

not yet been written, but the day will soon come when the story of an American race as artistic, as scientific, and as human as most of the races of the Old World will be opened to those who are fascinated by bygone days.

We will follow the Tulane expedition from its start to its end, and glean from its records a little of the history of the ancient Maya, the Maya country, the daily life of the Maya descendants, and the methods used in modern archaeological research.

The less equipment one intends to take on a long expedition, the more difficult it is to get it together. This sounds paradoxical, but none the less it is true. When one has a long journey ahead, and knows that it will cover difficult trails, every piece of equipment has to be selected with the greatest care. Far away from towns it is impossible to get many things needed on an expedition which has archaeology and ethnography for its main purpose: everything must therefore be carefully considered beforehand.

The 1925 Tulane Expedition to Middle America was carefully planned months ahead. A multitude of maps was consulted and compiled into a main expedition map. There are maps of most of the Middle American countries, and the greater number of them look well, but are remarkably inaccurate in their details. None the less, it is of value to compile all available data before starting.

Books on the region were consulted, and extracts made so that we would have a handbook of condensed information to be used when far from libraries.

After the route had been carefully considered, the next step was the selection of the equipment. We knew that, for the greater part of our journey, we should have to depend on horse or mule transportation, and that we should have to cross tropical forests where there is an abundance of trees, but no grass on which to feed the animals. We also knew that there would be steep mountains to cross. Furthermore, as the expedition was planned to be a reconnaissance trip more than an excavation expedition, light equipment would be necessary. Light fibre boxes specially made for transportation on pack animals were secured. They are called "kayaks," and measure 58 cm. long x 23 cm. broad x 49 cm. high. They will hold about 100 pounds each, two boxes being a convenient cargo for one animal, and one box the usual weight carried by an Indian.

Though there were only two white men on the expedition, an aluminum cooking set for four persons was bought. It is always best to have a cooking outfit for two or three more than the party