regulate. — volcanic cinders.

@ jah — volc. ach.
Monte Alban: A great plaza surrounded, at each of three sides, by earthworks and mounds. In the Plaza lies the great pyramid. At its NE corner is set a carved stone projecting 2 ft. above the ground. It is a parallelepiped, with four faces. Its base is 5 ft. 5 in. long. The material is coarse and little adapted to preserve carved designs. On the front face is a human face, and head. On the two sides the carvings are but poorly preserved. 

Close beside it, to the left, nearly buried in the soil is another carved stone which apparently will well repay careful examination. The upper edge only is exposed and that for a distance of 3 ft. 1 in. 2 inches. This great mound rises to a flat and level broad platform, bounded on the N by a low embankment; a square pyramid rises from the middle of this platform. A passage way opens in its eastern wall, at the ground level near
José María Darias
San Juan de Porcheracan
Along the west border of the plateau were several mounds. In one of these is a passage opening north. In the path leading to it lies a carved stone, the design too indistinct for recognition. The west wall of the passage is extended beyond the present wall of the pyramid, and the stones, two of which lie flat, are uncovered and sculptured. There bear each a quite large head, plain and severe. The other is badly weathered but the others are of quite distinct; besides the head there alone bears in the upper right hand corner a symbol quite weathered. A space of 6 ft. fill following that is entirely covered and which might be excavation there are six more similar carved stones; the wall of "the cave" their corners! There are three carved stones in the W. wall of the passage proper. The only one is very badly weathered but appears to bear a human figure; the next bears an excellent monkey; the third a good figure of a human being, not fully outlined. In what manner these figures are not clear. The head lies to the N. and the faces look down.
There are two great roof stories in place. They slack down on the W. Both are carved; the pillars are 9 feet 6 inches tall and about 7 feet wide. The lower one is 2 feet 8 inches high, the rear one 1 foot 10 inches.
crescendo lied with a concrete Caldo much like
that at Camiello, N.Y. This is an Almofagy —
The rocks in the banks opposite here are won-
derfully contrasted, and some are nearly per-
pendicular. A grand mountain, affords
and in front, with heavy cedars, nearly hoiga-
tal rocks, stained nearly black. This Rock is
metamorphic. At a little distance it is mark-
edly massive. The remarkable con-
tours and folded rocks is now below & capped
by the heavy red conglomerate. A beautiful
illustration of non-conformity. This red congru-
crate is subject to folding, settling, sliding,
and great separated masses have often gained
a lower position than their original one. At
this careful examination is necessary to
establish such cases. This example near
the driving station. — Palmus-valley
nor toys appear now and occurs in num-
teen in the hot valley, especially near haci-
endas. — The red-rock gives pretty every
feature, an occasional isolated pinnacle
great butting cones, which horizontal land

of Queen Wells alternate with the red. (Cf. Me- 
dia + Clinton) — A tunnel under a freely 
Eroded mass. — Strata nearly horizontal, mud, 
Flummer bedding. — Hot. hot. hot. 

Quintepec: granaries or piles at a height of 
six or eight ft. They are little houses of cane 
with pitched, thatch roof. — A quick 
bank of angular, closely packed pebbles in 
clay: over it lies a bed of muskèd gravel. Fur-
ther are the muskèd brecchia. This illustra-
tion of deflection into a bed of rock in 
place of fine gravel banks. —

Good erosion cutting: the stream in its rock 
channel as the double tunnel is suggestive 
of the Sailing of the Wisconsin. — Limestone 
bed: layer, thin, pumice, soft, but much ni-
clive. — (Mexia). — 

Boues del valle: very hot; blaze of light and heat: 
light-colored soil and muskèd near hills of same 
color; distant red rock — still palms. (Salida) —
just before Quintepec, at right, a 
cluster of neat little houses with stile walls 
and mud walls & roofs of thatch, pitched roofs. —

Behind me particularly mean little hut.
Thatch was a small building, ni dije, shaped, and calm like an Estudia gallery, but, with a curb on top. What is it?—Many quecas kept in cultivated fields.

We reach Puebla about in time 7.40 a.m. and went at once to Mr. Green's. They were expecting us and the usual hearty lunch was on the table. They have another guest, unexpectedly, a tiple. Note from Mexico side with the fever, and sent there to recuperate by Sloan. She had a very nice and we turned out the right feet corner. Where on how they sleeps I can't conceive. They are kind souls.

27° We had not to make so early a start as usual. Mr. Green went with us and leaving at 7.50 a.m. we reach Santa Anna about 9.30 a.m. Then we took train for Haxcalla. It was not a very long ride. The town is in sight from the station and lies close to the foot of some very dry, glaring, light colored hills. We called first at the old church up on this hill. In the court in front of the church
is a carved stone lintel dated 1629; this interested me as I thought I could detect it in some similarity to the ancient sculpture.

In the church itself is the queer stone font, goblet-shaped in which the four senators were baptized in 1520. Here too is the very plain old pulpit in which the holy gospel was first preached in the New World. The several chapels contain more or less of interest: our Lady of Guadalupe is faithfully framed; the Sacristan showed us a fine carved chalice in one, which he said was brought over by Coley (doubtful). In the chapel of the Seven Oronen were some pictures among others an interesting Virgin of the Seven Lances. In the sacristy were various old antiques, boxes, chairs, etc.

From here we went down to the Municipal Palace, where we wished to ask permission to visit the Museum. We got an audience with the Governor. He is a tall Indian, lean, tall, and very polite. He has served nearly three terms of three years each. He took us to show us a portrait of one of the Senators.
by found one in the Country. It was a man
of a good natured face with slanting features,
aquilene nose, mouth open 
& cheeks few in
number displayed. There was no good reason
probably for his thinking it to be one of
the four famous Senators. He also showed
us the book of Charros wherein are repro-
duced the Pachacuta picture reading the
history of the Conquest. These are, as far as
we could find out, no longer at Pachacuta
but in Mexico. — The Governor put us in
charge of a soldier, who could "speak English"
and with him we made our rounds. We visi-
ted the Museum in a neat little building
back from the Palace. Here we found some
few fossils, one on his plant "nearly", and a
considerable number of antiquities. On the
walls hang from portraits of the Senators: in
a case are the flag of City and clothing of
this. Some twenty stone figures, a few of
pottery (reddish-brown), a greenstone face may
There were some fine original paintings and several copies that had been made by order of the government from originals elsewhere. The two most interesting sculptures were a fine God of the City, and a very curious thing, both carved from gray volcanic rock.

As we left we stopped in at a girls' school, which occupies part of the same building as the Museum. The girls were busy practicing singing the National Hymn, and we listened for some time. Then to the old Royal Chapel, with its green Spanish tiles on the floor. The place is in ruins now and its interior is used for storing the brooms that are used in sweeping the streets. A visit to the Council Chamber showed us some old paintings of the Senators of Cune. We then visited a church where a very large picture of the Virgin Guadalupe is made from squared bits of abalone shell, red and green, bound neatly and together.

After this making a certain tour of inspection we went to pay respects to the Gov.
Our quick trip filled the pause and good restaurant where we had an excellent meal, for which costing $1.00. We had a little wine at the station but left at 2:30. Mr. Green had to wait until later. We met the other (Mr. E. Green at Apizaco and had his company all the way up. He was in a very good mood and made a pleasant evening companion. Spent much of the next 2½ days and nights at work, Erxaud, N.Y. - In the afternoon made a little trip up 15 Deacalco, going on a train and walking from there back to Jamaica. The view was very interesting; a yellow water city is beautiful; the Chumampaos are very green and fertile; a drunken bull and a bull are fighting and present an interesting study in expression. The bull is struck finally and knocks the other into a Chumampa Canal. It looks like a free fight of men and women for a moment. Great sport. - Call on Dr. Butler in the evening to ask about a 'Squeeze-Maker.'
and arrange to go with him to the Museum on Thursday.

At 29.45, 7 a.m. we were taken by Juan de Dios, a native, to finish up the Casa Pintada. It was strictly work from 8 a.m. until 4.30 p.m., except dinner hour. At 1 p.m. we were called into the miserable little meal room, seated on a box and supplied with a board for a table. On the walls hang great numbers of saints' pictures, scapulars, &c. On the table are three men, the master, a nephew, and his visitor. The print for the meal is chalked on the table and a fiddle and kettledrums keep a really good tune going. Another man has been brought in as a servant. Dinner is good; plenty of yuca, monteblanco, meat, frijoles, and dishes of corn on the cob. The latter is brought in in quantity and all take part in it. The old man tells me that "maiz" is an Indian invention. The women of whom at least three outside are present come in at the last course and sit in the doorway. The glass of water is replenished as quickly as it is emptied. Pudding is brought a little.
Daily reports.
No daily map.
Monthly report - summary
3pm. filed. monthly report
Monthly report by curves: mento mother
Boletin Mensual. 30th. vol.
Txs. behind.
surprise felt that I refused it; a satisfaction that Sherman does not. The old man informing me that it is "El vino del Diablo." The cool mists under its gentle influence and my cold tracing are to music and the noise of dancing. — It is really lovely to feel that the prospect of my little pea has given the occasion for such festivity. There was the same care as formerly for my comfort: a bed to lie on, a shade to check off the sun, a brush and water to clean the pictures, a blanket rolled up as a pillow for my head.

I finished up the work this time, so far as the excavating had gone, although it was bad and my tracing paper was very poor.

Thursday might be called "Butler Day." In the morning Dr. Butler went with me to the Museum to see about a modeler. We saw the secretary who promised to look into the matter. We also arranged to go to the Museum Library at 9 p.m. to look into the matter of the "Annelids." The librarian was ill however and not present. John Dr. Butler's kindly offices also I need. My invitation to theLegation Ball given by Minister.
gray. We went together at 9.30 and came away at about 12. It was a good opportunity for me to meet many. Mr. Burton is well acquainted and gave me very general instructions. There was a large crowd present, and as the rooms are small and little adapted to such entertainments, they were crowded and very hot. There was good music by the Eights and dancing music by 8. Ministers and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Boaz, Mr. & Mrs. Culverwell, Sir the chief "receiving" in behalf of the Americans. Mr. Burton was a general manager, Pilot, and Mrs. Dias and daughter were present. The Pilot I met. He is much like his picture, but older. His daughter about 18 or 20 yrs old is a pretty, graceful little creature, who was really dressed in new pearls. But even her dress was an ornament of tangles that must have done credit to any mild Indian's credit. I also met the well-known Romex Rubio, the President's father-in-law. He is in the Cabinet. Also I met the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Another interesting party was the little, although old millionaire of more than 70, who has recently married a bride of twenty odd years. He talks excellent English and is a Director of the Mexican Central.

Of "Foreigners" I spoke for some time with the Japanese Consul-General and saw the French.
German munition. The house was fairly decoreated
for not using noticeably. On the chimney was a full-
length portrait of Our. King, and in the hallway,
at the top of the stairs was a portrait of President
Cleveland and "Frankie." We left before the ban-
quet, which may have been a great affair.

21st. Mr. & Mrs. Green had arranged to spend much
of the day in my service and came around at 7:30.
We went directly to St. Ormonade but he had gone
to a funeral. We then went to the Governor's Pal-
ace, where we first went through the various re-
cption halls of the President. The two most inter-
esting were the Red Room, which is his place of receiv-
ing, and a personal room, and the great hall
of the ambassador. This is immensely long, at one-
end on a platform are a stairs of gilded chairs,
arranged straight ahead. In a far room com-
fortable, magnificently embroidered chair between
these are for ambassador, the President, and
Ministers. Along the right side wall are a series of
full-length portraits of the greatest Presidents of
the Republic or of England. (A grand picture
of Napoleon was in the antechamber of the grand
reception room.) Here also was a picture of
The great battle of Puebla. On the following day the hall was the great canopy and quad chair down to the North Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The Hall of the Ambassadors is unexpectedly as it thin serves as a great Dance Hall. — The Red room of reception is named from the crimson tapiers that with repeated pattern of the coat of arms of Mexico. It is really a room of work and comfort apparently was in delightful companion of books, maps, silver, plans of buildings, photos, and models of statues, etc.

In the very corner of the Palace is a large map of Mexico on a table and by pegs with different kinds of top. They mark the number and kind of tops. They mark the numbers and kind of tops; each place in the Republic.

From here we went to the Central Meteorological Observatory. Mariano Benitez is the Director. The sub-director is Perez. We saw Olym as a second visit in the afternoon. Here are 25 stations making daily telegraphic reports to the Central Station. No daily map is published. A summary monthly report is published and for three years has been. A blank is filled out also with monthly curves of average lengths of climate and mortality. The Boletin Mensual is in its third year; published this year in October. The instrumental equipment is said...
Meteorological Observatory. - Seismometers. -
Including Secchi's Instruments. - Barometer.

Thermometers. - Anemometers. - Anemoscope.

Central Observatory.

Resume monthly.

The Observatory also
serves as a distributing agency for other data.
Thus they send out a diagrammatic chart
showing the distribution of crime through this
year.

We then visited the National Museum, where we saw
the famous jawbone of Dinosaur and other bones imbedded
in a mass of solid rock. Abbé Pierre Marrou
has written an article. - Next came a
rather unsatisfactory visit to the National Library. We
then walked home and had dinner. In the afternoon
we again unsuccessfully attempted to see Dr. O'Mahony,
and made a satisfactory call at the Meteorological
Observatory. We then took quite a long walk to find the
Presbyterian Mission Press. - When we got home,
there was a momentary excitement over glowing re-
ports made by the St. Brigs regarding Sherman. From
this idea was that he had been arrested for fighting
but this passed & the mountain burned out
less than a molehill. —— Sherman & I
called for a few minutes on Blake at the Two Papes.
left and talked over books & a sketch of Mexico.
means library which is for sale. — We descended to the YMCA. to see Mr. Gaston about a trip among
day to Puebla & Pachuca. He & Prof. Dayton of Nebraska
are going and for a little he hesitated. Gaston was
with Cushing in the Salta River Valley. He is a newspaper
man who has gone into YMCA work to save the
association. He is connected with the Two Republics.

At Mr. Ordaz's suggestion
we called again there at 7 a.m. I met Dr. Green
Leary at the monument, C. y. C. Cathedral, marking
the lake line. The mean level of the lakes of this
valley, Sumapango, San Cristobal, Xalotla, Xochimilco,
are shown by horizontal lead lines. The actual level
of Lake Texcoco is shown by an index which moves
up & down along a scale and shows the fluctuation
of level. — We found Dr. Ordaz at home & very polite. We spent nearly an hour on
consulting data regarding his own work, a copy of
his medical geography and letters to Ramon y
Chavez. He also suggested men in other sciences
when it might be worth my while to see them
for further details.

At 11 o'clock I went to the Museum to make ar-
rangements for a modeler. After some delay I
Antropología. Dr. Manuel Villada.

Nac. Mus. Dr. Manuel Urbina.


Chef. Est. Dr. Penaflil

D. Alf. Chavarro.

n.m. Gallardo Ibiza.

Geología. Mariano Bárcena.

Botánica. Jose Ramirez. (Sec. Bd. of Health)

Zoología. Dr. M. Villada.


Academia Nacional de Medicina de Mexico.


Soc. Filosófica.

Ateneo Mexicanos.

Soc. de Historia Natural.
Medical Geography of the Republic of Mexico - a study of the fatal and contagious diseases. This work was conducted at the expense of the Ministry of Fomento. *Ensayo de geografía médica y climatología de la República Mexicana.*

D. Domingo Orizáñez, 1885. Also various pamphlets upon the subjects of Public Health.

One of these is a study of the medical condition of the city analogous to the above. Professor of Clinical Medicine in the National School of Medicine and Chief of the Section of Medical Climatology in the National Medical Institute, Member of the Board of Health of the City.

A half-storm by the locals; hundreds of all ages, ages, etc. with erysipelas ending in pneumonia, with enchufe, zijnho, or o flanco, or a crape in his throat hanging over his shoulders. Man with bunch of quince under arm and a great bunch of grapes on head; young fellow with his quince; flower basket in his arm. Men with leprosy and one on head. Man withCampbella against breast or a green bottle of wine in head; man, stiffened in his clothes, long coat, long scarf in hand; man...
Basilio Argil. Acad. San Carlos.

Dpt. pintura. 9a-12m. 3-5p.
folding support over shoulders and left arm little wooden thing of blackness; black point of said arm usually laid together in front of face; very ragged young man in "chara" turban with two little bags of pink stuff with bright red hair; woman wearing air tight cigarette holder with cigarette caught on head walking closely along under parasol. Man in black; man with a balanced blackness thing on head; two chain carriers with carrying bands of canvas on shoulders and behind neck carrying by a heavy man in a pole chair; black blue coat, white trousers, carrying strap over shoulders, great long loops of heavy in sacking support; man decanted oneself in check suit and brown bag has offers lotting tickets; black trousers, white jacket, great toy on head of paper on noses; cages, crate, large hogs over left shoulder to supporting hands on right shoulder. Kiddie in little white thing in front with a puppy and kitten in it; he has an arm on a string; black boy with scissors and no head; in hands a tin pail with water and shining spoons or glasses; boy, basket of bananas, in flat basket on head and a empty bunch in noon; right hand alone holding water carrier; boy with little basket of oranges on head and three skull oranges in right hand for a quartette; in thirteen year old bright face boy holding cake, was a brown whip hat, blue or white striped trousers, and a blue or white pied-checkered shirt buttoned in front below, with a metal tray with many kinds of cakes for sale at each; two beans with long handled struggle with it.
Lorenzo Bercid, Puebla

32. Canea
25. Hel
t
5. Canion Tonellin
57-66. Natta
56. Iue at Iuie

43. 44. Tehuantepec Woman
28. Airplants
23. Organa
8. Canion

Matraca - of tin - a whirling rattle used by all
in holy work as the drums - both are forbidden
from Thursday at 12 to Sat. 12.
Fruity and cold carried with a blanket. The whole carried by slender straps back of neck or with hand holding briefly; wooden tray broken or cracked; men with string of bananas; man, straight side, long baskets on arm; women (Sundays) with shawl covered with cloth. Two simple living drapes in hands with beautiful call: men with big bunches of little bunches, women with a dozen in more dolls being ultimately facing on a stick, they are rag dolls or are dressed in cheap bright colors; fellow with flat round basket, with peaches, apples, nuts, grapes; little flat round tray of ripe figs; boy with flat bowl and folding stand with large buttoned cans; boy next him with sugar candy; persistent man with German envelope in boxes.

was met by a professional sculptor from the art academy, who took me over to their institution and showed me some of his work and bent for a young man who claimed that he understood what was wanted and could undertake the work. Having concluded business with him so far as possible I left and hurried to the hotel to keep an appointment with Capt. Early. He was waiting when I arrived and asked if we could go for his house where I was to lunch. He has a pleasant place. Mr. Early is a delightful man. A young lady friend of theirs was also present. Mr. Early has been in New York for a number of years.
and he has a taste for pretty things. They have a set of Near East paintings by French artists, illustrating Indian costumes of the South of Mexico; fine samples of the rich silver and gold work from just beyond Puebla — why should not this be a set of people learn to make art and earn from Spain? — among them a handsome Dresden paperweight; fine pieces of the old Puebla pottery; much finer than the more recent; Mr. E. was the engineer who determined the line of the Mexican Central and he had with the party a photographer named Becaril who made a fine lot of large views. Among them is a set of two Mitta Views, including the wall paintings in the building visited a party drawn by Munderpont. The Mexican road was by the way presented very unusual difficulties in surveys and construction, it runs through Canyons, which were practically impossible formerly. It cost probably many lives and health and as well as much money. — we had an elegant, rather elaborate dinner rather than lunch. After it I went up stairs to look at some old pottery &c, got from excavating at various times, times; here too I saw some of the beautiful curving lacquered woodwork of the people of Chama. The genuine is an领先的 of rich pigmen.
in designing cut into the wood. Capt. Early claims that the color vanishes, & all the details are native imitation, on a wave of different and cheaper charcoal is made and sold in the same district. The ladies appeared and after a talk about recent books and magazines left.

Mr. Early has been connected with the engineering on the Cerronanza R.R. He tells me that there are three different kinds of volcanic materials, dry and used in Mexico for construction, viz.

(a) tepetate - compact volcanic mud (see Cuauh.)
(b) tepolite - volcanic cinders (see de Cuauh. black.)
(c) jah - volcanic ash.

At 49c. I was at the museum library and with an infinitude of trouble secured a series of the Annals for the University and for myself. The series was not quite complete; three numbers lacking in each set. I did not succeed in securing special rates but paid 33 pesos each set.

Mr. Gaydon, who was to be around in the evening, joined us and we had anew wait for our painting.

The next day was Sept 29 my birthday and Sunday. I had intended to celebrate but the “Annals” reduced us to a dainty line considering that we have a Cemario trip ahead! So we went light. We attended the Episcopal League Service in the morning; then we went to the Plaza to watch the crowds. Then we took a can and 15 Cheval.
The GCISK De Lec. — Prof. of Nat. Sciences.
in the Institute of A. C. for 15 years: also of Greek roots.
Ensayos etnologicos: in which the Greek origin
of Spanish roots is traced: the work is used in the
schools of the country & also in South America. The
5th edition was in progress. — Edición en Chief of
El Instructeur. Monthly — in its 10th year. Periodico
Científicos y literarios — Obras upon the domestic
life of the Soil — Curso de Raices quijas —
El Cantar de los Cantares — La Pasion de Hi-
dalgo — La Exposicion de Bellas Artes en Año
Cubano — La enseñanza moral en las escue-
las de primario. — Nociones de Antologia artistica
— Nociones de Estupas & general. — Caracologia.
Higienica. — Nociones de Psicologia y Botanica.
Nociones elementales de agricultura. — especially
interested known as Oriental Philosophy.

These are trees where we saw the little Zoological Garden, the
monument, the hieroglyphics on the rocks, the grand
cypress trees with their long beards of gray moss, the
Driveway to the dam, the view of the valley on the
ascend, etc. — Then we walked back the full
length of the Paseo: it is very beautiful. The broad
walk made from is bordered by broad walks between
large p. Encantados lies, beyond there on each side.
The six great circles for statues are only half
of those intended and only two contain the num-
bers. That of the Aztec chief is very fine
and that of Columbus is good. Here the latter is a
pretty broad figure and the Eightieth is owing some
music. There was a great crowd of listeners and
the benches around the edge were full. From
here on, at intervals are small statues of Aztecs
men or great war of things. At the end the tests
is guarded by the two great statues in green drap-
of the Aztec warriors. Beyond it is the giant
Equestrian statue. — we went with them to Mr.
Robinson's. The young lady has been ill and the
family were greatly scared as they feared it was small-
pox — one of their servants came down with it and
the private car at A¡gua Caliente. The other day.
But she is again nearly well. — It was evening
when we got home & we hurriedly packed — all
hurried to get to the train, leaving at G 10 for A¡gua
Caliente and our Tampico trip — Mr. Robinson's
private car was on and went as far as Tampico.
Sight. 3. — Arriving at A¡gua Caliente at 7.45
we were met at the station by Mr. A. D. Howell.
The Baptist Missionary and went at once.
to the hotel on town where we ate dinner. Then we walked over to the mission and left our traps while we went to call on Dr. de Leon. The Dr. is a gentleman and I guess has made money off his books and publishing house. But he's setting a good stand and his science can hardly be better. He is a member of a vast number of societies and has a great bound volume of certificates of membership in them. Many of these he copies into his periodical which enjoys a good deal of the town. However he was most polite to us & went with us to the very interesting Chum of San Diego. There is a very beautiful little chapel behind the church: it is very simple, rounded vaulted; under it is a remarkable piece of construction, a row series of supporting arches. The portion that supports the chapel is a single round low arched room; outside of it below the high altar of the church similar supporting arches have had to be built up to prevent settling and disaster. Here in these low passages we read a candle to light our way. In the main arch under the chapel is a curious thing. In 1833 a monk or priest died, a chorister and was buried in a vault here. Instead of interring he died up a his consecrated body seated in the lay before us in the center of the room. On all saints day he is public property and prayers are said to him or other saints of respect shown. We were shown the vault where he came, musty with crumbling forms of other dead; a trap door to was opened here.
to show us the observatory. It is ten to
reach via the Institute Scientific, and enters its building. It is an old
Colonial building but is in good repair. The library has 7000 vols. The Museum
of Natural History is at the front and is in good

One made a lasting visit, after leaving the door —
to the Cathedral where there was wrought of silver in
art and there were ars by 35 cars to the Old Batts.

We passed the Railroad close by which are the new fre
bears for men work separately — and then changed
home cars. We rode into a beautiful avenue lined by
graceful plane trees. The old batts are much neglected but
the spot is one of magnificence. Great rugged rock borders
with many plants growing over them, the

Clear pool — much green with lade around the border.

The green old Spanish banyan trees now falling into the

cay from neglect. The Springs vary in temperature
and each house, a little house, bears the name of that
Springs, the temperature of the water. One Bears Springs
perhaps the coolest is San Juan Bautista, 30°; the hot
Beta is San Ramon, 40°; and the South, 35°.

All are named after some sacred person. We went
down by the little bridge, where we saw the water
bubbling up here and there; we had been great num-
bers of lava (?), with little cup pools forming near
these in some cases there there by the whitewashed
and grand. They were fine cabinet specimens in size and perfection. — I went back to the baths now usually patronized where unfortunately the great tank was empty for cleaning. So we took a small one and had a good walk and dinner in the hot water. One pays 50c. for a massage but the baths itself costs only 25c. for five or less. — We then walked up to the mission where we ate supper. Later in the evening we started off for a walk. A few California homes are only one story high and playing the band at all hours generally. Near Mr. Bonelli’s place lives the Governor, who has a fine daughter and there the game goes on nightly. Afterward we another hand through the line men. The young lady had never appeared when we passed and the bear into walking vigorously up a cane outside; just beyond we had a second game where both parties were at it. — Many little cartels in painted in windows to keep off spirits. — We went to the theater where we examined a large stock of samples which are made here in great numbers. After some examination of leather clothing, of which also they had a large supply, they had none that would fit me, we bought a cape and a gable. These are for use in my lectures. Martine a terrific thunderstorm had arisen and the thunder and lightning were almost continuous for a time and the rain fell in torrents. When it had really stopped
we wrapped our clothes around us and picked our way across the gently sloping to the house. There we sat up, talking, writing or waiting till near midnight when we went for the chicks. — At one point on the road we were stopped and could hardly get through the mud of sand left on the tracks by the rain. — The train was nearly an hour late and it was a tedious wait. We had made up our minds when we left San Luis Obispo in the a.m. — Mr. Howell was raised a Catholic, is a graduate of Stanford and an earnest, simple worker. He told me the story of Our Lady of Lebanon. This a miracle of recent years. It seems that two men walking near the town met two little boys, strangely apparelled who told them that Our Lady's figure had appeared upon a magnesium lamp-motor. Shortly, finally the men went to see the wonder and feeling its marvels, turning to seek their little messengers, there had disappeared. The men referred the matter to the judge who refused to see a marvel there. Then the priest who gave it sanction. The story spread; pilgrims came to see the prototype, a fund was started for a church on the holy site. Then the Govt. stepped in, confiscated the funds, closed or destroyed the plant. Taking steps to supplying splendid and probably several plants, were thus despoiled of all that the Govt. took such men in custody or confiscated their gains —
The whole day was spent on the Tampico train, of which further details will be given on return trip. — Tampico is but poorly supplied with lodging and is very hot. Prof. Guntly, who was with us an dideo told us that he made the trip down and left on the first opportunity on account of these disadvantages.

We arrived between 9.20 and 10. p. m. and went to the Fleming Hotel. Our room had no ventilation and we left the door open all night. We pulled the bed over by the open window and slept under great heavy canopies of mosquito net which did not allow a breath of air to pass. For supper we had to go over to the market and get coffee and bread. Not understanding all this and our certainly that we could not sleep, we did sleep. We sweated too and the bed was dripping wet when morning came.

4th — We kept very quiet all the morning, sitting in the hotel bar room drinking lemonade and writing letters; in going to Mr. Mealy’s office to deliver Mr. Robinson’s letter; and sitting on the benches in the Old Plaza, which is just outside this hotel place being stone paved and the most delightful little shade there. About noon Mr. Mealy came up from the Bar and we went to lunch with him. Then later in the afternoon we looked about town; went up into a fine old house with a square lawn from which we got a fine view of the whole region. The Zempo is here a fine river, broad 0 from 20 — 45 ft.
deck. This side of it is the road Marchley Channel of
the Pam and further up we see the new bridge
under which this flows into the Pammco. Away from
us & beyond the river is a great lagoon from 5 to 9
miles wide. Below the town the Pammco makes an
almo Hàngs here to the left & they is are the
buildings of the Pammco Terminal Co. of the Monterey
Gulf Ry. & the Mexican Central. Then another
bend, this time to the right & the river breaks into
the Bar into the Gulf. —We went down there to
the Company's tug and steamed from the bank. It was
a beautiful ride & the afternooon breeze just nicely
was blowing fresh in from the sea. The Capt. is an old
Massa Chusawy man; Malley is from Chicago.
We saw the great fitches and the channel deepen
by them from 6 & 21 ft. We saw some porpoises, a lot
of pelicans, those magnificent man of war birds (black,
white head and long beak & with wings extending far
beyond mine feet). We got out into the Gulf proper when
we got a good breeze. On the way back we saw many
porpoises and a great turtle. This is a great place
for fishing and carpas are now uncommon. The Capt.
gave us some limp vaccines from one. We were just about
and landed & then all three of us went in bathing.
The surf was only just rising but the beach is fine
just gently sloping. Bathing is a great pastime here.
and there were a good many little brown birds on the beach. Mr. Muncy has quite a bath house here, however, on our way back to this house we met the rest of the people of the house, gentlemen & ladies, an their way home. Mrs. Muncy was there for a pretty little walk later. At 6:45 after a good cool drink of water, we took the train to come passing some interesting mangrove bights on the way, with their aerial roots. The night was a hot one and we sweated under our mosquito bars but we got to sleep in about an hour and slept until about 5. The first part of our ride was rather uncertain. The country is quite plain, some gray rocks & many sandhills, on occasional great hilly hills. A little before the Palma station we find palms. The houses of Indians in all this district are large, airy, with pitched roofs, rather heavy. The very whites also are the red from the ridge pole which hangs long beneath the house. The side walls likewise reach the roof & are made of bamboo or a cheap particularity to extend with the palm leaves. Here are large women going to the spring with bare arms of a reddish brown with painted cotton pantaloons on them: great long flying yellow butterflies or smaller ones of varied hues. Little parties of little girls embroidered mantas. Here the mountains are nearer & can be seen from the train. As we near the pass above the town & keep the left slope, it is truly tropical. A mass of trees, great quantity
List of negatives made on trip.

2. Cochiti. Watch house at fields.
3. Details.
4. "
5. " ovens.
7. " In.
9. " Dance prep."
10. " Dance.
11. "
12. "
13. "
14. "
17. Acuna.
18. " Details.
19. "
20. "
21. "
22. "
24. Laguna.
25. " Details.
of orchids & airplants. The flat valley below, bordered in the far distance behind by a rounded hill & a little more distant shaped cone being little islands: the little river, green trimming, one a magnificent mass of green with crooks & curves; here is the home of parrots; hills of white thorn are encased in a mass of fluttering butterflies; Choy caves, with its mass of mica 200 ft below us, a very magnificent blue water, portions to come to. A tunnel passed we leave the outspreading vines to come into a narrow & winding gorge, rocky braided with strange clinging stepped plants, trees with pandanus grass-like foliage; madrones; long clinging roots; — It is a benthine region full of cones. As we near the top of the pass we see The great rock face where was quarried along a distance of a kilometer the material for the city. — Quite a long ride from the level with little of interest: palms, Indian village or. As one village some weaving going on. Then into the second pass: through fine great rock walls clad in green. The great face of rock with the salt. Grand & several views each beautiful. Station other.
26. Laguna. Details.
27. "
28. "
29. " well
30. " window
31. " Minnie et al.
33. " Thrushing.
34. "
35. "
36. "
37. "
39. Inapuo.
41. " Raincoat.
42. " Dye vol.
43. " Weaver.
44. Puebla. Ideas.
45. "
46. " Weaving.
47. " (629) of Pascual.
48. " (629) of Ch. Can.
49. " Loaded burros.
The five rick masses grading the pass, behind us. From here to Rascom is a land of cedars and bamboo; the palm fronds that have fallen have a wonderful undulated mass of bases along the under part of the trunk; this serves as a fortress for any quantity of air plants or parasitic forms of coniferous, cedars, variegated, creepers, cascading cascading, &c. The palm roots form a great stone ground mass. When the life itself is gone, these remain as a cut-chopped mass regular in form, a great place for insects, &c. To the right, Rascom, high, is a paradise for butterflies, a great variety of fine species; here a few ammandes, pretty as can be; here the great mountain eagle; here a great village of natives huts; just below here a fine river with nearly green structure lying in the valley. Not far from the track where the coffee plantation is, just before we begin real climbing on the last pass, we were told of a great mauling just after 80 rods off in the woods, "worth a dollar to see." The coffee is coasted now. The berries occur in whole clusters at each node. Now we climb and soon see our path leading away into the valley below us. The slope has
52. Cake sellers. Nevada.
54. Fruit sellers. Boys.
55. Ice cream.
56. "
57. "
58. "
59. "
60. "
61. "
62. "
63. "
64. "
65. "
66. "
67. "
70. " " Fire under mantle.

T. NY 11
14.0 "

71. View from the Hill of the Sun.
72. Metcalfe Cave.
73. Volcano Sails. Guadalupe.
74. Mosaic Cave. "
75. "
our track at two distinct levels. To make the
look goes around a little hill standing nearly
separate from it. — Higher and higher until we
are really hanging on the cliff edge. From the
slopes where we pass the down train, as far as the
eye, a succession of magnificent wooded canyon
scenes. Curve after curve, tunnel after tunnel,
embankments, rock escarpments and all the
time on the traverse. By an abrupt turn we
reach the narrower gorge. Grand valley view
just before we turn. The little stream at
bottom. Matching masses of rough, peaked, per-
pendicular strata at one sudden turn. —
Somewhat similar at next tunnel. — Subtling
green on each rock mass. — Forest hill in culi
9 of one gorge. On its left a half moon channel on its
right a full channel with a half ring of hills sur-
rounding centre. — Corn fields in a slope nearly to
Top. — Also in valley here on horizon about
base of the round top hill. — The half ring of
masses left of the strata above the valley —
The strata here are rather vertical & fragments
project here. There like dike edges from the
side walls. — The upstream faces of these
76. Rock Carving, Tula.
77. "
78. Old Carvings, "
79. Old Building, "
80. Hotel, "
81. "
82. Oxen - Tula.
83. Goat's Bridge, Tula.
84. Bridge on Tula.
85. Stone Figurine, San Juan de Teotihuacan.
86. Casa Pintada - Wallpaintings, "
87. "
88. "
89. "
90. "
91. "
92. Solrerio - San Juan de Teotihuacan.
93. Indian, "
94. Indian hut - near Pyramid of Moon.
95. Carved figures - Tancubaya.
96. "
97. Carving - Oaxaca.
98. Indian Art - Tampico Branch.
100. "
The rock crossing referred to by Rogers above here are not important and his description of mountains is falsely nor applicable above the gorge. The castle limited walls are of little interest, but the great sink hole in this flat region and the long horse trail came above Canons are fine. Very pretty too are the round hills between Canons & Cardenas which from herein show beautiful regular straight lines of exposed rock, resulting from vertical strata wearing, running even them from one side to the other. At Cardenas numerous littleabee or bee being made by the Indians: the foundation is white or may be white (or color?), while the designs, geometrical in some are in red (pink ?). They vary a good deal & are very pretty — from here on for eighty miles is a beautiful desert — hot, dusty, alkaline; the dust beneath is a cloud; the winds have to be closed. Cacti, desert types, Spanish foweyrelty, mesquite, blue, etc., absolutely covered with many other plants, sage, ocotillo, wild.
Prepare careful study of The Pottery of Mexico and also of The Pottery of the R. M. Pueblo with full series of illustrations, some colored. Articles for the Archives to be enlarged for a book finally.
are the vegetation. Yet under all this dry country there is water. A civil engineer says that any where here if one digs ten feet he will find water and after a few hours the water containing fish. He pointed out such a place where he had dug and says that the next day the Indians were fishing in it for bear and other fish. In this desert district the oases are higher or narrower. Here also appear a great number of long, high pithons with a single ear loop hanged on one side near the top.

At Cerro á we are approaching mountains and a new pass. The country has become rich and green and the hills are verdant. Beyond Cerro á we make a magnificent great curve including a horseback that is almost an ellipse. At the end of it we are well up and after zigzagging a little come over an lofty Mr. Lewis, Sup. of the Santa Fé Division is on the train. I have a talk with him from 7 till we reach Santa Fé, Boteti.

Here we take sleeper and roll on again to Com fuer. There are no particular incidents.

From Célo we to Diamante we had the company of young Jameson, whom we met an
the Guadalajara Branch. — The scenery is not
very striking but there are pretty plants about
Julietas etc. — After leaving Pula and perhaps
a dozen stations there were fine large columns right
on our left. — The Cut of Norquitepe is a great
work and the erosion that has taken place there
was made in very interesting. It is really
a pretty object lesson in the work of rain and run-
ning water. — We noticed Lachua after
having heard of the attempt to finish a miracle.
Dr. Rutte on whom we called as soon as we got
home tells us that the galleries of this affair
were thehigher ecclesiastics, not the civilians.

Hunting. — Mr. Eyreson kindly met us
on the station with the mail. Among it was
a letter for Newman telling the poor boy of his
grandmother’s death. He wept bitterly but
consol’d himself by the fact that his mother
carried an insurance upon her and so
would not feel the expense of the funeral so
much in these hard times and also in
comparing it how many people must have
a carriage. — One striking thing in the
afternoon ride was the sheets of pink blossom, continuous for acres in some forceful tendrils. It was the white smaragd. It was very beautiful.

The next day we had hoped to go to Tulc, with our neigh, make our bed as the station so we went with Dr. Bellin to the garden to strengthen our matters with him. We arranged for him to go with us on Monday next. We then returned to some errands and about noon took the bike or can for the lake, we got off there and crossing the bridge walked down on the other side, we met a man and a boy of fourteen who wanted to go with us in a canoe to Mexico. We refused but the boy accompanied us to our bathing place. Here we found some women and a man and some girls who were loading a boat for me with lettuce. I learned could not go in while they were there and so we sat writing. They gave the boy and us some lettuce, which we gave us to wait back for more. They then off the river leaves, broke off the upper edge and then left it down with a rush. We wondered a first, as their ability to do so but soon found it perfectly easy and delightful. The boy pointed us to take a sledge so we finally told him that if he went with us we would. He went at once to get it. While he was
gone our lettuce varieties first off their boat and
Kerman gave them a little help. As they left the
woman gave him half a dozen fine bunches which
kept us busy munching for sometime. Meanwhile

The boy came back not with canoe but with a
bag box and with the old man. We submitted
to crowds on board under the matting cover. —
when the man saw that we were eating Chinese
with a wish he ran into a Chinaman and
came back with several yam squashes, with
the wonderful flowers still attached and gave
them to us. — how ready we pushed off. The
man took his canoe from the boat and we
went down to Santa Ana. We meant to take
pictures of the houses there which I thought
I remembered as given them there at Hualales
I was mistaken however. There are fewer of those
and stalks and more of adobe, etc. we walked and
and had our usual experience with quisquioso
— There are many sampi here. Both simple ones
into women fins for seats and quadruple any attacks
to revolving cross-shaped pieces on top of long poles.
These are simple ropes with a loop at bottom for
smoothing one by one. — Wandering among
The chinarangs we had a little tea get us a bunch of the lovely yellow hydrangea that grow in the little canals. They are a rich yellow cream.

We then went into a house where they made us some hot tamarillo, two mirtimos and two mirtos chiles. This house was in three parts, say the kitchen with its large out of earth, etc. (b) the room with the virgin o saints, etc. (c) the bedroom — a wooden ar con open poore, with a table and bench. We took a picture of one of their com-cuits, which is square in horizontal section, high, and made of small poles on cob-work line. There was one house of which, which was fine. We went into the rear room above the house and saw some of the braided palm, thrust into the side thatching. One of these are bought. As soon as candles make one. They told me there were protection against tempests. The whole family. Not a small one were as desire, all great in the glow around the fire, but all had their own dishes. I looked into the second room where a fine lot of cheap crockery bought in Mexico bring to call or very. Here two were the saints. While we were investigating these, the men went and came to bought us a branch of a fine bunch of wilding. On our way back to the town we stop at a little indigenous to see the
pretty things there were in about a little cupboard. There were some fine things from Queensland, including a large duck-shaped box. There were some hand-painted in lacquered grounds from there were some painted wooden boxes of medicine, there were two lovely large porcelain vases from Guanajuato. Of course all was cheap stuff, but it was artistic and all that.

We then went on down to the landing with no particular incidents. Our man had made of our money in a little way very communicative. He showed when we got to the landing.

The boy had agreed to make the trip for 25 and looked at me all the while in the way. Therefore, I gave him that price. Therefore, the man demanded four cents more! Insanely and the fellow no. He said he made no bargain with us, that the boy's bargain was and his were the different things. I reminded him that the boy had done the work, but he still demanded. I refused and we walked on. I told the man to call a policeman. Therefore, the demand dropped to two cents then to me, then to a notice; then upon being reminded of the 25 for police, for a quartilla; then as we remained opposite the church hand and night as became noches o begged up to come again.
Big boats, made of board joins in, flat-bottomed and with straight sides; end sloping upward; each name, placed or date on side, an upper edge; little great load of wood; 1/2 carrots, half green; woman in front; little baby, man behind; very large flatboat to carry horses, with two some mating ones, with many persons, men & women; packs & coto); cabbages. ——— Canvas; dignity of a little log, sloping butt, fairly high at side; woman in front, armed doctor, man; red radishes; onions; great red potatoes; brown sugar; green peppers; tomatoes; turnips, peppers, greens; ———

9th. Trip out on the Columbia. By excursion train, crowded. We got on deck with a big & oldish man whom we have seen on the wharf. Dine at Folsom & Co. His" name spells a very little English, but I had to depend still more on my very little Spanish. However we got a fairly well and made me another understand a good deal.

The view was as beautiful as ever but this day was too clean and we did not get as much of it as we wished. At the great embankment the passenger pitch stones off to see them go rolling down the hill. The road now goes beyond La Chua, perhaps ten kilometers, to the . The road is over a high fairly level district, chiefly green with clumps of various grasses & with patches of redish, reddish purple, vinous purple...
spires of a rather large quare is. — This
spot now the Ry. terminating is the Lumber Camp.
The Station is in a sort of a valley surrounded
by hills on whose slopes a summer's prize plants
grow. We ate dinner in the Carrying Room
and then went outside. Parties were lounging
in every direction, building little camp fires for
boiling their steaks and cooking coffee. About
was discovering good music: Several amateur
photographers were photographing all sorts of things.
Off as a little distance was the Lumber camp
a long line of wooden buildings: In another street
were trees of lumber culture. There are good men
here beside. Their women & children, at work—
Cutting wood. All of them lined the sides of the
track to see the train as we came and as
we went. — Great piles (or rather great number
of small piles) of wood cut for use were over all
the hillsides. The forest will soon be gone. — It
soon began to rain and drove people into the train
which became a daily lunch room in no time. In
interests between homes the people danced to
band-music out of doors on the grass. —
The legation was on the train with a family
party of a dozen French ladies in twelve-year-old boys.
and twined branches around at both a horse.
back side at the dwellings here. Our trip
back was quite unexpected. I told stories to the
boys. We got down at about half past six.
It rained most of the way down. The clouds in the
mountains produced many fine effects; curtain
raising, lowering & disappearing; as times we
ran through them.

10½. The next morning at 9 we left with Dario's
angil for Pula. We took with us a letter to the Italian-
agent at the place from Mr. Stackhouse. He was most
polite, supplied ladder, buckets, and two men for us.
We went at once to the Malinche Rock. A good deal
of time was lost in getting at work, and we slept
for dinner as soon as one small piece was done.
We retired then to the rock and while the paper
was being applied to the second small design, we
looked the country over with our glasses. It is a
beautiful region. The town, river, cypress trees, little
graves & irregular crags, the bounding mountains,
the churches here & there. The mountains are mostly
smooth and rounded but in one direction, far in
the background we saw as three distant mountains
a jagged ridge with some curious pinnacles. It looks
like a great church. ——— We returned to the
11th city that night leaving Angil at his work. We
went not again however on the 9. Train ex-
Between Platanarba and Deheria the rock is a curious light greyish rock with mottlings.

Between El Salto and Dulce there is a fair display of columnar trap.
The walk for Packwood was a few minutes iniler just long enough to see that the work was all right and to take a picture of the Station Agent's house. Then we turned into a valley which while pretty was not at all remarkable. Here to my surprise we saw on the left the ragged Church and Church principal of yesterday. We could see it much of the way, nearly to Packwood. As we approached the town and went in before us along the track we see it at the foot of the mountain and creeping up the sides of it. It looks as if we must now generous ly into the whole business! It was the greatest service I ever felt in a train — we found no one at the station and so began our march up town. We met Mr. Towne halfway quite for free in apology for not meeting us. With him we walked up to his house — a fine one used for Methodist purposes. How long our things here and leave Towne around by him to an English Boarding house where we had an excellent meal and met the common of common English, some of them talking Cornish almost unintelligibly. Two English boys of the name were called for us and took us to the house. Mr. Towne could not go around with us as he had important and serious business to attend to. It seems that Germans have lately attacked their poor little church, our St. Chier, with dynamite. Fortunately no one
Summer Days in Mexico

Noun = Name

Un nombre es una clase de palabra

A noun is a kind of word.
and nothing more injured than Mr. Eistan. Thought
to call upon the Provincial Secretary of the Governor of
the State, who is a Protégé, and ask protection.
Accordingly, we were put in charge of one of the
English boys when we had already experienced and one
of the native teachers in the school. This Institution
we visited earlier in the afternoon. There are about
160 boys in it. There are very young teachers, but
good natured. We then started out on a long
walk up into the mountains and among the
mines and "works," as the Abbot at one works
and saw how they treat the ore. It is first thing
mashed up in a closed machine and rolled up
and reduced to
a powder. This is mixed with water, salt, and
mercury I believe. The dough thus made is let
out into plates. We did not see how on the patio
as they are huddled in the morning. From here
we went to San Juan. This mine is not work-
ing at present so there is not much noise.
There we went to the mine of Fresnillo, Guad-
alpe and Ignace. We took a guide and candles
and started down. We went some distance in
a nearly horizontal passage, then we began
climbing down stairs. The ladder as tall as
from horizontal passage to horizontal passage;
then from landing to landing and finally just
from one to another. The air and temperature
were good until we got to the last seven or
eight of the eighteen ladders. There is begun
at once to be hot and continued until we
got to the bottom. Here we climb the last
platform. As points were crossed with ladders,
candle running out in front of them. We
were in a considerable distance but
could not take time to go to where the
men were coming. Something over a hundred
men were here right and left. There is so much
water in the mines that they go at their work
naked. When we got back to the top of the
ground again we were given a few indifferent
pieces of chiefly crystal in our way down
we had company of many miners, who were just
out from work. Nearly all wear "Colored," which
are really silk dresses, joined on the side un-
der the arms. They are almost characteristic
of these mining regions; they are usually
white with perpendicular stripes of red another
color. We got back sometime after 6 o'clock
and had an excellent supper at Mr. Evans.
In the evening they told me quite a good many
things. The pottery sold in this
matter here is made mainly at Tulancingo.
It is rather thick and heavy, darkish brown with
darken denature, at times with more or less of
a raised pattern; some of the forms are plain and
not lacking in grace. At Aunt Mary's were
several such. In the market
we bought for 84 a wooden chocolate maker
that was rather pretty and in the evening Mr. E.
gave us several wooden spoons such as an
close in the neighborhood — Pachuca is a
place that I like; the hills are such a clean
brown color that they is clean. But it is a
dusty place & a constant heavy wind blows
here. At night it whistles a terrible music.
There are important factories of cotton
at Tulancingo, Celaya, &c. — Mr. E. has asked
me some cotton things and a man came
from Tlacuilotepec in the state of Oaxaca.
Dessá dillag are tortillas limosno filled
with squashflowers, cheese and mushroom.
The black fungus from corn is sometimes
in making (it is called Cuitlacoche.)
Hatlaøe is a baked dough of maize with chili,
peppers, beans, & p. wound into it.

The pottery made at Cuamhtilaun, near Mexico
is thinner, better-balanced, and more decorated than
that of Tulancingo.

The fancy goods
are from Michoacan.

Eunice says the
lacquer mud conns from Dulceans and
Claudia says the colors are all vegetable origin.

There are M.E. schools at "Real del
Monte," "Paetea," Chico, Ja qualapán, etc.

Mrs. E. gave me a great flatish, rough,
surfaced pod from some tropical tree.

The seeds are used for
headache - are being stuck in each Temple.

The mine we went into is perhaps 320 m
deep, if I understand aright. The workers
are dressed as they work the mine. The 
men drive certainly and perhaps the miners do
get pieces. We saw several going into a pulque,
where they appear to make a business of it.
The Painted House. Further excavating have laid by the priest pictures yet found: A wall of about 6 ft. wide and 2 ft. 3 high bears two fine figures: they face and an alien stands between them. The two persons are colored much as the alien and are of the same general character: the faces, hands, legs, are yellow; the head-dresses are of feathers, are very large and are in white or pale rose; star-shaped ornaments are numerous and are in white; a great coil of yellow process from the mouth of each personage and contains rose speckled with darker red; in the right hand is clasped a pleasant object: the left hand is extended and from in arise a curious and large object in white, blue & red; the alien consists of a base in rose & red with a skirth of the yellow: the upper part is a decorated side in rose, red, white & yellow.

The walls of the separate rooms are made of different material: portions of a redish volcanic rock make up its base: the plastering is laid on this.
12.5 - 1 R 7.30 we started out for Regla on horseback; we went as fast as we could until we reached a long road. We climbed up then along a steady road nearly all the time to Monte del Real. The road here was good and reminded me of those that I saw in Northern Italy. We had good views all the way. The road is marked up into leagues. In Monte del Real we had a long and steady descent. We went through a beautiful gorge where were many ruins of old smelting works and quantities of deserted mines; quite interesting. There were ancient columns which supported the roofs of the old mills. We saw ruins of old mills, built along the side-wall of the gorge. We passed through a number of lovely and picturesque scenes at San Antonio Regla. They are three towns of Regla - San Antonio, San Miguel and Regla. The scenery was very

means a good one and it was sent in such a
close and uncomfortable room that I was nearly
dise. We were close to some waters in which
were the Cook gardens of the Counts of Regla.
We then went on to Regla proper. It is exactly
seven leagues from Pacheca— the Racquet Hole
being 20 by the gateway of the Macusa. The
gorge of Regla is so concealed that one apprises
so nearly before he realizes that there is a gorge
at all. There is apparently a low, round topped
ridge rising to no great height above the plain.
But this ridge is chiefly by the Caínus. A man
received us and showed us all over the place.
we passed under great arches and passed the crowds
to the blue gape and the Falls. The Falls are
not so very high but the columns are fine as
the water leaps are nearly vertical and
excellently marked. Further down the hill
they are at times radiating from a central
and in places there are very small cones
scarcely larger around than a lead pencil.
We found the waters here very interesting and
very primitive. The quinders here are simply
quar fragment of the basalt which are fastened by wooden pegs and heavy chains to a four-armed support and run by water power. The bottom of the grinding basin is made also of basalt blocks carefully set and cliarked and the spaces filled with the silver mud. Here we saw several factories operating: a man very standing at the middle knee deep in the silver mud drives a crowd of horses round and around it so that the quicksilver shall get an all the silver. At because they will mix of the amalgam to a contractor; but they also have some reducing mills and only last week made about 15,000 oz. of bar silver. The amalgam is heated, driving off the mercury and leaving the silver. This is then melted and run into molds.

On our way home Enrico told me this story of an old time Count of Regia. The Dominus was very great and many administrators had to be employed to care for the different people. The old man had very rich was simple in manner, decorums, and habits. He lived that are qn.
the old man by a car and got near first to meet him. "He must be at Regla." To Regla again went the administrator. Here in the court among others was the old man. The visitor asked the servant: "Where is the Count?" They pointed him out. "What! he - I thought he was a servant." Then he began to make excuses to his Lord & was very humble. But this he replied: "She neither - they tell me that you have robbed me! But I like you - you are a rich man! you are finely dressed - have servants, fine horses. If I should come you ask the next man could have brought me to get all those things. You have them and there is no
I was very tired the last part of the return ride and the last league was a dreadful one. Thirty-two miles for a fat man, who is not used to Equestrian exercise is pretty hard!

13th. We opened an old Gran de Teotihuacan. Our Indian has uncovered more paintings, he made measurements and took some photographs. We then went to an old man's house where we saw some very curious pottery tablets of clay, that probably have come from a tomb in the side of the Pyramids of Teotihuacan. They certainly are pre-Conquest and like several other things make me believe that Teotihuacan was occupied at the time of the invasion. We then went back to the house where I lay down the rest of the afternoon and where we ate a dinner for which the poor man apologized; rolls, butter,
cheese, eggs, maize. It tasted good enough, but
even to have no apology made for it. We
got home in a rain. On 7. The
14th Annual Celebrating of the President's Birthday
and of National Independence were quite unusual
at Guatemal this year. The first great public fest
we was tonight, at the Zócalo. The whole garden
was hung with many thousands of orange paper lanterns
of round form. The center was shielded with crimson or red cylindrical lanterns. There
were fine electric lights and gas illuminating
on all the buildings surrounding the Plaza; the
Government Palace was decorated with lines of
gloves in the national colors, a lot of red, of white,
yellow. The crowd on the place was not so great
as I had expected and we got a fairly good place
in front of the Palace not far from the fence.
There were sets in positions and were quite prob-
tempered to me. There were two sets of soldier
figures of about seven paper-mache forms,
while in each set had piedly pretences, the
others were behind screens in fort. They were
strung up in tuie upon a platform with strings.
The action prices were open frame & wheels works of light material, perhaps cane or light wood. — Between the garden and the Palace was a temporary bandstand and a hundred performers gave fine music after the fireworks. — Recently the whole square was illuminated by red lights set off on the roofs of the buildings on all four sides. The effect of these on the Cathedral was particularly fine. The fireworks followed and greatly delighted one. The new sky prices always consist of two parts a lower portion which when run run sets the upper more important piece to going. One such had a handsome lamp fixed which below which now only had the movement and effects of our own but also as a certain power had formed and afterward shooting of spark masses that were fine. The upper part consists of two fine parallel wheels which revolved in different directions with both showers of sparks and handsome effects in colored lights; these wheels have radiating lines of beauty in colored lights. A second price has a tower which as above the upper portion was a crown in the upper part on which worked...
a globe: the crown was in rich colour lights and sparks, and the globe resplendent was in very rich colour lights: as a whole it was a fine and beautiful piece. — The pyramids were not much, a battle took place between the two parties, the pikes discharged in showers of sparks and in roman-candle effects; the pyramids were destroyed and one of the pyramids either intentionally or accidentally exploded or burned up. — At one piece which we did not see, consisting of two year uprights with unsymmetrical arches, printed reds as tops, all in crimson lights, great rows of letins and revolving wheels, most striking of all were two simultaneous cascades of sparks - veritable Niagara; from the towers of the Cathedral; the height of the points from which the display was made gave far greater results than to any similar piece. There even seen.

In the morning of this day we had been awakened by a procession through the City. It was preceded by buglers, two sets of whom alternately blew their instruments. Then came cavalry, the horses of companies bearing matches; then came cannons and finally
wagons. The next day was the President's Birthday. We went on 11 a.m. to the 15th Paseo de la Reforma where Miss the Statue of Columbus was new statues presented by the State of New York to the City of Mexico were to be formally received and acknowledged. The statues represent Don Benito Serrano de Mier and Gur. Juan Zapata. According to announcement Don Benito Serrano Davila was to give the presentation address and the Special Con. from the City Council of Mexico, with its presiding as Chairman were to receive it. Around three shortly after 11, we found no crowd there; the awning and Dense chairs were ready. The best men were in place. Presently the Commission arrived quite elegant in black coats and short pipe coats. They waited quietly while the ropes were drawn across the sidewalk to protect their danchins. At last a carriage drove up; the President of the Con. went to the dome and held a brief conversation with the inclusive; the Con. major then drove off and the Con. announced from
the Bases, while the major pulsed from the dining! The space from the bronze horse to the first gmìket is now filled; bronze men in pain and stature in pain presented by various states—as Yucatán, Vera Cruz, etc. alternately. I
define next year some other state will give two more to the space between this first and second gmìket will be broken.

We visited the Cathedral in the morning. Dr. Exposition is being sold in photos and ideas can be copied. We visited Don Felipe's prosista type baptismal fonts and his chapel, also the grave of Sanboda; we looked with more care at the fine altar and took a glance at the six great pictures in the Vatican.

We visited the Museum; in one hall they were decorating, perhaps for some celebration therein. They had built up a rather curious thing.

The Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets were not as extensive as I supposed. There are fine great meteoric masses in the hallways downstairs & models of the same areas in the Mus.
lunch upstairs. Some large fancy boxes of
Elephants, etc. were good there is nothing par-
ticularly suggestive or important in this
matter of arrangements and display —
Dr. Green and Mrs. Green, Mr. Howell and Dr. Bar-
ton dined with us at 6:20 at the Turbeville.
I had a pleasant visit. The Baptists had to leave
promptly for the 7:30 Convention meeting.
Mrs. Butler stayed and at 8 we went with him
armed by Pres. Douglass home where a German
local company were complimenting his life
ness by some fine singing. We could hear her
poetry. The house was handsomely lighted by a
single straight line of lights in globes, —
the illumination all over the city as far.
Some of the better shops are glowing with elec-
tric lights. Stairs, canals, movements, etc. of
these the national coats recur constantly
in them decorating: do so do we, white and
blue but there are usually not patriotic
Americans but loyal Rep. Francisco Parks
The decorations put up by the government
appear from the illuminations about the Plaza
on Alameda, &c. Consists of poles, arches, in par,
and shade arranged around the whole Plaza and Dow
our ship from the Playa to the Alameda. The flag
was alternately shield of blue & of a red
or salam color. The blue one bore the Coat of
arms, the others the Monogram P.M. Both
were part of a trophy the rest of which is a group
of three, four, or five of the national flag.

After leaving St. Justin, we went to the Jocote place,
the crowd was gathering. We waited some time,
not well placed with reference to the Palace.
Here we waited amid an increasing crowd un-
til 11 p.m. At that moment the President
appeared in the balcony at the Center of
the Palace front and gave the Grito: "Mexicanos,
Viva la Independencia! Viva la Libertad! Viva
Mexico!" (probably - for we could not see or
hear as that moment). At the same time the
portrait of Iturbide above this balcony was
faintly illuminated and a blaze of lights
from all sides of the Playa took place. The
Cathedral bells and those of all other Churches
broke out at once and kept up for fully
ten minutes. The crowd let loose. The love
of every kind prevailed. Crowds
pushing, yelling, whispering. We got home
then we curried and went to bed at 10, but
the racket on the streets continued no with
till daybreak. —— When we got up we
found a line of soldiers on the street; they
formed in double line guarding the whole
street, a line on each side near the curbing
and extending presumably from the 30th to
the Alameda. Later (9 a.m., by the program; in
reality 10 or more) — a procession moved toward
the Alameda between then guard in light blue
fell in as they passed. First came public school
children, a motley crowd, in frocks, with bunting;
then a few societies; then gentlemen in
black suits and topknots; then dignitaries;
among them near the end President Sargent in
full uniform and all his decorations. After
them three government carriages; all the
rest had been on foot; then military with
the guns falling in. They went to the Al-
ameda where the following program was
announced to take place:

Reading, Act of Independence, etc., City Band.
20. Aqaus Calienteiz, trees;
21. " bats
236. Squaaro ar fountain.
238. Aqaudor.
3922. Chapurique.
3952. Barranca - Lysi Balayaza. Fall.
3955. Patiz.
4149. Quarry & huts - Tampico Branch.
4168. Shelter - Tampico.
5661. Carretas.
5236. Chalked - pottery - A. C.
5249. Water Carries - Guanajua.
5250. "
5636. San Juan - Pyramids.
5638. " User.
6475. Aqaus Calienteiz.
6435. Native Chas. IV.
5277. " Columbus.
6436. " Guatamoczin.
Music Band.
Audaces fortuna juvat.
Music Band.

Poetry.

We did not go to the ball, but remained at the hotel. They apparently got through promptly for before long (11:20) the government carriage came bumping back to get the President to the palace for reviewing the grand civic and military procession of the day. This started from the Palace and passed to the palace, before which it marched. We watched it from the Balcony. Altogether there were between 5000 and 6000 in line. The "civic" part was apparently reduced to the orphan school boys and the fire department. The Cadets of the Military School, the regular soldiers both foot, cavalry and artillery were out. The cavalry were very handsome: the cannon, ambulance, wagons and so on were all out; the finest part of the procession however were the Generals of whom there was a grand display: their lustrous clothing with the silver lace, their elegant home lances, the saddles of the
1588. " rocks.
1599. Palmas.
1601. True with parasites.
1605. Ciñanis for pitties.
1606. Caracu.
1607. " int.
1610. En Carmen.
1617 (?/1607) Juanacaltan.
1620. Secretario.
1623. Rocuchinpo.
1624. Pulque field.
1130. Cathedral at Mexico.
1134. Guadalupe.
1132. Idol.
1135. Cyprus at Chapultepec.
1144. Choluteca.
Saddle cloth of the yeoman his master being beautifully embroidered, and their gray pantaloons with the seaweed of silver adhesive were striking and characteristic. The buttons delighted me as much as ever, especially those mounted on tambour. The band music was good, that of the orphan boys being noticeable. The fire department is of course, no great thing here in Mexico. The wagons are little red affairs; the engines are almost toy and the whole outfit would hardly be adequate for a loan of 10,000 amoques.

I counted the lines and made 5601 in all, which is probably only approximate average. Of the handsome ruffles there were about 905. Of the orphan boys about 266. Of cannon there were about 26. Of cadets I thought I recognized about 200. The rabble was bad to manage, in the most good-natured way they would crowd in mobs between companies, wherever they could get a chance and hold along on the little speck perfectly happy until one...
Contents of Box A at Shipped Sept. 17th

4 gourdes from Tula.
1 set Mrs. Publicating.
3 spoons.
1 mullen.
1 fan.
1 Braided palm.
Rhiz. Tetlinacaeae, Oaxaca, etc.
1 Pot.

Personal:
1 dome.
6 cotton bales.
Rhiz. Tetlinacaeae Heads.
1 set Mrs. Pubs.
1 Sprinkle.
Books: Ap. quine, Dry, Roll, Reader,
Tome, Clanieo, Raca.
Pamphlets, 8+1.
Our on crowded and when they would wedge their way in again in the most cheerful manner at the first opportunity.

In the evening was a grand display of fireworks at end of the whole celebration. We got two opposite the best line of pieces: a grand flower pot display from the middle of the Cathedral, four pieces, which a case with several series of revolving which partly fell into relation during the going up of the pieces, two on setting off a two pillar and lintel affair with the date Sept. 16, 1810, the others a great square, enclosed by columns and lintel and with busts of firm owners and a full length figure of himself —

— evidently was a busy day, spent in finishing up various odds and ends and in packing, freighting and the like, also in cleaning 17th. Rooms. We went to the depot early in order to all of my looking over the Company's Altering of cars. Mr. White came around at 8:30 p.m. to give us Bon-voyage. We left at 9. — The journey back was quite uneventful. As soon as I'm on we had the company of a Mr. and Mrs. Purdy of New Orleans and as far as Atchison, a Mr. Leighy, Dolmis and his children. Her husband is a brother of the Madames Wyman. Also with us was Mr. Phipps, conductor of the Chicago & North
The customs brighten at El Paso.

Vanished into nothingness and we reach that city in time at 8.55 a.m. — I saw Mrs. Cordova.

To attend the duty on the University box and raise some money. We found El Paso hot, and the day's journey from Here to El Paso was intentionally slow and hot. We lost time too and the lady left.

Our feature was the fruit, grapes and peaches.

We passed a change in B.C. train and went on from El Paso to Walla Walla, reaching the city at 11 p.m. There was no room for us at the hotel, and a man went with us to room the Stevethompson, a guardian priest, but now married to a Spanish lady and father-of-them children. They took us in and we slept in a bed in the corner of the room, next a pile of wheat. — We were not

them breakfast when John's train called for us. He 24th himself has gone to Santa Fe but his father-in-law and brother-in-law are to go with us.

He gets out to the Sutlej well before 10. and looks

able dinner. The children recogize us as his other.

Methyl acetate in vogue and we were located two in three times. The volatile spirit.

Mistress is here in all her glory. — Finally

near 2 o'clock we left. Herman and I were back in

bought. They bought a box of apples and they quite a lot.
We traveled over hilly country to the foot hill, round and gray, composed of sand and round gravel, with
scattered junipers; up among these the trees came near and nearer together until they closed us up into
thundering. From here we began to catch a glimmer view of canons and even sees masses in red
and white and as these are some of our mining.
Down we go, turning from any real trail: to our
right we see a gorge of no great depth among very
distinct rocks. Then up a steep hill, down the other
side and we turn aside into a little gorge in
red-brown or gray rock, where we camp for
the night. After it is hot four o'clock and we
have gone only nine miles. There is water here
however.

We had a clear, cold night
with starlight and moonlight. By morning we were nearly
foggy! We started again at 7 7/10 and went over one
21 3/10 hill after another. At one point we passed over a
soft white sandstone worn by wind into shark-toothed
names, whose walls were full of windsock holes in many
of which birds have built their nests. Then we came
out on a great flat-topped promontory, over whose side
the wind became so bad that we had to get off our
horses and drive them below us. From here up are hard
hills and we see the Rio Grande below us. The lower
part of the descent is very bad. When we reached the
since it was only a little way to where the Alamito
was comes in and here about 9:30 and we had
nine miles by. We camp and make coffee. The great
hill we have left behind us is composed of nearly hori-
izontal strata, below it a dark grey color, above this
remaining only in patches is a light red sandstone.
The lower strata is continuous, the upper part is
as haphazardly columnar as any trap. This mass of
rock follows the Alamito upward. Up the hillside,
the second mass of rock on the left has a gently slope-
blew but rises in one great rock, table-like straight-
ward and nearly rectangular above. We went up the Alamito turning quickly to the right up
a drystream bed back of the great mass spoken of. We
followed the stream back and up for a long ways and
at last struck sharply up a rocky hill, when on it's top we bore off to the left, sharply up thru a heavy
little pass. Here we could look across at our fine
mass of columns and found ourselves on their end.
A bit more, climbing up a similar massive red
sandstone and we were on the summit of the Potosi
del Rito. We had passed through some fine English
pines but here we are in a true barren land with
deadwood little everything, along here for a long time
then a gradual descent into a fine pine district.
Here we came and suddenly upon the Cien, del
Rio Grande, majestic and to my utmost pitying as its five smooth red sandstone rock face with the old house. There must in the whole mass be a dozen hundred of them. They occupy the lower part and base of the almost perpendicular cliff. We went down a very bold and across the Rio and on on for some distance being around all the way. Great heaps of stones show the old edifice and two huge masses rear their heads for the taking; the cave houses are some numerical. The openings are sometimes hemispherical and of large size; these are usually walled up leaving an ordinary sized door. Many of the rooms are small, dome-shaped, with very little doors; many have little narrow or small round slit in circle windows; many have little niche in the wall; some rooms are communicating and these may then open into each other; in such a case one may open inward by a doorway, and the other two may be on a higher level and may have windows in each; or all three may be on a level. The outer ones with each one opening (window or door) the other may be excavated inward; many are plastered with a yellowish red clay coating; at one place the smooth cliff has been excavated and windows are dug as a level above base; the wall here is cut into with holes for holes for timber to fit niches.
and pleasure remain to tell of a lower-floor build
there: there was also in part of the extent a second
climbing story as shown in same way. Many faces con-
centric circles, etc. are cut into the stone surface.

After some tried potatoes and coffee we got started
at 7, pretty late on our return trip. It was a race with the
darkness, in which to tell the truth I got the better
of no. We went up the hillside by another and better
trail but still nearly straight up a slope: we stayed on
our horses until four-fifths up when we had to dis-
get up the pines hands. We got there the worst of our
descent really before dark and got to camp at our mom-
ing's luncheon place, too late to pick up wood for a fire—
we had the murmur of the Rio Grand for a lullaby and
I must have slept some. I did not suffer with cold or
the nights before. — In the morning, we were
a little late about starting and just as we were going
23d to leave we spied a line of wild turkeys walking down
the nearest hill. Herman and the boy started after
them down them back and at the hilltop the boy killed
one of them with a stone. They came back in triumph
with their bird. It must have been 7, 42 at least
when we started out. We climbed right up the side of
the great hill below us (with the fine red columns).
It was a fine climb and to fill our lack of
rest off our horses. As the cocks took the drink would
Shortly after getting onto the Potomac we looked over the bend on our right to see the magnificent Cauion which could have been seen with fine rock sides to its mouth at our camping place on the Ridges.

There were at the Potomac rooms near an elevated depression two pieces of bry slabs (perhaps 30 to 40 wide) upon the upper surface of which were seven or eight shallow round depressions, as if made in rubbery paint; both pieces may be parts of an original quartz slab.
not go up and she had to be unpackt and clapped
and pushed by sheer force. Here we found ourselves
on the Páteos de las Vacas and for about four
hours along its summits: it is barren, much grass
grown with but few trees. Finally out at the end
of it we came upon the Old Ruins. Near it is a cliff
beneath hollow - an old reservoir for water. The walls of
the pueblo proper are of a grayish-brown adobe
brick: the door and their relatively: most of the walls
are broken down: a few still standing outline some
small square rooms: the smaller blocks are separated
horizontally by rows of mud with smaller round strings:
inside the enclose which is somewhat rectangular
and which was plainly surrounded by buildings on
three sides - a path up in the front through the reser-
voir, are some from circular depressions of different
depths and still showing more or less of their wailing
stones. There are no doors elsewhere. The outlook
from here is extensive. On the N. the deep gorge
near by - to the E. and S. distant mountainous rear
hazy. The whole ground is strown with jaika, a
clay that of painted pottery, cold-worn, the
Tom seu we descended into a beautiful Lord-
pine. The clad with a little stream running
its bottom, the cistern is and followed along
torn its lovely grape banks, past a little heap of rocks called Rabbit Puddles. At noon we stopped to cook our
turkey and fake lunch near the stream and a herd of cattle, some of the bulls among whom were black
cooking black fellows. Here we sat but not
with delay in starting by our horses wandering; we left
time after starting from a bad storm; we reached Cua
Pintas after an easy ride down the pine wood slope
at 2.45. It is in the same canyon forming sandstone
that we now know so well; there is a great cavern
below which has been excavated somewhat into two
or three rooms and caverns; then a great cavernous
aperture extends upward for perhaps 30 ft. This is
capped by a broad low cavern: its walls are covered
with red paintings; (a few black figures have been
 lately added: wolves, deer, groundhogs, men in hose-
back, cures, human figures with eyes, features, in white
and black, man with shield, dots of red bare hand-
prints, and the like. There are also
handprints in white or a reddish; also some red
circles with central dots or spots; concentric circles. Most
of the human figures have arms extended and hands
upward or elbows; a Catholic church appears above
the general line of designs; there are handwritten text
along p railing easy ascent; a little caverous feature on
one side the left as we face up, with zigzag and in-
tracing lines on the walls.
First day - Nine miles
Second - Twenty-seven miles
Third - Twenty (?) miles
as we left Cueva Pintada we had an adventure with a rattlesnake—a queer fellow fully six feet long and as large around as my wrist. He was in a little rock cavity and it looked for some time as if we should get him but he finally crept further into his hole and Alexander's help, which looks more realistic, vanished. An uninteresting trip up among ruined and through a creviced brugh to a flat summit, of no great extent, with scattered cedars and juniper trees, on which were the ruins of the Pueblo of San Miguel. Of much the same character as these as the Pintado, but of flat blocks of Tertiary rock, surrounding an entrance, the layers of flat blocks are separated as here by small stones in lying. What cement their use once is mostly gone; the shapes of rooms is plainly made up in many cases and near walls are standing in good condition here as the Pintado. There are no signs of statues inside the entrance, but two small circular depressions near together and presumably the South side look like them. There is much petrified wood lying in arroyo in pieces of considerable size; there is pottery in fragments and bits of obsidian, the not so abundantly as at the Pintado. Five huts
List of Negatives: Rio Grande Pri.

1. El Rito
2. "
3. "
4. "
5. " general view of the graft.
6. Potrero de las Maras.
7. "
8. Cueva pintada
9. "
10. "
11. San Miguel
12. "
13. "
14. 
15. 
16. 
17. 
18. 
19. 
20.
of muttering were lying about the room; the place is
putrid, more quiet than any of the rest and second; it
is surrounded on every side by mountains separated
from it—some distant, others near by.

We had only a few minutes to give San Miguel. Track-
ing down the piney hills, we took a dry stream bed
which presently brought us to a little brooklet: here
on a gravelly slope, grown with pines and lichens the
swishing of the brooks for bully day we cast our camp.
Leaving the gorge in the brooklet and the rippling
brook.

The night was bitter
24½ cold and clear and I got little sleep. We started at
about 7.30 and went up a gorge with pines and finally
onto a summit: we went along this and down past
way on the further bank where was a pretty hard fall.
From here we caught sight of a fine views fall op-
posite: we followed along horizontally and as last
came out on the brink of the fall itself which may
be 100 ft. high: from here we followed along the side
of a dizzy cañon until we reached the top of another
of the rock-mass and followed along the base of the
but little unused top mass. When we reached the further
dis of the hill we looked down upon a truly lovely
scene. The white cañon before us, opened into a deep
valley; beyond the cañon in the further hill was this
Pueblo Viños: beyond the broader valley was a fine glass. He Terrace on which was La Cancha: it is still occupied by some Mexican families. The one clay houses are built with the other ones of stones and adobe, the later one of adobe. They surround the rectangular space fairly an fire being only in part on the adobes. The square cornered church stands in the middle and is very plain. Of adobe, with a belfry of three poles meeting above and having a small bell hanging in it. The were taken in by a companion of our old man. The adobe house had a roof of transverse beams of considerable size, round: longitudinal poles and ridge dry-stuff above. The floor of adobe was partly covered with various pieces of carpets and blankets. The walls were whitewashed. Two windows, one in each room. A false wall, reaching more than 3/5 to the ceiling, shut off the entry way from the bedroom proper. The fireplace is in the smaller room.

From here up a trail of the usual kind to Pueblo Viños, which is high up at the further (upper) end of the valley and at the base of that — tellins, with near presence a depression between. The walls of the tellins are in character like the others seen but are no
Cochiti

Čo·ku·im } manuman
Ko·ku·im

 uu·teii· = dance dress
 uu·pa·k·ajēw = beard
much better condition and stood in some cases fully ten feet or more in height; the square rooms are usually faced and apartments and niches still remain. Many of the walls are still partly plastered with mud or adobe to a smooth finish; the rooms are frequently at least in double rows and include a rectangular area on all four sides; the mass of buildings is separated about the distance back by a transverse line of rooms; a circular depression in each of the two courts marks an altar site probably. The situation is fine but not as striking as some of the others.

From here we retraced our steps nearly to the Canada, where we took a side trail and were once on in the bright, sunny, wagon-road, the first time for many days. It was a slow ride home, over hills composed of sand and of decayed volcanics. We got there at 3:20 pretty hot and tired.
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