Painted house. Two well marked rooms. The floor an white cement. The walls slope slightly upward & are covered with a thin even plaster which is painted an Indian red. There is a pillar left in the lower room. There is a corresponding pillar in the other half of the room a well made tile 6 inch high laid from B. into C. The doorways here is built as in diagram. The walls standing vary from a few inches to 2 ft. 8 in. high. The wall paintings are in green & I. must originally have been handsome. A thick of palm leaves have been removed which were fine & before. But cigars.
July 4th. We left on the 9:00 train for Puebla. We were really fortunate to have Aranda with us for he gave me many interesting points. We passed through a good deal of maguay; at one station we saw little plants trimmed and for sale. It appears that the maguay must be 10 or 12 yrs. old before it is of value for pulque. During this long period of growth, however, it is not idle, but each plant may give off from 5 to 10 dozen little plants which sell for perhaps 50 cents to a dollar each. The bud is cut when the plant reaches maturity. The yield of sap continues for about four months. The sap lies for eight days before it is used for use as pulque. The old plants are used as food. The leaves roasted are used by some people as food. We had noticed squash flowers being taken to market and were surprised as they are fun to forgive to be used in decoration. As soon as they are used as food. They are cooked, minced, chili, flaminco, and other materials and then deep fried in an unbaked tortilla. A la horno, and baked. Such are called quesadillas; they may also have mushrooms inside.
Step 9: Operations is used in making white wash: the resulting wash has unusual adhesive quality. At Rochling we saw the great Cuckoo; the artificial Cauvin is very like nature, and the side walls have at some points been very beautifully carved by nature recently. At Cauvin there is a good deal of potting made.

The ride was a pleasure but rather slow one of 1½ hours and a half. Arrived an Otlan we went away to come back to get him to go about with us as he advised us. Cauvin has however never in the world and is some time officer. He, however, declined as a guest and we rode out. He was a good natural young fellow but I don't think he knew much of the mines and he certainly knew nothing of Chartay and his work. He walked out through the little town, through the occasional of grand ways between great ashes: over a nice bridge, which is picturesque then over acres of fields. A little distance he pointed out what I understood was one of
Charnay's Site. It is on a nearly level plot, just off the road. Here were wide old walls, scarcely appearing above the surface, composed of natural stone masses embedded in cement. There were apparently a number of rooms here. An excavation would no doubt make it look more imposing. However, that may be, it did not then strike me greatly. We went off across the field toward a hill. As we neared it, we were assured that much gold had been dug up there. We were also told that there were several sites of ancient buildings on it. Two of these were plainly visible to us. I was as little prepared for them as for the others. Here were great walls visible at a distance, and a plainly recognizable mound. We then went nearer to the hill and beginning to go up it we found ourselves in the brushiest of wild growth. Organ pipe cactus, notal, branching forms, cushion cacti of four or more species, thorny mesquite, and other kinds of vegetation surrounded us. It was our first experience of this. We saw too antelope with nics.
looking red ants, cannis kettles, Osceola valley
Their mud hony balls, cannis withy catterpillars,
with red from spine, to which we quiet gave a
dusky reputation. We went first to the cored
building, with trimmed cone walls, a hemispherical
at dome, some plastering, & is excavated in
the floor & we were repaid with a glory ac-
cause of the vast treasure rejected; but a little
impatience ly we demanded "otro"; here we are
a squatish building that time walls of cut stone
of burnt brick in deep lintel, & — we were
taken to get another & then to when the
boy insisted was Casa grande which may
or may nor have been Chamay's location it's
probably not. — we found abundant flake
blades of obsidian, bone nuclei, and abundantly
potsherd all around their old buildings & in
the little water runways in the hillplants. But
all the time our guide was pointing at the
clouds & naming over the Muchas aguas —
I felt as we left this hill that we had barely
got what we were after and after a walk
in a falling rain back over our tracey,
I did look up the first point shown us with
Meanwhile the quick had referred to a "melancholy" as the mountain. So
we came to various places. One unimportant
Spanish thing I insisted on seeing it. So
we threaded the village, over a bridge, up
another hill, steeper than the very top of the hill. And
then I nearly had a "hell," for there the rock were a series of sculptures that greatly
delighted me. We were there, slightly N. of
the village: the cliff ran N. of D. Fruitage had
laid bare four faces at right angles to each other:
N., E., S., W. The first and fourth were known to have any real extension. Indeed,
the basaltic rock outside is a reddish boulder
rock below which is somewhat common.

(a) The frame is double circles and
distinct and fine; the central
design is indistinguishable.

(b) A figure, full length, erect, with great features
head-dress: it is adorned by a border of plate,
by mask conventional specially, meanders, dots,
circles, &c., all repeated on several times.
(c) Figure feet less - with long nose(?); instead as a serpent; a name or date back of the figure.
(2) Beans from double circles and an under the central pattern.

The whole must originally have been of great beauty; it is near the village, overlooking it in a beautiful rear, and is straight back from the later buildings. It is easily reached in a few minutes.

Aug. 10. Visited the Museum. The Hall of Archaeology is a handsome long hall, beyond the Ratio, with double height and lighted from the roof. The walls are lined dull red. The great

monoliths, sculptured fragments are the main part of the collection so far as we saw it. The ratio is well planted, beautiful, a bird in two

quarters are there. The collection in Palaeontoiy are modern; much of them brought from foreign localities. In Mineralogy the arrangement is

rather better than elsewhere. Here are several
metamere. The mammals are attractively mounted; the birds are better and the humming birds, quetzals, toucans, &c., from Mexico are beautiful; the snakes are terrible stuffed, such as are dry; the Anthropological Hall is a curiously unsatisfactory one—about 50 skulls (fully half a brand private collection unlabeled), a piece of印刷 skin, three bits of tattooed skin, the nearly dental man bones. Wood, a set of 50 plaster skulls of races from the Paris Museum, & from dried bodies from Mexico, two adults (carefully fixed and with gauge) & two young children. Then there were a few faded photos of Mexican types & as many more chiquito & other costumes. The entire collection of Mexican insects is not large; the Mexican insects are only a part of the few cases others.

In the evening we went to Mr. Robinson's to thank him for Mexican railway pass & to tell him his visit. We found ourselves halfway in

includers. Some musicings were to be there for the
evening and gave them some fine Mexican music.

They were Messrs.

Mr. Gibson was also present. The gentlemen were much disturbed as there being no piano accompaniment, as all the music they brought was all meant for that accompaniment. However, they gave us some very good Spanish and Mexican dances. Their instruments were Italian mandolins of very sweet tone and the pieces were extremely sweet. They also played a Champagne song, which is interrupted here a minute by loud clapping to initiate the popping of corks. This was written by one of the gentlemen, and has been very popular in the Paris Circle and elsewhere. In reply to my inquiry I was told that there are but two instruments characteristic of Mexico; one is a mandolin made of armadillo skin; the other is somewhat like a zither. The mandolin is much more difficult to play than the guitar; it is equipped with a single string (with a tortoise-shell bridge) at a time, as the motion much be very rapid. We had cake, custard, jellies, cakes with apricot jam, and other refreshments. Leaving about 10 o'clock the gentlemen walked from the mansion.
San Juan de Scotuhuan. We left Mexico on
The 7:30 train arriving at the Station about 8. We
could see the Pyramids plainly from the track and
started our right boldly to go there alone. However
one who had been at the Station to see pottery
overtook us as we went along a side path
and began to tell us of a painted house, so we
went with him to see it. We really found something
for it is directly behind his own house and is just
excavated. — We then went into his own house
and looked at 50 paintings recently found
and at a lot of stuff, good or bad, ancient
and modern. His place is a veritable factory for
imitations and he showed us his moulds of their
products. After we declared we must see and
he invited us with us for the Pueblo. It was a long
tiring walk. We crossed the river and finally found
nothing in the village. It is picturesque. There are
tall walls about shoulder high separating some of
the gardens and organ eating separate others.
It is very pretty sometimes; the houses have little
walls of stone and are rooted with leaves of magnolia.
The village is very close-built and the house roads
wind very irregularly. The Pueblo at last
reached we got a meal at the Cunco — sofa
weeds, graffiti. By this time the sun was up, and we had any quantity of chances to buy little hand-pots, etc. We then went to the Pyramids of the Moon which we climbed. This grand. The Pyramid of the Sun lies to one side; the Calle de los Muertos lies before us; large mounds are in the whole region lying between the two great mounds; this round termination of the Calle de los Muertos is obliterated but the mound within it is not all gone. Camo Goes his back up, a beautiful prospect before us much admired by our guide: Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl beautiful. The not entirely exposed as we came out on the train; some be visible but are not. Off in the distance to the right of the front new this Lake of Mexico.

We went back to the Village (S. San Martin) where we bought some other specimens. Hence we walked back to the Pyramid of the Moon. From here we walked them the Calle de los Muertos. Parts of the old pavements are still in existence. The road passes between very many mounds. At the lower end of the road is a crude human figure carved in stone set in a stone wall. In one
of the mound there are evidences of similar steps. One in particular showed several I
were in its side and had a flat top which
was covered with a layer of white cement.
This was on our left. On the right side we
saw abundant evidence of similar steps.
As we struck the acids coming to the place
where Charney conducted his excavations. This
is still in good shape and we examined the room
with some care. The walls are made of undressed
blocks set in mud: over these is a smooth layer
of red or plastering. This is smoothed over with
red paint, especially along the base. There are no
paint in designs as in the newly excavated Casa
Hinata. — Then we descended to the bed
of the river where our guide carried us both
over against my advice to his manifest
astonishment. When he came to me for he declared
that I must weigh six arshas! — Then
we went on, everyone of them having provided
us the edges of walls. There are quantities
of places where excavations would pay. We
went thence to the Cinderella, with its own eu.
Closest walls, each leading to its form through an internal wall. The whole mass seems here are astonishing. When back to the house where we again examined the Casapinta as with some care, making measurements and photographs. There are two rooms in contact that one well defined and a third room is at one corner: often will no doubt be brought to light: the floor are laid white cement: the walls are broaden below than above, the two surfaces sloping toward each other upward, at least for a distance: A thin red plastering makes the surface plain: upon it the designs are painted in green and yellow. Originally, they must have been very handsome, including as they do some figures. The two rooms connected are at different levels, room B being six inches lower than A, with which it communicates by a sill. A square pillar in this room B: probably a Constantinople pillar occurs in the yet unexcavated part. The walls standing vary from a few inches to 2 ft. 8 in. in height.
The third room is disconnected from the others, as at present excavated but is finely made.
Its old walls have stood as the foundation on which have been erected in low plain wherein stands a drywall enclosure. It seems to me as if its floor were lower than those of the other rooms, but unfortunately I did not note the fact. The walls of it were not decorated with design, but were I think plain red.

From here we examined the main supply of...
Exhaling and had a good time making a few unsatisfactory exposures. The rate of speed attained is very small. The prettiest things coming down the canal are the canoes with the woman and baby in front. The load of bright green vegetables, cabbage, lettuce, oranges, cantaloupe, cucumbers, white string, meaty ribs and packets occupying the middle, and the man poling behind. All is so neat, clean, and ready for business—Every boat has to stop on its way down for the Customs house man to look it over, pick it up, and tax it. Santa Anita is great; the houses are quaint and rich, with flower pots in which grow various fruits, particularly long, slender, trailing cacti. Oranges are abundant; a 4:30 am supper on an upright box carries from Cape and carrier affairs for persons to daytrips and such with? i bred hang in cages in every house; the Chinampas, separated by streams absolutely covered with duckweed, are carpeted or completely overgrown with their rich harvests of vegetables and flowers. We investigated our curious horse-framed car and found them to be made very lovely, apparently...
making rockety. We shall visit them again.

When we got back to Jamaica it was the busiest we have ever seen it; I begin to

think that St. Domingo is not at its best but early in the day.

We had in

the Indies leaving Saturday 2. m. But I found

the orphans no time by going so, the latter

for left an 9 p.m. — A boy who picked up

had notice for his talents and persist-

ent begging has interested us much. He has

almost no maps on him but there he has are

skillfully arranged to show every part of him

but one. The boys that he also works when

he has a chance to sell his papers. He is as

handsome as a picture and certainly has

three blood — negro, Spanish, Indian. With cur-

ly hair of jet black, eyes bright as can be, teeth

crisp white as wax & new to, a smile as sunny

d a joy he is a delight to look upon.

his hair, always a delight, is never twice the same.

He is 13 yrs old; he says, the time no counting.

He ran like a deer to get in to see the
true at Muscoa. Following alongside arm

can for miles. Suddenly he slept and gave

up — perhaps because of an injury (?).
when we saw him again several days later he was limping on a bandaged foot. The next time we saw him today, he had recovered fully. He carried all four of our packages to the station bilaterally. He was very courteous. We thought he had an ounce of kindness, the "shackled" a rapid gain which he kept up without a falter; a little lad went with him for company.

We had the same Pullman Conductor we had coming from El Paso who recognizes us at once. We reached El Paso at 3:45 and lunch on coffee and bread. What a climate it is! strawberries every day of the year, ice the nearest of berries as 2 cents per basket 12 cents. As arranged they are the prettiest imaginable. Of course the lemon berries are inferior progressively the further north we go. We remarked that the basket we bought, 20 for 15 c, and they were even later before we left. Sultanas, black white and an assortment, great stalks of celery in bunches for 2 reales (really about 10 c) and such pretty carrying baskets, and such funny jointed toys: everyone was for to buy them, for begging to be a toad. — The inside
over the Guadalajara branch is an interesting— or at least a beautiful— view. The country is a great agricultural region. The houses are of a totally new kind, being built of adobe and roofed with red tile. Only once along the road did we see near stations, a few slight huts of vegetable material. Cacti while occasionally to be seen o' many of good size o' vigorous growth are not a striking feature. Very common & very noticeable are the great clumps of flanne yellow corn and blow in the wind in the green fields. It is some parasite, I think, and as nearly as I can guess like a lamiaceae in its bloom. The lernia is very much of the way and is greatly swollen with fruit; its value is a very rich red-brown that to my mind is beautiful. We reach Guadalajara at about 3:30 p.m. Going to the Hotel Compostela we cleaned up and then called to deliver Mr. Shelman's compliments. Messrs. Lindo and W. Riordan are both gone. Mrs. Wilson was polite and so was Mr. Clive. He is a young
man, learning Spanish, here for some reason, who has tried to help me in vain but carefully. To make collecting butterflies support him, he may go into mission work! — The Plaza here is beautifully planted. Bananas and peaches in bloom, beautiful flowering shrubs and are crowded around the focal. The walls are arranged to form a long promenade of good life around the entire side. Good band music was given tonight (Sunday) and all the town was out. The ordinary bands are not enough and chairs are placed (and painted?) They are occupied by the old, the very young; the young men and women are in the move in the promenade and are marching around and around in two rows, the ladies inside in one direction, the young women inside in the other direction, but did not notice this as first got into the wrong line — but the announcement at an expense time set us right. But all were got up so be looked on! The most curious thing in this world is the desire to paint.
powder, the most beautiful rich complexing

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson came around 9 o'clock to go with
us to San Pedro, via electric car. We went then
a rather fine avenue of ash-lies after pas-
ing over from an old gate in the old city wall.

We met a considerable number of the old
carriage drawn by ox-team; arrived at San Pedro,
we walked through their little plaza to the Intel
of Salvador,

who makes pottery figures

& goods. It is Monday and he was not making
pottery. His shop is a funny little place, there is
good pottery in a case, on shelves and on the floor.

In drawers are little bag of figures & grapes; on
poles near the ceiling are hung ridiculously Col.
and fruits in pottery which are used as banks.

We were taken in the back room and shown some
unbaked pottery, the black clay used for its manu-
facture and the molded or; he molded and instead for
us putting on the finishing hair touched with
a little instrument of wood. We made a few
purchases of cheap stuff and then went away
to visit

Danzars are of the same olive
been known figure matter. He was engaged in a series of figures representing a bull fight was unlike the one we saw, taking place in the country outside in the open; a man who was riding the bull has fallen and is in danger of death; a man in kim-berly tries to distract the bull's attention and another as foot does the same; a real caparison and, I think, a beribboned complete the series. The artist was at work when we saw him deftly shape up the figure; he then proceed to clothe it a piece at a time; he sat on the floor at his north; had a flat stake to roll a shape his clay on; used only the little wooden tools for his finer parts. —— On going back we just missed a can and brought some Jamaica and prunes for refreshment. After dinner, separately, we went around to Mr. Wilson's where we looked at some of Mr. W's photographs and then at what few of his collection we are here; then we had some Jamaica as we had Jamaica; we saw at a few lots of things etc. that Mr. Wilson has lately received. Then we started off for San Juan de Dios, which was boggy and muddy so dreadful as Rogers had de
me to expect. It is now but it is not dread-
fufly equal. and I suspect that many of the
horses are far better with him without. As
all that we found the place we were to go to
which was quite plain and unpretentious esti-
ately very delightful. Entering the gate, we found
ourselves upon a patio filled with beautiful plants
in bloom. Mrs. Wilson's woman was our guide
in introductions and we were made hearty welcome.
Entered into the best room, we found it as clean
as wax; near black-painted Canoe-seat, chairs in
plenty were along the wall; a picture of the
Chains of Virginia, not bad, this chief in the wall.
Several little tables with little paper ornaments
floral, flowers of; the floor was of red enameled
tiling. When our errand was done, we were
shown into the weaving room where were some
dir or seven old looms for rebozo-making. They
were called by pure Frasada and the shuttle was
thrown by hand; the cotton is dyed here in great
pottery vats, in a column; the yarn is wound up
the bottom by a hand-turned wheel. The cotton
used are white or blue, the resulting rebozo.
In from $1. We passed them the courtyard we passed their wash place for laundry use: it is of clay or pottery and consists of two broad shaped cavities for mixing alternating with two sloping chest doors for washing — all about 2.6-3. ft. high. Going back to look at these forever we saw some dozen cages of birds on the wall of an arista in looking an there got a nice view into the kitchen it was clean a fine array of Kitchen crockery painted things, modern forms, etc. were upon the walls. We went in their request to see a girl Rustling the prigs, and then went to the weaving room to see our rebozo prepared. All in all we had a delightful visit — we went then to a Spanish manufactory across directly, who make not only rebozos of Cotton but also of Silk, of Cotton and Silk mixed. He also has cotton for weaving bedspreads. These coverings are longer than those at the other place that are of the same general pattern; the shuttles are thinner by ones of Candon (?), which act alternately.
by string pulling; elaborate pattern designed in red & green, white & many colors with white and lined and the best silks about cost $3, white half color & silks of good grade cost $3. Although he was perfectly polite his place did not delight us as much. The money hunger was more evident all around. We was great walking, hard in walking, less love of flowers, birds, & beauty. To back to town and came to a table where common people buy common things; we went into a shop where fibers were staple and got a string of licorice (maple) and juncus fiber good. It was great sport. There were ropes, horse-gear, tethers, for man beast & floor, decorating for hats, bags & furnish of various kinds, &c., &c., &c. Here did we get coffee, pepper, rubbing mats, &c., &c., &c., and a metal water. Mrs. Nelson and I then went to a manuscript polishing shop but it was too late to really look over things and we gave up until tomorrow. When it was dark (7) before sleeping Nelson and I went down to the Barratillo. It is a unimportant place; imagine a mass of unconnected lih-
The busts withuttle roofs; from about 5 P.M.
they become lively: markets are pitch-

the inhabitants, their dancing are ready for
business. Lanterns and clapping little fires of
resin makes the dusty lights up the place, so that
it looks like a gypsy camp: the houses are
Close as pathways are narrow; seed, tobacco,

green corn, box hout, cakes, bread, pulque,
jamaica and other drinks, there seemed to
be the main article for sale: and the crowd
was a scene most striking.

The Fastrowen celebrates the assassination of
Saint James as a little Otombarum heaven,
called Mequitan. It is a real Mexican celebra-
tion or a dramatization of the assassination
is presented. Unfortunately this was over
just about a week before our visit. ---
The pretty little colored balls arranged above
a layer one 
caused by bees, for sale, as little
sticks are clearing wax. ---

Mrs. Wilson and her children, with
us to the pottery as G. where we spent two
hours in picking and canes to suit us. In
i wonderful what cheapness is here and one is constantly impressed with the fact that these people of Mexico come rightfully by their skill in claywork. Their larger water-jugs money. Good pieces in the shape of pig or duck are made for Mr. Waltay. Their plainer and somewhat smaller pieces of the same shapes are really used by people. Water jars with hens feet, of plain gray, black or red ware such as we have on our tables cost 0.9 a set. Similar ones in blue painting commonly associated with the ware cost 2.0. Others finish in gilt and silver applied latter of all are rubtable cost 5.00; a casual for baking muffins cost 0.15. 0.2, 0.4 according to size. A set of seven crude cooking bowls cost 1.8 centeno. A pair of bird bathes cost 0.4. A large trumpet for children 0.6, and so they run. Among water jugs spearhead is shape or spearing cost 1.0; a pretty kettle 0.6. As presents of course all of these values must be divided by 60 to make equivalents in U.S. money.

Having bought our stock we went up into the neighbor loving parts to shop where we got some sandals and a rain coat. The latter we
required the man who sold it, to pick us up and be photographed. We hurried them and met Mr. Clark to go on our trip to the Falls of Juniata. The train left at 11.30. After perhaps more quarters of an hour later we got to El Castillo. Here we took the horse-carry and rode to the brink of the fall. The place is a very funny one, going apparently nowhere, past nothing. The little houses along the way were many of them bright with clusters of the flame-colored petunia. A white Tradescantia was among the flowers along our way while most beautiful were the white star flowers that I knew with related delight. Three of each are grown together into a tube; these segments are varying in size and form alternate with the prettiest possible effect. While the color and density of the corolla is fine, a power house for electricity has permanently injured the beauty of the fall. Even it I tried to cultivate but with only medium results. Of course any man of falling taste is beautiful. This is peculiar in account of the yellowish color of the rocks which is a rich brown-red. There were gi
ferruginous & the spray is not clearable.

The front of the fall is slightly curving. Con- 
cave, but not a real concavity. The further 
part is circular. It has a pretty letter

 Shiv-Nesh falls perhaps 15 at 26 ft. with 
One of these and then two go up in an in-
visible channel into the main part of the 
island. There is a thundering back in front 
of the further front of the fall, which with 
the fallen waters below & the bank near the 
fall at that side is climatically bathed in mid 
summer verdure. On this side is the 
suited representative of the American fall 
very mean for the Campianian and "goat Island" 
is not a good miniautine. On the upper side 
above the brink is a medium display of 
twin channels including some rugged 
rocks; at the base of the trident fall 
is a fair rainbow display. The great need 
of Niagara is some shade & some 
attrative vegetation. Below the mill 
which serves a useful pur-
I looked in vain for Sucre, Cuaricoa and Baracoa, and I was told by Mr. Jackson, who was at San Pedro, except in the morning when they have office hours here.

At 5 o'clock breakfast took us to La Ña Providence, 12 cents for the ticket. It is an extensive establishment: a pretty patio with many flowers; the chinese from the great bath is central: around it lie small bathing baths for private bathing; at the end are the two large baignets for men and women. The clean water, upon a finely gravel bottom is about chest deep; covered shaded places supplied with seats are at the end; the back is reclining. Ladders at the middle of each end give easy access into the water: pretty fish are numerous; a great hogs back & a bunch of pike, for a change are supplied; we were almost alone and had a delightful dinner.
J. F. Woodside, El Paso, Tex.

Customs Agt. Mexican Centrally.
the bath is open to the sky, which was covered and lying 10 feet square. Ascending to the stairs — after the bathing we dipped again and repeatedly full of water poured it from a height over our head and body. A bit of matting for our feet, a white robe (table cloth) to wrap ourselves in, and coming out were both real convenience, and all with carefree for 1/4 cents (0.07 U.S. money).

We rode as down to the end of the line at Aquac Park, where are the somewhat exclusive but now not used merry-go-round places for the poor established by Gov. Correa.

A thunderstorm, of no consequence but with some pretty lightning as supplementary. A little time at the stage, with fine music but few of "society" in an account of the street walking weather. With but a few promenaders in the usual promenade, I noticed an odd promenade on the ordinary sidewalk, composed of the common people. In this usual odor a distinction prevail as gay nights;
Articles of drill fibre.

2 coils of rope. 1.20 (one for Herman)
1 pad. 0.12
1 tag for muzzle. 0.09
1 comb brush. 0.06
fine. 0.03
rope for fringing. 0.10
2 brushes. 0.06
2 cap. 0.06
band for hat. 0.20
bridging. 0.12
mammal. 0.15

Giacà fibre.

band. 0.12
quill. 0.06
crupper & rope. 0.07
brush. 0.12
horse brush. 0.13
Other fibre
1 pouch. 0.10

Articles of stone.

1 meter & pieces for station. 2.5
1 metal rubber. 0.08

1 raincoat. 75
2 pr. sandals. 0.50 (mine)
At 8 o'clock we were at Mr. Wilson's ready to go to the Barranca. Rev. Mr. Jones (then from California, as consumptious invalids, Seventh Day Adventists) had concluded to go with us and so we had to wait while an additional horse was ready for him. Finally at nearly 9 when we started out Mr. Jones & Tom (our mule) were on mule, the rest of us on horses. We passed the Alameda which lies in very low ground and has a quite neglected appearance. Over a ridge we came on a road for a couple of miles and then off across a grassy green district with many narrow trails gone into the grass - for three miles perhaps more until we got to the edge of the Barranca. At first view it is not so very imposing. There is a cannon with sloping banks, largely grown with vines & shrubbery & green herbage. A fall near the upper end. But very soon is gets deeper. We are not one but several side channels all of a similar character. As we descend over a road banked with rooted cedars very hindering, at times narrow, it begins to be really fine. Here are resurrection plants growing in great masses on the rock sides; a couple of species of yucca, arum, blue and white...
2 mowars jars & tumblers. $0.18
1 Tina  
2 animal jars  $0.24
1 Trumpet  
1 frying dish  
2 pitchers  
Round flat jug  
 لتحقيق  
1 washrig  
1 (gilded)  $0.50

2 Cups  
2 bowls  
1  
1 jar  
1 samovar  

bird bath bowl or led cups  $0.03

Black wash Druming and  
Sieved dish  
Cups  
2 plaque jiginz  
2 Comals  
Set of 3 ollas  
Top dishes (lot)  
2 pig bands  

$4.76

$5.16

2 mowars jars & tumblers  
1 Tina  
2 animal jars  
1 Trumpet  
1 frying dish  
2 pitchers  
Round flat jug  
 لتحقيق  
1 washrig  
1 (gilded)  
2 Cups  
2 bowls  
1  
1 jar  
1 samovar  

bird bath bowl or led cups  

Black wash Druming and  
Sieved dish  
Cups  
2 plaque jiginz  
2 Comals  
Set of 3 ollas  
Top dishes (lot)  
2 pig bands  

Herman

Herman

nothing  
Herman
sky and are white; & there is a beautiful blue flower, when open late in the day a lovely pink, but before it opens a blue, with a purple, elliptical, the flowers of flowers are a dome, and in the gray mists there itself on a few trees. Here we come directly opposite a little fall quarter; it is narrow, straight, falling into a round basin below. Guessing at its height must be 200-300 ft. At this point we have a fine rock wall opposite us & a great bank below us. To the right of the main fall another little falling thread of water shows themselves, narrower, shorter, much less pretty. Here we find an Indian resting on the rock bank over us; he has a crate of fruit for the market. He is not going to sell. The winding road here takes a sharp cut by cliffs cut in the rock face. He is a beautiful sight. Quiet to the surroundings - his fruit resting against the rock behind him, his brown body naked except the cloud. - Back down we go. Below us on the left we see a banana plantation; the air is hotter, damper. Beautiful purple & blue morning glory, like flowers have been given us & are. - Presently we will, nearly across, the green grass over green hills.
midst of a great banana plantation. We have passed a little road up the river near an Indian hut. The banks are beginning to rally here us in. We see the stream, which receives the stream which runs through the deepest chasm. Its unknown waters are familiar by now. All along is a succession of fine views, neither Cañon is straight and wide under the undrags the cliffs rise one behind another finely. At last we are in the Cañon of the Lenoa itself. I think, it lens bold, broader, wider, mean. The other and here we find ourselves on the level nearly quite riverside. Here is a hacienda and a little cluster of grainless thatched huts, mud-walled, palm-thatched with granaries built up as piles in front of them. Opposite us a little village of the same race built nestles at the base of the mountain rising gradually behind it. We dimmed the lines of the homes, go down into the land, under the shadow of a mighty fig tree, 6.4h looking on the lovely view. The grand rock wall, the rich green growth, the picturesque villages, the cross, matching the mists of rock directly infinite, which
rising only one half the full height of the sky: the red river whirling and rushing tumultuously, swoln by the night's rain. The keen eye of the bird (at this moment), the fruit flies clustering about the near huts, queen butterflies flying, lazy but strongly,—all make up a lovely tropic picture. This life hurries us; no more to lasten. Here a little satisfying and that little nature gives not quickly. Here is a world. What can we find outside? Here is peace. A quiet—journey is a trip o' never,—then we launch in Herman Darwin in the swift current. Then we start for a walk down stream; passing the huts we came down to a sugar mill, quiet now waiting the next busy crossing this little stream we walk along a sugar plantation, then into a great banana field. Here two are lemon trees and we pick up buckets full of fallen fruit. As every step almost we get some new view of our bounding valley. An length back. Rename for refreshment from our own gathered fruit. At 3 we start and have a pleasant ride up and over home—enjoying really our passage from this moist o' hot tropical world to ours nearest. August is
racing and we race with it now getting slightly the wind of the race. Drove to Mrs. Oldfield's and there we got a number of the silicias and disciplining from them: then to supper: and then down to the Berwick, for a last view as the most gayly and last scene we knew in this regime. We notice this time that many of the sellers have over them a queer shade umbrella made of a meshed piece of matting supported by quite a heavy pole of bamboo or other.

29th Up in time to keep an appointment and see the Cathedral with Mr. Smith. It is a beautiful building, the interior forms almost a clear rectangle: the vaults very high, the fine pillars of gilt and white are handsome: the grand altar and the colored glass windows are beyond the carved choir seats are no doubt very beautiful. Opposite them is the organ and the priest. A service was in progress when we saw the march of the priests in their gayly robed and the great painting in the same room by Philips.
vowing crowd, stepping our way, up to meeting Mr. Sullivan, we tried in vain to get a scapular of our lady of Lourdes who is making her way of the 37 or 38 church of this town. She is brought in every year in June and goes away again to her home in Oct. There is no list published of her visits; today she is at the Chapel and Refugio and as we passed its door we saw her on her knees, counting the little Church of all the three times. When she passed them the Church all persons fall on their knees until she is past. Be in understand that her chief power and virtue is against lightening strikes. — Mrs. Wilson tells the story that some girls in her school, daughter of a priest, once came in great excitement and told her of a woman that had been wronged. In the storm of the preceding day lightning had struck all buildings in the city, but very church where the wrong was. The building was charge with lightning and some were killed. The wonder however, a miracle, was seen in the fact that no one was killed! I give the story for what it is worth — another story touches me more for it is I realize a
feeling with which I can heartily sympa-
thesis. When the State prelate clergy appearing
in the streets in official attire, the old
Bishop resolved to ignore the order; accord-
ingly he appeared as usual in his robes.
The old man was accorded, paid £50, and
threatened with much more. The entire event
caused a second occurrence of the place.
Daily our lives have fallen in hard
places.
— While speaking of the church, P— there
is much excitement just now over a hand
and miracle-working saints. The Church where
he is located is thronged with people, half
those distressed in mind, body, or state. Two
dozen of cured or favorably improved have
been recorded and ex-votos in plenty Beside
the place. His was failed to see.

Just as we left the Hotel the keeper showed
me two little clay head, negro slave Chupas:
They are well made, of modern type, but much
worn: he had a basket full of current little golly
as from quite near to me, all of which he
scavenges came from the Lake, washed up onto
the beach by waves: he thinks they are from
a lake dwelling-site. I do not know where the
thought of them? — Leaving at 11:30 we had no
especial incidents on our home journey reach-
ing the city at 9 a.m.

10th — The day was clear in work and letter-
writing and at evening we called on Mr. Rob-
inson where we found visitors, a Mr. & Mrs. By
Antwerp and a Mr. & Mrs.

11th at 7 a.m. we left for Puebla; it was a
pretty ride. After passing San Juan de Pueblo
across we got into a real Maguary country, the
famous district of Apanes. Everywhere were the
plantation, beautifully regular, sometimes quite
clear of other growths; another with maize growing
between the rows. In many cases the plants
are carried in long rows right up the hills on
mountains of some height. At Apizaco, where
we bidden lunch, we got a fine view of Popocatépetl
which from here is a lovely regular cone. The white
clouds were covered with clouds. The ride is a
pretty one. The Malintzah is a lovely mountain
ridge just below permanent snow line almost
very often snow capped. We passed over a
number of barricades of greater or less size but
some of beauty. We noted the little urn-shaped
granaries of clay mentioned by Janvier, at Santa
And we saw a dumpling cradle carried on mother's
back, and also we saw a fine lot of handsome
walking sticks in various native wood and del-
cicate work such as were served at the Maison
Dore with chocolate. We were due at Outeh
before noon but were a little late. Mr. J. Green,
to whom Mr. Dickman wrote in our account
was there to meet us. He is a real Scotch Irish
looking man, with cold black eyes, very ready
and tenacious, a full redish gray beard; he has a slight
Irish tongue with a tenacity is characteristic & as to
-e.g. "interesting" he is slow, self-centered, with ad-
tentious for the papers. He gets free samples for such
writing, a fact he delights in mentioning. He
tends to roam and has traveled in Peru, Central
America. He is very kind and always (sic) to help
me in all ways. He is eternally picking at one's
pronunciation and word & correcting inarticu-
ate statements, a Tenacity of which Mr. Dickman
has warned me. Mr. Green is well-versed
lively, kind-hearted and I think more neglective
Museum: Puebla. — Natural History: Fine
lot of models, etc. for teaching zoology: a good
lot of hand-made diagrams illustrating entomology;
a medium collection of mounted birds & mammals.
The birds are mostly well done: a frame of small
potions. Specimens of the many hand-drawn vases
in colors, cream, white, red, brown, green, yellow,
a number of beetles, lizards, etc. of elephants (fossil):
some cases of well made insects: about 30 small cases
hung on frames — all local probably. — Good mr.
receiving a beaver, cougar: — Aurora models of plenty.
Silk worms, etc. — Collection of little pieces of wood.

In classroom wall charts in all branches
by Giroix (Masson & Cie., Paris.)

Cabinet of Physics: a good variety of a hand-made
compendium roped & haled: nearly all French, a few
English: no Mexican at all: such are not made.

The daily observations have been published in bulletin
each month for eighteen years: there is an 11 yr.
resume of results. The observations are tri-daily
7a. 2p. 9p.m. — Central is at Mexico; publishes
a Bulletin Mensual, Vol. began in 1888 is pub'd 2
yr. late. — — 3 Common vs. Humors:
2 Tonometers: psychometers (1); barometers; cinemometers.
The church of San Francisco which is really very interesting. Particularly so were the grains picking in the left hand great chapel where the lives of two or three saints individually are depicted in queen paintings six or seven on one great canvas; here too were two great evoes which had lately been used in some service probably bearing the two thieves (See Acts i. 89). Here for the first time we saw evoes made in wax; figures of men & women, heads, legs or arms, hung in quantity on little greetings thousands on the wall as the heads of the saints; here we armed them with one from a greeting for 20 cents & also bought a Medallion.
for a real. The beleaguered Virgin was rescued from
us as we bought a photograph of her. The outside
of the Church was very prettily adorned with
panels of tiles and with fine carvings; among others
one represents St. Francis receiving the Stigmata.
There is at the side of the Church a very prettily
new place made by the soldiers to keep them busy.
Tiles are notably present here in Puebla. They
are used in panel pictures or decoration with the
fronts of several of the churches. Most churches
and some stores are covered with them. Veils
are also made in lines and geometrical pat-
tens in some parts. In a few cases a whole
front may be made of handsome tile work;
one of the notable cases is the Hotel Universal
where the whole front is tiled up to the third story
which is a recent addition. The patio is also
handsomely decorated; both inside and is a pe-
culiar decoration here at the level of the loft. In
the second story (the old roof level) where a series
of cannon still remain, which were over
water rooftops. In a private house near
here there is elaborate tiling on the front hall
with the making over a series of several pictures of
ridiculous persons! The story runs that the
man who had the house built, had a guest
against the town council and had no way of work-
ing off his spleen save by quickening them in
his household. The use of tiles is unfortunately
by a thing of the past and is passing away. No
doubt some time they will revive it for it
is a pretty thing a characteristic. — Ruppe
drops here are usually marked by accuratis
sign: a deep round plane is crossed with usual
on bright colors, a fringe of bright paper or cloth
hanging from below it in its a background of
cloth gauge or other is a piece of some balboa
and or other ornament. At Chuchula the sign is
a flagpole rising in silvery head o will be colored
of bright color. — Then to the church of
The Compania, very beautiful. They were just ad-
sorting some decorating for a special service to
mourn. The nine beautiful and ecclesiastic women
San Francisco, it was too late o we were too tired
not to much as it. — We visited the libraries
one fair general one with La Stegelson and others
other useful one in Mexico. The other largely
comprised of religious and ecclesiastical works. We got
one on the hints for future visits here. — Then we
went to call on Dr. Craven, Per. of the Mexican
Methodist Institute, meeting him a Rev. Libby. Then
There was for a quiet evening and a good
sleep. In the morning the
12½ man and I went out to a batta. It is near the
deserted, which is quite a handsome building
constructed over a hill past from the old church.

We got a good view of the little church on the Pyramid from near here and back of it its
beautiful background of snowed volcanoes with its
peaceful crater lake. Near by is a tank where
is a horse's bath: in our bath which was a sulphur
and was had a sulphur well in a chimney tanks
side by side: a Protestant church establishment.

After bathing we walked down past the Casa del Matrimonio for the Cathedral, this
we visited. It is a magnificent piece of furnishing
the high altar of Christ, many fine pictures, the
three main pulpits, the beautiful carved chape,
chairs, the golden chandelier, the canons with
chapel of relics, where a stair of busts of ancient
natives have a little niche in each carved box
glass behind which are bits of ivory that from
himself, there were all rather beautiful or
interesting: there a trip up into the fiery
where we saw the trees including one of Plinia's
weight and from which we got a beautiful view
over the city, realizing more fully than ever
its titre beauty. On our way down we saw the
rill wherein lived the Indian man & his wife
very plain except for a decoration of paint.
He said he lived there but I saw no furniture.
At the foot of the Cultural was a Plaza,
with a beautiful flock & in it was music & hired
Plaza is pretty: it containing a rock uncle mountain
with miniature fresh green & stone roses, miniatures
a pretty bird cage with handmades bird, a few tall
encyclopedia trees & some other whatever for

We went home then the market which
is close to the home. The Chief Days are Thursday
Sunday 9th seemed to me the most like a real
market of any I have seen in Mexico.

At 4.45 we went to the Science and I spoke to
our great Baptist University to a handful of
our women, from men, & one little girl. Mr. Plan
Frankforting. - At 7.30 I had to speak again
at the Methodist College upon 'Education' when
I expressed my delight with their being able
to the Old Baptist schools. Cambridge College.
To solemnising orpe - and climb by surging their
nords nipples the aple park want to study clain
to throw of it. All of which was more where sug-
egested by the Pastor.

13% Started at 9.30 on traveawy for Cholula:
the road was a moderately pleasant one; Popocate\n and Ixtaccihuatl were visible in park along the
way. Passed a number of side-tracks leading
off to Ixtamamay; the owner of these have special
cars, live in town and run out and back with
rights of way at pleasure. (A round heap of
stones on our right indicates perhaps a one-
time pyramid in the middle of a little level plain.)

On our right also we see the Church home of
Oaxaca, and think hopefully of our
hope to have secured a photograph of its "Mata."
The Pyramid has been in view all along but
we now near it rapidly and find ourselves an
hour at the City of Cholula. Nothing I had read
prepared me for so good a town. This is by no means
neglected; nearly every house is in good repair of
fresh with bright Kalonime on coal and red wash; the
old Church we visited and here five we find repair
going on. The walls around the churchyard is partly
paid in order by various religious bodies or agricul-


The building is being entirely removed and repaired; only a few of the 64 pillars is left with its original painting and these will soon be covered with fresh plain whitewash. We have not found any of the twelve paintings of old-time Saints. We then went up the road to find the Cone of Cabo Real, which had no luck in seeing. We came from Blodget with the oldest picture of the Pyramid. Death in the family, fear regarding settlement of property and suspicion concerning ourselves all combined in the mind of the woman of the house. We spent nearly an hour. Then we walked to the first pyramid, and very much in ruins and only a central part in place; it showed plainly its construction of adobe bricks. We then visited a second pyramid in somewhat better shape, there is in its lower part quite a long shaft, which shows somewhat of the structure. From here we mounted the great pyramid itself; as we went up the road we saw some experiments of adobe and old layers-covered of cement or limes. From the summit we got a fine view among other things, a little view of the lower slope of Mount Nigale. From here also we saw other
looked like a two pyramids distinctly leaped or bight and in a fair degree of preservation. On coming down from the hills we walked along the road to the hotel. As we did so, we passed one place where we could plainly see an exposed oblique surface covered with plaster and near it a spot where a step in terraced plaster covering was exposed. In our way back we slept at a house, where were pretty Indian twin babies; the boy was well and healthy; the little girl was puny and weak. In the afternoon we visited the Museum, Meteorological Observatory, Physical Cabinet, etc. We also took a walk on the old church of San Jose near the edge of the town, where we had a good view of the fortificating and also saw an interesting church. We came back past the city jail, where Mr. Green was locked up for four days and nights not many months since, for putting a drunken man out of a disturbed meeting. In the morning we visited Mr. Crane's school and took some photographs of the decorated houses. We then went to the Penitentiary to meet Mr. Green. Mr. Green's neighbor is acting governor of the institution and was polite in answering.
Penitentiary of the State of Puebla: Album of crime.

Males, female profile view of each, arranged according to crime. Following: Five series of photographs from exact renderings: note race, color, religion, clothing, and frequency: more obscene designs are almost unknown among the native race. Plates are made for illustration of paper as a medical charity at San Luis Potosí in Dec.

In his note book the doctor's name, age, condition, profession, race, origin, place of birth, present condition, native (crime), whether found willingly or not, direction, motive to the operation. On this outline of questions is filed for each case and a drawing is made as aide.

Photographic shell photographs: are best kept carefully filed against a distinct pattern. — The Collection of shells: Zapotec quadrata; obliqua; broader at Union near long; one is nearly heart-shaped behind; also open crossed but the others not others. — Criminal skull here be considered unusually thick and heavy. — Anthropological Record: Patriot; biography; anthropometry; cranialometry; physiognomy, ethnometry, embryology, osteology, organography, dynamology, monism, vascular section; microscopic influences; psychopath
strip - mē-ca-pāl.

rod. - rō-di-yōs.

and. mā-lō-tē.

stretch - lēm-plē-rō.
- mā-tcē-kē.

li-sē-rō.

rō. thā-dōr.

uppers - xwēn-da.

"stick" rodi yō.

tī-rūn-tē.

fākē. - when finished.

tī-lū. - unpinched.

under - dīvānādī-ma

sample: irt-di-dōr

Marcelino Cabello.

Mariano Ramos.

Dibucio Carillo.

tā ni cō pouch.
and under these, delicacy of sentiment, (compassion, humanity etc.) remorse, vanity, hate, joy, love, pride, thought, emotion, special memory & writing, acting, memory, talent, memory, imagination, opinions or views, education, sense, language, sense, writing, —

Volumes of autographs with original sentiments by

The principal (1851, 1862, etc.) — Record of private life.

— Record of autographs in which all annually are registered; in the three years perhaps forty;

The second are all preserved; a true living.

The aboriginal names are always immediately copied

and kept in models, some originals are kept by heads

also; their relatives; kept; kept: photo. accompanying

many of these. The doctor is the only important

worker in these men and in the hospital.

Études criminology, criminally, 1892.

around again we had had a fine talk with the Dr.

and carefully examined his excellent work in

Criminal Anthropology. The institution is really

establishment, is in a fine, mainly new building,

and seems well managed. There are at present

about 300 inmates and the capacity is about

600. They are having this room arranged now

with casing for a "Prison Museum".

After dinner we went out to complete our pho-
tographing and to visit the City Hall. Mr. Green
was warmly welcomed by the officers, his great
dam grands and to him was also brought a
prisoner acquaintance; this was an Argentine
Republic man who was educated in England
and talked excellent English; until recently
a police man of the town he was now in trouble;
it appears that a higher officer of the force
insulted him; the lower man was "in," the
higher are "off." Our Argentine friend used
his superior's sword and struck him in the
head. He has now at the Police Station and
here serves some fine months of term.

He was quite a "good man" and a great help
to me in securing my cotton woven belt.
They are certainly very pretty and very primitive.
The outfit costs 50 cents; a man gets 60 for
making an ordinary belt. The style is the
old Argentine; I secured a set in use, also a case
supporting a warp; also several finished belts
of various kinds; it was great sport as com-
petition was quite brisk. They also make
cauliflower shells and nut nuts with related
head shells. From the A. W. Hill
To the office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

To secure a copy of Dr. Baca's book on Criminal Anthropology, this was readily given me, and the suggestion made that we should call at 8:30 and have him write a "dedication" in it. This we did having a good call, getting the dedication and some portraits for reproduction. Also he gave me to cement a friendship which he hoped might last long and grow strong, a skull of unusual interest from an excavation near Axton, depth of 3 feet. This was in perfect preservation, had a magnificent os incisus and is unmistakably protoamerican in the Centralian region. We were obliged to get away early. Mr. Green went with me to the train; we saw a beautiful rival of the snow caps mountains in full beauty, and as the sun's rays shone through its intricate system just the rest of it, of Popocatepetl being shaded by the long shadow of Malinche. Little by little, but rapidly it spread till both were glowing with their own color. The day was clear.
We went out over the Cucaracha Ry. as far as the sleeping car to LaCina. It was certainly one of the most beautiful routes I have ever been on, and well deserves to be spoken of

as the Panorama Route. We went slowly over a winding road. Our first station was Tampico, which is beautifully situated on a slope overlooking Mexico. It is said to be a favorite summer home for wealthy Mexicans. Shortly after leaving here we began to see a very interesting building material.

—it looks like calcarcin—
tube, is cut out with spaces and cut into rectangular blocks which are sold at $10.00 per hundred in the city; after thoroughly drying it hardens and is built up into walls which are plastic and hard.

We saw a number of localities where they were busy cutting and using blocks, particularly at one place where columns were made in large sizes.
of a little barana. Shortly after we
were approaching Contreras; here we get
a view up a magnificent gorge, into which
it looks as if the road would run. The town
itself is beautifully situated on the northern
flank. It is much like an Italian town.

But we rise again, bear off to the left,
keeping still within the valley & zigzag-


as until we are above the town. From
then the view of the city first began to
be superb. We pass a barana whose
heavy bed of dark volcanic rock was the
capping rock. This rock particle or is a
hominocally, stringy orropy vesicular lava.

about here to we look over a sea of trees

and begin to realize that we are really on
the side of great mountain


tone distance the valley went simply grew.
The level smooth green floor. The village
dotting it, the great lake & smaller body
of water, the old volcanoes are plainly seen.
from rising like islands from the level of the plain, the whole contained within a border of mountains was most beautiful. The fact that we were ever within the valley was very evident. Along here we found a beautiful final display: wild dabling (?) of a pale pink, rich rose, purple, flame-color, orange, scarlet were here by thousands. So graceful in form, beautiful in color, mixed marvelously for wild flowers. They were a perfect delight. — Lower down especially in a head we had noticed a broad and great orange-scarlet, lily-like (Agri demonstra?) — Here we come to a gigantic, seemingly immense, high escarpment cliff, which first beginning had looked as if it must be a dizzy spot, over which a car sick or random train must fall & beyond it were natural cliffs almost as steep. — Here were masses of yellow color. I cannot be sure that they are true lilies: having passed Aquiso Hatun & not seen we had last leave behind us the lovely scene.
Chocho. Only in Oaxaca.

1. ghō.
2. xū.
3. nū-ē.
4. ēōē.
5. kūn.
6. cū.
7. xā-dō.
8. cū.
9. ṭā
10. tē.
11. tōn tōn.
12. xā.
13. ci-ē.
14. xōng.
15. kōw-ōn tōn.
16. kōw-ōn tōn.
17. kōw-ōnghū.
18. kōw-ōnghū iē.
19. kōw-ōtū iū.
20. kā.
rana and (the looking behind us for a little for occasional glimpses) Come out into the Glen Blegyn burned them. We pass a picture-like little mining village as we go. Then into open country lying back of the hills and here find barley growing and cold inland. Cold although it is often 10° C. in the morning. Then we pass a country, rough with trees, green for little conical heaps of volcanic rock.

At one point we get a better and still beautiful view of the valley: only the top right half of it is visible; as its surface is one of the beautiful regular volcanic craters: a "blockhead" mountains that off the view to the left or right and effectually. — Here we come upon hills clothed with the most curious shining black-rud. Here a sudden turn showed us on the valley a lovely crater ring, the one on our side. — Along here a red-purple fog came like flower; perhaps a grass; — a very heavy bed of stratified material of the greenest kind where many Indians are at work digging in a loading dig.
ollje (milk)

1. tück
2. märkâ
3. tügég
4. mär-täek
5. mör-gök
6. tüx-ték.
7. bür-tür-ték.
8. tü-dür-ték.
9. tür-tür-ték.
10. mär
11. mär-tük.
12. mär-k-märkâ
13. märk-tür-gég
14. märk-märkâ
15. märk-käfe möre
16. märk-fürtâ
17. märk-gür-fürtâ
18. märk-tür-duktâ
19. märk-fäck-furtâ
20. épe.
backer load onto stage for ballast. A decided smaller deposit of the same with fouled anchor; here we are at San Cristóbal.

Steep coach with a great team of mules miles to the passenger's entrance. An
Indian village near a freight car on a side track for a ticket office & express
station — another may be used for a restaurant where an iron long table, with another
chair, with brick (granite race) plate, just as we ate a meal not very bad for 25 cents
each. — After dinner we photographed
the waiting stage and then walked down
to the excavation; it was a busy scene. The
material lies in a great mass; the upper
layer is black sand; then coming what is not this
granite. It is disintegrated stuff (perhaps volcan-ic), an earthy earth with irregular, tough, hard
bits of hard material. This breaks perfectly
takes the very best of ballasting. The layer
are not lignitic but anticlinal.

Getting back to the car I found the boy talking
with our dear companion, a genuine Bohemian
everything about an old newspaper man his brother.
Macateco (a) Chiquihuitlan  
(b) Galapa (Oaxaca)

1. ngū
2. xo
3. cūhā
4. tē-hū. ū-hū
5. ū
6. tē-hū-hū
tē-hū-hū
7. ū-tū
8. xe
9. ū-hū
tē-hū
10. da
tē-hū
11. ūŋū
tē-hū
12. tē-xō
13. tē-cūhā
tē-hū
14. tē-ū-hū
tē-hū
15. tē-hū-tū
tē-hū
16. tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
17. tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
18. tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
19. tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
20. xa
tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū
tē-hū-ūŋū

nkū
xū
xā
ū-hū
mū
tē
yā-tū
xē
tē
ū-hū
tē
xā
for years on The Times he was held in high
repute. He is an artist, has been here for about fifteen months, is associated with the Mexican Investor and the
San Francisco Chronicle. He is chiefly archael.
ological here. He has read everything & talked
in a correct: He knows a good deal himself
what he is doing as. He tells much of his
in lectures where we ought to go. He is good
deal given to argumentation & is severely
critical: the young Isaac Hull takes him
prety seriously. There was little talk up in
our room alone alto. He would allow me to look
once in awhile at the scenery, which he appreci-
cates, and at the flowers, which in a certain
peculiar way he admires. — we got back an
about 8:00

18th. To Tlapalapa. or rather to the place
where a road branches off to the right hand
after leaving Mexico City. Our five mile mules
rein are very useful making
some trophies of their act. — Just before
we left the can a storm came up & the
first part of our walk was in the rain. We
These two are dialects — they are mutually comprehensible, but not sufficiently. The verbs present some mixture of features more prominently than the first, the Mr. Quitt terseness. The language is known for its mixted manner.
Some reachs Cuthianaan, which is wonderful.

It is as the base igneous rock which is quarried here or cut into blocks for buildings. Most of the houses are built of this material. A great church with massive walls and a vast enclosing wall began long ago, but never finished and now partly in decay. Was our objective point and very easily found. We were looking for a cross which our Polish friend told us of yesterday; he spoke of it as an interesting combination of the old and new religion. The Christian cross is raised and two great copper tablets or headless poles are on each side of it. We found men burying a body or rather making a grave; several lately deserted graves were still bright with anchors of flowers. We found a cross inscribed in drooping loops but found no supernumerary head. We took a little walk through the village and visited the small church up on the rocks. The whole region is a honeycomb of caverns in the igneous rocks and we looked into several of them. From here we climbed back up the rocky Counterhill.
Mixture:
1. ūng
2. ūlù
3. ū-nì
4. Kù-mì
5. ūng-āŋ (ōng-ōng) dāl
6. ūn-ū
7. ū-dù (ū-cù) dāl
8. ū-nā
9. ūng ū- (iŋ) dāl
10. ū-dì (ū-cì) dāl
11. ū-dì-ēŋ
12. ū-dì-ū-nì
13. ū-dì-ū-nì
14. ū-dì-Kù-mì
15. sūj-ūnì
16. sūj-āŋ-ēŋ
17. sūj-āŋ-ū-ū
18. sūj-āŋ-ū-nì
19. sūj-āŋ-Kù-mì
20. sō'-kò

= c. often
To the top of the hill of the site. We passed some queer times of anti-air praying as we went. When we got down, we had clear weather and a grand view. Off in another direction was the flat floor of the valley, green with crops and dotted with villages; back from these rose a cluster of old lava cones, one of them of beautiful and evident form; then back of all among the clouds was imperfectly visible one of the snow-capped beaux-téles, probably the Chimborazo. In the other direction lay the city and the lovely lake.

We found without difficulty the old floor that Mr. Green told us was up here. Cheer Strode had known it the other time, if he had seen as many frogs as we have seen since! The whole country is full of mining. As we walked from the highway to Cullonna we saw obsidian and clefts in the rock. In a ditch cutting we plainly saw a concave floor edge. By the way, at the place where we left the cars stood when our Polish friend says are the Winding Walls of the Houses of Fortune" and little
Miktec. Branch of Cuyamecales

Not easily understood by others.

Term is: isolated.

1. ng. --
2. ù-ve
3. jù-ri
4. kà-mi.
5. ù-ù.
6. ùn ò.
7. ù-cù
8. ù-nà
9. ùng --
10. ù-cù
11. ù-cù-ri
12. ù-cù-ve.
13. ù-cù-ni
14. ù-cù-kà-mi
15. cù-ù
16. cù-ù-un
17. cù-ù-ù-ve
18. cù-ù-ù-ni
19. cù-ù-kà-mi
20. òk-ko.
beyond them is a carries "my bridge" of.
arches, right by the roadside. Both of these
we had neglected noticing on our previous
trip but did observe them this time.

On our way down, near the summit, we
stopped with an Indian who was hoeing in
his field. He was much interested in our Cam-
era & when I told him I had taken "the brush
vista" & waved my hand about, he amazed
himself, turned about & admired it with real
detail. This people are Scenery-mad; they
love it. We visited the sacred care
of the Spring and looked at the native offerings
again. Some of the rocks inside have a nude
figure made upon them in white paint.
we had intended taking some little nips
or mastic of palma but found only large te-
to large - mastic of green leaves, which we did
not care for. We found also among the real
twist corvus, otick into the rock crackly, a
great many little corvus in red or white
paint on the rock themselves.

When we got home to the Hotel we had a call
from Dr. Mighels who, on account of his unscientific

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Chinantec</th>
<th>Ojibwa</th>
<th>Yojoa</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kōnj</td>
<td>Kōnj</td>
<td></td>
<td>Universal language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kōnj</td>
<td>Kōnj</td>
<td></td>
<td>People learn little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tē</td>
<td>Tē</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kīŋ</td>
<td>Kīŋ</td>
<td></td>
<td>Probably completely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
English and ask non-existent Spanish. Make another appointment with me when he comes
with an English-speaking friend.

Jacunda: On the private house of Fr...
on a little mound overgrown with vines
are three carved stones; one a rectangular slab
longer than broad; has four death's heads round with
three similar death's head are at the end;
the top part is carved with a carved figure;
at the centre of this upper surface appears to
be a drilled hole. The measures may be 1x2x3
or 4ft. The second stone is a figure perhaps
the same length as the preceding and represent the
figure lying with upraised head; dish borne on
belly with hands at sides; the edge of the dish is
marked with wheel symbols. The head has a
curl of hair on head, open wing shaped; faces to left;
about the arm is with a band with a band
of several things of heads; the ears have great rings
with pendant hanging from the central hole; the eye
are bound with a broad band of head from ankle
to knee; below this appears to be a torn of his foot
the feet are broken off; on back of head is a
plated headdress with a handsome metal orna-
ment. 19 or 20 strings: the head ornament
Kapakec, (a) valley.
1. Tū-bi
2. Ti-ō-pā
3. Tehōnā
4. Tāpā
5. Gai-yā
6. Tēho-pā
7. Gāz
8. Tekōn
9. Gān
10. Fehi
11. Fēhī-tū-bī
12. Fēhī-tō-pā
13. Tēhō-īn-yē
14. Fēhī-dā-ā
15. Tēhō-in-yē (Tehinyō)
16. Tēhō-ī-tū-bī
17. Tēhō-ī-tō-pā
18. Tēhō-ī-bī-tehōnā
19. Tēhō-ī-bī-tā-pā
20. Gāl-dī

(b) mountain
1. Tū-bī
2. Tekūpān
3. Tehōnā
4. Tā-pā
5. Gai-yā
6. Cū-pā
7. Gād-ī
8. Cū-nā
9. Gāā
10. Fehi
11. Fēhī-bī-tū-bī
12. Fēhī-bī-tehū-pā
13. Fēhī-hū
14. Fēhī-dā
15. Fēhī-hū
16. Fēhī-hū-tū-bī
17. Fēhī-hū-tehū-pā
18. Fēhī-hū-Fēhū-nā
19. Fēhī-hū-tā-pā
20. Gāl-dī
from the upper end is plainly visible at about a.

No. 3 is a stone ring of per-"meter 2½ ft. or 3 ft., with a hole partly ½ the entire diameter: the "upper surface" presents a plain narrow band at each edge; the intermediate part is occupied by two chains planted back and forth in a circle; the inner surface of each surface are both covered with extensive but very dissimilar patterns: the inner surface is like the upper but the edge is more or less blunted as in the case of No. 1. The upper stone is a dark gray igneous rock.

We left Mexico at about noon for Tacubaya. It is a very pretty town finely situated upon a hill-slope. It is famous as a gambling place, for cock-fights, and as a lovely summer resort. Many wealthy Mexicans have their wintering here. They are lovely places and one caught a glimpse of some men's gates. We looked up the hunte of the late Díez Gutierrez in hope of seeing the statue above described. It is now the property of Dr. . It is a vast hill grove, with artificial rockwork, fine water ways, lovely avenues, etc. The house itself is on the top of the hill. We went into a snug
to the owner to look at and examine the monument. In response a young gentleman who could talk English appeared. He is the son of the Spanish Minister at New York; he is here for his vacation; he is a student at Stevens Institute; he is a guest at this house. He sent up our request and explanation and the permission came quickly. The young fellow stayed with us until called to dinner, while we made our notes and photographs. From here we walked around town and at 3 O'clock went to the cockfights. 3 O'clock means 4, and it was fully dark before the performance began. I thought I could read the program but apparently I could not. The cocks all wore their feathers; all but the first one had them of the long white. At last the cries came out and called some numbers. It was called three times before there was any response. Then a quiet looking Indian of middle age came up with a fine black fowl. Its opponent was a large yellow, with yellow back, breast and neck. He belonged to a wealthy young fellow named Andrew Gray, near Nights. A young, fair, white man, they with the black fowl, which is called "brindled." The Indian sets his fowl in the ring which is cut in the ground, and along by its side. Both fowl walk around the ring. The money appears to be put up. The young man appears to have a jockey. The men cackle and tease their birds.
| 1. Ţă | Ţă |
| 2. tchō-pă | tchō-pă |
| 3. tehō-nă | tehō-nă |
| 4. tă-pă | tă-pă |
| 5. gă-yă | gă-yă |
| 6. tchō-pă | tchō-pă |
| 7. gă-agă | gă-agă |
| 8. tehō-nă tehō-nă | tehō-nă tehō-nă |
| 9. gă | gă |
| 10. tchĭ | tchĭ |
| 11. tchă-nă-yăš | tchă-nă-yăš |
| 12. Fehō-zhīn | Fehō-zhīn |
| 13. Fehō-iun | Fehō-iun |
| 14. fētă-șă | fētă-șă |
| 15. tehō ti-tă | tehō ti-tă |
| 16. tehō-nă-tă | tehō-nă-tă |
| 17. tehō-nă-tă-pă | tehō-nă-tă-pă |
| 18. tehō-nă-tehō-nă | tehō-nă-tehō-nă |
| 19. tă-gă-tă | tă-gă-tă |
| 20. găl-gă | găl-gă |

Gr = a gr. in an town
somewhat by thrashing and pulling them. Suddenly appears to back and coming and taking his bed from the ring. — About now a man comes with a bell and sits at the table. — The chore calls an amount of music twice. Our dearest friend comes in with a S- No. 1. golden bid (a) and an Indian boy of a color with (b) a darker one. They pet and stroke their bids.

But are weighed: (a) own; (b) the horses are weighed, appointed to this one. They are a lighter shapes. Rich black figures to a big planted group; there is a thick piece of leather prepared for the real upon to pass this above.

The leger (c) the big planted base is placed against this foot lightly took to place: a leather cover guard the many hands: this is secured at the last moment. A number of men run about inside the ring eagerly solicit.

They help: the bell rings: pit closed: the two men opposite facing: they excite the jocks, free their from after come a and then go. (a) jumps over the other once or twice: then coming a rush; another. (b) is struck easily around times in circus: make the dark fall back, darkening as the rush effects; the light one makes a light our attack: they face; the dark and desists the other: then to strike: the dark are stands over it lying quick: the light one gets above it is dragged off the victim.

No. 2. Smartly the Indian bid in bids. Preliminary as before. Not so rigorous letting. Spectacle of full size, Cased by being dragged backward by tails. One side affair. Smartly once makes a vigorous assault...
Antigüedades Mexicanas
Junto Colombia de México
Fech y plati, astas, 1892
Monumento del Arte Mexicano Antiguo
Antonio Demetrio
Berchis a. Abas 1890
and keeps it up till he easily kills the adjoining one, and that immediately after the first duck did the dark bird retaliate. — Victim only a little cut in one leg. But had been 6 or 7 to 1. Smarter and do much better with 6 dikes with great satisfaction.

No. 3. (a) Handsome high's red-gold, with great comb and wattles, green-black tail and breast. (b) More slender, metallic green black. Much better; rove for them till pack of cows cut at an 18 c. each. Original fight, 15 and for, until dark fellow cut us short meantime.

No. 4. (a) Much like last. (b) Almost pure white. (c) Jumps over much. Good charge and retakes white gain advantage; roll; separated; again (b) jumps over and is thrown; (b) leaps on other, runs it and kills it. — Raffle to be decided by ninth card in a deck. Pack; overtly to leader; pack reshuffled, called by cashier.

— (a) bright. (b) Silver cream various upper fraction, lower fraction, breast, most milked gray or white. Off without a fight.

No. 5: (a) Victim of No. 4. (b) Same as last. Considerable flying over: while cluck on back, is badly wound and is repeatedly peaked in the head, till dead. A native old Indian being victim. Owner of pick knows the white. This ends the fight proper but the poor fool native owner of victim 5 put it at once against one of his chief's gourds 1, of course, lost his bird.
The Indians have excavated the East side of the main hall of room 4. Exposing a fine picture in better colors than the others, but without any heads. At least two female figures are shown; he has completed the excavation of Room 3, exposing the second pillar as expected. He has also excavated a new room lying W. of A. These two new rooms are apparently larger than the others. We made tracings of three figures - one in room A, South side - two in room B, one on each side of the central domino. A distinct sill limits room B as now excavated and perhaps there is a room South of it with a pavement at a lower level. The room on the N. has a floor of same level as A. and the room on the E. has a floor of same level as B. All the rooms have cement floors.

Hermann had broken his leg last night and unable to favor it we took a coach to the station. Although we started at 6:20 he tried to change us to the before 6:40 rate and we called in a policeman. The Indian was much pleased to see us and did every thing in his power to render our stay satisfactory. He washed off the picture, spread a mat for me to lie on and at infinite trouble hung a screen to keep the hot sunshine off. After we left - at noon - he had eating ready for us. No tables.
Luis Rivera e Ynez, Destinuacion.
micelli, eggs, &c. &c.:—We had to stop before we got

How our time for our train came gave air. I looked
over his stamps and marked for imitation. He
has a large quantity of these and must turn out
a great variety of designs,—we waited some time
at the station and the ticket agents told me of his ef-

forts to learn English showed me his book and begged
me to be his teacher! Accordingly I stayed in his of-

fice and in intervals between work at making up
his reports he asked me drilling questions—e.g. How
many votes do you carry? (Subscription) How many votes do you carry?) and "Do you call juggs?" (Cup)

On the train to Puebla an American dentist looking
for a place to settle in Mexico, Rev. W. Green (N.S.)
and an English investor of 14 years residence at P.

wrote us. The Reverend gentleman is a great talker,
quite too voluble a sort of himself. After telling an
exciting experience in a dentist's office, and how on
his first change in a Hudson R. Co, he built four chairs
as no outlay of labor or trouble at all, and
telling of the dentist who did $100 of work for love:

the photographs who made him a dozen pictures
from affection (Schaltenbrand) and the grocer whose
bill weighs to have been $150. Who "kept no books of
what they gave him" he tells us are on his stories.

The gentleman with his crew down the curtain
of the car windows for fear of stone thrown by
some Indian. This gave Green a chance to tell that
The Engineer said to have to be protected by a shield built around him of thick wire. He also told of a ride on an engine when boiling a Dorothy, several pigs, and a horse met their doom by being crushed by the engine. Another head would have fared the same but was on a high bridge where he could not safely be so dealt with. So he was tossed or dropped. The engineer by this time was curving mad and for open dorches [sic] the eyes of Indians waiting at the train platform with hot water. Our friend claiming that he has taken 5000 negroes in this country but has perhaps only 100 in his home!!

We heard a sigh of relief when we got to town and hurried up to the house, where Mrs. W. P. G. had a fine lunch ready.

21st. Mr. Green accompanied us to the station and at 6:30 we left on the Mexican Southern for Oaxaca. We had no meal until 1:30 when at a good restaurant conducted by Christian we did well. The ride is an interesting one and at times beautiful. For description see return journey.

We reach Oaxaca at 7, and went at once out to the Hotel Nacional, where we made a surprisingly low rate. We then went around to call on Rev. L. C. Smith, whom we found pleasant and business. He has always...
Returning to the 70th we found the church filthy and "made a jest." This we carried over to morning and left in high dudgeon. We found our rig waiting for us at 7.30 when we got to Mr. Smith's. It is a heavy lumbering old coach, with six horses, the kind of four front ones. Our coachman was a nice looking young fellow with a clean white pleated shirt. With him was a little Indian lad, who ran the thirty miles each way, straight and erect as could be, and delighted to whip the mules on his side with the long whips. There was much to interest us. The ox-carts are the old kind with solid or nearly solid wheels. The oxen are harnessed by a great woodstrap behind their horns and straddling their shoulders. The carts are often axed.

The bright rich green glazed pottery for which Oaxaca is known is everywhere in ollas, jicaritas, bowls, etc. The water carriers' jars are graceful in form, small mouthed and of a black ware. Along the road sides are beggars asking alms of the poor, nothing on their way to markets by hundreds.
Saluting of great politeces are more common than is any place we have yet seen. We slept at Pula to see the great Cypress tree in the churchyard. It is a monster very irregular in its circumference and with a great mass of green above that is regular and handsome. It certainly looks like one tree and the spring that Bandelier describes has disappeared. We measured following the irregularities as about four feet above ground and got 167 a less figure than Mr. Smiths has got by careful measurement of the Samasota. Thrashing floors are of the same plan as at Olutu but are paved with clay tile floor and are built around with a ring of small stones set on edge. They occur at times three or four together.

We passed a place where they bake tiles.

We are in a long and narrow valley all the way but at one point pass around into a small what separated valley. That of Mita proper. It is wider notably than the others but did not at all impress me as it did Bandelier with extreme admiration.

We passed three small Indian villages the greatest of which Placotula is truly a great town, with streets in good condition and many quite Spanish houses. The real Indian houses hereabout usually stand several in a cluster in an enclosure of cacti as can be seen in the fencings; they are usually of one wall built on
a light framework tied together; the roof is fixed
lengthwise, and stuck nearly perpendicular ends: there
is generally a wish of the abode or kapichoring which
projects an either end upward; these are quite com-
monly terminated by jarg or potting turned bottoms up.
Midden itself we found for some of a lounge than
we expected. The huts are true Indian, the fencing is
mainly organic casting. Dozens of people were at work,
one in two at a house, with their primitive tools
making wooden mantles. We went at once to the
Finds and stone of Indian negro., to whom we had a let-
ter from Mr. Smith. I had not supposed there was such
a thing. This building is true Spanish Mexican. His
staff is varied; his pati one of the loveliest. It is
kept absolutely clean. In the corners of it are some
granada trees laden with ripe fruit; hedges are ra.
berries vines and trees. The floor is clay paved. Here
is a young yuma under the pomegranate trees.
Yonder about the middle of the patio is a queena
long-armed black face-figured monkey, who0 looks
suspiciously and who delights to hang a little
Ritten. cat in his arms. Our room was pleasant
all but being windedless. Our dinner was
as five o’clock by boat and himself and was a great
surprise being not only clean and abundant but
table and deliciously cooked. We spent
the time until dinner was going to the plaza o
Dr. Sologuren: Private collection of Zapotec and Mixtec antiquities from Oaxaca: box full of the company pieces; a chest with ten of various sizes and types; a number rubbing stones with figurative groups, forms particularly beautiful greenstones. Especially fine is a rounded corned rectangle with a squat, akimbo-armed figure with great head dress; great number of fine large pottery figures, in dark stuff, heavily loaded with ornamentation, glyphs, tusks, usually great red headress heavy and elaborate, hands usually on sides, nose very common with appendage of ornamented character; most wear necklaces; many have breast plates, one with a human head helmet; polychrome ware beautiful: These pieces from one Mixtec locality: a pitcher, a little box with three legs feet; and a truly unique bowl with contoured mouth, a vertical broken in orange-red, red-striated, with very interesting chronological figures, a hieroglyph or the elements; of shape of cast, still polychrome, larger, are fine tripod bowls, while two smaller ones as black guama pattern (general); Mixtec: great head of pottery, glyphs, two animal-man with tusks on each side; in a red-brown ware: of polychrome flat bowls with long tripod legs. Whistling vase with standing figure with swollen side vase behind; unique from this type. Mixtec-time in polychrome. A black whistling
Jar has a plain tumbling shape with a long tail shape. Key in front: — Greenstone mask of large size, with check lines; open fangs; mouth; nose, mouth; eye. Note: — Green mud for pressing a figure of pottery. The hand pin (cut) elaborately developed with body, arms, and double line of necklace. The body conventionally to a narrow band; just larger — Five green warm club head made in form of head; others, etc. The material is hard and heavy and the workmanship very fine. — Stone carving of a small temple; finely at Monte Alban. — Several fine necklace pottery beads. — Small quadrature figures in numbers. — Necklace of gold beads (one only here). — Small unguentarium Chinese piece represents an old man sitting with legs extended, and hand raised back of head, the other holding off. — Moved to State of Oaxaca. — Very rare. Made with small character potting — Good potting, thanks for skin, round with entire pattern. — Whistle in clay; one especially represents an old man, with face beautifully done; another is "chick with" repre- sents a fine bird, flesh-colored; — plain, round, deep head of alabaster, with a very little color design left upon it — Little pottery whistle with line of sheep's form. — Group of pottery of thick form; — Piece of a garment of a
print made of beaten bark printed in red with a figure; in the sun moro (Niuata) was a piece of cloth with red patterns on it—$2 for a six bells of gold forming part of one necklace given at Mitiis—Near Oarsa a necklace with a curving head of gold & a central figure all but 2 heads. The central figure went to the dwelling place—A whole necklace of fish ornamental pieces with the same way but one piece. One copper piece is gilded & represents a head in a cap. Another grand piece represents a head in a kerchief; below gold dots with gold. No carp found here show a coating of precious metal over lead. One embroidered thin figure in brown is perhaps unique—a beautiful little head in dark greenstone perfectly made & polished $100; a very thin round bit of greenstone shows the mode of making—
containing several fine old fighting and along one side is a market. In this latitude (1893) erected by the village government. At one end we came upon a group of women squatting on the ground sprinkling water on the ground with the simplest sprinkler and whirls resting the lower end of the pitcher in a common pot or cup of earthwater. They were sprinkling cool and we watched them with interest. We also went to two or three of the huts in front of which under the trees men and women were eating manty with the simple bowler. We saw in use as the jail at Puebla. At one place they gave us chairs and we sat watching for sometime. They were interested in knowing what book I had so I showed them the pictures of India in Bauman. They wanted to see the rest so I showed them first the landscape and last of all the pictures of antiques in the National Museum. A whole crowd had gathered around and looked with interest. When the man saw the India, he was particularly moved and wanted to know if it was "antique". On my assuring that it was, he quickly carried the book to his lips and kissed it indi?rstically. After an excellent dinner, astonishingly good and beautifully served, we noticed in the store a quantity of raw cotton goods from the balls.
On inquiring we found that it is spun by
the women into yarn and at our request an old
woman was called over who spun a little for
us and agreed to spin me a spindale full of
it for my "cotton series". The series of tools
for agricultural and other purposes in sale at
Queen's was most interesting but I failed to
secure noted, names and sketches of them. There
were eight different patterns — we then
at last got ours to the change; we went direct
to the north most one which is in fact, connect-
ed with the church and containing the curacy.
While we waited for the curate to receive us
we looked at the outside of the building, the
two great pillars, the mosaic panel work.
Notwithstanding pictures and descriptions, I
was surprised at the good condition of the ruin
and found the mosaics quite unlike what I
had imagined. The single blocks have quite
an amount of real carving in them. I had
imagined each projecting piece a separate
small block wedged in. Presently we were
admitted to the curate who had apparently
occupied himself with dressing his old garments in our room. He is a short, stout, dark-faced, dark-haired, grayish-haired Irishman of great kindliness of manner; when he dead.

Mr. Smith's letter he launched his into a lecture upon" Tolstoy, agrees your razas," that I could not understand anything of what he said made little difference, we went on with growing uneasiness and increasing earnestness. I believed he had refused us our request but on the contrary— from then until dark I was tracing. The paintings occur upon a thin layer of plaster and are drawn in a dull, dark-red paint. The designs once formed a continuous series in all three long, very narrow in height, from slender in stone; the one in the No. is the most

in quantity at present; that on the Earth is nearly or quite hopelessly gone; there are one or two good designs still left on the W. when the pictures have been preserved by a roof from the weather. The work was very hard; the paper is thick & not very transparent; the places are up high or Herman had to make a
standing place for me by piling up some into a heap. The position was a fixed & studied one; the sun was hot. Than afternoon I decided but one figure and I spent from 9–11. The next morning becoming less I proceeded, there are still at least two good reservoirs on the North wall and one on the West. They were both dry. The driver has planned our trip and homes nicely. We would reach Chilte at 4. Eat at 2. Visit mine at 3., be ready to leave at 4. and stay at Placolula men night, getting there early the next morning. He was convinced at first that he could carry out his plans, but an hour gave way in a quite hopeless & helpless way. We agreed to leave at 10. The next day.

We bought a few relics; a cell of greenstone for 1c.; a good can of knife of obsidian, a 
spindle whorl & 200 tassels & pottery for another 
and 5c. After breakfast, we worked industrially as copying in a boiling sweat. At 12.30 we stopped and had a hurried glance

than the mining. We men are minus jocks now
absolutely discasolate; we also had the whole
crew of women of the village in sight with "alas."
Eating hurriedly we finally left an about
2 o'clock and had a securely dusty and warm
ride back, arriving at Mr. Smith's at 7.30
p.m. Expenses: coach 8.40, Hotel $1.50
The books are opening at one point, but must be
often mishap — After supper we went
to talk with Mr. Smith over "Colton Varies"
and lunen's plans.

24th we went around to the Oaxaca Institute
— the State Educational establishment. We went
too early for the Museum, which was not to open
until 10 o'clock. We sat in the front patio, where
we found an amusement source for a good
many of the boys who were gathering for their
lessons. One of them however was so polite enough
to attempt to interest us in table 
into the
second patio, where there are several antiquities
some of which have been figured. Here are a few
that is the carved pyramid, another the Calendar
Stone of Oaxaca. Several fine large carved
slabs are set against the walls. All of these
of course exposed to the weather. From there we now took the horse to the library where we found no
one who could talk English but where Prunfels
and Cheuraves's queer works were put at the
administration. On looking at them we consumed
much time and had but a few minutes to
give to the Museum. The Hall is fairly good;
the cases are better than at Mexico. The
collections include some natural history spec-
mens but more in archaeology. They have a
fairly good lot of figures in stone and pottery
and a good series of pottery vessels. On the whole
they appear better cared for to better advantage
than at Mexico. ——— At 11 1/2 we had
to meet Mr. Ominski. It was noon 1/2 before
he, Herman and I started on horseback, with an
aquadron on foot, carrying a water-jar, camera,
lunch and 20 lbs. of paper. We crossed the river
took a road 18 the right and rode along garly
until I struck squarely against the great
trees of a live wattle. My horse is tired for
hours; it took my right hip's biceps. He's a perfect fellow. On East we found the
Alpe
we found quite a number of flowers in bloom. I saw them for the first time to-day. They are on a large tree, which bears the incense is made from its gum. Many other gums are used in trees—great white, black, and others. Laurels are abundant and rich and the clusters with their different kinds are to me most distracting. Presently we were up high enough to begin to get a view and from there on we had grand glimpses of valleys—all three in one—below. The hill is covered with mounds and earthworks. There are mounds near our landing which may perhaps be old. As we descend are many earthworks of different kinds. Our guide had begun to talk up pretty well and told our stopping place at "the Cave" although as soon as we did ourselves. Here are still a hunting station as the Carvins and their full justice to Mrs. Surratt's gold cream. Then we ate to some "squeeze" making. Our success was not great, we hunted and lifted. The preceding was vigorous and
Family tree drawn: the only one shown

"The S. of it. the best preserved. I've no room for it. can't make a copy"
The paper would no longer underlie. We left the inked fly
mite paper, waiting to dry in the cave
while we made our descent. We took a
different track back down the mountain,
dark, rocky and obscure. It was dark when
we reached the third and last of the wells
to drink and at 8:30 we returned to tell
our barangay folk that Mr. Quijada has
gathered in the region. On the 25th
we finally started on April 26. After
songs — (a request above at Mr. Quijada's
question I have tried to go there. The district
for three months collecting cattle (chief)
forgoes, I started again for Monte Alba
he found our detectives "no good" and the
man took his lead while the rest of us
looked about hastily over the existing
ecological wasteland and a careful study
has not yet been made of them.
Eliot was a fine writer. He had a keen eye for detail and was known for his precise and meticulous style. His work often explored themes of love, loss, and the human condition. Eliot’s influence on modern literature is profound, and his legacy continues to inspire writers today.
was certainly making plans. We made a race for carrying it across the river at about 2 p.m. We made a re-entry. Our friends and pressed on by 8 p.m. We were then on several islands. We called for 62 dollars and examined his very rich and varied collection of relics from the island of Otago. Then I looked up Dr Selman, connected with the Expedition. He talked about things and is interested in the Indian convicts. He has long-standing affiliations with these subjects. He was very polite and gave me considerable information about work and contacts and took me over to the Naval School - a department of the Institute. Here I met the Secretary and later the Director. Dr. G. was really heroic. We struggled through two weeks with their dead bodies. We found several graves and populations, making it hard for us with the united burgesses. Here with the
When you live a monotonous
Bring a book Canada a car
in can can after
A dear H. I am in fits
29th May 1810
Grits is interesting. Pedagogical Autobiography, which applies the main study of natural history and physiology. It is noticed that much more interest for Botany and when as Jalapa prepared the pioneer analytical key of Mexican plants. Of course it is now in need of revision and he is given J. A. and Mr. Quilt are looking at great with a blank book at Balboa for schools, which will certainly fill a long felt want in here. They will carry analyses to families of various genera only. The part of the work is fixed in mind of known such is ready. Here being over 200 families and more than 800 genera here.

We left at the 6:30 train for Puebla. Mr. Allnutt was at the train as from Xalapa. We had no particular adventure in store. Passing from through a lovely and fertile valley, we found ourselves again in great flatness beginning to be renewed in, between near hills.
The geology of the first two-thirds of the trip is complex but a few elements stand out. The geology was greatly contorted limestone, a heavily indurated rock, forming a gravel terrace of much strength. Just before the second station was reached I saw an ancient cove in a neighboring hill and a much larger one ahead. We began our ascent really and take some in the gorge. The road turns and turns, cut by cut, as it ascends, joined on "dissolved" rock masses; heavy beds of clay and beds of soft sand and angular stones. Behind me, beautiful views, repeatedly seen, move from the green gorge; below are the gray hills, back of which rise distant blue hills and valley. Deep cuts in organic clay deposits and a washed twisting and winding like a gigantic serpent. As we emerge from the gorge we have climbed the Pacific Plate. Richter abundant and almost continual. We now descend one of the finest of mountain gorges, the descent is long and winding. The forest is filled with hundreds of little canopies, and patches of reds and greens. The trees are tall and towering, towering like giants. The mountaintheme above is grandly wild in form like none.
Constantly changing. Here its striking feature is its variety: Here a unique form prevails. One slope may present only aromatic cacti; another, only yuccas. A third presents a mosaic of cacti and other plants. Again, the air plants with their reddish or brown flowers. Again, the palm trees are a major feature. On one more hill, rock faces may be filled with great clusters of cacti and yuccas. The third rock that is striking is a canyon situated, with its walls and cliffs forming perpendicularly. Here, at (air plants) live. Elsewhere, the air plants appear in clusters of different sizes. Here and there, along the cliffs, these plants blooming up into the hill-side are cultivated by the desert people. 

Fire slopes with cacti, the palm trees, the Caleb’s, the air plants, and the desert flowers, rising up to the summits. (Near El Paredon) — Indian in the desert with moist bowls; washing gold? Just ahead is a magnificent block of gold. — Monument Tess: (Sta. Catalina) — The gold nation: The sun is hot in spite of the madness of cacti and yuccas ahead; a slope of yuccas — Now the climate first breaks into cascaras, and its dead fragrances with great alums. — Great blocks of dead trees backed with cacti.
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