

very bad trail, was always ahead of the horses, obviously slowing his pace at times so that they might catch up, and less exhausted than they at the end of the day. Anyone who has travelled with Indians in Mexico can duplicate this experience.

Hair-form and distribution is typical, the form being straight, black, and coarse, its distribution sparse on the chin and rare or lacking elsewhere on the body. Short, straggly beards on the chins of the old men may have some correlation with the more long-faced type; not enough bearded people were seen, however, to assure this.

Eyes are dark brown, and fairly wide set. No marked Mongoloid traits were observed.

### LANGUAGE

The Indians belong linguistically to two stocks, the Nahuatl, and Mixe-Zoque. The Nahuatl is predominant, being spoken probably by a population of several thousand. The Mixe-Zoque is represented by one of the many dialects known in Mexico as Popoluca. The name is unfortunate, for the various Popolucas are unrelated; Berendt\* says of them, "It is a grave error to consider all these different . . . Popolucas as scattered parts of the same whole." The nearest dialect of that name to Pajápan is Popoluca of Puebla, which is entirely distinct, being associated with Mixteco.

No attempt was made to study the Nahuatl, beyond noting that the final *l* of the nominal ending *tl* was dropped off, as *cuauhuit* for *cuauhhitl*, and that the *n* of the suffix *pan* was often omitted, Pajápan becoming Pajapa in daily speech.

Lists were made of Popoluca at Ocozotepec (called *teuj'ko* by the natives), and at Piedra Labrada, which while lacking in grammatical forms and very brief, supports Berendt's\* statement that the language belongs to the Mixe-Zoque stocks although the affiliation would appear to be more directly with Zoque, and not, as he said, with Mixe. Out of 145 words compared,† 85 show a recognizable lexical similarity, and root forms may be traced in many more. The verbalizing suffix given by de la Grasserie‡ and Lehmann‡ as *pa* or *ba*, appears in a majority of the Popoluca verba as *pa* or *pu*, corresponding to a general, although irregular, vowel-shift from *a* to *u*.

Many words have been replaced by Spanish; and elements introduced in recent times almost always have Spanish names. All men speak Spanish fluently, but the women ordinarily cannot. The native numerals only go up to seven, although we were told that some of the old men could count up to *monyi*, the Mexican *tzontle*.

\*Berendt, 1876. Page 9.

†See Appendix for word-lists and more full discussion.

‡De la Grasserie, 1898—Lehmann, 1922.