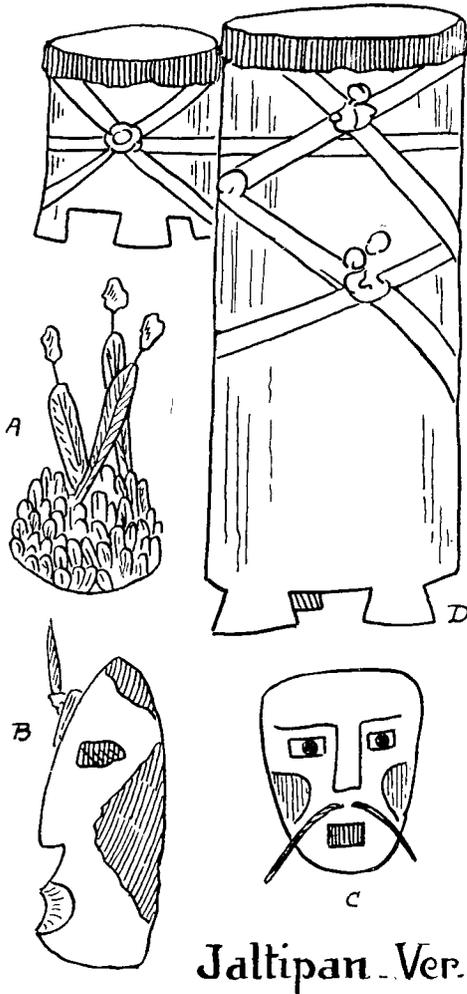


the man wearing the mask with a moustache also leaves the circle, chasing the person representing a deer. The deer dances inside the ring, sometimes fleeing outside, continually followed by the huntsman, both moving to the rhythmic beat of the drums. The huntsman tries to catch the deer by its left heel in order to throw it, and the deer defends itself with its antlers.



### Jaltipan, Ver.

FIG. 57.—Jaltipan, Ver. Drum and masks used by the Indians when dancing.

Finally, the huntsman catches the deer, throws it on the ground, and goes through the motions of cutting off its left leg. Then the deer frees itself and quickly crawls away on all fours. The huntsman sneaks after as it tries to escape, and it is caught at last. Then the huntsman cuts off its head and skins it, ending the dance.

During the whole of this pantomime the rest of the dancers have been circling around the two chief actors, moving now slowly, now quickly to the tunes of the flageolets and to the beat of the drums.

After a short pause the Indians begin another dance, a more common one called "Moros y Cristianos," wherein both Cortes and Montezuma, as well as parties of Indians and Spaniards are represented. After finishing this dance, the men also go into the church to worship the Saint of the village.

In Jaltipán the remnants of a collection of antiques made by J. M. Rodriguez was found in 1922. A few words should be said about this man. It is believed that he was of pure Indian descent. He was much given to the study of the antiquities, and eagerly collected the ancient artifacts from the surrounding country. His daughter married a Spaniard named Villegas, and when the old man died, his collections were put