and to prepare food.

Next came to the Zehmie, a sort of Helots to the last tribe; the Tohannas, also in vassalage. Unpeopled track and then the Peionas. The aiegoni. The Morronos. The Parobios; the Simonas; the Barconas who entertained them well; the Leyhanos; the

the Carchuonos. Here a drought and many more would have perished if they had not found a plant growing there which in Brazil is called <sup>^</sup>araúta; it retains the rain and dew in its leaves as in a reservoir; each holding about a quarter of a pint.

Reached the Suboris. A three months drought. Their supply of water was exhausted. The greater part of the people had no other drink than the juice of the mandepore root which was white as milk. When water was to be had they made a fermented liquor from this root; now they were fain to support life with its simple juice.

Cast lots. Lots were for advancing. Came to the Peisenos The Malgenos...their town on a hill surrounded with thorn hedge as high as a man could reach with his sword.

The Carookies; they came to a track of country covered with salt so that it appeared like snow.

A great populace. Both sexes here wore lip-stones; the women were habited in sleeveless garments of cotton; they spun and were employed in household affairs; agriculture work of men.

They came to a river called Machocales. A settlement beyond. Indians came out to meet them and welcomed them in Spanish. They belonged to a Spaniard named Pedro Ansuere, founder of the City of Chauquisaca, And here having reached the Spanish settlements on the South side of the continent, (A party from Peru about the same time crossed the country to the Paraguay. Story told in note p 177.) the adventurers halted. Interview with the Licentiate Pedro de la Gasca who had just put Gonzalo Pizarro to death.

"Province fertile. Scarcely a tree could be cleft but fine honey flowed from the aperture. This honey was the chief diet of the famous Francisco de Caravajal who was put to death at 60. He drank it like wine. Natives had silver vessels. The Commander

had opened a communication with Peru and had ascertained that there were no golden kingdoms to be plundered in the intermediate regions. He had also secretly procured some gold.

Yrala took 12 000 slaves in one place on homeward journey.

Returned. Francisco de Mendoza had been publicly beheaded.

Abrego had usurped gov't. He refused admission to Yrale who besieged him and won. Yralas history has been written by his enemies.

He defined limits between Spanish and Portugese colonies.

Creoles lascivious and cruel.

1549 . Sheep and goats introduced into Paraguay.

About this time Has Staden settled in Brazil after being ship-wrecked.

I have read his adventures in his own book.

Chapter 7. Hans Stade.

Brazilian savages when their friends return after a few days absence welcome them with tears and cries.

We saw him, said the savages, turning over the skins of thunder, by which they meant a book.

The savages from the Orinoco to the Plata worship their maracas

For all this material I should read Hans Stade himself once more.

Chapter 8.

1552. Half a century had now elapsed since the discovery of Brazil.

So much capital had been vested there, colonies began to be regarded as important. Evils of system great. Gov of every Captaincy exercised uncontrolled authority. Country promised riches esp in manufacture of sugar. King heard complaints and appointed governor general.

Thome de Sousa. A fidalgo tho a basard. Instructed to build a city in Bahia de Todos os Santos strong enuf to keep natives in awe and to resist any European govt. It was to be called San

Salvador. Six results embarked with this expedition the first who set foot in the New World. Joam III great benefactor of

Jesuits. Had already sent put San Francisco Xavier to the east  
He was superstitious, intolerant, but truly anxious to spread  
his religion. Sent Father ~~SixxxxRodríguezxxxxxxxx~~ Manoel de Nobrega  
chief of the mission, a Portuguese of noble family. Fleet reached  
Bahia early in April 1549. Old Caramurux of great service to  
him in conciliating Tupinambas and Marcos Alvarez one of his  
sons est good understanding with Tapuyas. Built forts, Cathedral,  
College, Governors residence, custom house, within 4 months an  
hundred houses were built (Nobrega's correspondence.) Sugar  
plantations laid out in vicinity. Degrados came, also female  
orphans of noble families to be married to officers, orphan boys  
to be educated by Jesuits.

Jesuits always benevolent toward natives.

Cannibalism of the savages their great stumbling block.

Desc of mussuana or long cotton cord.

Cannibalistic feast desc in detail. The native Brazilians were  
not all ~~xxxxxxx~~ cannibals. The Tupi race seems to have brought  
this custom from the interior and it is found in all the  
branches of that stock. It was with them that the Jesuits began  
the work of conversion. Add here whatever else knownx of the

~~xxxxxxx~~ TUPI INDIANS OF BRAZIL.

The Tupi of Brazil, the Guaranis of Paraguay and the Omaguas  
of Peru, (between whom and the nearest Guaranies there intervenes  
as Hervas says, a chaos of nations) speak dialects of the same  
tongue, traces of which are found thru an extent of 70 degrees.  
Hervas enumerates 16 Brazilian tribes or nations speaking  
dialects of this tongue and 51 whose languages are different,  
but many of latter not suff investugated. The Tupi was spoken  
along the whole coast of Brazil, and far into the interior, pro-  
bably extending over a wider surface than any other of the

native American languages. Peculiarities of this language that 'b' never occurs at the beginning of a word without m before it, and that mb, nb, nd, and ng are the only consonants which are ever used in sequence. They have neither the f, l or rr.

The names for the numerals were very barbarous and extended only as far as five; all beyond was expressed by help of the fingers. TUPA is their word for ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ Father, for the Supreme Being and for Thunder. (Thunder a manifestation of power, frequently of anger but never of malignity.) It passed by easy process from the first of these meanings to the last, and the barbarous vanity of some tribes compounded from it a name for themselves.

Addressed no prayers to this universal parent; he was neither the object of hope or fear. Their diabolism was rooted deeper: dreams, shadows, the night mare and delirium, had generated superstitions which a set of knaves increased. The Payes were at once quacks, jugglers and priests. Ceremonial part of their priesthood was confined to making the Maraca and the mummery connected with it; (all given previously) ; but there is reason to believe that the secrets of the craft were of a bolder character. Savages of Brazil tormented by the Devil. Anhanga, Juripari and Kagere are names for the evil spirit.

Master of a dormitory used to go round early in morning and scratch childrens legs with sharp tooth of a fish passing unseen hammock to hammock. This that they might be more easily terrified by parents saying bugaboos were coming. What parents thus did to their children, the Payes did to them.

Each paye lived alone in a dark hut, the door of which was very small and no one dared to enter. Whatever they wanted was given them. Sucked part affected and produced bone or something saying it had been causing trouble.

The Jesuits who found St Thomas in the East traced him here in the West also. The Thomas of Coromandel was a Syrian. Who was the Thomas of Brazil.

SEE NOBREGA. Nobrega learned from the Tupinambas that 2 persons, one of whom they called Zome, taught them the use of the mandioc. Their forefathers, they said, quarreled with these benefactors, and shot their arrows at them; but the arrows turned back and slew those by whom they had been aimed, and the woods made way for Zome in his flight, and the rivers opened to give him passage. They added that he had promised to visit them again, and they pointed out his miraculous footsteps imprinted upon the shore. The name may, with much probability, be traced to the Zemi of Hayti, a divinity. In Paraguay they called him Payzume, and this compound word was the appellation of their priests.

An Old Tupinamba, listening to exposition of Christian system, told the French the same things had been preached there so many moons ago that the name could not be remembered by a stranger appeared as they were and having a beard. Their father gave no heed to his words and there came another soon after him who delivered them a sword as a symbol of malediction. The memory he said handed down father to son. Note ref to times before the age of the sword. Wherever a tradition of a golden age is to be traced, it is at once an acknowledgement and a proof of degradation in the race.

THEVET (whom see) speaks of the Great Caraiba whom they held in much veneration, and who taught them the use of fire as well as of their edible roots. He gave the mandioc to a girl and instructed her how to cut it into slips and set them. Such traditions preserved among them of one who had been the greatest benefactor of the race.

*Nobrega  
for Zome,  
mandioc  
island.*

Cath. Priesthood mapped out St Thomas travels from Brazil to Peru, disc baptism and the tonsure still in use among the natives from his time, invented traces of his pastoral staff, crosses and inscriptions in Greek and Hebrew, and even brought his sandals and his mantle unconsumed out of the ashes of Arequipa.

Natural deification of person who instructed his fellows in use of the mandioc. This root if eaten raw or in any manner with the juice in it is deadly poison and it is difficult to imagine how it should ever have been disc by Savages that a wholesome food might be prepared from it.

Their mode of preparation....scraping it to a fine pulp with oyster shells or with an instrument made of small sharp stones set in a piece of bark; the pulp was then rubbed or ground with a stone, the juice carefully expressed and the last remaining moisture evaporated by fire. Operation thought unwholesome, and the slaves whose business it was, took the flowers of the nhaubl and the root of the urucu in their food to strengthen the heart and stomach. The Portugese soon adapted mills and presses....

The poisonous quality is confined to the ~~juice~~ root for the leaves of the plant are eaten and even the juice might be rendered innocent by boiling, and be fermented into vinegar or inspissated till it became sweet enough to serve for honey. (In Guiana they make it into wine, I think.)

*See also for mandioc medicinal*

Marcgraff has given the fullest account of this important root; 23 species. ~~Beaver also has written on it~~ Now known in Brazil by name of Macaxiera. De Lery after giving the same terrific account of the poison as other writers says that the juice which in its appearance resembled milk, coagulated in the sun, and the curd was dressed in the same manner as eggs. The sediment which the juice deposits is that article of diet well known as Tapioca.

Crude root cannot be preserved 3 days; slightest moisture spoils the flour. Mode of preparation by which it could be more easily kept used by savages was...to macerate the root in water till it grew putrid, then hang it up to be smoke dried, and this when pounded in a mortar produced flour white as meal....most delicate preparation was by pressing it thru a sieve, and putting pulp immediately in an earthen vessel on the fire; it then granulated and either hot or cold was excellent.

Native mode of cultivating it was rude; cut down trees, let them lie till dry enough to burn, then planted mandioc between the stumps. They ate the dry flour in a manner which baffled imitation; taking it between their fingers they tossed it into their mouths so neatly that not a single grain fell beside. When the mandioc failed they had recourse to the Urucuri, Iba, a species of palm, from the wood of which when chopped, bruised and pulverized, a sort of meal was produced. This they called stick-flour (the Portuguese farinha de pau). The name thus strictly appropriate in its original use now with less propriety applied to meal of the mandioc.

Mandioc supplied them also with their banquetting drink. Roots sliced, boiled, till they became soft and set aside to cool. Young women then chewed them. etc 244. Odd superstition that if made by men it would be good for nothing. When the drinking day arrived the women kindled fires round these jars and served out the warm potion in half gourds, which the men came singing and dancing to receive, and always emptied at one draught. At such times they smoked tobacco, some in pipes of clay, some in the shell of a fruit hollowed out for the purpose; or 3 or 4 dry leaves were rolled up within a larger one, as tobacco is commonly smoked in Spain. Smoke issued through all the holes in their

cheeks and thru nostrils.

While they drank the young unmarried men danced round with rattles on their legs and the maraca in their hands. They never ate at these drinking parties, nor ever desisted from drinking while one drop of liquor remained; but having exhausted all in one house removed to the next and so on till they had drank out all in the town. These meetings a bout once a month. De Lery witnessed one which continued for 3 days and night. There were 2 kinds of this liquor which was called Caou-in or Kaawy, red and white. Must have been made of diff roots. In taste it is said to resemble milk.

Wherever mandioc cultivated this drink common. Many Brazilian tribes prepared a better liquor however from the Acaju, the fruit of the Acayaba, which may be most useful of all Am trees. Desc. "Beautiful when reclothing itself in July and August, with the bright verdure of its leaves when during our European autumn it is cov with white and rosy-tinged blossoms and when in the 3 foll months enriched with its fruit as with pendant jewels." Leaves an aromatic odor, flowers fragrant, shade deep and delightful. A gum exudes from it in such abundance as to look like raindrops on the tree. Used by Inds as a medicine being pounded and dissolved in water. Not common in the interior but towards the coast whole tracks of country which would else be barren are cov with this admirable tree; the more sandy the soil and drier the season, more it flourishes. Possess of a spot where it grew abundantly often cause for war. Fruit something resembles a pear in shape but is longer, it is spongy and full of delicious juice; kidney shaped seed which grows at the end of the fruit well known in Eng by name of Cashew nut and was often cast up on Cornish shores before disc of the New World. Some tribes numbered their years

Cashew tree  
Almond 7

by the fruitage of the Acayaba, laying by a nut yearly. The gathering season was a time of joy, like the hop gathering of England. Liquor simply extracted either by squeezing fruit with the hand or bruising it ~~wix~~ in a wooden mortar; at first as white as milk, ~~xxxxxxx~~ paler in a few days; astringent taste, strong and intoxicating; in about half a year becomes vinegar still retaining vinous flavor. Pulp, after juice expressed, dried and made into a flour..their greatest dainty. Wood is hard, much used for the timber of large boats. The outer bark affords a black, the inner a yellow dye. Leaves have a melancholy app. in the rainy season. What a blessing would this tree be to the deserts of Arabia and Africa.

Natives nice in their choice of water. Kept it in vessels of porpo as pottery so that it was kept cool by constant transudation.

Exquisite knowledge of poison. Obstinate in keeping these deadly recipes (and their antidotes) secret.

Immediately upon womans delivery father takes to his hammock and is nurst there till navel string of infant has dried away. First operation on child to flatten nose by crushing it with the thumb; the father painted him black and red, and laid beside him in the hammock a little macane and a little bow and arrow saying, "My son, when thou growest up, be strong and take vengeance upon thy enemies! Sometimes a bundle of herbs was added as a symbol of those he was to kill and devour. No swaddling. Washed them frequently in cold water to make them both strong and robust. No savage would kill any female animal while his wife was preg. Akin to this feeling abhorrence of eating eggs. The women, in particular would never suffer it to be done in her presence. A

another notion...man was entitled to a tail and would be born with one if the father of the bridegroom did not perform the ceremony of chopping sticks at his marriage, in order to cut off this appendage from future grandchildren.

Child named as soon as born, see Stade. Another name given when a youth was of age to go to war and he added one to his titles for every enemy whom he brought home to the slaughter. The wife also took an add name when her husband gave a man feast. They selected their appellations from visible objects, pride or ferocity influencing their choice. Liked De Lery because his name meant Great Oyster. The epithet great was frequently compounded with the name.

Revenge and hatred inculcated but boys rarely or never quarreled. Savages seldom quarrelsome when sober. Tupinambas did not even lose their good will toward each other when drunk. De Lery lived among them a year and saw only 2 quarrels. If injury inflicted law of retaliation rigorously executed by kinsman of the sufferer. There was a word in their language meaning Friend who was loved like a brother. Those who called each other by this name held all things in common. One could not marry sister or daughter of the other.

No man married till he had taken an enemy. nor was suffered to partake of the drinking feast while he remained single. As soon as a girl marriageable, hair cut off and back scarified, and she wore a beeklace of the teeth of beasts till her hair had grown again. The scars thus made honorable ornaments. Cotton cords tied round her waist and round fleshy parts of both arms; they denoted a state of maidenhood and if any but maidens wore them, Anhangs would fetch her swat. Incontinence however not considered

an offense. Man had many wives if he wanted them but first had a separate berth in the dormitory and a field she cultivated for her own use.

Some tribes distinguished by fashion in which their heads were shorn. The women were <sup>proud</sup> fond of long hair and fond of combing it. They used the shell of a certain fruit for this purpose. Sometimes they let it flow loose, more frequently tied it close to the root in one or two huge tails, like a French postillions. Painted their cheeks in red, blue and yellow, beginning with a spot in the middle and drawing a spiral line till the whole side of the face was covered. This however was less splendid than the skin and bright orange colored plumage of the Toucan's breast, which the men fastened on their cheeks in 2 broad patches. They painted also the places of the eye brows and eye lashes which had been so absurdly eradicated. The necklace an orna which they were not permitted to wear...that as well as the cheek and lip stones being among the privileges of the men but they wore bracelets. Men's hair usually lank, coarse, black cut straight on the fore head to a line with the ears. Fro, thence it fell at right angles to the shoulders, and was there again cut in a straight line. Their coronals upright feathers of the brightest colors, which on the hinder part were reversed so as to hang down like a collar. The artificial flattening of the nose and the care with which they eradicated the eye brows and eye lashes (as well as the beard and the hair from ev part of body) disfigured them hideously. Wore white bones for pendants in the ears. Cheeks were bored and studded with bones. A second mouth was made by a longitudinal slit below the under lip, thru which opening, if the stone or bone or wooden appendage designed for it were laid aside, it was the fashion to thrust the tongue from time to time.

But their most remarkable ornament was a tail piece called the Enduap. It was made by fastening the quills of the Nandu or S Am ostrich to the center of a circle, so that the plumes formed a rose or roundel. They suspended this behind them just upon that part where it would have grown if man had been feathered like an ostrich.

More brutal the tribe, worse the treatment of women. Tupinambas in many respects an improved race. Women more than share of labor but condition on the whole happy. They set and dug the mandioc. An odd superstition, that if a sort of earth almond which Portuguese called amendoens was planted by men it would not grow.

Spinning and weaving, for which they had a sort of loom, were properly womens work. Having taken the cotton from the pod, they pulled it abroad; no distaff was used; the spindle was about a foot long and a finger thick; it was passed thru a little ball and the thread fastened to the top; this they twirled between the hands and sent spinning into the air; they could do it as they walked. In this manner made cords strong enuf for hammocks and likewise so fine a thread that de Lery's waistcoat in France taken for silk. When their hammock was dirty (smoke of their everlasting fires) bleached it by means of a sort of gourd, which when cut in pieces, boiled and stirred raised a lather, and being used as soap made the cottons white as snow.

Women skilful potters. Dried their vessels in the sun, then inverted them and covered them with dry bark, to which they set fire and then baked them suff. Many Am tribes carried this art to great perfection. There are some who bury their dead in jars large enuf to receive them erect. Tupinambas by means of some white liquid glazed the inside of their utensils so well that it is said the potters in France could do no better. Outside

was generally finished with less care. Those in which they kept food frequently finished with scrolls and flourishes, intricately intertwined and nicely executed, but after no pattern. Nor could they copy what they had once produced.

Baskets they made both of wickerwork and straw.

Men cut the ~~xxxxx~~ trunk of the Goayambira, a tree which is about the girth of a mans leg, in lengths of 10 or 12 palms, and split bark off while. This served them as a case for their bows and arrows. Bark canoes they made whole. Used tree called by Stade Yga-ywera; took off bark in one piece, then keeping the middle straight and stretched by means of thwarrts, they curved and contracted the 2 ends by fire and the boat was made. The bark was about an inch in thickness; the canoe commonly 4 feet wide, and some 40 in length. Some would carry 30 persons. Seldom went more than half a league from the coast, and if the weather was bad they landed and carried the canoe on shore.

MODES OF FISHING. Did not use nets. Pierced fish with arrows, and if a larger one carried the arrow down, would dive to the depth of 6 fathom in pursuit. Caught fish by the hand. Did not fear to attack the great water snake in its own element. Another method...beating the water, while some of the party were ready with gourds, scooped like a bowl, to slip under the smaller fry as they rose stunned or stupified to surface. For angling they used a thorn (til hooks intro). When they went on the water to angle it was upon a raft composed of 5 or 6 lengths of wood about an arm thick, fastened together with withes, just long and strong enough to support them; on this they sate with their legs extended and paddled out to sea. Sometimes they dammed a stream and poisoned the water. Not often used. destructive to y dung fry.

Also provides no pleasure. They preserved fish by drying it o  
~~The~~ the ~~bone~~ bone and then reducing it to powder.

Parrots

Bring monkey down with an arrow then heal the wound; fond of taming birds and of teaching parrots to talk. SOME OF THESE BIRDS WERE AT PERFECT LIBERTY AND FLEW WHITHER THEY WOULD, yet were so familiar with those who fed and fondled them that they would come from the woods at a call. Lizards were suffered to live in their houses; also a large species harmless snake/ DOGS WERE SOON OBTAINED FROM THE PORTUGUESE, and in less than half a century after the disc of the New World, European poultry domesticated among half the tribes of S.A.

The Tupinambas had a method of dying their feathers with Brazil wood; they kept them in large hollow canes which were closed with wax to preserve them from a mischievous species of moth called Arauers; these insects made quick work with leather; cuir asses and bucklers were soon skinned by them; and if the carcass of a beast left uncovered I night, bones clean by morning. Guest arrived, went if a stranger to dwelling of the Chief at the entrance of whose birth a hammock was swung for him. Chief then came and questioned him while others sat round and listened in silence. Elders then consulted apart concerning him, whether he was an enemy come to spy out their weakness. If an enemy, detected, put to death. If newcomer formerly a guest went always to same family before visited. Master resigned to him his own hammock, and wife brought him food before they asked any questions. Then women came round, seated selves on floor, hid faces with hands, began to lament not unfrequently shedding real tears. This custom extensive among Inds. Natural...much may have happened since parting. When this condolence ended begin to praise guest: "You have taken the pains to come and see us. You are a good man. You are a brave man."

No propensity to thieving. On Dé Lerys first visit, one took his hat and put it on, one girded on his sword, another his doublet. A little alarmed at being thus undressed, their custom, everything restored.

They were a grateful race and remembered they had recd gifts after giver had forgotten it.

They were liberal...as ready to bestow as to ask. Whatever house contained, at guess's disposal; any one might partake of their food.

They were willing and even watchful to oblige; if an European whom they liked was weary would willingly carry him.

Worst parts of their character ---unfeeling to sick, and when they thought case hopeless neglected to give them food so they died. Carried some to be buried before actually dead. Corpse had limbs tied fast that dead man might not be able to get up and infest his friends with his visits. Whoever had anything belonging to dead man produced it, it buried with him, so as not to come and claim it. Nearest relation dug the grave. When the wife died it was the husbands office and he assisted to lay her there. It was in the dwellin and very berth of the deceased.. a round pit wherein the body was placed in a clean hammock and in a sitting posture with food before it. Some believed spirit went to sport among the mts and returned there to eat and rest. Chief interred, greater ceremony. Corpse anointed honey, coated feathers. Sides of grave staked to form a vault. Capacious enough for his hammock to be slung there. His maraca and his weapons placed by his side, food also and water and his pipe. A fire was made below as tho he were living; the vault was then roofed and covered up, and the family lived upon the grave as before.

ANHANGA. It was their belief that anhangas would come and devour

the dead unless provisions laid on grave for him. These offerings cont until it was supposed body had decayed, and was therefor no longer in danger.

THERE IS A NIGHT BIRD about the size of a pigeon, of dusky plumage and mournful voice, which the Tupinambae never hurt nor would suffer any one else to injure, for they believed it was sent by their dead kinsmen and friends to condole with them and give them comfort. An old man/<sup>to de Lery</sup> "Hold thy peace and disturb us not while we are hearkening to the happy messengers of our forefathers; for as often as we hear them our hearts rejoice and we are strengthened."

Women cut off their hair in mourning, and stained whole body black. When hair had grown till it reached the eyes they cut it again, to show the mourning was at an end. A widower on the contrary suffered his hair to grow. All the relations blackened themselves, and every one, when his term of mourning expired, made a feast at which songs were sung in praise of the dead.

De Lery: "Stronger than we, robuster, healthier, less liable to disease. Few lame persons, few one-eyed, scarcely any deformed. Many live to 6 score years of age (they keep account by moons) but few get grey. Temp neither cold nor hot, herbage always green, themselves free from care.

If a Tupinamba were lost in the woods he lay down and snuffed for fire which it is said he could smell half a mile off and climbed highest tree to look for smoke which he could see when invisible to European eye. Senses thus acute. Where they had once been before, knew path by dog like faculty.

One cause retarded their improvement PRACTISE OF MOVING THEIR HABITATIONS. NEVER REMAINED LONGER IN ONE PLACE THAN THE PALM THATCH OF THEIR HOUSES LASTED. As soon as that rotted and let in rain, migrated. Thought a change of abode essential to health.

Did not wish to depart from custom of forefathers, thought they would be destroyed if they did. Women beats of burden, carried hammocks, pots, wooden pestles and mortars and other household stock. Husband only his weapons. Wife swings a great basket behind her by a band which passes over the forehead, carries another on her head and has several empty gourds, which are for drinking vessels, hanging at her side. One of these serves as a saddle for the child who sits astride it and holds on. Thus equipped she carries the parrot in one hand and leads the dog with the other.

If it rained while they were on their way, they fixed 2 stakes in the ground and made a thatch with palm leaves, suff against wind and weather for the night.

Tupis would have been farther advanced except for their Payes.

As long as the priest continues a mere juggler the people remain savage (says Southey.) His triumph the ascendancy of vulgar cunning over bodily strength. When a more commanding spirit lays foundations of a mythology, improvement of tribe begins. Ritua worship creates arts. Temple created habits of settled life. City grows round the altar. Men exempted from ordinary occs become superior, liesure to acquire knowledge.  
NO NATION HAS EVER YET EMERGED FROM SAVAGE STATE UNTIL IT HAD A PRIESTHOOD.

Nobrega and his companions began their work with those hordes sojourning in vicinity of St Salvador.

One Jesuit flogged self before their doors to avert punishment god would inflict on them for cannibalism. They loved him and so desisted.

Burnt pepper and salt...a fumigation which they believed good

against plagues. The Payes worked against the priests of course.

Jesuits made converts erect a church, a school for the children whom they catechised in their own language, and instructed to repeat the Paternoster over the sick. Taught them to read and write, ready pupils. Aspilcueta was the aptest scholar among the missionaries; he first made catechism in Tupi tongue and translated prayers into it. Taught them to sing Mass. Natives passionately fond of music.

Mestizos or mixed breed, here called Mamalucos.

Nobrega and his companions refused to administer the sacraments of the Church to those persons who retained native women as concubines or men as slaves.

At this ~~next~~ time no better colonists could be sent out than the clergy

1553, When Thome de Sousa Gov 4 years, D. Duarte da Costa was sent out to succeed him. With him 7 Jesuits including Joseph de Anchieta, destined to be celebrated in Jesuitical history as the Thaumaturgos of the New World. (See accounts of Simão de Vasconcellos.)

Nobrega est college at Piratininga, on plains of Desc of this beautiful plateau, 10 leagues from sea. For Mandioca story? p 262

Attempt to convert Indians from cannibalism; one chief named Cururupebe, the Swelling Toad boldly declared he would eat his enemies.

Mem de Sa now turns his arms against French under Villegagnon.

Gave secret assurance to Coligny that he would establish an asylum for Protestants. Villegagnon made his attempt at Rio de Janeiro.

This ~~lik~~ Bahia seems to have been formerly a great fresh-water

lake which has broek down its barrier. Water almost touches foot of Organ mts (so named for resemblance). Middle of strait a rock, made fort.

Male savage is generally a coxcomb..women wore no garment; delighting as they did to bathe their heads, and plunge into water 10 times a day could not bear to wear clothes.

Jean de Lery in this co and gives us an excellent acct of this tribw

Aymores; their customs desc. p 281 and on. Taller, ruder, eradicated hair everywhere except on head; naked; ran like beasts/

Nobrega and Anchieta: Anchieta's Vow; his song to the Virgin. Portugese believed Anchieta performed miracles; the Indians called him the Great Paye of the Christians. His poem to the Virgin written down later, 5000 Latin verses.

1568

Rio de Janiara taken by Portugese; a Protestant put to death.

Ind chief, Marim Offenso, about a league from city with his people Paraiiba colonized; Inds brought together in settlements; 8 or 9 sugar works est/

Chap 10. de Vasconcellos succeeds Mem de Sa/ Nobrega dies;

Anchieta dies

Good account of Brazil in 1851. Good plantations and sugar works;

kine; horses; sheep & goats; oranges and lemons had been intro/;

"It was a proverb that the physician did not enter that house

before which plenty of orange peel was to be seen in the morning."

Palm was produced from date stones brought from Portugal. Cocoa from the Cape de Verds.

Ants, great mischief, Portugese called them The King of Brazil

In some parts of S.A. they march periodically in armies, such myraid together that the rrrk sound of their coming over the

fallen leaves may be heard at a distance. Inhabitants knowing the

season are on the watch, quit their houses, which these tremendous but welcome visitors clear or centipede, forty-legs, scorpion, snake and every living thing; then proceed.

Te a had lately been dic. in Bahia, coffee also grew there.

Sugar cane had been brought there but it was indigenous.

No hemp grew there; wild palm afforded one substitute. Bark or the embira supplied cordage and cables; seeds used for pepper and other purposes.

The leafless parasite plants, general name of timbo, served for basket work and were beaten into tow etc. "These plants form a singular feature in the scenery of Brazil. Twist round the trees, climb up them, grow downward to the ground; take root there, and springing up again cross from bough to bough, and tree to tree etc etc until whole wood hung with their garlanding. Monkeys travel along this wild rigging, swing from it by the tail. Vegetable cordage sometimes so interwoven looks like a net. Some as thick as a man's leg. Grow in knots and screws, every possible contortion. May be bent but to break them is impossible. Frequently kill the tree which supports them for which reason the Spaniards call them Matapalos. Sometimes remain erect like twisted column when tree is gone. Some of which being wounded give forth pure wholesome water. I've also in these forests, delightful shade. Bahia flourishing; Pernambuco no less so; people dressed extravagantly; St Vicente also!

Europeans acquired many new diseases; desc. here, very interesting. Moral degeneration also.

Meanwhile a race of men were growing up, fierce and intractable; but who acquired from mixture of native blood a constitutional and indefatigable activity. Brazilians for 2 centuries explored the country hunting for slaves, gold jewels; and ultimately they succeeded in securing for themselves and for the House of Braganza

the richest mines and largest portion of S.A., finest region of the whole habitable earth."

Chap II Progress of Paraguay did not keep pace with that of Brazil; Remote from the sea and every other Spanish settlement. History country Inds desc. read these chapters on Paraguay and Argentina later when needed.

Custom of the Chiquitos, the little ones. very interestingly desc. Flute players. "They call the Moon mother; during an Eclipse they shoot arrows upward and cry aloud to drive away the dogs, who, they believe, hunt her through the heavens. and when they overtake her, the darkness of the orb is caused by the blood which runs from her wounds. Thunder and lightning they hold to be produced by some of the departed, who dwell in the stars, and thus manifest their anger. They bury food and arrows with the dead, that hunger may not force the spirit to return. Dobritzhofer tells many of stories related here.

"The history of this part of SA differs from others in one remarkable circumstance; the first permanent settlement formed in the heart of the country, and the Spaniards colonized from the interior toward the sea; ill effects grievous; another attempt to people Buenos Ayres. Natives had twice destroyed it. This time (1580) city prospered.

Chap 12.

French would not be driven from Brazil. Now allied selves with Pitagoares who possessed a country between Paraiiba River and the River Grande. One one side war with Cahetes; other hand Tapuyas. They were of the great Tupi race, very cruel, never spared a prisoner.

The English enter the picture 1582

1595

Rallieghand the fable of El Dorado which has cost Spain a greater expense of life and treasure than a ll her conquests in the New World. Served to dra w attention from Brazil. Fabulous land of gold which he professed to seek was sought with equal credulity on the side of Brazil. Origin of the fiction: p 371 COPY ALL THIS FOR EL DORADO STORY.

~~xxxxxxx~~ Chap 13.

Pedro Coelho de Sousa, probably ascended Amazon (Orellana.) About 8- adventurers in caravels. Resisted by a chief of the Serras named Jurigari or The Devil

Coelho treated Indians badly, took slaves even from his allies Jesuits now prepared a peaceful expedition to the Serra de Ibiapaba. These mts extend about 80 leagues in length and 20 in breadth. They rise in waves, one towering above another; their sides in some places rocky, in others clothed in verdure. Having gained the summit (on hands and knees in places) traveller finds region of great beauty. Rocks, peaks, hills and valleys, woods and wide savannahs. clouds below hanging over flat country and the ocean in the distance. Days short, nights cold. Inhabited by Tapuyas and Tobajares.

Tapuyas were the oldest race in Brazil, and had possessed the whole coast from the Orellana to the Plata, till they were driven from it by the Tupis. at a time not very remote. They were supposed still to spread in the interior, along a line from one river to the other and to be more numerous. Southey in a footnote says that the Aymores came from the south, their stature and complexion prove it and their language unlike the others. It appears, he says, that 3 great tribes or nations successively migrated from the interior toward the coast...the Tapuyas first, then the Tupis; lastly the Aymores.

Tapuyas

To get back to the Tapuyas:

Numerous. Name signified "The Enemies" from their everlasting warfare with other natives. Yet the least cruel. They put no prisoner to death. And the enemy who could take shelter in one of their dwelling places was safe.; no Tapuya ever violated the sanctuary no matter what the provocation. Cannicals of peculiar kind; ate their own dead from affection. Details on this.

Royalet of a horde dist. by his crown or tuft of hair and by his thumb nails; long nails worn by his relatives and by those who had dist selves in war/ But their privilege extended only to finger nails...to let those of the thumb grow, was exclusively chief's prerogative.

In some respects chief acted as conjurer. Great gourd on a mat in center of his tent, covered, only he behld it; people smoked before it, brought it game and honey. Pebbles in the gourd and from this the maraca worship seems to have been borrowed and improved. Chief healed diseases by friction and tobacco spittle. Maiden no suitor, mother marked her with red under eyes and brought her to him that he might lay a charm on her. THEY CELEBRATED THE RISING OF THE PLEIADAE WITH SONGS AND DANCES SEEMING TO CONSIDER THEM DIVINITIES.

TAPUYAS shifted their dwelling places more than other tribes; Evening before removal, chief assembled conjurers to know in what direction should journey and where halt. Before setting out bathed, rubbed bodies fine sand, bathed again; then cracked their joints and scrated selves before fire with teeth of certain small fish, drew blood; this believed to prevent and remedy fatigue. Reached appointed place, young men cut down boughs, and erected with them their bowers or hovels. Men then went out to hunt, to fish, to seek for honey; the elder women to gather fruit and search for

roots, and the younger prepared food as it was brogut in. Hunt-  
ing for prey not sport. If prey escaped arrows dogs seized it/  
Home from chase dancing and singing, rest came to meet them  
with demonstrations joy.

Meat laid in a pit or earth oven which was lined with leaves;  
covered with leaves and earth and a fire kindled above. Rest  
of the day passed in sport. Youths went about singing, maids  
dancing and singing behind them, each behind him who she loved.  
A trial o f strength while on march; trunks of 2 young trees,  
equal girth and legth, used; horde divided into 2 parties, and  
I from each took u p I of the beams and bore it as far as he  
could; relieved when began to fall; whichever party first  
reached the place where the y were to take up quarters, exulted  
over other. Beams then deposited beside chiefs hut to be used  
again on next removal. S Vasc. th e authority.

Their agriculture was left to the women, another circumstance  
in which they differ d from other Brazillians; some tribes removed  
their habitations every day, and never cultivated ground.

Some hordes used the throwing stick instead of the bow.

There was a tribe called Maraques, interior Bahia, 80 leagues in  
among whom women wore a sort of apron, all others naked.

Fished with a net of which Tupinambas ignorant. Made it of a  
long lithe creeper, and while one party dragged the stream another  
beat the wate.r. Jacob Rabbi in Marcgraff and Elias Herckmann in  
Marcgraff other authorities, if you wish to use Pleaides story.  
This is a delightful tribe.

Serra containing saltpeter.

Tapuyas are said to have been longer lived t an other nations,  
the longevity is attributed to all. Children walked surprisingly  
soon, and could swim almost as soon as walk.

Male sex beautified, ears bored and under-lip cut thru longitud-

inally to form supplementary mouth. when they were boys. Boys led to place of assembly, dancing and singing as at religious ceremony. One conjurer laid patient on ground, tied hands and feet; another made incision with a wooden instrument, mother weeping. C heeks not bored till youth about to marry.

Tapuyas who possessed Serra de Ibiapaba knew value of mt situation. Did not migrate to flat c ountr r for more game. Cultivated mandioc, maize and some species of pulse. Their Jugglers told them world would one day be turned upside down , so that the sky would be lowermost, and then Inds masters over white men. They asked for an Indian virgin.....Their chief s, they believed, had each a great village under the earth, where all his subjects went after deathxxxx

Along coast natives by 1603 collected into settlements.

Botelho as governor succeeded by de Menezes ~~xxxx~~ turns his attention to Orellano. Jacauna name of a chief

French make another attempt 1611. Encouraged natives in enmity to Portugese. Tupinambas on the island put selves under protection of French. Iapy Wasu complaine Portugese killed his countrymen because they slit their li s and wore long hair.

~~xxxxxx~~ Coelho de Carvalho was appointed first gov (after disput with French ended). of the Estado or State made up of Maranham and Para. Various ones claimed to title of First Discoverer and Conquerer of Amazon and Curupu, causing to forget they had found Europeans in the latter river and that the great stream had been navigated by Orellano and Lope de Aguirre; and that this very labyrinth of islands and channels which was all they had entered had been explored half a century before by one of their own nation, a pilot of the coast Meirinho, who had left navigating directions.

Chap 14. Dutch invasions. 15, 16, 17.

Chap 18. Splendid.

Maranhão hitherto unaffected, 1630, by this war while half Brazil had been wrested from its former masters. Diff adventurers now tried to gain footing Tapuyas ready to ally selves with any who opposed Portugese. Mission from Quito trusts itself to Amazon as Orellano had done. Thus was the Orellano tracked a second time from the mts of Quito to the sea. Expedition/organized to go up from Para 1637 Bento Rodriguez, Brazilian, who spoke Tupi, with 8 canoes went ahead to be harbinger.

Açuá accompanied expedition in return Trip back describe a nation. let hair grow below knees, both sexes. Many tribes named p 587/ Tribe named Aomagua confine forehead and occiput of their infants between 2 boards to make them perfectly flat...an operation intended to make them resemble the full moon, which is their standard of beauty for the human race/ Skull grows out at the sides and resembles an ill made mitre more than a head. At present squeezing boards not used; they squeeze heads between hands. Call selves Umauas, Flat heads. Portugese called them in the Tupi tongue Cambebas/ Did not suffer in intellect.

Learned weaving from Spaniards; do beautiful work. Open sack with armholes their dress. Weapon the arrow and throwing stick. Kill bravest of their prisoners but do not devour them. Bodies they throw into river, keep heads as trophies. Affectionate to the less brave captives which they keep. Intoxicate selves by 2 herbs, one called Curupa; drunkenness continues for 24 hours, visions, resembles opium. Of the Curupu they make snuff which they take by a forked reed, inserting the 2 branches into the 2 nostrils and inhaling with ridiculous grimaces. From Omagua we have received the Caoutchouc or Indian rubber. Possessed the islands of the river when Teixeira made his voyage. War with Urinas on S and Tucunas on N.

Tucunas hold the metempsychosis, practise circumcision and excision, and adhere to worship of household idol which they call Ito-ho/ Hideous figures.

The tribes on this river have each for the most part an external mark to distinguish them; that of the Tucunas a straight back line ears to nose/ Men gird loins with bark of a tree which they call Aichama; women go naked. Skill in stuffing birds which they kill with the sarbacan or blowing cone.

Urinas are called Mayurunas by the Portugese dwell on Rover Yauari or Javari. Crown of head bare, the rest bushy/ Cheeks and nose pierced in many places and thorns stuck through them; arara feathers in corner of mouth and strings of shells pendant from ears, nostrils underlip. Very savage. Devour enemies and their own sick, even parent and child.

In Omaguas country, found weather cold as usual in June, July, August., when prevailing wind passes over a range of mts to the S which are covered with snow. The great river Putumayo or Ica falls into the Orellana from the North, 16 leagues below this station. Its source is among the mts near the city of Pasto; and it receives upon its long course the waters of not less than 30 considerable streams, among others a branch of the Caqueta, which thus connects the 2 great rivers of Popayan. A few years before Teixeira's voyage, Spaniards attempted to go down it from that province, allured by stories of gold, but its banks were inhabited by warlike numerous tribes who compelled them with some loss to return. (Tribes named are the Yurunas, already desc., Guatayous, Yacatiguara, Parianas, Ziyus, Atucalis, Cunas and others higher up whose names Acunaxidid not hear except that there were many hordes of a people whom the Island Omaguas called Omaguas yete, true or original Omaguas.

Tribes and villages all desc in here. See again in Acuna's Travels

Fables reported by the Tupinambus, p 603.

~~AMAZON~~. Reports of Amazonz. COPY ALL THIS BEGINNING 605 into Amazon story, BEGIN P 613.

" Here spreading itself in a fflat country, and swoln with the waters f six and thirty great rivers, which it has rec'd upon its course, the Orellana appears like a sea and is divided into infinite channels by islands which have never been numbered. A multiplicit of tribes inhabited them, speaking diff languages but the Tupi was understood by most. Yhru these labyriths this mighty current rolls onward to the sea, freshening the ocean for 40 leagues off, so that ships may lay in sweet water e rn far out of sigh t of land.

AMAZON MATERIAL HERE:

605. Quote from Acuna. From the Tupinambas. 28 leagues below mouth of the Madiera is a great island where they li ve. More than 60 leagues long. Spake a language with whom all Brazilian Portugese familiar. Their forefathers came originally from Pernambuco. Among their S neighbors, they said, the Guayacis who were dwarfs, not bigger than little children. and the Mutayces whose feet grew backward. About Amazonz.....Acuna had questioned all; no person ignorant that such a nation existed, all agreed in acct, so must be some truth. Tupinambas acct: "Six and 30 leagues below last settlement of Tupinambas, and to the N is the mouth of the Cuunuris, a river so called from the first tribe on its banks. Beyond them were the Apantés, then the Taguaus and then the Guacaras; these last were people wit h whom Amazons traded and carried on their intercourse...Guaracas went once a year into their country which was f ll of mts mts. One bare one rose above

all the rest and was wa;;ed Yacamiaba. Amazonz as soon as they saw them coming up the river went arms in hand to meet them; but as soon as they were satisfied that it was their friends, entered their canoes, and each taking up the first hammock she found carried to her dwelling and hung it up there and the Guacara to whom it belonged was her mate for the season. When men returned took with them all boys of preceding year. (Some say boys put to death.)

Orellana and his Dominican tell same story. When Condamine came down the river in 1743 h3 heard same story. All agreed that these women had retired up the country by the Rio Negro, or one of the streams which flow in same direction. An Indian of St Joachim dos Amaguas told him that perhaps he would find an old man at Coari whose father had seen the Amazons. At Coari he learnt that the old man was dead, but he found his son Punilha, then 70 years of age who was chief of the Inds in that reduction. His grandf he said, was at the settlement of Cochiuvara, one of the mouths of the Perus, when the Amazons passed by coming from the Calami which enters between the Teff eand the Coari: He had spoken with four of them, one of whom had an infant at breast, remembered their names. Ribiero inquired for Punilha in 1774 but he was dead, he found a man of 70 who remembered him and his story. He was a native of Cochiuvara and affirmed it was a tradition there that the Amazons had at that time passed by on their way to the North by the Rio Negro.

An Indian of Mortigura, near Belem, offered to show Condamine a river up which was the way to country of the Amazonz; it was the Irijo, whose mouth he afterwards passed between Macapa and the Cabo do Norte. River, he said, was to be navigated up to

-ec- -40-  
certain falls, then there was a journey of some days thru the woods to the western side and a track of mts to be crossed. Among the Topayos (or Tapajos) Condamine found certain green stones which had been cut and some of them formed into the shape of animals, though by what means Inds could have wrought them, inexplicable for they resist the file. Great imaginary virtues have been ascribed to these stones; many found way to Europe. Topayos said, they had them from their fathers and they from the ~~xxxx~~ Cougnants in Secouima, the women without husbands. An old soldier at Cayenne told Condamine he had been one of a party of discovery who in 1726 had penetrated to the Amicouanes, a long-eared nation inhabiting the country above the sources of the Oyapoc and near the head of another river which runs into the Orellana. Women of this tribe wore these green stones round their necks, and when they were asked where they got them said from the women who had no husbands, whose country lay 7 or 8 days journey toward the west.

Accounts agreed in placing Amazons in heart of Guiana.... The reports which the Spaniards heard in Paraguay, assigned them a very diff situation, but if they had removed from that to Guiana.... COCHIUVARA WHERE THEY ARE SO POSITIVELY SAID TO HAVE BEEN SEEN IS IN THE DIRECT LINE OF THEIR EMIGRATION.

Southey thinks tribe if it existed must have originated in resistance to oppression... the females of one horde may have perpetrated what the Danaides are said to have done before them but from a stronger provocation; and if as is not infrequent they had been accustomed to accompany their husbands in battle there is nothing that can even be thought improbable in their establishing selves as an independent race.

Southey then continued course to sea with that paragraph I have already quoted.

I WILL RETURN NOW TO WHAT SPANIARDS SAID ABOUT AMAZONS.

4)

See pages 3 and 4 of my notes on Southey for Amazon tales  
He quotes from ~~RibxxxxxxxZahmiz~~ Hernando de Ribero and  
Schmidel who in 1544 depart from Puerto de los Reyes in a  
brigantine with 80 men on his way to the Karayes. Chief Camire  
gave them gold saying he had had it from the Amazons. Ama zons  
cut off right breast; male neighbors visited them 3 or 4 times  
ina year; sent boys to fathers and retained girls; li ved in a  
large island which was in a huge lake and got gold and silver  
in great abundance from the mainland. A 2 months journey by land,  
said Camire. Span irads travel on ever flooded land, meet  
tribe after tribe/

Told of "a nation of women, governed by a woman, so warlike as  
to be dreaded by all their neighbors; plenty both white and  
yellow metal; their seats and all the utensils in their house  
were made of them; they lived on the Western side of a large  
lake which they called the Mansion of the Sun because the sun  
sunk into it. On this side their country was a nation of little  
people on whom they made war; beyond it a race of negroes with  
long beards who wore clothes, lived in houses of clay and stone  
and had also white and yellow metals in abundance. The the WSW  
a rich and civilized people who used a fleece bearing animal for  
birthen etc etc

BACK NOW TO LAST CHAPTER BOOK ONE AND ACUNAS TRIP DOWN THE AMAZON.  
In 1630

Orellana estimated course of the river 1800 leagues; Acunaat  
1276 from the mouth of the Napdo, 1356 full measure from its  
source; but the remotest source more distant than he thinks/ Like  
absolute Lord of all the other rivers, he says, it sends out  
arms to collect its due tribute of waters from its subjects  
and bring them into the main channel; and such as the guest is,  
such is the harbinger who goes out to meet him...t o lesser

streams a less one etc. From the sea to the Rio Negro, depth in main channel is now ere less than 30 fathom; higher up it varies from 10 to 12 etc. Island too many ever to have been numbered, and of all sizes, very many of 4 or 5 leagues in circumference, not a few of ten and twenty, and the great island of the Tupinambas exceeding 100. Many smaller islands cultivated by those who inhabited the nearest large ones; sometimes inundated fertile.

Maize and madicoa principal veget foods of inhabs....latter secured against regulr floods by burying it in deep pits, so well covered as to keep out the water. Same root supplied liquor. Formed flour into thin biscuits which kept in the highest part of their dwellings to be as far from damp as poss. These they boiled in water and left to ferment. A drinking bout at sowing time or setting time, another at harvest; when a guest arr.; if they rejoiced or were sad they got drunk. Other fermented liquors were made of various wild fruits, in earthen jars of great capacity or in wood hollowed into vessels or in large baskets knit so closely of fine materials and caulked so well with gum as to be effectually water tight.

Potato was among their edible roots; ate also a sort of truffle which they called papas. They had the plantain, the pine-nut, the cocoa, the date, and a sort of chesnut so called by Acuna from its prickly husk, but in Peru known by the name of almonds of the country. Much sustenance from water.

Fish. The Manatee is found everywhere from source to sea/Portugeze call it the Peixe Boy, Buccaneers called it sea cow from shape of its head, tho it has no horns, and its ears only 2 small orifices. Resemblance is in the general form and in the mouth. Eyes are not bigger than a small pee, tho animal is large as a horse. Amphibious it cannot be called. never quitting the water

for instead of legs it has only large fins, one on each side of the belly, near the shoulders, where it is largest. From the shoulders it retains its bigness for about 2 feet, then gradually lessens to the tail which is flat; the udders of the female are under these fins. Short hairs like soft bristles grow on the skin, which is thick and hard. Native usually make shields of it which a musket ball would not penetrate easily.

Oil-river-cow...its substance consists almost wholly of fat. A single one yields nearly a hundred gallons of oil.

Favorite food of manatee here is the Cana brava, a plant which floats in water, balanced by long and heavy roots, and growing about 6 palms above the surface. In some channels of river so thick as completely to obstruct navigation. This animal grazes also upon the banks, raising its head above the water for that purpose; yet the ~~xxxix~~ unable to move on shore, obliged frequently to rise for breath as tho it were amphibious. and this proves oys destruction. THEN Indians harpoon it. They bussaneered its flesh which they had no other way of preserving, salt they had none, the ashes of a species of palm was their substitute, and this could only be used for savouring food, not for curing it.

Easy method of keeping store of fresh provisions for winter. When tortoises came on shore to lay their eggs, went out to catch them and by turning them on their backs secured as many as wanted. Then perforating the shell, they passed a string through, fastened as many together as the string would hold, threw them into the river and towed them after a canoe. A sort of stew or tank was made ready, formed with stakes set close together, and so well banked up or luted on inside as to retain the rain water like a cistern; here they were let loose, and then, according to Acuna,

fed with twigs.

Usual mode of killing fish was by the arrow and throwing stick; the arrow having pierced its mark served as a buoy. When the waters were low, and the communication between the river and its lagoons was dried up, they pounded one of their creeping plants and cast it into these lakes, and the fish being speedily intoxicated rose and floated. The galvanic eel, called Paraque by the natives, is found in these parts.

The nata and peccary were numerous: the paca, a smaller species of llama was also found. Acuna mentions deer and the yguana, yagoti and cocia as good food. Partridges were plentiful. The common fowl had found its way from Peru and extended from tribe to tribe along the whole course of the river...so soon, even among savages, is any great and obvious benefit communicated. Waterfowl were beyond all number.

Travellers each night put up wicker huts made of the abundant cacao tree. Inds had dogs.

Trip down river delightful; going up labyrinthine channels, strong currents, plague from insects, Of these the Plum the most terrible. Matuca a large fly. Carapana and Murocica...all these desc. In descending the stream the evil from these insects escaped as boats keep the mid current and insects do not venture far from shore.

Simples the natives use...p 619

Many tribes near banks of river for sake of fish, interior emptier. Their common weapon The Throwing Stick, called estolica, which was used by the Peruvians. Desc as flat- between 4 and 5 feet long, and 3 fingers broad; at the end a bone rest was fixed; against this they took such certain aim that if a tortoise put forth his head they could instantly transfix it. The bow and

arrow, however, more formidable arms. Some used shields of closely platted cane; these were not so good as those from manatee skin. Canoes were of cedar and the river saved them all trouble of felling timber for them. Torn up by the floods, these huge trees came floating down the stream, and the Indian had only to cast a hook upon one, as it was drifting along, and fasten it to his hut, till the waters abated and left it dry.

Tortoise shell served for hatchets; the strongest part of the ~~xxixxx~~ shell, which is what may be desc as being between the shoulders, was used as blade; a jaw bone of the manatee served as handle, and with such tools as these they made tables, seats and other things, as well as if they had used best iron instruments tho not so easily.

Some tribes had stone axes, which did the work more expeditiously. The teeth and tusks of the animals served them for chisels planes and wimbels.

Idols of their own making, each dist. by some fit symbol as the God of the River by a fish in his hand, another supposed to preside over seeds and harvests, a third to be the giver of victory. No ceremonies of adoration. Idols neglected in a corner till needed for seedtime fishing or war.

Many conjurers. Held in such veneration their bones preserved in hammock which they had used when living and suspended in a house set apart for purpose. Some buried the dead in their dwelling; others burnt them and threw whatever had belonged to the departed into the same fire; but whatever the mode, obsequies for several days, always drunkenness.

Tribes upon the Orellana were less dark than other Brazilian nations. Well made and of good stature, of quick understanding, docile and disposed to receive any instruction from their guests and render them any assistance.

Vols 2 and 3 only skimmed as little material on Indians in them.

Vol 2 p 638: savage in own pursuits capable of greatest exertions...could endure privations, sufferings. But feeble in captivity. "Unless birds are taken young they die in captivity." Indians preferred to be eaten by other Inds than ransomed into slavery.

Vol 3. nothing on my subject.....

Scholastic

Brazil

Robert Southey. History of Brazil.

RANDOM NOTES....MUST READ SYSTEMATICALLY.

For Amazon legend see p 94.

Tupi spoken along whole coast of Brazil and far into interior.

B never occurs at beginning of word unless m is before it.

Tupa is their word for father, for the supreme being and for thunder.

Priests..payes...use maraca

Desc of a payes hut and life p 228

Nobrega learnt that 2 persons, one named Zome, taught use of mandioc.

Their forefathers quarreled with these benefactors and shot arrows at them, arrows turned back and slew those at whom aimed. Woods made way for Zome in his flight. Rivers opened to give him passage. promised to visit them again. His miraculous footsteps on short.

Mandioca des. 23. No wonder it took a miracle to teach them its use, as juices deadly poison.

Brazilian Inds move with parrot and dog, see p 25.

Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man. By  
Sir John Lubbock.

Read Dobritzhofer on S.A.

In South America birds and jaguars seem to have been the especially sacred animals. The owl in Mexico was regarded as an evil spirit; in South America eagles and goatsuckers were much venerated. The Abipones think that certain little ducks 'which fly about at night uttering a mournful hiss, are the souls of the departed.' In ~~Ymazkax~~ Peru the sun was the great deity but many species of animals much revered....fox, dog, llama, condor, eagle and puma besides the serpent. Every species of animal was supposed to have a representative or archetype in heaven. Not actual deities, however.

[Tree worship in Patagonia desc. Darwin "Researches in Geology and Natural History" is given as his authority. Gauchos used to steal the offerings to Wallechu.

In Peru the sea, under the name of Mama Cocha, was the principal deity of the C hinchas (authority Muller) Amer. Urrel. one branch of the Collas deduced their origin from a river, the others from a spring. There was also a special rain goddess. In Paraguay also the rivers are propitiated by offerings of tobacco.

In S America (Spix and Martius) the Coroades worship the sun and moon, the moon being the greatest. The Abipones thought that they were descended from the the Pleiades and 'as that constellation disappears at certain periods from the sky of South America, upon such occasions they suppose that their grandfather is sick and are under a yearly apprehension that he is going to die; but as soon as those 7 stars are again visible in the month of May they welcome their grandfather, as if returned and restored from sickness, with joyful shouts and the festive sound of pipes and trumpets, congratulating him on the recovery of his health."  
(Spix and Martius.)

In hot countries sun regarded as evil and in cold countries  
a beneficent being

Fetichism, totemism and then shamanism. Shamanism a considerable  
advance. Desc. 222

The Corados (Spix and Martius) generally count only by the joints  
of the fingers . . . consequently only to 3. Every greater number  
they express by the word 'Mony'. According to Dobritzhofer, the  
Guaranies when questioned respecting a thing exceeding 4 immedi-  
ately reply with a word (here given) which means innumerable.  
So also the Abipones can only express 3 nos in proper words.  
Initara, one, inoaka, two, Inoaka yekaini, three. They make up  
for the other nos by various arts thus geyenk nate, the fingers  
of an emu, which as it has 3 in front and one turned back are  
four serves to express that no. Neenhalek, a beautiful skin  
spotted with 5 diff colors is used for 5; hanambegem, the fingers  
of one hand mean 5; lanam rihegem the fingers of both hands  
mean 10, lanam rihegem, cat hracherhakax anamichirihegem, the  
fingers of both hands and feet mean twenty,

American Hero Myths....Brinton.

Most majestic empire on this continent at time of discovery, the Incas. Official and principal tongue was the Qquichua, the two other languages of importance being the Yunca, spoken by the coast tribes, and the Aymara around Lake Titicaca and South of it.

Qquichas a race of considerable cultivation; metrical system; fond of the drama.

In the mythology of Qquichuas and also of the Aymaras, leading figure is Viracocha. Infinite Creator, Primal Cause. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ His distinctive epithet, Ticci. the cause, the beginning; or Illa ticci. He had made and moulded the sun and endowed it with his own divinity. He had formed the moon and given her light, she ruled over winds and waters. He created Chasca, the Aurora, the dawn, goddess of unspotted maidens like herself, who in turn decked the fields and woods with flowers. Messengers the clouds.

Tale of the 4 brothers, 179. begin here.

Random Notes from Am Hero Myths.

The Tupis of Brazil claim descent from 4 brothers. 3 of their names given by Hans Staden (SEE HANS STADEN) as Krimen, Hermittan and Coem .. latter means morning, east. Their southern relatives the Guarani, also spoke of the 4 brothers and gave 2 of their names as Tupi and Guarani. Similar brothers in others myths elsewhere. Always their voices could shake earth, hands heap up mountains. Like the thundergod they stood on hills and hurled their sling stones to 4 corners of earth/ When one was overturned he fled up to heaven or was turned to stone etc. This does not apply specifically to Brazil.

Tupi or Tupa is the name given the thunder and can only be understood

mythically.

Tupa, highest god and first man of the Tupis of Brazil. During his incarnation he taught them agriculture, gave them fire, the cane, and the pisang and now in the form of a huge bird sweeps over the heavens watching his children and watering the crops, admonishing them of his presence by the mighty sound of his voice, the rustling of his wings and the flash of his eye. These are the thunder, the lightning, the roar of the tempest. He is depicted with horns. He was one of 4 brothers, and only after a desperate struggle did he drive his fraternal rivals from the field. In his worship the priests place pebbles in a dry gourd deck it with feathers and arrows and rattling it vigorously reproduce in miniature the tremendous drama of the storm.

See MAINZ ANTHROPOLOGIE iii, page 417. Also MULLER A. urrel. 271.

Tupis of Brazil were named after first of men, Tupa, he who alone survived the flood, who was one of 4 brothers, who is desc as an old man of fair complexion and who is now their highest divinity, ruler of the lightning and the storm, voice in the thunder, guardian of their nation.

p 274 A LEGEND OF THE TUPIS. Prophet on gold and silver mountain near River Uaupe, only companion a dog. Eclipse near. Dog would bark he would take form of a bird and fly over. See Martins. Von dem Rechtzustande unter den Ureinwohnen Brasiliens.

Molina Hist of Chile. SEE THIS. Araucanian story of the flood. 3 peak mt floated on water called Theg Theg. the thunder. Only inconvenience, too near the sun, kept on hand wooden bowls to use as parosols. Araucanians also, same source, believed dead passed

OVER a sea in the weat; in crossing, the soul must pay toll to  
malicious old woman. If impecunious, deprived it of an eye. Many  
sources given here

Continue with Brinton Historical Myths.

Excerpts from books which must be read more fully:

South America by Frank Carpenter, Am Book Co. A child's textbook, excellent for facts:

Gran Chaco belongs to Argentine, Paraguay and Bolivia. Most of it a vast plain less than 100 feet across.

Tupi Guaranis in Matto Grosso.

Theo. Roosevelt's book

Parace Indians play football with their heads.

Remember Means articles on S Am Indian Art in Magazine of Art

Minute Myths by Marie Schubert

Clouds, thunder, lightning, peaks and cliffs. Patagonians believed these dieties to be red with no arms or legs but able to move with incredible swiftness. Inascible but generous. Fermented liquor poured in their mt pools.

Theg theg, the three headed thunder mountain. Saved Araucanians from deluge. They hurried always to a 3-peaked mt for aid.

Reffields Dictionary of Gods.

Heye Museum of American Indian

Wisslets American Indian

Bureau of Ethnology reports

Eels South America's Story. Bra zil Indians nature worshippers.

Curupira protected trees; mbaitalã guarded field from fires.

Anhargo, goat, a coat of snowy white and eyes of fire brought fever and insanity.

Chile by Scott G F Elliot

Byron, Narrative of John Byron

Faulkners Book on Patagonians

Smith, the Araucanos. Notes of a tour among Indians of S Chile 1855.

Medicine Man of the Am Ind. Carlett. Excellent.

Read the Ollantay of Peru and the Popol Vuh

Look up Tonapa or Tarapaca of Bolivia.

Medicine Man book again, p 202 a good legend of first medicine man. Indians divided roughly as Attillean or W Indies, Colombia, Forest or Amazon Region, Peru (Inca) and Patagonia.

Avenury, John Lubbock Primitive Condition of Man.

TREE WORSHIP existed in Assyria, Greece, Poland, France, Germany, England etc. In Patagonia DARWIN mentions a sacred tree which the Indians reverence as the altar of Walleechu, situated on a high part of plain. When Inds come in sight they shout loudly. It stands alone. Tie cigars, meat, bread pieces of cloth. tie on with ~~string~~ thread. Pour spirits and mate into hole. Sacrifice horses. Bones bleaching beneath it.

Read Prince Rambles in Chile.

Bananal or Among Pagan Indians in Brazil R.B.Clark. Good desc. Ind life, no myths.

Blood Revenge etc of Jibaro Inds of Ecuador. Karsten. Same.

LOOK FOR TIBARO LEGEND, Ecuador and Peru. This marvellous for Jibaro region if needed.

Historical Account Savage Inhabitants Brazil. Chabert

From South America, by Jones.

Queer prehistoric ombu tree with its soft wood, beautiful green polished leaves, magnificently gnarled and divided trunk and scented sprays of tiny creamy blossoms.

E.A. climate cold June to September; hot November to March

History of the Argentine . Ricardo Levene

Gaúcho poetry is the popular poetry of the inhabitants of La Plata. By the end of the 18th century the colonial chronicles spoke of the gauchero or gaucho, and his characteristic costume, arms and customs; inhabitants of the pampas or plains passionately fond of liberty, singing and dancing. Gaucho dialect official language corrupted by oral tradition? Hilario Asca Subl composed Santos Vega.

Indian Art, Paul Morand. The whole of America lives under the sign of the bird.....pink flamingoes ornaments of Chilean and Patagonian lakes, waders of the Brazilian swamps or...ponds of Uruguay

"the whole of South American folklore is one large aviary."

Look up picture of the Pampas by Pedro Figari

Santos Vega A poetic evocation of the legend of the famous minstrel of the Pampas. In 3 acts by Luis Bayon Herrera. A dramatized version of the poem by Obligado or rather a mixture of the poem with the old native legend of the payador. Prologue excellent.  
gaucho, an Argentine plainsman descended from original Spanish

settler.

Mate, the gourd out of which yerba or the so-called tea of Paraguay is sucked. Desc in appendix.

gringo, foreigners in SA

rancho hut, not a ranch, more primitive.

Azcacubi his most important work Santos Vega o Los Mellizos de la Flor. First published in Montevideo in 1851.

Holmes book excellent for costume.

Facundo book unexcelled.

Read Cunningham Graham "A Vanishing Race"

Gaucha's law his knife

"Let him come and better me, song for song, guitar against guitar"

A son am I of the rolling plain  
they sucked at the circle mate pot  
singing match 268 and on

And Santos Vega the trouvere par excellence, the Captain Spirit of them all. Died of grief after having been defeated in song by mysterious black robed streanger under the shade of an ombu. The stranger ( ft a smell of sulphur) and it was said that he was the evil, and to this day on moonless nights betwen Dolores and Tuju? a solitary horseman with a guitar across his shoulder passes enveloped in an echo of song, the ghost of Santos Vega. begin 16

the song flashing back and forth, criss cross of question and answer, lunge parry and r&poste, guitar answering guitar, circle of listeners with Bravos and bursts of applause.

every camp store had its champion travelling singers, guitar strung across shoulders, ponchos tattered.

famous payador Juan Gualber to Godoy.

I am not sure that I have  
seen this + what  
credited to region  
from Argentina  
to Uruguay & etc.

See p 4.

Hernandez The Gaucho (Rare Book Room)

The Gaucho, Martin Fierro by Jose Hernandez. Adapted from the Spanish and rendered into Eng by Walter Owen.

Illustrations. Note tea kettle at feet, knife, pipe, powder horn.  
Book I The Departure. Book 2. The Return.

Martin Fierro sold 60,000 copies in Argentine alone in first 7 years.

M.F. had stepped out of pages of printed poem and become a living figure, embodiment of his hardships and rugged virtues, champion of his wrong, spokesman of his claim for social justice. In the rustic pulperia with his halter ruttid hitching rack, its iron grilled counter and its tradition al cuatro frascos where the neighbors foregathered at the day's close - in the gauchos shack with its mud walls, straw thatch and rawhide door flap, around the lonely camp fire under the prairie stars or away on the border outposts where every estancia had its watch tower and its store of arms, the story of MF and his comrade Cruz had been sung and resung to guitar.

Every gaucho could play the guitar and every one a singer, and here was one singing as themselves in words full flavored as the pampa soil, the rank, gusty, vivid life of plain and ranch and outpost, of round up and cattle brand and Indian raid. Fierro and Cruz were flesh and blood.

Jose H became one with his hero, was known in streets of BA as Don Martin.

Contro punto or singing match near close of poe, between MF and the negro who turns out to be the brother of one whome MF had killed in a pulperia fight years before. No literary device. Custom of the contra punto or payada still lingers, although it has

passed its hey day. Thrum of guitar, roving troubador.  
 Old gaucho life with clash of spur, gleam of facon and swirl of  
 poncho. a Payada in traditional style with challenge and  
 acceptance according to rule and canon and then the song  
 flashing back and forth, criss cross of question and answer,  
 lunge, parry and riposte, guitar answering guitar, circle of  
 listeners with Bravos and bursts of applause.  
 Each campstore had its champion. Travelling singers, guitar slung  
 across shoulders, ponchos tattered.  
 Famous payador Juan Gualberto Godoy.  
 And Santos Vega,...all the rest typed page 2.....by mistake.

Look up Domingo Faustino Sarmientos "Facundo" (1811-1888, Pres.  
 Argentine Republic.)

Look up Henry Alfred Holmes thesis on Martin Ferro. (I did.  
 Some of the preceding notes may come from that.

gets into your body.

How to get into the body  
as an insect  
when you sleep

Sphangal - departed souls of  
other Indians - they continue  
previous life in disembodied  
shape - Tribal life goes on.

When a man dies a soul  
hangs around a month, then  
to the west -

Sometimes an sphangal -  
new soul tries to join the  
animal skin immortality.

How to receive the skin  
or touch.

Believe in dreams.

## The Lengua tribe.

Pleiades - Our grandfather lives again.

also winter froeing & time of  
astrich eggs

Kilykthama - Demons - Thieves.

once had bodies - great desire had  
to gain a tengus's body.

A man's soul wanders in  
dream & so is in power of  
Kilykthama.

one thin, tall, eyes of fire - seeing  
him you die.

One a boy with balls of fire  
on either side of his head. - thief

one - white - goes in boat.

one keeps you busy while another

The Milky Way is the path  
of the Kalijikomas.

Whirlwinds are spirit forming  
& Indians throw stones at

a certain sensitive plant makes  
a person love a place.

The sun & the moon when  
they set go in search of food.

When the tongue with rain they  
kill a snake & throw the blood  
into the air.

Death always comes from the  
Kalijikomas.

Village always burnt after  
Death. Funeral always after  
before sunset & dies

Feather hunters charm against  
swamp Kalijikomas.

great fossils =

~~Thala~~  
Thalassia Samarq.

Hours are called Toldos.