F. von Luschan's standart anthropometrical scales

a) for matching the color of skin,

b) " " " eye

c) " " " hair -

We believe they are manufactured or obtainable from by

P. Hermann, Scheuchzerstrasse 71, Zurich 6

Switzerland.

Skin color.

A) Lushans'
+ B. H.
- T

Kny & Scherer N.Y.
Ravenna Mosaic Porcelain C°, 109 (or 105) Park N.Y. Co
P. Hermann, Scheuchzerstrasse 71, Zurich 6, Switzerland

B.) Milton Bradley
+ T.

Top - Milton Bradley C°, Springfield Mass.
Motor - Mr. Zettelmeyer, Purchasing Agent of Western Reserve Univ.
Cells - locally -

Hair.

A. R. Martin.
+ H.

O. T. Hartman, Zurich Switzerland

B. Lushans -
+ T.

See skin A.

C.) Eugene Fisher.
+ B.

Boas recom. ?

d.) Table by Haddon -
+ H.

letter by Fewkes -

Eye

A. Von Lushan.
+ T

see Skin A.

B.) Red. Martin
+ B.

See Hair A.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MATTO GROSSO EXPEDITION
by Fenimore Johnson, January 8th, 1930

The Matto Grosso Expedition, which Captain V. Perfilieff, Alexander Siemel and John S. Clarke, Jr., began to organize a few months ago in New York, has adopted the name of that part of Southwestern Brazil to which it is going. Mr. Alexander Siemel came to New York early last year, after spending 21 years in different parts of South America, ten of which were spent in the jungles of Matto Grosso. His unusual stories of the natives and animals of that part of the country, and his many photographic illustrations (some of which appeared in rotogravure sections of leading newspapers of this and other cities) were the original stimulant for the organization of this group.

GENERAL PURPOSE

To create for posterity as complete a popular and scientific record of the human, animal and plant life and of the scenic and other features of the territory within a radius of 500 miles of Descalvados in Matto Grosso as the resources of the expedition permits.

RECORDING MEANS

(1) A popular style talking moving picture featuring the experiences of one man hunting and traveling in Matto Grosso and living with the frontiersmen and aborigines.

(2) A series of popular style short sound and picture reels depicting the experiences of the expedition.

(3) A series of purely scientific sound picture reels recording the customs and languages of the aborigines and the habits of the native animals.

(4) An illustrated book giving a popular account of the experiences of the expedition.

(5) An illustrated book giving a childrens' account of the experiences of the expedition.

(6) A series of illustrated scientific papers upon the ethnology, archaeology, wild life and diseases of the district.

(7) Newspaper, magazine and rotogravure articles describing the experiences of the expedition and covering in popular form the above mentioned scientific subjects.

(8) Illustrated lectures of substantially the same nature as the magazine and newspaper writings.

(9) Collections of zoological and museum specimens of the fauna and flora of the district.

(10) Collections of the modern and archaeological native artifact.

METHOD OF OPERATION

A headquarters camp will be established near the divide between the Amazon and Paraguay watersheds in the approximate center of South America. The exact location will be close by the ranch of Descalvados anout 2,500 miles up the Paraguay River.

The headquarters will consist of buildings and compounds housing the laboratories, dark-rooms, battery charging and lighting equipment, radio shack, animal storage facilities, and living quarters of the main body of the expedition. Small parties of the expedition's members will be sent-

To the North by motor boat and canoe into the unexplored district now occupied only by aborigines unsubjugated to any but their own tribal governments.

To the South by horse and pack train into the chaco which marks the northern limit of the great Argentina cattle lands.

PERSONNEL

General Director - Captain Vladimir Perfilieff

Captain Perfilieff is by profession an artist and explorer. He lead an expedition down the McKenzie River to Hershell Island in the Artic and another to the little known monasteries upon the Peninsula of Mount Athos in Greece. He accompanied the tropical expedition of the New York Zoological Society, under the leadership of William Beebe, to the Island of Haitii. He expects to exercise his art to record in color the facial and physical characteristics of the Matto Grosso savages.

Field Director - Alexander Siemel.

Mr. Siemel is an adventurer, linguist and professional hunter with twenty years experience in the jungles of South America. His knowledge of the country will make the effective penetration of it by the expedition possible and provided the original stimulant for the organization of the expedition. His ability to kill the jaguar in the native fashion by means of a spear will provide the element of

thrill which is so necessary if popular attention is to be successfully focused on scientific field work in these modern times.

Manager - John S. Clarke, Jr.

Mr. Clarke is the son of the founder of the Autocar Company and a successful business man on his own account. He handled the business details of organizing and outfitting the expedition and will concentrate on the direction of the various films in the field and the problems of placing before the public the work of the expedition.

Ethnologist and Archaeologist - Vincent Petrullo

Mr. Petrullo was sent with the expedition as a representative of the University of Pennsylvania and will concentrate his attention on the virgin fields of ethnological and archaeological study in Matto Grosso.

Doctor and Student of Tropical Diseases - S. A. Daveron

Mr. Daveron is a student at Johns Hopkins and has for several years devoted his attention to the study of tropical diseases. He will conduct research work in Matto Grosso and will have charge of the sanitation and medical work.

Author and Short Reel Director - David M. Newell

Mr. Newell has a thorough knowledge of wild animal life and has made various pictures for Grantland Rice Sportlight, Fox Movietone, Field and Stream, etc. He served in the U. S. Biological Survey

and has written many articles and books on animal life and adventure subjects.

First Cameraman - Floyd D. Crosby

Mr. Crosby has had wide experience in making pictures for expeditions. He has ranged from the Artic to the South Seas and has photographed submarine gardens under water.

Second Cameraman - Arthur Rossi

Mr. Rossi is a man of broad photographic experience having operated his own laboratories for motion pictures and aerial photography.

Sound, Electrical and Radio Engineer - John W. Newell

Mr. Newell is a young man with a technical education and amateur radio experience. He was schooled by request of the expedition in the R.C.A. Photophone Laboratories and is stated by them to be exceptionally competent to handle the sound recording and other electrical work.

Taxidermist - William E. Green, Jr.

Mr. Green was one of the first to join the expedition and is supporting it by personal service and financing. He prepared himself by a course of study under the direction of the Museum of Natural History in New York.

General Artizan - George Rawls

Mr. Rawls is a Florida Guide with exceptional ability in boat building, carpentry and blacksmith work, and has had a long experience in hunting and fishing under tropical conditions.

Member - E. R. Fenimore Johnson

Mr. Johnson is President of the Mechanical Improvements Corporation and was formerly Executive Vice President of the Victor Talking Machine Company. He is a financial supporter of the expedition and has been supervising its business affairs. He will also serve as an extra photographer and as an amateur worker in the fields of archaeology and zoology. He is a hunter of long experience and served on an archaeological expedition to the Southwestern United States some years ago.

Member - Samuel Hoops

Mr. Hoops is a young sportsman and financial supporter of the expedition and will serve in the field wherever there is need of amateur assistance.

At this point the expedition wishes to acknowledge with thanks the financial support of-

Mrs. William E. Green,
Mr. Cryus McCormick,
Mr. Francis L. Spalding,
Mr. Sherman Pratt,
The University of Pennsylvania.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

When accredited observers report to certain Zoological and Ethnological Societies the existence of an animal, object or custom in a given locality its location is marked upon a chart of the world. One chart is assigned to each thing and to each classified human practice. A glance at these charts will indicate to you their range of distribution. These charts are delightfully blank in the vicinity of Descalvados. In fact most of the upper Amazon And Paraguay basins are unexplored from the scientific standpoint, even where they are shot by a network of lines of human communication and are speckled with the outposts of civilization.

Roosevelt passed through Corumba and Descalvados on his way to the headwaters of the river which now bears his name. Miller, a member of Roosevelt's party paused for a moment near Corumba to study zoology. Colonel Rondon, the famous engineer of the Brazilian Telegraphic Commission, lead his line builders and surveyors on many trips through Matto Grosso. Several other less responsible men jumped off into the wilderness from Corumba and followed rivers from their sources in Matto Grosso through the forests to civilization's outposts on the Amazon. But these men were trail blazers. They traveled their five to fifty miles per day and did not linger in any one place to search out and record the things which are not found in the foreground.

The Matto Grosso Expedition's plan is different. It will stop for weeks to work in one locality, probe out whatever is new and interesting in the background as well as record by the latest modern methods the things which the trail blazers saw.

The world has already head of the jaguar, the puma, the giant anaconda, the pirana, the anteater, the armadillo, the white-lipped peccary, the tapir, and the many other animals which are known to range from Southwestern United States to the Argentine, but it knows them for the most part only as an undersized jaguar in a zoo or a stuffed and dusty jungle pig in a museum case. The Matto Grosso Expedition will introduce them to the world in action and sound and may be fortunate enough to bring to light an hitherto unknown animal, people or fact. It will be the first to use the talking moving picture as a tool of the ethnologist. It will be the first to bring back and store for posterity a record of the speech and music of a savage people and of the voices of wild animals actually recorded in the field. Expeditions presenting pictures to the public up to the present all have added the sounds after they returned from the field.

Friends of members of the expedition may send messages to Radio Station KDKA at Pittsburgh and hear them broadcast as they are sent out by short wave to the expedition's field headquarters. The public at large will be able to follow at frequent intervals the progress of the expedition for it has made arrangements to wireless a description of its experiences to the New York Times by means of a short wave transmitter located at the headquarters camp. The Times will publish and syndicate these accounts and the National Broadcasting Company will broadcast them.

ROUTE AND DURATION

The members of the expedition, with the exception of Mr. Johnson, sailed from New York on the Munson Liner "Western World" December 26th. Mr. Johnson expects to join them by another route next March. After an eighteen

day journey they will disembark at Montevideo, Uruguay, and proceed up the Parana and Paraguay Rivers by riverboat and reach Descalvados some three or four weeks after leaving Montevideo. The party will be in the field about a year.

EQUIPMENT

R.C.A. Photophone Talking Picture Recorder

Kohler Lighting and Battery Charging Plant

R.C.A. Victor Victrolas and Records

Kermuth Inboard Motor

Johnson Outboard Motors

Ford Car

Winchester Arms and Ammunition

DeVry and Graflex hand cameras

Audio Research Laboratories Short Wave Radio

National Carbon Company Batteries

Artists, Taxidermist and Scientific Materials

Camping Equipment

Tools,

Photographic Supplies

amounting in all to nearly seven tons of equipment.

Thirty horses will be purchased and three or four boats built in the field. A staff of ten to fifteen natives will be continuously employed.

The Expedition's field address will be-

Matto Grosso Expedition, Inc.,
a/c Sul-Americana-Belga, S.A.,
Corumba,
Estado Matto Grosso.
Estados Unidos do Brazil, S.A.

and its affairs in the United States are being looked after by Mr. A. C. Dyer at 905 Division Street, Camden, New Jersey.

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINES

NEW YORK SOUTH AMERICA SERVICE

Souvenir Programme

FAREWELL DINNER

S. S. WESTERN WORLD

U. S. M. S.

"WESTERN WORLD"

THOS. SIMMONS, Commander

-:- EXECUTIVE STAFF -:-

R. B. WILKE - - -	Chief Officer
J. T. DONNELLY, - - -	Chief Engineer
H. H. PEACHEY , - -	Surgeon
F. V. BULCK - - -	-Purser
C. F. FENTY - - -	Chief Steward

Voyage No. 57, South Bound

Sailing from New York December 26th, 1930

Bermuda *Rio de Janeiro* *Santos*

Montevideo *Buenos Aires*

Court of King Neptune

His Majesty King Neptune -	Rev. Mr. F. A. R. Morgan
The Queen Herself - - -	-Mrs. Oscar Correia
The Royal Princess - - -	Mrs. Ismar Brasil
Royal Prosecutor - - -	Capt. Vladimir Perfilieff
Royal Surgeon - - -	Dr. Edgard Barroso Tostes
Royal Barber - - - -	Mr. Lieut. Ismar P, Brasil
Sheriff - - - -	Mr. Arthur F. Bennett
Kops:- - - - -	Lieut. Dorval dos Reis Mr. Alexander Siemel

List of Neophytes

Miss Lucia B. Gary
Mr. Edwin Himrod
Mr. Prosper Geerts
Mr. John S. Clarke, Jr.
Mr. Solon A. Deveron
Mr William D. Green, Jr.

-;-

Mr. Samuel P. Hoopes
Mr. David M. Newell
Mr. John W. Newell
Mr. Vincent M. Petrullo
Mr. Arthur P. Rossi
Mr. George Rawls

Comida de Despedida

MENU

Cocktail de Frutas — Caviar Romanoff

Potage a la Raphael — Sopa de Tortuga, Bahamas

Esencia de Tomate Frappe

Filete de Languado, Salsa Manteca Perejil

Patatas a la Munson — Pepino en Tajadas

Chuletas de Cordero, Macedoine

Paloma Asado en Cacerola

Alcachofa Vinaigretta

Costillas de Vaca Asadas en su Jugo

Pavo Asado, Salsa de Arandano Fresco

Coliflor en Crema

Esparragos, Salsa Manteca

Guisantes Verdes Frescas

Patatas Nuevas Cocidas

Ensaladas, Waldorf — Lechuga y Tomates

Pastel de Limon Meringue — Dulces Surtidos

Helado Tortoni

Quesos y Galletas Tostadas

Frutas Frescas Surtidos

Cafe

Dinner d'Adieu

MENU

Fruit Cocktail — Caviar Romanoff

Potage a la Raphael — Green Turtle, Bahamas

Essence of Tomato Frappe

Fried Filet of Sole, Parsley Butter

Munson Potatoes — Sliced Cucumbers

Lamb Cutlets, Macedoine

Jumbo Squab en Casserole

Artichokes, Vinaigrette

Roast Prime Ribs of Beef au Jus

Roast Young Turkey, Fresh Cranberry Sauce

Cauliflower in Cream

Asparagus au Beurre

Fresh Green Peas

Boiled New Potatoes

Salads:- Waldorf — Lettuce and Tomato

Lemon Meringue Pie — Assorted Pastry

Biscuit Tortoni Ice Cream

Cheese and Crackers

Assorted Fresh Fruit

Demi Tasse

A. SCHMIDT
Maitre de Cusine

South Atlantic Ocean, January 6th,, 1931. Southbound

First Cabin Passenger List

NEW YORK TO RIO DE JANEIRO

Brazil, Lieut. Ismar P.
Brazil, Mrs. Elza
Brazil, Miss Clea
Cary, Miss Lucia B.
Correia, Mrs. Oscar
Geerts, Mr. Proster
Himrod, Mr. Edwin H.
Morgan, Rev. F. A. R.
Morgan, Mrs. F. A. R.
Morgan, Miss Beulah
Morgan, Jr. Master F. A. R.
Reis, Lieut. Dorval dos
Reis, Mrs. Dorval dos
Reis, Master Mario dos
Reis, Miss Edna dos
Reis, Miss Ruth dos
Reis, Master Cesare dos
Reis, Mrs. Maria Sophie dos
Tostes, Dr. Edgard Barroso

NEW YORK TO MONTEVIDEO

Clarke, Jr. Mr. John S.
Daveron, Mr. S. A.
Green, Jr. Mr. William D.
Hoopes, Mr. Samuel P.
Newell, Mr. David M.
Newell, Mr. John W.
Perfilieff, Mr. Vladimir
Petrullo, Mr. Vincent M.
Rossi Mr. Arthur P.
Rawls, Mr. George
Siemel Mr. Alexander

NEW YORK TO BUENOS AIRES

Bennett, Mr. Arthur F.
McCormick, Mr. Edward A.

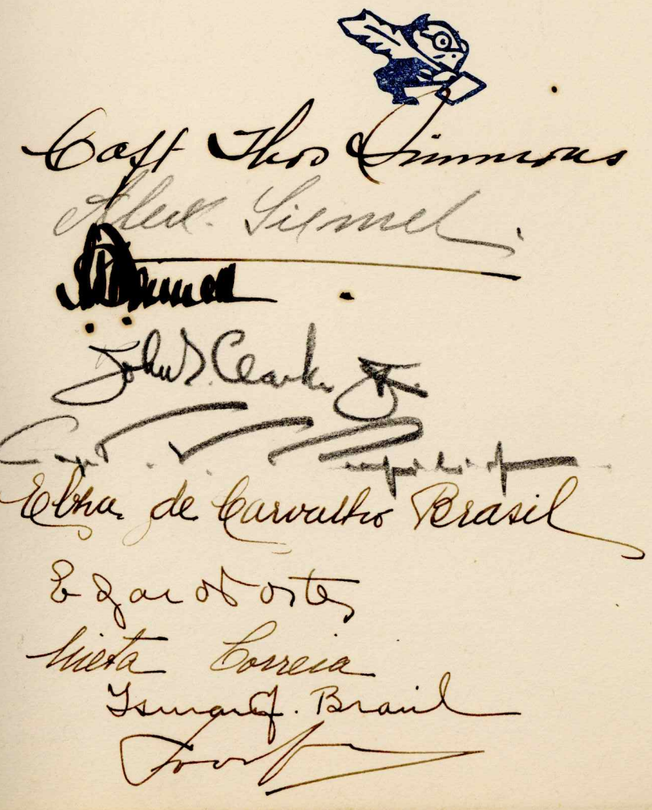
Musical Programme

By the S.S. "Western World" Orchestra

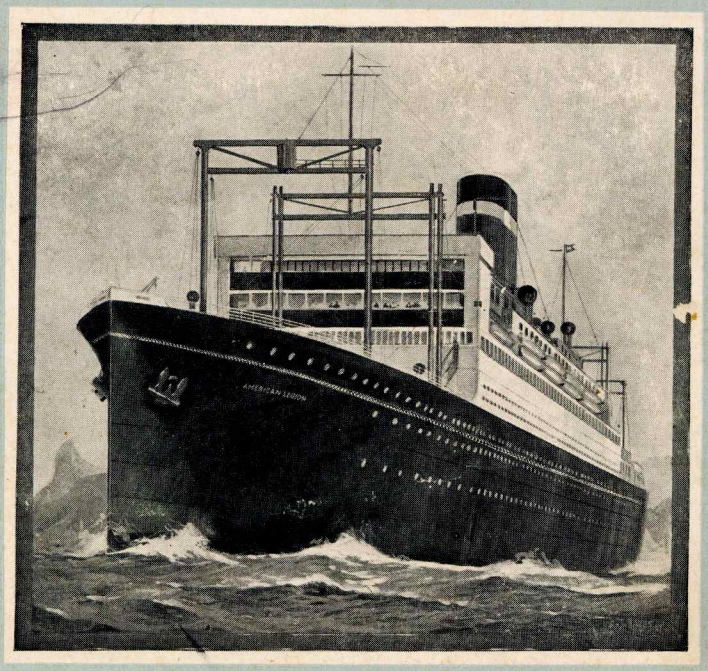
MARCUS FRIEDMAN, DIRECTOR

MARCH FROM "TANNHAUSER"	WAGNER
OLD TIMERS' WALTZES	LAKE
SUNNY SOUTH	LAKE
AUF WIEDERSEHN	ROMBERG
CHANT OF THE JUNGLE	BROWN

Autographs



MUNSON
STEAMSHIP LINES



LIST OF PASSENGERS

GENERAL INFORMATION
FOR PASSENGERS

SEATS AT TABLE—Application may be made to the Second Steward on day of sailing for dining-room seats.

MEALS—Will be served at the following time in the First-Class Dining-Saloon:

BREAKFAST . .	FROM 8 TO 10 A.M.
LUNCHEON . .	FROM 1 TO 2:30 P.M.
DINNER . . .	FROM 7 TO 8:30 P.M.

DECK CHAIRS AND RUGS—May be obtained at a nominal charge on application to the Deck Steward.

BATHS—Passengers not occupying rooms with private bath should arrange with Room Steward or Stewardess the time at which baths are desired each day.

LAUNDRY—Passengers are advised that modern laundry facilities are available at established rates on South American steamers.

BARBER SHOP—The Barber Shop is open from 8 to 12 A.M., 4 to 6 P.M. and 7 to 9 P.M. every day during the voyage.

THE SHIP'S SURGEON is authorized to make the customary charges, subject to the approval of the Captain, for treating passengers at their request for illness. In the event that sickness is contracted on board no charge will be made and medicine will be provided free of charge.

LIBRARY—The Ship's Library is equipped with up-to-date literature and is available for the use of passengers.

VALUABLES—The Company is not responsible for theft of valuables or money which are kept in staterooms. All valuables and money should be given to the Purser for deposit in his safe and a receipt will be issued.

BAGGAGE—Questions relating to baggage should be referred to the Third Steward who is the Ship's Baggage Master.
For the convenience of passengers, baggage insurance can be secured at the Purser's Office; the liability of the line being limited to $100.00 per full first class ticket in case of loss or damage to baggage.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—Passengers are urged to conform rigidly with the Customs Rules and Requirements of all countries and to make full declaration of all dutiable articles carried into such countries.

WARDROBE TRUNKS—Passengers are advised that it is not always possible to arrange for placing of wardrobe trunks in staterooms. It is therefore recommended that wardrobe trunks be placed in trunk room to which access may be had at certain hours during the voyage.

LETTERS, etc., to passengers will be brought on board before the passengers land. Passengers should personally ascertain whether there is any mail for them before disembarking.

PASSENGERS' ADDRESSES—Should be left at the Purser's Office in the event that any letters received after the passengers have left the steamer may be forwarded.

DECK GAMES and AMUSEMENTS—Deck Quoits, Shuffleboard, Bull Board, Deck Golf and Tennis and other games are provided on deck under the charge of the Deck Steward.

NOVELTY SHOP ON SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMERS—Passengers are notified that candy, and a varied assortment of articles may be obtained at the Novelty Shop.

COMPLAINTS—Unsatisfactory service in any particular should be promptly reported to the Captain and in writing to the Passenger Traffic Manager, 67 Wall Street, New York City.

GRATUITIES—Gratuities aboard ship are entirely optional with each passenger. He should be guided by the amount and value of personal or extra service rendered in each case. No set or standard rule exists for the gauging of the worth of such service and the passenger should be guided by his own inclinations. Passengers, however, are not obliged in any way to give gratuities.

CHANGING STATEROOMS OR BERTHS will not be permitted except on the authority of the Purser approved by the Captain.
STATEROOM KEYS will be furnished by the Purser and should be surrendered to Purser's Office before disembarking at the final port of destination. Passengers are cautioned against leaving their staterooms unlocked when not occupied, especially while ship is in port.

DISTANCES VISIBLE AT SEA—Following are the distances visible at sea at various elevations:

ELEVATION	DISTANCE VISIBLE
5 ft.	2 ½ miles
20 ft.	5 "
35 ft.	7 "
50 ft.	8 "
100 ft.	11 "

U. S. M S. "WESTERN WORLD"

THOS. SIMMONS, Commander

EXECUTIVE STAFF

R. B. WILKE, Chief Officer — J. T. DONNELLY, Chief Engineer
F. V. BULCK, Purser — H. H. PEACHEY, Surgeon
C. F. FENTY, Chief Steward

Voyage No. 57, South Bound

Sailing from New York December 26th, 1930

BERMUDA - RIO DE JANEIRO - SANTOS
NONTEVIDEO - BUENOS AIRES

First Cabin Passenger List

NEW YORK TO RIO DE JANEIRO

Brazil, Lieut. Ismar P.
Brazil, Mrs. Elza
Brazil, Miss Clea
Cary, Miss Lucia B.
Correia, Mrs. Oscar
Geerts, Mr. Proster
Himrod, Mr. Edwin H.
Morgan, Rev. F. A. R.
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Morgan, Miss Beulah
Morgan, Jr. Master F. A. R.
Reis, Lieut. Dorval dos
Reis, Mrs. Dorval dos
Reis, Master Mario dos
Reis, Miss Edna dos
Reis, Miss Ruth dos
Reis, Master Cesare dos
Reis, Mrs. Maria Sophie dos
Tostes, Dr. Edgard Barroso

NEW YORK TO MONTEVIDEO

Clarke, Jr. Mr. John S.
Daveron, Mr. S. A.
Green, Jr. Mr. William D.
Hoopes, Mr. Samuel P.
Newell, Mr. David M.
Newell, Mr. John W.
Perfilieff, Mr. Vladimir
Petrullo, Mr. Vincent M.
Rossi Mr. Arthur P.
Rawls, Mr. George
Siemel. Mr. Alexander

NEW YORK TO BUENOS AIRES

Bennett, Mr. Arthur F.
McCormick, Mr. Edward A.

Second Cabin Passenger List

NEW YORK TO RIO DE JANEIRO

Costello, Miss Lilian
Senna, Miss Maria Santana
Vidal, Mr. Gennaro
Vidal, Mrs. Gennaro

NEW YORK TO BUENOS AIRES

Rulli, Mrs. Angelica Bossi de
Giordano, Mr. Giusseppe
Giordano, Mrs. Giusseppe
Giordano, Master Joseph
Giordano, Miss Lina
Wolinsky, Mr. Simon

RECOVERY OF U. S. HEAD TAX

THIS Tax can be recovered by passengers, if same has been paid, provided they inform the United States Immigration Inspector on arrival in New York of their intention to leave the United States within sixty days (the time prescribed by U. S. Law), and obtain from him Transit Certificate Form 514.

It is also necessary for Transit Certificate Form 514 to be handed to the transportation company when completed, in time to allow same to be placed before the Immigration Authorities in Washington within 120 days of passenger's arrival in the United States.

Unless this regulation is complied with, the Tax cannot be recovered.

LOG

DATE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	DISTANCE

LONG DISTANCE WIRELESS SERVICE

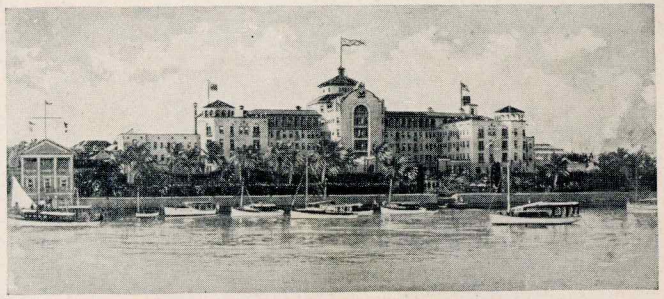
This vessel is equipped with special up-to-date wireless apparatus which enables passengers to keep in touch with their friends or business houses throughout the voyage.

APPROXIMATE DISTANCE

New York to Rio de Janeiro.	4770 miles
Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo	987 miles
Montevideo to Buenos Aires,	114 miles
New York to Nassau (Bahamas),	960 miles
Nassau (Bahamas) to Miami,	180 miles

TIME AT SEA

	A.M.		P.M.
1 bell	12.30	1 bell	12.30
2 bells	1.00	2 bells	1.00
3 bells	1.30	3 bells	1.30
4 bells	2.00	4 bells	2.00
5 bells	2.30	5 bells	2.30
6 bells	3.00	6 bells	3.00
7 bells	3.30	7 bells	3.30
8 bells	4.00	8 bells	4.00
1 bell	4.30	1 bell	4.30
2 bells	5.00	2 bells	5.00
3 bells	5.30	3 bells	5.30
4 bells	6.00	4 bells	6.00
5 bells	6.30	5 bells	6.30
6 bells	7.00	6 bells	7.00
7 bells	7.30	7 bells	7.30
8 bells	8.00	8 bells	8.00
1 bell	8.30	1 bell	8.30
2 bells	9.00	2 bells	9.00
3 bells	9.30	3 bells	9.30
4 bells	10.00	4 bells	10.00
5 bells	10.30	5 bells	10.30
6 bells	11.00	6 bells	11.00
7 bells	11.30	7 bells	11.30
8 bells	12.00	8 bells	12.00



NEW COLONIAL HOTEL, NASSAU

NASSAU (Bahamas)

THE ISLE OF JUNE

THE NEW COLONIAL HOTEL

A new luxurious fireproof structure, overlooking the bright hued waters of Nassau Harbor offers the finest of accommodations.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL

Situated but a short distance from the New Colonial, is excellently appointed and offers a fine homelike atmosphere. Both Hotels offer excellent service and cuisine and are now under same management.

MUNSON LINE SERVICES

NEW YORK TO NASSAU (Bahamas)

WEEKLY sailings during the winter season—fortnightly sailings between New York and Miami, calling at Nassau during the balance of the year.

MIAMI TO NASSAU (Bahamas)

During the winter season two and three sailings a week.

NEW ORLEANS TO HAVANA

Regularly weekly sailings from New Orleans on Saturdays returning from Havana on Tuesdays, during the winter season.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE FROM
NEW YORK TO RIO DE JANEIRO,
SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES

Frequent calls are made at Bahia and Trinadid Northbound Only

FORTNIGHTLY sailings by the 21,000 ton steamers — twelve days to Rio de Janeiro—eighteen days to Buenos Aires.

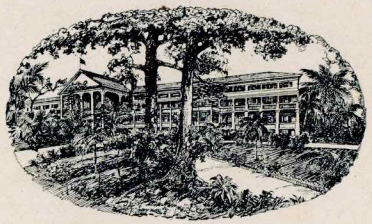
Under United States Government Mail Contract
NEW ORLEANS TO PROGRESO, Mexico
Sailings every ten days.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

MUNSON
STEAMSHIP LINES

General Offices

Munson Bldg., 67 Wall St.
New York

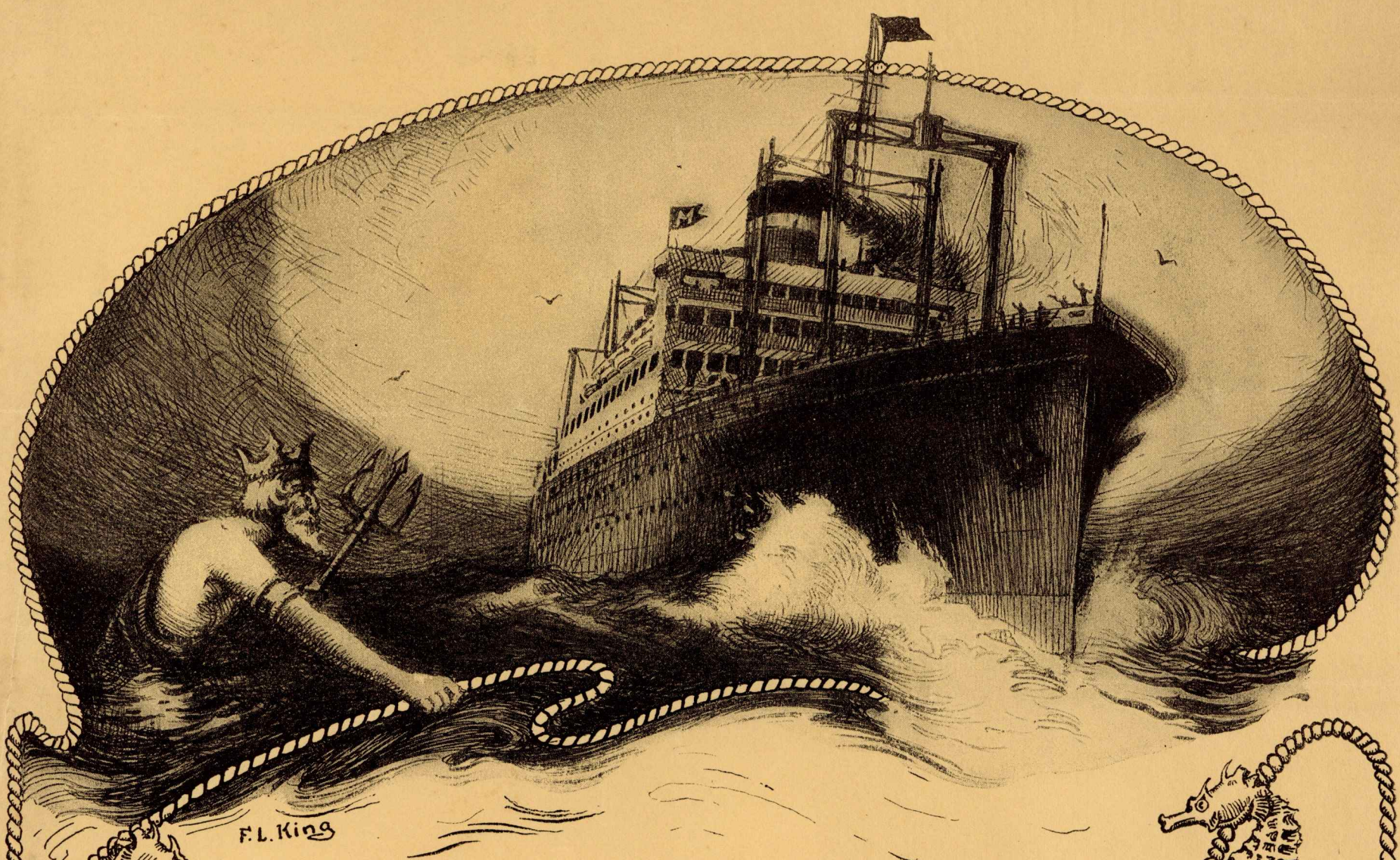


ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU

NASSAU TO MIAMI
NEW ORLEANS TO HAVANA
NEW ORLEANS TO PROGRESO (*MEXICO*)
NEW YORK TO TO RIO DE JANEIRO-SANTOS
MONTEVIDEO-BUENOS AIRES
NEW YORK TO NASSAU (*BAHAMAS*)

ROUTES OF THE MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINES

Malcolm & Hayes



Munson S.S. Lines

To All Fish affluent or indigent and other dwellers of the vasty deep.

Greeting: We, **Neptunus Rex,** exalted **Potentate** of the **Deep Sea** do certify and proclaim that

Mr. Vincent M. Petrullo

aboard the good Steamship

Western World, January 4th., 1931

was duly initiated into the mysteries of the **Order** of the **Trident,** instructed as to the sign of the **Dolphin** and the password of the Brotherhood of the **Nautilus,** and is therefore hereby constituted a **Sea Urchin** with all privileges and emoluments, if any, appertaining thereto.

Neptunus Rex

Attested:

Commander

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

[BUSINESS CARDS]

Capt Alfredo Ribeiro
~~hunter & known archeologist~~
etc

Owner of Valeria property
Dr. Francisco Raguez Torres
Capt de Ejercito

Braz. addresses
&
Argentinian

Alvaro Duarte Monteiro

Dr EDGARD TOSTES

Club Naval
Av. Rio Branco
Rio de Janeiro Brasil

Dr BENJAMIN VELILLA

Cámara de Diputados
Asunción

Al doctor Vicente Petrullo
Saluda atentamente

Baron
Alejandro
Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg

y le felicita en el
Nuevo Año.

INGENIERO MILITAR
Y CIVIL

~~S. Chrs~~
250
Campo de S. Christofo
250
Brazil

Ao Anjo da Ventura

JOSÉ DULCE & C.

IMPORTADORES E EXPORTADORES

RUA Cel. JOSÉ DULCE N. 25

São Luiz de Caceres

MATTO GROSSO

MACHINAS MATERIAES

FERRAMENTAS

ERMETE RICCI

ELECTRO-MECHANICO

REPRESENTANTE

CUYABÁ MATTO-GROSSO

Orlando Irmãos & Ca.

Cuyabá (Matto Grosso)

JOSÉ DULCE & Cª

SÃO LUIZ DE CÁCERES

MATTO GROSSO

(BRAZIL)

End. Teleg. DULCE-CACERES

Usam-se os Cod.os Tel.os { RIBEIRO / A. B. C. 5th ED.on

110917

Felix Landis

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Rua Baptista das Neves N.º 1

Cuyabá **Matto-Grosso**

Capitão Alberto Rigobello

ENGENHEIRO

SINDICATO "CONDOR" RIO-CUIABÁ

Euphrasio da Cunha Cavalcanti

Cuiabá
Matto Grosso
Brasil

Cassal Martins Brum

1. Tenente do Exercito

Commander of Cuyabá Police

Felix Landis
Alpnachstad (Pilatus)
Lacque de 4 Cantons
Suisse

Benedicto Duarte Monteiro

RUA DR. JOAQUIM MURTINHO, 145
CUYABÁ - MATTO GROSSO

Antonio Filizzola

ENGENHEIRO

Director da Repartição de Obras Publicas

Caixa (Box), Nº 6

CUIABA'

(MATTO-GROSSO)

FRANCISCO LARAYA

R. AGENTE CONSULAR DA ITALIA

CUYABÁ

MATTO-GROSSO

RUA 1º DE MARÇO, 56

film pack no 1 April 16

no 7 – two Brazilian in dugout with dog & supplies – bet. Dueznaldos and Caceres

Frederico Pedro de Figueiredo
casa das redes Rua Porto Geral nº 1

Cuiabá Matto-Grosso

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE
Montevideo, January 16, 1931.

Dear Prof. Petrullo:

In connection with the University of Montevideo here are some names and addresses that may interest you. The Rector of the University is DR. JOSE ESPALTER (with the accent on the last syllable) and he lives at Calle Juan Maria Perez 2970, Pocitos.

The Archaelogical Department is called the "Historia de la Architectura" and its head is the architect JUAN GIURA who lives at Calle Burgues 3022, in the western part of town.

The head of the university's anthropological work is DR. HUMBERTO MAY, Director de Anatomia, who may usually be found at his ~~house~~ office about 5 P.M., Calle Rio Negro 1376, downtown section of Montevideo.

Sincerely yours,

P. Childs

Prescott Childs,
American Consul.

Prof. Vincent M. Petrullo,
Hotel Bristol,
Carrasco.

MUSEO DE LA PLATA

DEPARTAMENTO DE PALEONTOLOGIA

JEFE

19-1-31

Amigo Dignati,

El dador de la presente, Prof. Petrullo, de la expedición norteamericana a Matto Grosso, en la que actuará como antropólogo, desea conocerlo. ¿Quiere Ud. atenderlo amablemente?

Suyo amigo de veras

A. Cabrera

Montevideo,
Uruguay.
January 20. 1931.

Prof. Dr. Angel Cabrera,
Jefe Palentological Dept.
Museo. LA PLATA. R.A.

Dear Dr. Cabrera,

I want again to offer my most sincere thanks for the cordial reception shown me on my recent visit to La Plata.

I hope I will have an opportunity of visiting you again on my return from the field.

Most cordially yours,

VP/EB.

El Vice Director del Museo Histórico Nacional

Juan Carlos Belaunde saluda atentamente al Señor Profesor Vincent M. Petrullo, Miembro de la Expedición Científica Matto Grosso, y de acuerdo con la promesa que le formuló en su visita al Museo Histórico Nacional le envía algunos libros y folletos que se relacionan con el Instituto. Buenos Aires, 19 de Enero de 1931.

Montevideo,
Uruguay.
January 20. 1931.

Dr. J.C.Belaunde,
Museo Nacional Historica de
BUENOS AIRES.

Dear Dr.Belaunde,

May I again express my sincere appreciation for your kindness and courtesy on my recent visit to your Museum.

I received the publications that you sent me just before I left Buenos Aires. I have had occasion since to glance through them and find that they will prove a source of pleasure as well as instructions when I have an opportunity of perusing them more carefully. I hope that I shall continue to receive your publications, since I am equally interested in the historical backgrounds of Argentine.

Again my sincere thanks for all your kindness,

Sincerely yours,

VP/EB

Montevideo,
Uruguay.
January 20. 1931.

Dr.Andrea Do,
Museo Paulista,
SAO PAULO.

Dear Dr.Do,

May I again express my sincere appreciation for the kindness shown to me on my visit to your Museum.

I hope I will be able to visit you again in the none too distant future.

Most cordially yours,

VP/EB.

Montevideo,
Uruguay.
January 20, 1931

Prof. Dr.J.Imbelloni,
Musec Nacional de Historia Natural,
BUENOS AIRES.

My dear Professor Imbelloni,

Again my thanks for the fine reception extended to me by you and your colleague Dr.Paravicino on my recent visit to your Museum. I hope that the contact thus made will prove always of mutual benefit, and that at some future date, I shall be in a position to reciprocate your kindness.

May I thank, through you, also Dr.Paravicino.

Most cordially yours,

VP/EB.

Montevideo
Uruguay.
January 20. 1931.

Prof. Dr.Felix F.Outes,
Museo Etnografico Universidad de
BUENOS AIRES.

Dear Dr.Outes,

Once more I wish to express my thanks and sincere appreciation for your cordiality on my visit to your Museum. I hope that the contact made will continue which will no doubt be very benefitial to me.

Your courtesy and readiness to help me will always be remembered. I did not receive the reprints that you promised to forward to me at the Hotel Cecil. May I ask you to send them Care of the American Embassy, Buenos Aires, who will reforward to me.

Sincrely yours,

VP/EB.

Montevideo,
Uruguay.
January 20. 1931.

Prof.Dr.Martin Doello Jurado,
Director Museo Nacional de Historia Natural,
BUENOS AIRES.

Dear Dr.Jurado,

May I again express my sincere appreciation for your kindness and courtesy in my recent visit to your Museum.

Before I left Buenos Aires I received the reprints that you sent to me. I hope you will consider me as a recipient of future publications of your Museum.

I hope also that some time I will have the opportunity of reciprocating your many kindnesses should you be visiting the United States.

Most sincerely yours,

VP/EB.

MATTO GROSSO

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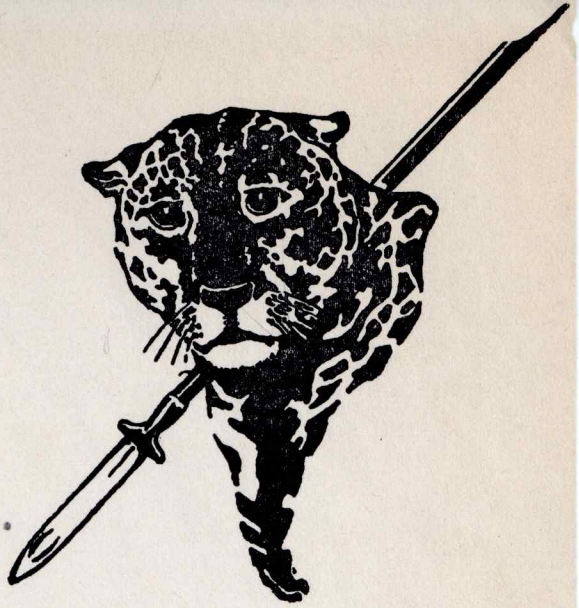
Sound Moving Pictures : Science : Exploration



Capt. V. PERFILIEFF,
General Director

ALEXANDER SIEMEL,
Field Director

JOHN S. CLARKE, Jr.,
Manager

VINCENT M. PETRULLO,
Representing
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania

Counsel
LOUIS J. de MILHAU,
2 Rector Street, New York City

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c/o American Embassy
Rio de Janeiro
Brazil

Montevideo
Uruguay
Jan. 29, 1931.

Mr. H. F. Jayne
Director University Museum
Philadelphia Pa.

Dear Mr. Jayne,

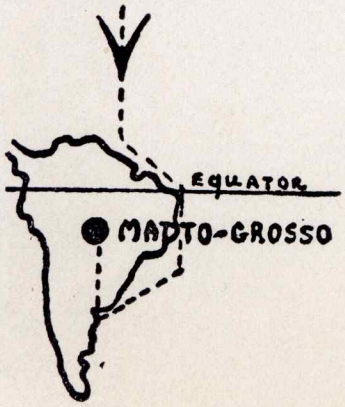
To-morrow we leave Montevideo for Corumbá, which place we expect to reach in two or three weeks. This means that I will not be ableto do any field work for at least another month.

Our first few days at sea were very stormy. Eleven men and fourteen dogs of the expedition, that is the entire personel, didn't care very much , during that time, whether ornot there were any Jaguars or Indians in Matto Grosso. However after leaving Bermuda, interest in the expeditions work gradually increased in the same dgree as our sickness left us.

Besides admiring the beauty of the Museu Nacional in Rio de Janeiro --formerly the Emperor's palace -- I examined the ethnological and archeological collections. The latter are especially good and interesting. They are , for the most part, from the mouth of the Amazon river. I believe that their publications would be of interest to the Museum. I asked Dr. E. Roquette-Pinto ,the director, to send his museum's publications to ours. He is very anxious to receive the University Museum's publications, some of which he has.

The Museu Paulista, in São Paulo, proved equally interesting. I had more time tah I had in Rio, so I had more opportunity ofenjoying the hospitality of the museum, which including the serving of afternoon coffee, I received some of the publicatons, and againg the directo r is very anxious to receive our publications. He has received some past numbers.

In Buenos Aires, where I spent four days, I visited the Museo Etnografico of the University of Buenos Aires, Dr. Outes director; the Museo Historico Nacional; Museo ~~Historico Natral~~ Nacional de Historia Natural, Dr. Jurados, director. The last proved to be the most interesting, since it has on its staff Prof. Imbelloni, with whom I spent some time. Most of the ethnographical work of this museum has been done in Patagonia and in the Chaco. The museum receives our publication s, but has not received any during the past few years. Dr. Jurados as well as Prof. Imbelloni ~~wa~~ want to keep the connection



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Recd 3/1/31 [illegible]

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General Director

ALEXANDER SIEMEL,
Field Director

JOHN S. CLARKE, Jr.,
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VINCENT M. PETRULLO,
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with us, and hinted at a possible joint expedition with their museum. I received all of their publications which interested me.

La Plata has splendid collections. Unforunately the director, Dr. J. Torres was awy, as weel Lehmann-Nietztche. The museum, which conducts calsses in natural history and anthropology is considered as the finest in Argentina.

Another phase of my expeditionary activity has been the attending of dinners, cocktail parties, etc, and generally taking as small a part as has been possible in the advertising program of the expedition. The enclosed clippings will give you an idea of the sort of thing that has been published. So far I have been able to keep all reference to Col. Fawcet, white Indians, lost cities, etc., out of the articles, but I understand that some of the United States papers have not been so tame.

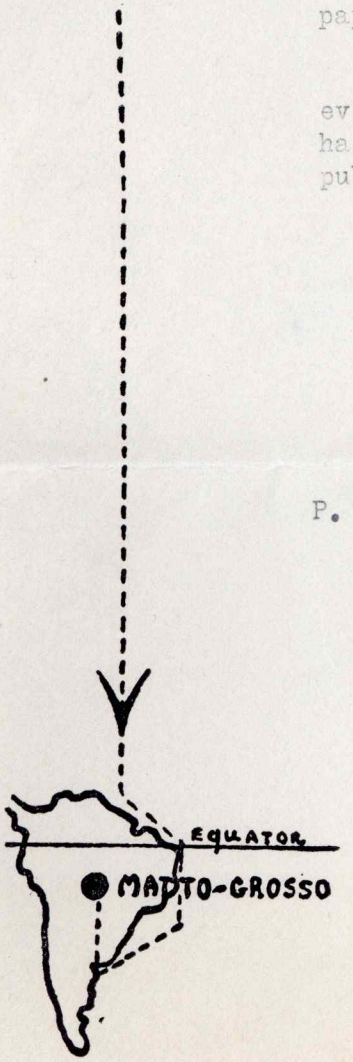
I have been received very well at all the Museums. In every case the University Museum has been known, but regret has been expressed that it does not consistently send its publicatons to like institutions in S. A.

I hope that in my next report I will have more material.

Cordially,

M Petrullo

P. S. Will you have some one send me a color chart for skin and eye color, etc. ? I have not been able to get one here.



MODELO N. 72 (ant. 192)

SERVIÇO POSTAL

ADMINISTRAÇÃO dos Correios DE SÃO PAULO

Nota de Encommenda

REGISTRADO N. 41427 PAGOU 2$400

O abaixo assignado Instituto de Butantan envia para

o Correio de Corumbá Estado de Matto Grosso

ao Sr. Dr. V.M.Petrullo

o seguinte: um volume contendo toxinas

S. Paulo, 29 de Janeiro de 1931

Instituto Butantan

Rua Caixa postal, 65. n.

(Assignatura e residencia do remettente)

Carimbo do Correio de origem

Typ. da Directoria Geral dos Correios

Carta S/6

CAIXA DO CORREIO N. 65
SÃO PAULO

BUTANTAN, 30 de Janeiro de 1931

Dr. V. M. Petrullo
Matto Grosso Expedition
CORUMBÁ, Matto Grosso

Dear Dr. Petrullo,

Complying with the request contained in your letter of January 20, I am glad to advise that a package with the material wanted for your Dick tests has just been sent out to your address. I hope it will reach you safely without much delay and would appreciate your giving me any information as to the outcome of your tests on our Indians.

Hoping to hear from you at your best convenience, I remain

Yours truly,

Afranio do Amaral

(Dr. Afranio do Amaral, Director)

CAIXA DO CORREIO N. 65
SÃO PAULO

BUTANTAN, 29 de Janeiro de 1931

Sent to Dr Bitello on Jan. 29, 1931 –

RELAÇÃO DO MATERIAL

50 Empôlas de 1cc.contendo toxina diluida a 1/1750 cc.

Titulo da toxina: 1 cc.contem 35.000 STD.

Cada 0,1 de cc da toxna diluida contem 2 S T D.

---

50 Empôlas de 1 cc.contendo toxina diluida a 1/100 cc., aquecida a 100º

---

1 Empôla de toxina pura do mesmo titulo.

---

1 Empôla contendo sôro padrão

Titulo do sôro: Cada 1cc.neutraliza 40 S T D.

Montevideo,
Uruguay.
January 20. 1931.

Dr. Afreno do Amaral,
Director,
Instituto Butantan,
SAO PAULO.

Dear Dr. Amaral,

I wish to thank you for the cordial reception that you gave me and for the help that you offered me. As I mentioned to you I intend to perform some Dick tests on the Indians in Matto Grosso.

Will your Institution supply me with the necessary Dick test material? I believe that you mentioned that it is prepared at the Instituto Butantan. Material to perform 100 tests would be sufficient.

If there should be an opportunitymof performing more tests I hope that you will be able to supply me with some more material.

Myaddress in Corumba will be:-

Matto Grosso Expedition,
Sul Americana Belga,
CORUMBA. Brazil.

I hope that I will be able to pay you another visit on my return from the field.

Most cordially yours,

VP/EB.

MATTO GROSSO

EXPEDITION, Inc.

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Capt. V. PERFILIEFF,
General Director

ALEXANDER SIEMEL,
Field Director

JOHN S. CLARKE, Jr.,
Manager

VINCENT M. PETRULLO,
Representing
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University of Pennsylvania

Counsel
LOUIS J. de MILHAU,
2 Rector Street, New York City

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A/C Sul Americana-Belga S. A.
Corumbá
Matto Grosso Brazil

Jan 20 1931
Montevideo
Uruguay

Dear Günther,

I did not hear from you for a very long time but under the circumstances that you described in your letter it could not have been expected that you would reply immedeately. In my case there is no excuse that I can offer for my delayed answer. Of course I was busy preparing for this trip, but I should have found time. However,

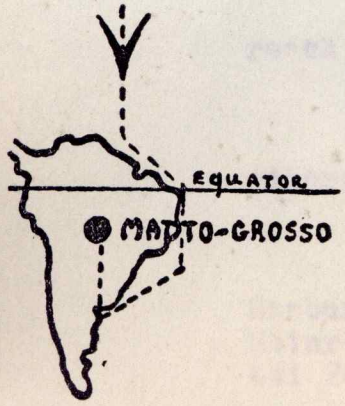
I have been preparing a report of my Peyote investigations among the Delaware Indians. I had hoped that the manuscript would be ready by the time of my departure from the States, but this did not materialize. I still have it with me, and if my ambition lasts I will send it back to Mr. Jayne, the director of the University Museum, from Montevideo, before we start up the Paraguay river. If I do this it will be published by the Museum in the spring months.

All my material is at your disposal, of course; but I hardly know what would interest you especially. Perhaps since ti will be published soon, it will be of greater help to you in that form.

As you know I limited my investigations to the Delaware tribe in Oklahoma, which is split in two groups, one at Dewey and the other at Anadarko, with the Kiowa, Wichita, Caddo, etc. As a result of this divi sion which took place in the early days of the migration to Oklahoma, the two bands have been under different culture influences, both in respect to White and Indian, &-- and perhpas even Negro. The acculturation is also different in degree. So you see that a complete study of the history of Peyote ritualism, and an analysis of the various forms to be found to-day, might reveal some interesting things.

One of the points definitely established - for the Delaware, though it is suspected that it would be true of any tribe, is that neither the creeds nor ceremonialism, is of a tribal character. In most cases the borrowing has been complete.

Itseems equally certain that the presence of the Peyote complex, I call it that for want of a better word, since it is not a cult, nor a religion, has not materially contributed to the



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tribe. It seems thatit simply represents an addition without in any way affecting the original culture.

There has been no reinterpretation in Delaware terms.

Six froms, differing in creed and ceremonialism, as well as in symbolism of the 'MOONS', exist among the Delawares, and many other forms are attended by them.

A Delaware, John Wilson, was responsible for many changes, and for actively spreading the complex.

There is practically no connection between the Delawares forms and the Mexican Indian.

Briefly, these are some of my conclusions , which may be of interest to you. I am not quite sure as yet whether Christianity has had much influence on the complex. It seems , at present as the influence was only on the exterior forms -- very superficial. Of course you know that I am at y our disposal should you want to know any particular phase of of the study I have made. I will send you a copy of it as soon as it is published.

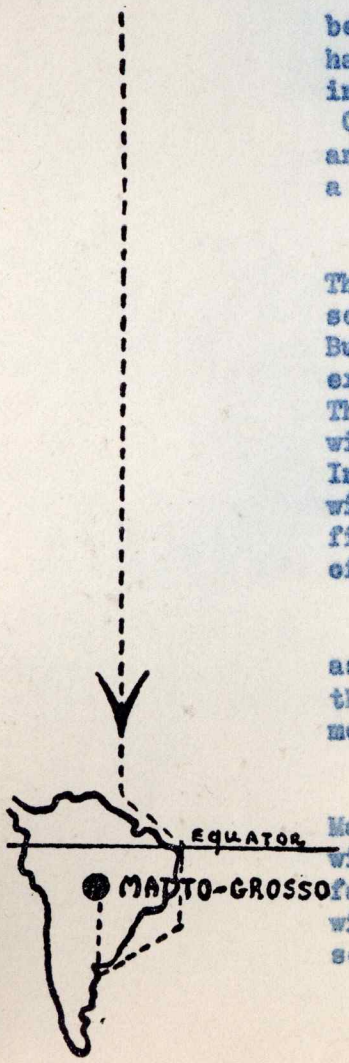
I am off to Matto Grosso to spend one year in the wilds. The purpose of the expedition is of a popular scientific mature - to take sound moving pictures of the animal and Indian life in the region. But the opportunity to enter the country with a well equipped expedition, was a good one , so I am with them as a "cooperating member". The expedition will make for me 5000 feet of ethnological pictures with sound if I should want them.so. I hope i get some interesting matern Incidentally I am to act as guarantee to the public that the pictures will not be faked as has happened in the States recently with several films of this sort. I intend of course to establish the reigours of the scientific ideal.

When I mentioned to Miss Cross that you had written she asked me to remember her to you. This was some time ago, but I suppose that she has not changed her mind since. This is true of the other members of the department .

I hope that you and your family have fully recovered May I hear from you in Matto Grosso should anything come up ? We will be in touch by radio with the outside world all the time, in fact through station KDKA of Pittsburgh our friends can keep in touch with us every Saturday night. We will also send out a messenger every so often, so that we can receive and send out mail.

Best of luck and let me hear fro, you.

Cordially



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a/c Americana-Belga S. A.
Corumbá
Matto Grosso
Brazil

February 1, 1931.
On board the Paraguay.

Dear Frank,

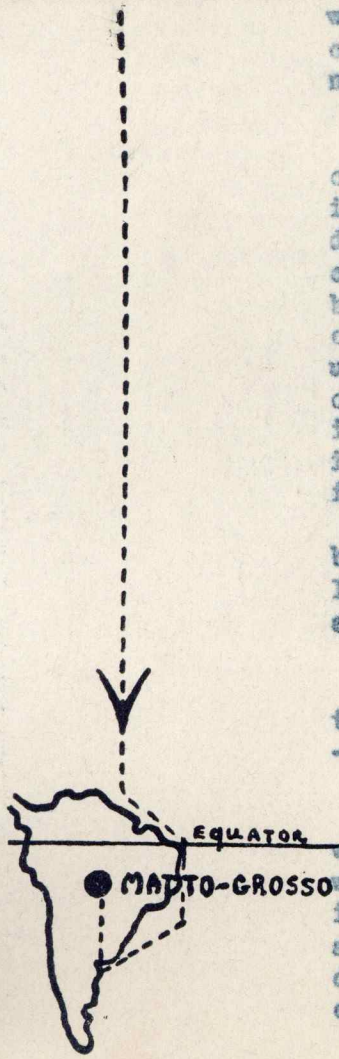
After a delay of seventeen days in Montevideo, we are on our way again to Corumbá, which town we hope to reach in two or three weeks. (No one seems to know, not even the captain.) At this moment we are in the delta of the Paraná making twleve miles an hour, the maximum spped that the boat is capable of making.

The first few days out of New Yprk we had very rough weather, All in our party, eleven men and fourteen dogs, succumbing to seasickness. However from Rio de Janeiro up to now we have had very fine weather.

I visited the Museo Nacisonal in Rio, and had a short conersation with Roquette-Pinto. The most interesting collection in the museum to me was the pottery from the island of Marajó, decorated in relief. The art is representational, buthighly conventionalized - your double curve in the simplest form, being all that was l eft of the jaguar. Donã Luisa something or other who has been excavating on the island which is completely under water a great part of the year has a rather fine series of deigns showing this conventionalization. Incidentally she is about to publish her material. I believe that you would be interested in the art. I will send you her name as soon as I can find it .

Apart from anthropology, Rio is a very interesting and beautiful place. The people of course are a mixture of black Indian and various European elements. The museum was the former emperor's palace, surrounded by beautiful gardens.

I went to Saõ Paulo, where again I saw some interesting things in the museum , and then paid a visit to the snake farm --Istituto Batantan. The place would have interested you I am sure.



The delay in Montevideo was a fortunate thing in a way, since it gave me the opportunity of going to Buenos Aires where I spent four days, and La Plata. Imbelloni proved very interesting, knows of you, would like to have you reprints, admires your impartiality to ~~mayd~~ the different schools, but does not understand why you have not published a volume or two on genral ethnology, presenting your theories, criticisms, etc.

MATTO GROSSO

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It was unfortunate that there was no one at La Plata. Lehmann-Nietsche is in Europe, Torres was at his ranch, etc. Hoeve saw the collections. I have not seen a better paleontological collection. As you know botany, zoology, and anthropology are t taguht at the Museum. The physical anthropology section is rich especially in Patagonian skulls. I did not see any of Ameghino's famous skulls- but no one except fanatic patriots seem to thimk very much of them in Argentina.

I believe that the Museums in Rio and Argentina would be interested in your specimens.

I was told in Buenos Aires that Max Scmidt has bought a place near Cuyabá and has made his permanent residence there. Although we will be several hundred miles away at our base camp, I am going to see him.

Well the trip so far has been a very pleasant vacation, with too much social activity and ballyhoo. However field work will begin soon --the sooner the better.

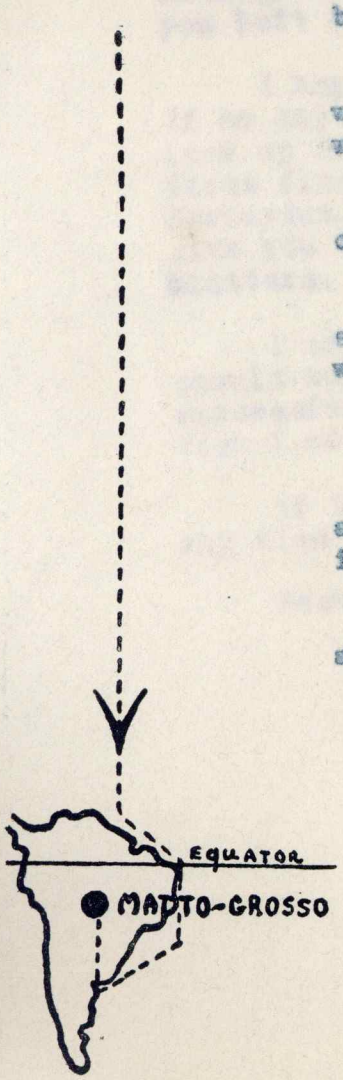
I have not been able to get a skin and eye color chart. Is there one around Philadelphia that could be sent to me?

How are things in the department ? I hope that you are still keeping your place with the girls, without me around to ward them off.

Are you keeping good watch for me ?

Regars to everyone -Mrs Speck, the children, Gladys, and the fellows arounf four hundred. I will be back s on with sme interesting material I hope.

Any chance of hearing from you ? Mail sent to the above address will eventually get to me.



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a/c Sul Americana-Belga S. A.
Corumbá
Matto Grosso
Brazil

February 1, 1931.
On board the Paraguay

Dr. Fritz Krause
Leipzig
Germany

Dear Dr. Krause,

I am on my way to do anthropological work among the Indians at the headwaters of the Paraguay river. The plan is to establish a headquarters camp at Descavaldos, south of Saõ Luis de Caceres, and to operate from th ere to the northwest, north and northeast. I do not know as yet, definitely waht tribes I will study, but the Guatos, Bororos, Parecis, Nhambikuarars , will be among those that will be visited.

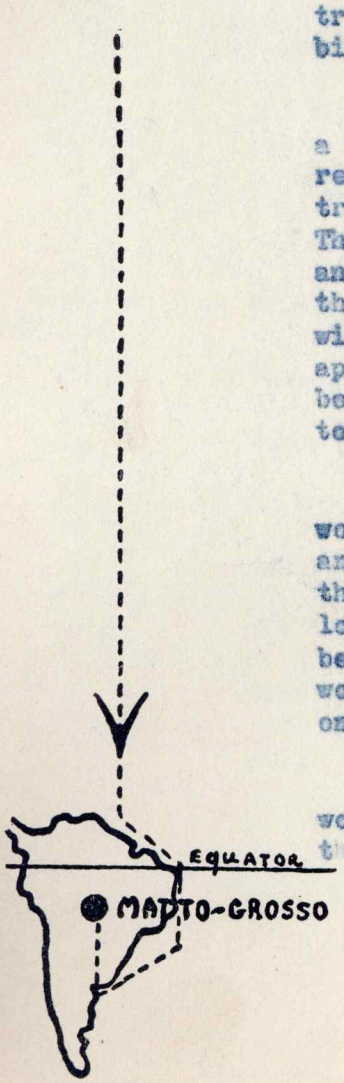
The project of the Matto Grosso expedition is to make a soundmoving picture film of the animal and native life of the region. Great emphasis will be placed on scientific accuracy and truth, though the film will be shown to the general public. The University Museum has joined only in a cooperative capacity, and has sent me along as its representative. At least five thousand feet of film, with sound if its worthwhile recording, will be made for the museum to be used for scientific purposes, apart of course from the general film. This special feature will be entirely under my control and direction. It is being planned to use the Bororos in the main film.

Since I am quite new to the South American field, I would appreciate it very much if you would offer your suggestions and advice. The moving pictures will only be an addition to the general anthropological, ethnological, linguistic, and archeological studies that I will attempt to make. My studies will really be in the nature of a general survey in preparation for more intesive work in future years. I will spend at least one year in the country on this trip.

Could I ask you to send me some of your reprints that would be of special value to me ? Mail will reach me if sent to the above address, though it may be delayed.

May I hope to hear from you ?

Cordially yours,



Leipzig, den 30. März 1931.

Herrn

V. M. Petrullo,
Matto Grosso Expedition
a/c Sul-Americana-Belga S. A.

CORUMBA.

Estado de Matto Grosso - Brasilien.

Dear Sir,

I was very interested to read your letter of Febr.1. I feel very sorry that I am only able to fulfil your wish for information to a very small part, as I know that region merely from literature.

From an ethnological point of view, Descalvados only seems so far apt to serve as headquarters camp of your expedition as you may from there easily reach the Guatos in the swamps of Xarayes and eastwards as far as the Rio San Lourenço. These Indians have been thoroughly investigated, ethnographically as well as linguistically, by Professor Max Schmidt, but certainly some work may still be done there. If you succeed in penetrating deeper into the swampy region, you will probably find less civilized Guatos who might come into question for your film. In the swamps, there is also archaeological work to be found in the so - called Aterrados (earth-mounds) at the Rio Caracara, an affluent of the San Lourenço, close to the hill of Caracara up the river, as well as in the urn-fields at higher situated points to the south of Descalvados. As the rout coming from the west, out of the Andean region, ends at Descalvados, you will have occasion to explore the still very little known regions to the west, where the Chiquito, Guarajos and other In-

dian tribes are to be looked for.

For a visit to the Paressi-Kabixi near the sources of the Rio Juruena and the Nhambi-kuara living eastwards of them, you will have to shift your headquarters to Matto Grosso (Villa Bella). The Nhambikuara will probably be very inaccessible. You will have more success among the Paressi-Kabixi, the more if you penetrate farther north into the primeval forest to less civilized hordes. Here you may probably expect good ethnographical, linguistic and cinematographic results.

The Bororo may hardly been reached from Descalvados - except if you mean the nomadizing hords west of Cuayaba that are still little known. Here new discoveries are possible. If you want to work among the eastern Bororo, you have to travel from Cuyaba eastwards, halfway to Goyaz to the missionary stations of the Salesian monks (Sangra Douro etc.), near the Rio das Garças. These tribes are missionized since 25 years, they have been ethnologically and linguistically investigated and partly civilized, but are said to have retained much of their old culture. With the aid of the Missionaries, filming might be possible.

More information I am not able to give you. In travelling on the Rio Paraguay, you will have occasion to visit isolated hordes of Chaco tribes on the western shore from Corumba at least as far as Asuncion. But with exception of the most northern ones (Chamacoco, Sanapana etc.) they are relatively well known. But there might be a good occasion for taking films.

I am sorry to have no books dealing with these regions

which I could send you. I shall be much interested to hear about your investigations.

Very sincerely Yours,

Fritz Krause.

MATTO GROSSO

EXPEDITION, Inc.

50 WEST 45th STREET -------- NEW YORK CITY

Sound Moving Pictures : Science : Exploration

Capt. V. PERFILIEFF,
General Director

ALEXANDER SIEMEL,
Field Director

JOHN S. CLARKE, Jr.,
Manager

VINCENT M. PETRULLO,
Representing
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania

Counsel
LOUIS J. de MILHAU,
2 Rector Street, New York City

Bank
GUARANTY TRUST CO.
of New York

a/c Sul Americana-Belga S. A.
Corumbá
Estado Matto Grosso
Brazil

February, 1, 1931
On board Paraguay.

Dr. Erland Nordenskiold
Gotënborg
Sweden

Dear Dr. Nordenskiold,

I am on my way to do anthropological and ethnological work among the Indians at the headwaters of the Paraguay river. The plan is to establish a headquarters camp at Descavaldos and to operate from there mainly to the north and northeast. What tribes will be visited will not be established until I reach Cuyabá , but probably the Guatos, Bororos, Nhambikuaras, Paressis, and tribes further north will be among those which will be the subjectsof study.

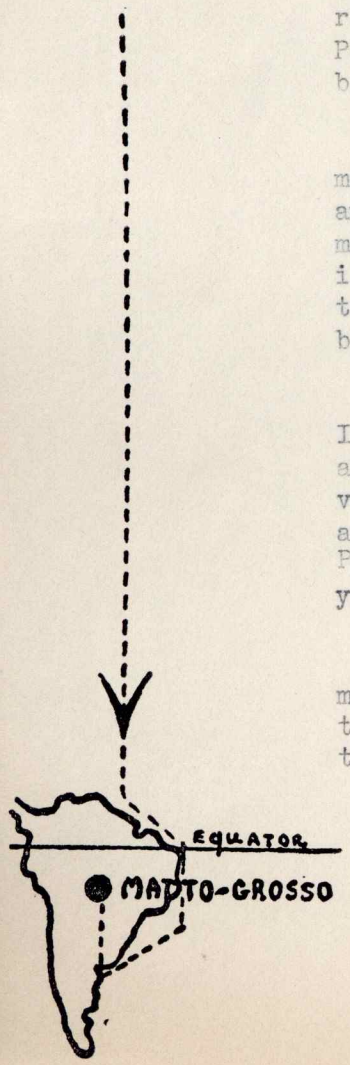
The project of the Matto Grosso Expedition is to make a film of the animal and native life of the region. I am only in a cooperating capacity, but the expedition will make for me five thousand feet of scientific film, with sound if it is worthwhile recording. I understand that it is planned to use the Bororo especially for the film which is to be made by the expedition.

Since I am entirely new in the South American field I would appreciate very much if you would offer your advice and suggestions. I will attempt to make a survey of the various branches of anthropology, ethnology, linguistics, and archeology, hoping to do more intesive work in future years. Plans have been made for us to stay in the region at least one year.

Could I ask you to send me a ste of you ethnographical maps, and your studies of South America ? They will be invaluable to me. Mail sent to the above adress will reach the base camp though it may be delayed.

May I hope to hear from you ?

Yours sinceerely,



copy
copy sent to other different

Göteborg, 7th March 1931.

Dear Sir,

By even mail I am sending you, from our Museum, Parts 3 and 8 of my "Series". The former has by now become to some extent out of date. I should be very glad if in exchange you could send the Museum some trifling object or other, obtained among the Indians you are visiting.

It is of course extremely difficult for me, from all this distance, to give you advice as regards your work. As to the tribes in question, there are excellent works dealing with the Guato, Paresí and Nhambikuara by Max Schmidt, and a particularly good one on the Bororo by Colbacchini. I could get these works for you if you do not already possess them. From Colbacchini's book it appears that from the Bororo it should even be possible to obtain moving pictures that from a popular point of view should prove very entertaining.

In 1914 I visited a small Indian tribe living on a tributary to Rio Guaporé (on the Brazilian side of the border), named Huari, and then gained the impression that in those parts there is a considerable population of Indians, many of whom at that time were still living in the Stone Age. A thorough study of the Nhambikuara Indians would no doubt yield profitable results. As regards the Guato, a great deal is known about their material culture, which has been greatly influenced by the whites. But on the other hand their myths and religion are

still offering a valuable field or research. Of these tribes, the best known are the Bororo, both in regard to their material and their spiritual culture. Of great interest would be an exhaustive study of matters agricultural among all such tribes as this refers to. As for example: how do the various Indian tribes manage in order that different varieties of maize may not cross-fertilize each other? Also, is manufacture of musical instruments carried on by just anyone, or are there special craftsmen? It would also be interesting to learn what biological knowledge the Indians are possessed of. What, e.g., do they know of such development stages as larva, pupa and butterfly? And the range of their knowledge as regards the lower animal world.

Of course it would be especially interesting to have all Indian music reproduced on sound motion film, the nose flute not least. That should prove entertaining even to an ordinary cinema auditorium. How do the Indians space the holes in their flutes? Do they observe certain specific measurements? Naturally there is no end of questions that thus might be presented. I have only suggested a few which at the present time occupy myself or other workers at our Museum.

I repeat that you should obtain Colbacchini's book unless you have already got it. It is a work which does extremely great credit to its author.

Yours sincerely

Erland Nordenskiöld

Erland Nordenskiöld.

MATTO GROSSO

EXPEDITION, Inc.

50 WEST 45th STREET NEW YORK CITY

Sound Moving Pictures : Science : Exploration

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GUARANTY TRUST CO.
of New York

a/c Sul Americana-Belga S. A.
Corumbá
Est. Matto Grosso
Brazil

On board the Paraguay
February 2, 1931.

Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss
Embajada de los E. U. de America
Buenos Aires
Argentina

Dear Mrs. Bliss,

I am returning your manuscript which you so kindly have allowed me to read before its publication.

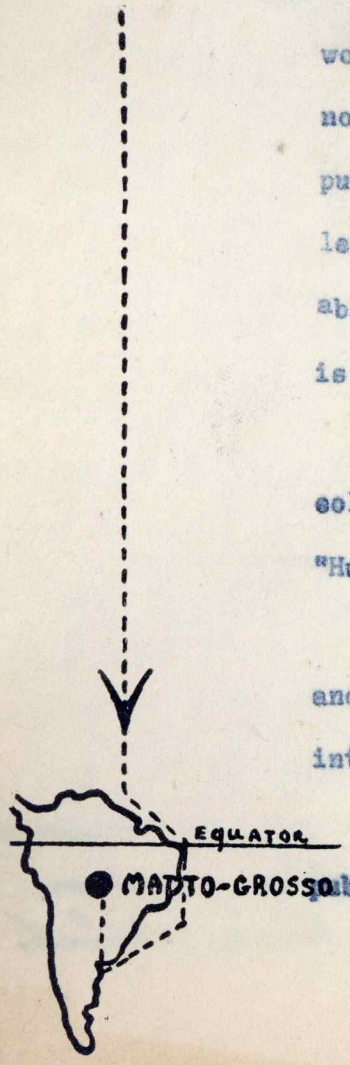
I congratulate you, Mrs. Bliss, on the pioneering work that you are doing in the field of Scandinavian ethnology, and on the fact that you are about to present to the public such interesting material. I read the chapters that lent me with much pleasure. They have taught me a great deal about Scandinavia. Won't you let me know just as soon as it is published ?

It seems to me that your section on prehistorical archeology might be expanded a little. Do you MacCurdy's (Grant) book "Humm Origins" ?

May I thank you again for your gracious hospitality and the honor that you have done me by extending to me such intimacy as you have in permitting me to read the manuscript.

My best wishes for an enthusiastic reception by the public of your book.

Sincerely,



MATTO GROSSO

EXPEDITION, Inc.

~~50 WEST 45th STREET~~ ~~NEW YORK CITY~~
905 Division St., Camden, N.J.
Sound Moving Pictures : Science : Exploration

Capt. V. PERFILIEFF,
General Director

ALEXANDER SIEMEL,
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The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania

Counsel
LOUIS J. de MILHAU,
2 Rector Street, New York City

Bank
GUARANTY TRUST CO.
of New York

February 9, 1931

Mr. H. F. Jayne,
Director University Museum,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

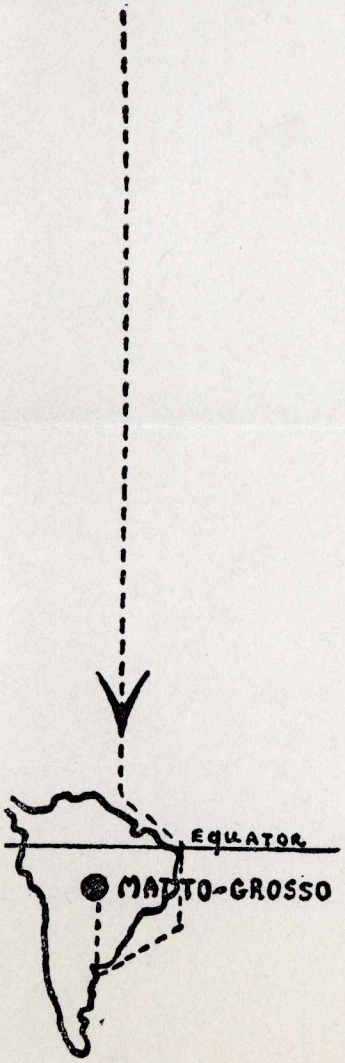
Dear Mr. Jayne:-

Mr. Johnson requested us to forward you the enclosed copy of a description which he recently wrote of the Matto Grosso Expedition.

Yours very truly,
Matto Grosso Expedition, Inc.,

Albert C. Dyer
Asst. Secretary.

ACD:



MUSEO NAZIONALE DI ANTROPOLOGIA E ETNOLOGIA
FIRENZE

Via del Proconsolo N. 12
Palazzo Nonfinito
TELEFONO 4049

Firenze, 9 Febbraio 1931 (IX°)

Egregio Dott. Petrullo
University of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia U.S.A.

Caro Dottore,

Sono di ritorno soltanto ora da un lungo viaggio in Africa e trovo la Sua gentilissima lettera del 22 Agosto, annunciantemi il Suo viaggio nel Matto Grosso. Ella mi scuserà del comprensibile mio ritardo nel risponderLe. Sarò lieto di conoscere i resultati della Sua indagine scientifica.

Con tutta probabilità verrò l'anno prossimo al Congresso Americanistico di Buenos Aires, e là spero d'incontrarmi con Lei.

Mi scusi, e con molti auguri di ottima riuscita per la Sua impresa, mi creda

dev/mo

L. Cipriani

(Prof. Lidio Cipriani Museo Nazionale di Antropologia Etnologia e Paletnologia della R. Università di Firenze).

March 6, 1931

Dear Petrullo:

Thank you for your letter of January 29th from Montevideo with its report of your good progress to date. I think that the contacts you were able to make both in Rio and Buenos Aires will be valuable to us and to you. I shall take up the matter of exchange of publications with the men you mention. It is always a bothersome thing. If we put them on our regular exchange list they receive all sorts of things on Babylonia, Egypt, and so on which cannot be of particular interest to them and which I doubt if anyone down there looks at. We are now trying a new system and only sending on exchange publications in which the institutions seem to have a particular interest. We'll put your chaps on this latter list and see how it works.

I shall arrange to have the colour chart sent off to you as soon as possible.

Keep us posted about developments as you are able, and believe me

Yours always sincerely

Horace H. F. Jayne
DIRECTOR

~~Captain V. Perfilieff~~
c/o American Embassy
Rio de Janeiro
Brazil

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

Rec May 18 Decorated

March 6, 1931

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Yours always sincerely

Horace H. F. Jayne
DIRECTOR

Mr. Vincent M. Petrullo
c/o American Embassy
Rio de Janeiro
Brazil

Hotel e Bar Galileo

Proprietario

Agrippino Bonilha

Confortavelmente installado no melhor ponto da cidade, com installações de campainhas electricas em todos os quartos, installação sanitaria de primeira ordem, banhos quentes e frios, banheiros e water-closet exclusivamente para senhoras, dispondo de optimas accomodações em dois predios de sobrado, hygienicos, venttlados e de muito conforto para as familias e os senhores viajantes.

A FAMILIA DO PROPRIETARIO RESIDE NO HOTEL

RUA FREI MARIANO, ESQUINA AVENIDA CANDIDO MARIANO — TELEPHONE: 48 — CAIXA POSTAL: 9

Matto Grosso — CORUMBÁ — Brasil

Corumbá, de March 11, 1931 de 19

Illmo. Snr.

Dear Dr. Schmidt,

As you see, I am still in Corumbá. It does not seem as if I will be able to rejoin my companions for some time to come.

I spoke with the Parguayan consul at Corumbá, Dr.Benjamin Vellila, about your expectant visit to Parguay. He was intensely interested, assuring me that he will obtain for you all the government facilities, so that you will be able to carry on your researches with the greatest case possible.

Dr. Vellila left to-day for Asuncion where he will take his place in the parliament to shich he has been elected. You will find him in Asuncion when you reach that city. He requested that you telegraph to him from Corumbá so that he can expedite the customs for you at Asuncion. His adress will be,

Dr. Benjamin Vellila
Camara de Diputados
Asuncion

I am quite certain that Dr. Vellila will prepare everything for you. You will find in him a gentleman and a scholar

May I wish you thebest of success, and a gain express my thanks for your most valuable assistance that you so readily gave. I will advise you of my activites in Matto Grosso from time to time, and I hope that I shall hear from you.

Cordially,

P. S. I saw Major Rononha for a few minutes to-day. the interview being too short to be satisfactory. Things are not just right as yet, and it may even be necessary that I go to Rio.

Corumbá Março 11, 1931

Caro amigo Snr. Daurte,

Saudações

Hoje o Snr. Major Noronha chegou a Corumbá, masno tive a oportunidade de falar com

Matto Grosso Expedition

Corumba
March 12, 1931.

Gen. Mariano Candido Rondon
Commissão Rondon
Rio De Janeiro

My dear Gen. Rondon,

Allow me to express my appreciation for the interest that you shown in the carrying out of my reseaches in Matto Grosso. I received your very kind telegram in Cuyaba, and Mr. Lago, in receipt of your telegram to him, kindly furnished the assistance that I needed in obtaining information concerning the nature of the country, etc.. The personel at the Inspectoria also lent me valuable assistance.

Major Ramiro Noronha was not in Cuyaba, during the period of my stay, ten days, in that city. Yesterday on route to Cuyaba he stopped for a few hours in this city, and I had the pleasure of conversing with him, but only for a few minutes. However he instructed me to obtain an order from you to him, to permit me to carry on my work among the aborigenes of Matto Grosso, this being necessary before he can permit me to come in contact with the various tribes.

My visit to you in Rio a few months ago was so hurried that I do not know if I made the nature of my investigations sufficiently definite. At the risk of repetion, allow me to briefly outline them.

This being my first trip to Matto Grosso, it is my purpose to become well orientated on its problems, on the possibilities that it offers for future intensive field scientific research, of the methodical, painstaking kind that is the ideal of the true scientist. To accomplish this it is necessary that I make a number of trips to various points of the State, and come in contact with the various aboriginal tribes, such contact to be always the most amicable possible, without which relationship it is impossible for the anthropologist, and the ethnologist, to carry on his investigations. The very nature of the sciences makes succes depend on the personal relationship existing between informant and investigator. It is my purpose to create such a relationship with the aborigines of Matto Grosso. May I add that adventure and scientific research are very often incompatible, and that I seeking to carry on the latter, necessarily have for part of my program the advoidance of the former.

I have made the following tentative plans:

Observações:

RECEBIDO

de 11h8

ás

por

REPARTIÇÃO GERAL DOS TELEGRAPHOS

Telegramma

ENDEREÇO Telg. Lago

Cy

De Corumba N. mil Pls. Data 11. Hora

Peço dizer Dr Petrulo aceito desvanecido cavalheiresco offerecimento expedition Matto Grosso si puder me levar Cuyabá com escala Sôbre e me trazer novamente Sôbre de onde devo seguir Rondonopolis 1pt. Neste caso desistaria 1gua todo se fizesse anacha mesmo 1pt. Gratissimo Atte. e Obr.

Cel. Rondon

JUN 17

BRAZIL

28 March 31

General Candido Rondon;
Chief of the Service for the
Protection of the Indians.

My dear General Rondon,

I have an introduction to you from our ambassador, the Hon. Mr. Morgan. Unfortunately you were not in your office when I called and urgent business forces me to hurry to Corumbá and Dourados.

You are, I believe, already aware of the desire of the "Matto Grosso Expedition" to preserve for posterity a knowledge of the languages and customs of some of your Indian tribes. If the birth place and migration of the human race is ever to be ascertained, the few languages and customs which still remain untouched by modern civilization must be recorded in the near future. The rapid communication of this age is educating all the peoples of the earth to adopt similar customs and habits. Soon the scientists will be unable to distinguish between words and customs which have been imported and those which are native to a given place. Language and customs is of course the best means of gauging the relationship of one race to another. The work of the expedition should greatly improve the world's chances of finding out whether

the Indians of eastern and central South America were related to those of the west coast and Central America or were of different blood.

For the first time the talking pictures will be used to advance ethnology. I believe they will become the most important factor in that branch of science.

May I have the benifit of any advice you may care to give concerning the conduct ~~of the~~ and the work of the expedition? The expedition is most anxious to conduct itself in a manner which will please your excellency and Brazil. You or members of your staff are cordially invited to visit at the expeditions camps whenever and for so long as it may please you to do so.

Respectfully yours,

Jerome Johnson

Matto Grosso Expedition,
Corumbá, Matto Grosso.

Copy of the telegram sent to General M. C. Rondon
April 2.

General Rondon
Rio

Saudaçoẽs.

De accordo vossas ordens quando ahi passei apresentei-me Inspectoria Cuyabá e Snr. Lago.

Apresentei-me depois Major Noronha aqui de passagem tendo este dito so poder eu iniciar estudos apoz vossa ordem especial nesse sentido. Aguardo vossa deliberaçao afim começar trabalho.

Ja vos escrevei a 12 Março sobre este assumpto.

Agradeço desde ja bondade attenção.

Genal Rondon April 2

Rio

Saudações

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Agradeço ~~desde~~ desde já bondosa attenção.

Descavaldos

6 APRILE Maggio

GIACOMO ANZIL

CASA ORLANDO

CUYABA

LA RINGRAZIO PUNOTO SPERO VENIR CUYABA SETTIMANA PROSSIMA

PETRULLO

Rio Paranatinga 22 Maggio 1931

Pregiato Signor Prof. Petrullo.

Mi trovo attualmente sul fiume Paranatinga e qui vicino ci sono molte tribù di indi che ancora non sono state studiate. Sono circa 11 e vivono nelle sorgenti del Xingu.
Nell'Infettoria dos Filhos lei troverà un uomo che conosce tutti questi indi e la zona chiamato Juan Olinda al quale potrà rivolgersi per una buona guida.
Le assicuro che i suoi studi sarebbero interessantissimi e che il pericolo non sarebbe poi tanto grande.
Da Cuyabá al Paranatinga impiegansi circa 2 giorni e in 10-15 giorni si potrebbe trovare queste tribù.

Distinti saluti

Giacomo Ruzzi

MATTO GROSSO

EXPEDITION, Inc.

50 WEST 45th STREET NEW YORK CITY

Sound Moving Pictures : Science : Exploration

Capt. V. PERFILIEFF,
General Director

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Corumbá, Est. Matto Grosso
Brazil

Descavaldos
April 20, 1931.

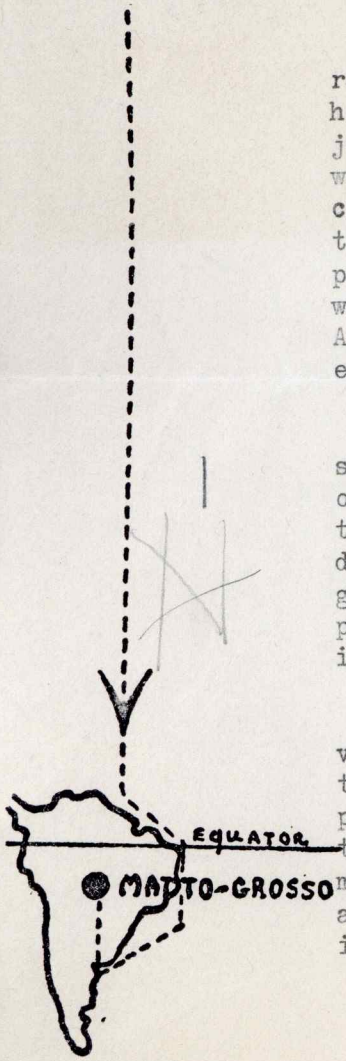
Mr. H. F. Jayne
Director, University Museum
Philadelphia, Pa..

Dear Mr. Jayne,

So little has been accomplished since I wrote my last letter to you, that I have put off writing another until I would have something of interest to say. Things happen so slowly here thatit is necessary to wait a long time in order to accumulate enough material to warrant writing a letter.

The expedition has settled at Descavaldos, a cattle ranch, having taken over a number of the peons' houses, near the house of the lessee, Mr. Ramsey, a Texan. Instead of living in the jungle where we could have been serenaded at night by the rouring of wild beasts, we are living in brick houses and the serenaders are cows and bulls that sleep in the front yard, about seventy-five dogs that choose the night to settle their daily quarrels, a host of pheasents, some ill-mannered parrots, and then an army of roosters whose psychology we cannot understand, for they crow all night long. A number of us have been tempted to take our shot guns , close our eyes and blast away.

The trip from Montevideo to Corumbá was made in a surprisingly large boat. Although there are Indians in the interior of the Chaco, from the boat we saw no sign of them on either bank of the Paraguay, with the exception of one place, inhabited by the domesticated Suhin. At Puerto Pinasco, a tannin factory, I photographed some Angaité , who were working at the place. Although they possessed nothing of Indian make, I was told that when they retire into the interior, they cast off their civilized veneer.



When we arrived in Corumbá, two weeks later, I was convinced that if I wanted to doetnological work I would have to go far to the north of Descavaldos. At one time, the Borors andthe Guatos populated this part of the pantanal, but to-day the common sight is the mestizo. A conversation with the directors resulted in my remaining in Corumbá while the expedition went up river to Descavaldos, and a week later flying to Cuyabá, the capital of Matto Grosso. There is regular service once a week between the two cities.

In Cuyabá I encountered a hostile attitude on the part

of the personnel of the Indian service, though a telegram from General Rondon made things a little easier. The bad impression that Dyott has made with his sensational expedition, especially his radioing for help which forced the Brazilian governem ent to send out a relief expedition, when in fact he never was in any danger, etc., has done damage evn to ethnologists. Perhaps our own expedition has made too much noise, in addition. However, I got the information that I wanted, but I could not obtain the necessary permission to proceed to the interior. I have appealed to General Rondon, and Mr. Johnson, when he arrived, did the same, and then we have appealed to Ambassador Morgan. Up to now we have had no word.

I spent ten days in Cuyabá, most of t e time either at the Indian Service offices, or with Dr. Max. Schmidt, of Berlin, who has been working in Matto Grosso for about thirty years. He too, has been harmed by Dyott. The Brazilian authorities refused togive him permission to make a trip to the Caxibis, though he has visited them before, and is in every way a competent scientist. In fact he had spent almost a year in Cuyabá, in the vain attmpt to get permission. He has since withdrawn to paraguay. He gave me very valuable information and advice.

I returned to Corumbá, and was awaiting a boat to take me up river, when news came that Siemel had been bitten by a jacaré. There was a great deal of excitement but when he finally reached Corumbá the affair was not as serieous as it had been painted. He was bitten in the foot , twice, while hunting a jaguar, with some of the other men. He was wading waist high when he was attacked, and then had to walk some three hundred yards in waist high water, before he ~~could~~ was able to reach high land. (The pantanal at this time of the year is mostly under water with a few high spots.) He was taken to the ranch, and ten days after the accident he was taken down the river in a dugout with an outboard motor. We went out from Corumbá in a launch to meet him and the men with him. When we found them, late at night they were in danger of upsetting or being swamped, and they were many miles away from high ground. They had been travelling for fifty-two hours.

I then awaited Johnson's coming, in Corumbá. He brought the news that his father had placed a ten passenger Sikorsky at the disposal of the expedition. He is v very anxious that I get in the interior also, and now that we have the plane - it has not arrived as yet - it would seem that I have the opprtunity of doing some of the work that I planned to do , following the advice of Prof. Scmidt, which, briefly means trips down the Araguaya river to the islad do Bananal, and the region of the Batavy, Kuluene, and Kuluseu. It is impossible to do any work among the Nhambikuaras because of recent events. I will outline my work to you in a more complete report that will follow this.

At Descavaldos, I have devoted myself to archeology, since there is nothing else. I believe I have found some very interestin burials, which I will describe later. In addition I have located anumber of other sites. In fact there is enough work for a large staff of archeologists for many years. You ought to send me one at least. Until permission comes to enter the interior I will keep on with local archeology, that is within seventy miles of Descavlados.

Should we fail --that is I, since the others, with the exception of Johnsnn are not really interested in going anywhere very far from here --to get permission I shall ask you to try. Briefly, I want permission to do ethnological work among the Indian tribes to be found at the headwaters of the Xingu, the Tapajos, and along the Araguaya rivers.

Best regards to everyone that I know in the Museum. I would go in to greater detail, but the boat that is to take this out of here is ready to leave. It is a tramp boat, not a regular one.

V M Petrullo

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a/c Sul Americana Belga S. A.
Corumbá, Est. Matto Grosso
Brazil

Descavaldos
April 20, 1931.

Mr. H. F. Jayne
Director, University Museum
Philadelphia, Pa..

Dear Mr. Jayne,

So little has been accomplished since I wrote my last letter to you, that I have put off writing another until I would have something of interest to say. Things happen so slowly here thatit is necessary to wait a long time in order to accumulate enough material to warrant writing a letter.

The expedition has settled at Descavaldos, a cattle ranch, having taken over a number of the peons' houses, near the house of the lessee, Mr. Ramsey, a Texan. Instead of living in the jungle where we could have been serenaded at night by the rouring of wild beasts, we are living in brick houses and the serenaders are cows and bulls that sleep in the front yard, about seventy-five dogs that choose the night to settle their daily quarrels, a host of pheasents, some ill-mannered parrots, and then an army of roosters whose psychology we cannot understand, for they all night long. A number of us have been tempted to take our shot guns , close our eyes and blast away.

The trip from Montevideo to Corumbá was made in a surprisingly large boat. Although there are Indians in the interior of the Chaco, from the boat we saw no sign of them on either bank of the Paraguay, with the exception of one place, inhabited by the domesticated Suhin. At Puerto Pinasco, a tannin factory, I photographed some Angaitê , who were working at the place. Although they possessed nothing of Indian make, I was told that when they retire into the interior, they cast off their civilized veneer.

When we arrived in Corumbá, two weeks later, I was convinced that if I wanted to doetnological work I would have to go far to the north of Descavaldos. At one time, the Borors andthe Guatos populated this part of the pantanal, but to-day the common sight is the mestizo. A conversation with the directors resulted in my remaining in Corumbá while the expedition went up river to Descavaldos, and a week later flying to Cuyabá, the capital of Matto Grosso. There is regular service once a week between the two cities.

In Cuyabá I encountered a hostile attitude on the part

the personnel of the Indian service, though a telegram from General Rondon made things a little easier. The bad impression that Dyott has made with his sensational expedition, especially his radioing for help which forced the Brazilian governement to send out a relief expedition, when in fact he never was in any danger, etc., has done damage evn to ethnologists. Perhaps our own expedition has made too much noise, in addition. However, I got the information that I wanted, but I could not obtain the necessary permission to proceed to the interior. I have appealed to General Rondon, and Mr. Johnson, when he arrived, did the same, and then we have appealed to Ambassador Morgan. Up to now we have had no word.

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Cuyabá (M.Grosso) 24 Aprile 1931 a. IX.

Egregio Signor Professore Petrullo.

Sta con me in Cuyabá l'Ing.Tozzi Calvaõ , membro della Commisione Rondon, con dieciotto anni di permanenza in questa regioni con il quale sarebbe interessante che Lei paralasse, potendo questi fornirle dati preziosi.
Egli forse in questi giorni della prossima settimana andrá come Comandante di una Spedizione in Villa Bella ed io lo seguiró.
Cosicche se volesse parlargli dovrebbe fare una scappate in idrovolante.
Sono convinto che mi ringrazierá dell' informzione.
In tutte le ipotesi Lei mi telegrafi essendo che noi possiamo partire di giorno in giorno e che in caso non si facesse la Spedizione ci ritireremo nella Fazenda del Generale Rondon che arriverá quí il 10 Maggio, a 20 leghe da Cuyabá
Aspettando sue nuove La saluto distintamente

Giacomo Anzil

Giacomo Anzil
Casa Orlando
CUYABÁ

Cuyabá
June 20, 1931.

Captain P. Brasil
Naval Club
Rio de Janeiro

Dear friend,

Let me extend my sincere congratulations on your promotion about which I have been informed thelocal officers.

I have enjoyed my stay in Brasil very muchas I knew I would. My Portuguesse has not improved sufficiently for me to attempt to write to you in that language, but I hope that by the time theat I see you in Rio it will have. I have found some interesting archeological materil near Descavaldos on the Paraguay river where the main body of the expedition has camped , and now I am about to leave for the headwaters of the Xingu. I expect to leave this delightful city to-morrow for the outpost Simoẽ Lopez on the Paranatinga river and from there with bullocks at first and then with canoes make my way to the Culuene where it meets the 7 of September. We have a Sikorsky plane put at our disposal by the father of Mr. Johnson the main backer of theexpedition. He was not with us on the Western world, but he is here and will join me on the Culuene in a month coming by plane. We have made two trips there trying to findind a place where the plane could land and have at last found it. It is interesting to fly over such little known country. I think that it would interest you to explore your country in this fashion.

Clea must be a big girl by this time. How is Mrs. Brazil ? Please remind her of her promise to find a Brazilian beauty for me, that is unless I come back with an Indian maid. These prints that I am enclosing are bad. I hope that I can have better prints made later.

Best regards, andplease remember me to Dr. Tostes, Capt. Reis and Mrs. Correia. Tell Dr. Tostes that evryone is in good helth. Matto Grosso has not proven in any way unhealthy, nor wild anduncivilized.

I expect to return to Cuyabá in three months, and come to Rio sometime in the late fall. I hope to see you then.

REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL
ORDEM E PROGRESSO
INSPECÇÃO DE FRONTEIRAS

Rio de Janeiro, 1º de Junho de 1931

Senhor Professor Petrullo
Cuiabá

Em satisfação á solicitação do Ex.mo Snr. Embaixador da República da America do Norte, ficais autorisado a operar nas cabeceiras do rio Xingú no sentido dos estudos que a "Mattho Grosso Expedition" tomou á si realisar no Estado de Matto Grosso em todos os ramos da Historia Natural.

Coube-vos, como archeologo e ethnologo, a tarefa de pesquisar nas regiões outrora habitadas por tribus hoje extinctas e nos que ainda o são presentemente. Vossa acção na Provincia indigena do Xingú trará para os estudos americanistas admiravel contribuição scientifica pela perquirição que levareis aos antigos e actuaes aldeamentos ~~pelos~~ atraquez dos estudos dos habitos e costumes dos Indios daquella Provincia anthropologica.

REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL
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Por isso, appello para o vosso ardor scientifico afim de contribuirdes tambem para o enriquecimento das collecções archeologicas e ethnographicas do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, reservando para elle a duplicata dos exemplares collecionados, que o funccionario do Serviço de Indios, que vos acompanhará, deverá trazer-me para aquelle fim.

Assim demonstrareis ao Governo brasileiro, que a "Matto Grosso Expedition" não veio ao Brasil com intuitos commerciaes, como fizeram algumas das Expedições que têm penetrado o seu territorio e delle retirado sem manifestar ao Governo o menor gesto de agradecimento e retribuição de gentileza, pelo tudo que delle retiraram em seu unico e exclusivo proveito.

Estou certo do seu cavalheirismo e de procedimento contrario, torna-

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DE
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Rio de Janeiro, 1º de Junho de 1931

do-vos um dos benemeritos cooperadores do vosso Museu Nacional, que vos inscreverá no quadro dos Estrangeiros amigos do Brasil e enthusiasta do seu Museu de Historia Natural.

Com fraternal estima e americana sympathia, subscrevo-me vosso attencioso amigo, admirador —

Cândido M.ª Rondon
General Inspector de Fronteiras