Nov. 11 - 1896

1896

Dec. 11 - 1896
Nov. 11 1/2. Left New York at 3 p.m. on the February. Few passengers and uneventful voyage to Havana where we arrived at night of Sunday, Nov. 15 1/2. We stood outside the harbor until morning when we steamed in by early light. A very beautiful entry. To the left more Castle, to our right the chief part of the town. Stopping at the north end of the harbor we were at once beach with small boats none of which were allowed to take passengers or freight until quite an army of officials had come aboard. Then presently we lost our passengers in part. The party had composed——

Mr. Neuman——ex-Jew. N.Y. Bank.
Mrs. ——
Capt.
Spaniard. Cuba.
Lady — unknown. Dressed all gray.
Oursler Chaves, Mex. Student.
Mr. Shally. Young German. Stayed forever.
Mr. Lang: himself.

There were also a man & wife, French, second class. All disembarked here except Chaves, shalley, Lang & I.

After breakfast we four went up to see the town. One of the little sailing boats took us ashore & brought us back at the party for 2.00. We took a long walk about town. Buildings largely of a porous, soft, yellow-gray tufa-like rock. This is covered with plastic and brittle, pink, blue, yellow, &. The streets are narrow. The houses are mostly 2-story some 3-story. The town is filthy and abounds in bad odors. Considerable signs of martial activity. The warships & cruisers in the harbor; soldiers everywhere, the forts bristling with guns. The loaded guns standing in balance all told of the excitement here. Gen. My-ten is away to face the insurgents. We went up to the lage plaza, which is prettily planted with greens, &
Plums, with bright blossoms. The roses are abundant and sweet. Saw the Hotel Figuata which appears a fine building. At the Square where the fort, palace is, were guards of soldiers, the buildings here were draped in Spanish colors. Here were two men with photos. As an advertisement we were given a free hearing: the bullfight, and an American piece were saved up — Potatoes are numerous. Markets are large, contained within buildings which present fine, picturesque, second a line of shops, third within the market. Fruits are the chief sale and the markets are dirty and ill-smelling. The population is mixed, with many Chinese and negroes, both mixed and of pure blood. Some good types of the negro-Chinese could be got here. Prices of almost everything are high. The air is hot and sick
11-2 many public and private places are closed. Where they are not closed the help and hands play cards. Gambling is seen everywhere at 1-2. All are then lazy. Barbers cut hair while sitting down. Vehicles are numerous and cheap: 1 peseta takes you any part of the city. The horses are many of them poor horses. Some of the draught horses show some weakness in their harnesing etc.

A sack of rice or little saddle of wood or heavy leather is laid across the back. This may be gay with colored tights with brass-headed tacks. Though small on this the reins pass: tassels of bright color may hang at ears. Money is Spanish. Exchange today was 1.29 centavos for $.00. The coins we saw were 5 pesetas, 2 pesetas, 1 peseta, 50 centimes, silver and 10 and 5 centimes bronze. The silver coins are mostly of Alfonso xiii and some bear the head of the baby-.
of the Bay King. We had also come of the
\textit{Eik} and of Green Island. Which
begins in common, usually having
some deformity or disease; street mis-
caries also are quite numerous. Among
these we saw are with a weedy look. We
hunted for one of these to no result.
Cartoons of a political kind are patted
quite widely. Among them we saw two
pictures. One presents the condem-
nation of Maceo where he leans that his
excellency Guerrieren, is taking the
field. Maceo looks a desperate villain.
The general a gentleman. Maceo shows
empire, despair, clamp his hands &
has a face of fear. In another
we have three doughty American
statemen & their attitude to Cuba
Spain: Cleveland, Schurman, MC
Kinley are the three. They are labeled
tolligerancia, insults, taiza, y
respectively. In another
attention is called to an attempted
The garden was everywhere in full bloom. It was a beautiful sight. The flowers were particularly striking. Everything appeared in its proper place, and the garden was a harmonious whole. Uncle...

There were several interesting plants, but one in particular caught my attention. It was a rare variety of flower, and it seemed to be growing perfectly. The smell was delightful. The garden was not only beautiful, but it was also a source of pride for the family. The garden was a place where we could relax and enjoy the beauty of nature.
which was stretched a canvas roofing.
This is attached only along its middle
third; it rolls up at the sides. (3)
The queer little water pipes of white moulded
fingers were. Adapted Slings by a
crew set through a ring at top with
two apertures on a simple round
hole which is called the "little
foot-shaped"
(4) The wu-dah. A
musical instrument made of
a carved-necked gourd. A square
hole is cut on one side, the other
side is notched. A metal rod or bar,
is drawn back and forth over the notching
and agree notched bone
sticks.

we took one but one new passenger
and that a Chinaman in the sec-
ond cabin. We four were the only
ones left of the original company.
16½. we pulled out at 5 B. M. and
started across the Gulf. § 6.
There were no events of any interest in the further voyage. We arrived at daybreak in sight of Tampico light. By the time we had got a pilot on board, run up the river, turned and drifted down, passed quarantine, etc., it was fully ten o'clock. We landed at La Cecilia which struck me as rather an interesting town, if huts through the population is mixed. It was after 10.30 when, having passed the Customs House, we took train for Tampico. In the afternoon I looked up the Presbytery Missionary, Rev. E. Pressly, to find out if there were any antiquities to be seen. He is also Consular Agent here & acting Consul. For their own sake and because he was expecting his wife home from six months' absence, he was very busy but made an appointment for the afternoon. I then went to the market place to buy some Delta of the Kind commonly in use hereabouts. They are in shape, size, colour, and bees.
vation they are notably suggestive of some pueblos of N.M. wards. The cobs are divided by horizontal bands into two, three, or four segments. The patterns are mostly scrolls and curves, vine designs and occasionally curiously conventionalized birds. The colors are white, white gray, white yellow, and dull red. We bought several pieces, six cobs and one of these the four finest came from Chihuahua; the rest were from Panuco and ______. We also took some pictures. Mr. Long was at these while I went to take the pottery at Presidio. When I returned he was on the boat talking a little of the Canoves. These are long, straight, made from a single piece of clay. They are trimmed up at both ends and measure six feet. The paddles used are long-handled and round-bladed. We took also a picture of a pony loaded with quartered casks. While at these we first noticed a little lad, well dressed for a common use, to whom I gave greeting. He and his long negro companion followed us from them on. He went to have a pair of sandals made.
The day being fine, we all then went up to the Plaza and sat in the shade. Here the boy suggested that he would show us the Plaza de Armas. Thither we went and sitting here we entered into conversation. Did he live in Tampico? Only five days past. What did he do? The thing he most desired to do was to serve me, to be my mozo. Oh no my boy you are too small; well soon I shall grow little by little. But I do not live here. I travel much. I could travel with you sir. But in this hotel there is no bed for you. I could sleep on the floor sir. But your father, mother. They are dead sir, there is no reason why I should not go with you. I am an orphan. Who had he lived with them. How had he come here? A man on his way to Yucatan had bought him. The man I told him would cost much. Two reals a day would be ample. The man of Yucatan had given him one peso for five days. I left him to come to the hotel.
by we had little time to examine it with care. It was chiefly pottery and contained many small figures and heads, some of which were much like those of San Juan. Three striking and im
portant ones were figures showing tattooed patterns over the body. These were both male (1) and female (2). One pretty piece was a female figure at one end and a snake head at the other. The spindle wheels were especially interesting. They were conical at one end and flat at the other. The con
edge was decorated, but the flat face had surprising designs—conventionally turkeys and other birds and patterns in various cases surprisingly suggestive of primitive characters. Some little whistles with three notes were not bad. The largest piece was of stone and represented the monkey climbing a pole. It was unusually well made.

The boy lined up in the evening and we found that there was more than we had realized in the man of Yucar.
The boy was only one of several Afghan boys from Jumadar, Agna Caliente, San Luis whom he had persuaded to go to Yemen. He had heard them say when they returned to the coast they were to sail the next day. He—and I suspect the rest—had repeated their bargain and he was only too anxious to get away. I told him that if the man appeared to claim him I should not interfere but that otherwise he could go. That I would take him to San Luis anyway where if he wished he could stay; but that if he desired rather he might go on to Poluca and enter Pavello or the age where he could learn English. The next time I came down, if he were a good boy he could go with me as majo. The night was both hot and mosquitoey. I slept here.

The boy was awaked early and we all four took train up from Taif. We three stopped off at Las Palmas to see Dr. Cabo's idols. Dr. Cabo was not at Las Palmas nor were the specimens. So we had the whole day on our hands. We took a walk around in the brush and
T. F. Banks. Las Palmas. Road Master.
caught butterflies of which the variety and beauty were great. Near the railroad we found some thorny bushes, the thorns on which were curiously like horns. We cut off a lot of them and found nearly everyone inhabited by little brown ants with very hot and poisonous bites. After dinner an suggestion of the track master and telegraph operator we rode on a freight train up to Shew Cave. It is really a beautiful affair. The walls are quite rugged and1059
paved and there has been little growth 1060
mite and that with locally. There is light streaming in from above through 1061
two or three small aperture and from the entrance. The water in the bottom is apparently deep and is very dark and still. At the rear where it first cuts in an archway in the rock. Before this standing in the water is a pillar of rock. Where the mouth of the cave of the water creeps below.
with great violence and rushed past from it as a real current. While we could go nearly to the water's edge we could not quite do so. We took a number of precipices. Outside a path leads from the track by some steps down to the entrance. The dome is a porous limestone full of fossils. It is not easy to identify these but they appear to be cephalopods, corals, and fish fragments. The rock itself is of a light gray. From the cave entrance the path leads to a view spot, overlooking the fine stream below to the great tropical forest into which level top we look is a great distance. The spot is the finest for seeing pandas. The mountain rises above the track on the one side, slopes down on the other to the level wooded forest. Flocks of pandas cried out at us a few from mountain to forest or rose in pretty flight from this to the trees above us on this slope. It was nearly dark when we
got back to the station. We had eaten all our meals at a hotel across from the station. But now at night we found no place to sleep. The bay lay down on the platform, Lang on a hammock which he soon gave up for the floor—and I in the car of the conductor who drifted as an yielding it up to me while he slept on the floor. Poor Lang and the bay suffered from mosquitoes but I slept like a top. We 22d left at 9 o'clock. Mr. Robinson's special car was in with Mr. and Mrs. A. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Allen of the Hardtree were on the train also. Though it was dark I sat at Mr. Hoffman's invitation on the rear of this car. At the great falls he had the train stop for us to take a picture. I accepted their invitation also to take dinner in the car. The train ran through the town and at San Luis on time, an
about 7 p.m. We had not at first intended to stop here but had finally yield
ed to Anselmo Chavez's urging and pm.
ies to spend a day there when he
would show us around. I had warned
Guy that it was more than likely he
would not show up. Sure enough he
did not meet us at the station. So we
went up to the Hotel del Progresso. Later
we went for a little time into the Plaza
de Armas, to hear the music.

23° Quite late in the morning as we sat
on the balcony our Dear Anselmo passed.
I would not have called him but the dog
did so. Seeing himself kommen, he apolo-
gized for not meeting us, pretending he
did not understand that we were
coming before this morning. (Only one train
daily runs!) and that later he had in-
tended coming through all the hotels. He
was now in great haste in onward, but
would devote the afternoon to us and
show us especially the Museum of the Uni-
versity and the Cathedral. We then went
to the Presbyterian Mission where we asked Mr. Williams about what was until seeing. She introduced us to a Mr. Peterson asking him that we might be shown to the Archbishop's Palace. Some curious stories are told of this archbishop. He is young and probably a scholar. It is said that he was once to preach in Rome; when he arose before his audience of clerical hearers he said in Latin—"On what language of all the languages of earth does this Company desire me to preach to them?" He has already prepared his funeral monument, rite, and all. Mr. Peterson asked us to call at 11, when he would send one of his clerks with us. This we did and the young man, a German, did us the service well. We went first to the Palace. It is really magnificently furnished. The dining room is grand hall; at one end on the wall hang two paintings of pally priests; on one of the long walls are large paintings representing from brilliantly beautiful girls of different styles of beauty. In the other hall a
The table service and linen are very fine. There is a great
push on the Archbishop's right hand
for the macaroni which always is with
them at meals. The series of balls
things which we were then shown
presents a great variety of magnificent
finishing a furnishing - stucco, billi
plating, magnificent green, blue, engraved
wall tapestry embroidered with episcopal
designs. There are many fine paint-
ings and some veritable masterpieces
of Japanese artwork and old tapestry
pictures. The library, which is said
to be extensive we did not see as the
archbishop was there. — We then visit
the Church of the Agustinos which
his grace has just had furnished in
great magnificence & richness & on
the whole in good taste. Then we
saw the Opera de la Paz which is
said to have cost 500,000 but cannot
compare to that at Guanajuato.
Paul Zerrein
To S. 101 Bahrsen & Co.
San Luis Potosi
fact it was a distinct disappointment to me. Then we went to the Club—Sociedad Patricia— which presents much remarkableness except a rather fine dancing hall. Here in parting our kind host insisted on treating all around to a cocktail.

In the afternoon we waited until day saw Auselmo dodging around the town. We then upon with a shortcut & head wind off. Full of apology he said as he was coming in time we could we then upon went over to the market where we saw much of interest. Among other things we bought a lot (14) cups of pretty common ware in green, yellow, brown & brilliant black, from Don Felipe. We also got a great mass of hussen, with horns, hair, teeth, etc. which is used on Feb. 12th. Then we took around to Mrs. Williams' left home—By this time Auselmo had not appeared although his horn was more than back. So we went
to the Cathedral by ourselves. It has the same rich and extravagant finish as the other things the archbishop hired. He must urging the breeze which would not to be rich. On our return we found Jacobs humanista and his prince humans armed for inspection. We invited the little girl up and questioned her. She is seven years old. An appeal made to us for her carried us around to the store where we bought her stuff for a canina and linceua, enough for her to make two outfits for young women. To an appeal for the hems we paid no attention. Leaving at 7 p.m. we reached Aquis Calidrit at 12:35 and went directly to the Hotel de la Playa. 245. Waiting about getting a moment until quite dark, sending the bags after mail, we went finally to ballet. After bath, we stop in to see Mr. Sharp. He had pretty well filled out our list of herbs. Then we went...
to the hotel where we paid 50c. more
than agreed and went to the station.
leaving an 1:15 we got to Talaco some-
thing after 6. and settled in the
Hotel St. Julien. Over the bay off
St. Hydes. He came around and we
had a good visit. We went around to
his house to see some specimen after
secr. While presenting an individ-
uality, they certainly recall our
Jalisco Scandinavian Types. They came
from North of our region and really
are good and quite new I think. He
has a fine little vine cross with spikes
on it which was fastened to the back
in sleep as a latern or parance. He
told us of a fine case of prints there
which he has photographed. He went
back to the hotel with us and spent
a little time there

25th we went to Guanajuato in the
morning train. Had a hard hunt for
Lartry who has moved twice since
we were here. But found him. He put
himself at our disposal. Guanajuato is as picturesque as ever. We got a picture of a sandals maker shop and a line of shoemakers. We bought the boy a pair of sandals. We filled our two sets of baskets and added to the store of animal shells, horns, teeth, or which are also used as medicines. We sat in the market place. The old lady who died in remission and her little girl helper of 12 yrs. squatted amid their stock. They must have had two hundred remedies spread out on the ground before them or piled up behind them. They were never at a loss however to lay hand on anyone of them. The little girl knew them almost as well as the woman and both could recognize them at a glance. When they had not a remedy we wanted they would call to a neighbor for it or would send home. Of course we drew a card and the company knew what all were good for. One man in our group particularly...
Wants of 50 men.

2 wash pans and kettles.
Set of the gray-white Quant 8 ware.
50 shells from the Pantheon.

Forward stuff left.
Chirimias and upmostle, inflame.
Redware of La Encienda.
ly stopped his car near to advise and counsel. The bay rider a surprising amount about him and a drunk man, who would push in, though not to his old manner, satisfaction, was a perfect encyclopedia of accurate information. Lawyer died with us, as Mrs. L. was away in New York. We left at 4:45 p.m. Dr. Hyde met us at the station and gave us some directions for getting out when we reached the 3rd-class coach while we were in the Pullman.

26th. We reached the City at 7 a.m. and went directly to the Sturbridge Mill arrangement for the bay with Mr. Frisby as Dr. Butters. Got mail & fiddles and the whole morning in hunting for Mr. Leis's register flag. It was Thanksgiving day and Americans generally were celebrating. More and walked pretty steadily. At evening I took tea with Dr. Burton, not by invitation but because I dropped in there.
5. Wallace of Saltillo (Jaliscos) called and spent some little time. He says that Campbell of the Presbyterian Mission has paid considerable attention to Mexican Folklore. Also says of even at Saltillo (Jalisco) to call on Stewart. He says that St. Elias Amador, Jaliscos, runs much of stories, folklore, languages etc. of that State. He is lieu. of the Gov. San Andres de Paul is an interesting Indian town. Colotlan (Galisco) is a town where the Indians dance before the Saints. Jose and I went to Guadalupe in the afternoon. We were late in arriving there and had no time to see more than the great Church. This has been wonderfully restored and is beautiful. The silver Crown in a fine support with the great Crown over his head. The silver railing is beautiful. Before the altar, with back to the people is a life size white marble figure of a priest.
Possibly it represents Pope Leo XIII. On
the walls are great pictures, in rich
colors, each the gift of a different dis-
case. The vaulted dome is beautifully
painted. But all this was of little inter-
est to me compared with the members
of a band of blind boys in uniform, perhaps
a dozen in number, were kneeling in
prayer. Clusters of Atomis were here &
there kneeling on the floor. On the
arches were charred mestigos &
Beck in the middle aisle knelt, by four,
a body of Indian girls, some thirty or
so in number. They were unbleached
cotton garments, coming nearly to the
ground & bound at the waist with
woven belts; on their shoulders & the
upturned arms on the breasts were
bright red handkerchiefs, with dark
patterns in other colors. Some of them,
had in their hands little staffs to
which were attached jingling bits of
metal; as they knelt they were singing
a weird dance: with them were about three boys also with bright handkerchiefs on their hair, bells and unbleached garments. Four men with violins were at the head of the party. Presently, still singing, they were upon a moment's standing still they began to dance. They would turn about, dance from foot to foot, strike their rods so as to make them jingle, advance, retreat, — the weird music even continuing. Finally they danced back and forth from the church into the plaza in front, where they kept up the performance until dark. They were from San Felipito, near Tulca.

28th. In the afternoon I, José and I went to Guadalupe. We got off the stream near the first shrine left on the old caneyway. We were after photographs of mine and took them one after another until our six plates were gone. There was one and the circle x gateway left. Then
we must get again. As we got to where the railroad makes its last turn to Guadalupe we found a little shrine by the railroad with stones placed in it before the cross. At Guadalupe we made the most of the whole place. There were no Indian dances. We found too late time to look at the gamblers, merry-go-round, wheel, fountain, etc. The season is on there was a good deal of life.

29th. Written called on me and told me of his great mine at Quincy. He has got a lot of fine things from there, a few of which he showed me. He showed me a lot of photos, some of which were excellent. Among them is a pretty scene of a raft of swimming quites at a river. He also has a fine picture of a curly celebratin an

In his the characters wear a headdress strikingly comparable with that in some of

_
his came some figures. Two smaller pictures of the same celebration than the participants carrying a canoe on sticks into the church. The ruins he claims cover thirty miles on the slopes of a series of hills. They appear to him as if a great city, which was overwhelmed by a great natural catastrophe. There are walls of buildings 200-300 ft. long. There are pyramids 60 ft. high. At one place one can see a building's wall is composed of many sugarloaf stones set one upon another. Dishes, which might be sections of giant pillars are common. Plaster is found covering some walls and paint upon these. He showed me a jawbone of a man calling attention to the absence of canine teeth; i.e. of such as we have. He declared that he had inquired in every town whether this peculiarity—common in all the old bones found—was present in the modern Indians. He claims it is not
and believe it racial.

bust fight in the afternoon which turned to me particularly uninteresting and
metal. The only interesting points were
where one of the bandits had his
thrown high into the air, and where
the same beast's was called in to
bite and he died they were not good

7 a.m. we were at 9 in less than two
hours. Rev. Enrique Adams was at the
station to meet us and agreed to arrange
for our care. With him was Don Mauri-
cio Orsos who accompanied me the
other time to the field of skulls. The
old man was much delighted to see
me. We decided to go ask and look the
ground over. This we did. The slope is
rocky below and the rock is largely exposed
here and there by gathering rains. But
chests of dark soil, not more than a foot
or two in thickness occur where the
espinos has been less. It was in one
of these that we found the skulls
before. On the other uplands were abun-
clayish bits of pottery and obsidian chips and splinters. There were more common at some spots than at others. Complete things were found. On the patches of soil there are many places where these are by hundreds. The vases are such as characterize my second spot at Placotpec. Yellowish vases with black decoration, fine red vases with black of. At one or two places were what the owner of the rancho calls homes: here the rock appears to have been somewhat excavated and in the hollow a foot or so thick above it is a material vane, what like ashes. We found nothing in it however. After some search we found a malacuit, an age-like cleft of obsidian and two scrapers.

In the afternoon we went to Deputy Morge's residence that this till contains completely of lavas (eyewitness) was the original site of the town.
was moved by the Pueblos after the Congress and into the plain. It is called de censito colorado. The tezonte company it is chiefly red but at one place on the summit is a streak of tezonte prieto, dark blackish. There are no traces of true site on top of it, but at the base toward of the modern town, the land fills with many fragments of obsidian, pottery &c. A little search gave us three or four cencitos of pottery, one or two arrowheads &c. The hill at top has been excavated for building material and a knob near the base near the ruin than the old site has also been excavated somewhat leaning cuestas.—— On the top of the hill we found a large cactus of flowers (?) and more leaves. It was erected (as I may say) in still quite pretty.—— On the way up from the village to the foot of the hill
we passed a cluster of houses quite like those near San Juan de Notchita. Can, made of stone, with stone walls around them, and abundant and fine growth of cacti's & mapuche. At a little distance beyond this cluster, we found what they assured us was a ruin of an ancient church. It is partly a rubbish heap where some building has been. It stands in a field of lovely candelabra & other cacti. All of these houses have pretty parabolic built of stone and mud, dome-shaped. St. Osias tells me that St. Cathamcaur near by is a true Indian town with apes as the spoken tongue. He also says than a Passion Flower is given an Tezontepoe.

Dec 1. Rainy a.m. and little as accomplished. Mr. Lang went up to lograph a himascal and some ca...
Thus José was with them. It was by chance that he came upon two albino children in one of the houses. Of these he took a photograph. There is good reason to think that one of the babies was suffering with smallpox.

Of a man in the village I bought an idol of reddish-gray sandstone. It represents a female statue, with features den the seat: the coarsely marked head are an the knees: a wide apron ap- plears to rest upon knees to knees. The breasts are developed, but are is broken. The face is flattened, somewhat broad; the eyes and mouth have lately been sme- what scratched; the ears have equal openings, but are not themselves marked: A square head-dress, with top pendent streamers. The face; from number circles are on the band in front o behind. The ears is moderately good. For this I gave 2 pessos. The height is about 12-15 inches. Long got for one real a little tinge, real men!
of coarse black hair. It is badly weath-
ered. — Over it as over the little head
of the field, the day goes wild. He cried
bitingly that the first two cables I
found were not "for me." It was with
difficulty that I could make him
give them up. Finally I gave one
(within) from me to him. He threw it
and fondled it. As for hang's figure
he carried it, raising it constantly.
he did not care for any figure much
but the "Hino Sambito" he worshipped.
— In the church near the town
built up high is an ancient cauld
lead - apparently more than a foot
across. It is good. —— Demon
Oyojo took us yesterday to see the
Church and the grave of his uncle
who was the first Protestant here.
This man long ago went with his
infant wife to Mexico. There he
heard the Gospel and returning began
to preach. He & his brother had given
thousands to the Church but now
They preached Protestantism. Cream by the first convert lies in consecrated ground with good Catholics. We went in to call at Dr. Orzesi’s “mamma.” He himself is now 53 years old. She looks a day more than her mother whom we did not see is living at 93. As for himself, he is grandfather of several children. We were set in the long line of straight chairs set up against the wall and were shown portraits of “papa” and of the first Protestants, the last of whom looked a very criminal. We were treated also to oranges and bananas. We visited the simple room used as a Templo Evangelico, which is dedicated by Orzesi’s family.

While we quite accidentally told us that the Indians here have no life in canines’ teeth. He said he believed I would such the case in Don Maurice. Thus passed time. — Last evening Dr. Adams told me of some celebrations.
Enrique Adam. Tezontpec.
Mauricio Orozco.
notable are occurrence
Anedia-meca (Mex.)
Chalma.
Hallelumango (M.)
Depoänge.
Cuemecaca (San Francisco) Mor.
Ocotlan near Taxecala
Jasoc (Guer.)

That at Hallelumango occurs Sept. 8.
There are many dansas in that
area. At Depoänge there are no.
Table dansas before Passion week. At
Jasoc is a Passion play: at Cuemecaca the Pastons. At San Francisco
is the "reto" which may turn out
to be the Tostanes.

In the afternoon we on horseback
& the boy & Igoe in a carriage
went to the ranchos. We tried a new
place for skulls near an "antique" oven,
we burned out some six or seven
very soft skulls. There are whole
skulls here & apparently the bodies
were buried: they are Nicely
placed however & the skulls are old.
finacal = vats for aqua mels 15 fer-
-ment in
near together. The spot is bad for preserva-

— On our way home we were told of a pretty corn set up against a wall near a field that it was put up May 3. That they were intended to make the year's crops good. On the other hand in Feb. 2. The labors go to the church with a little of every hand; maize, tortilla, charcoal, etc. in a basket to have the priest bless the material may be multiplied.

The next morning we went to the ranches and photographed a man gathering aqua mili. Before we had been at the house they were making pulque. The very room contained several quite large vats, made of chimes stretched cord like an square frame, with four supporting poles. The "vee" is pulque two months old, it is mixed in the vats with aqua mili to produce pulque. We got our crops arranged

same time.
nicely. We saw also the rasping hook used in cutting the cup in the base of the maquette. This neat rasping once daily on the cap does not flow in well. It is pretty a near cup.—The beeching pond has a hole at the narrow end for insertion into the accumulatoe sap and a knife wound hole for the mouth at the large end. In beeching the man takes in a long draught of air, puts his knee over the hole, exhales the air with a double with a grunting puff and a grumace — Digging at a new spot our men had got one usual skull. They came from burials, the not all the bones of all were found. They are of the same interesting varying types as we had before. With these we found our first relics: Copper knives of Rule, malacasts, and a cup of fire wave nearly entire. — Photographed the violin, which is being examined by a Cor. Prof.
Pachuelas Today. Also Don Mauricio's family. Also two very good albino's are a bay of about 15 or 20, the other his sister younger.

The parents were distant relatives. There are 11 children of whom 3 are albino.

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
& & & & & & & & & \\
+ & + & m & m & + & + & m & + & +
\end{array}
\]

One albino daughter is absent. The boy has white hair, skin, white-pink; down an ending face; slight moustache; his hair skin is like face; eyes, swimming, blue, near right. Our time varies at night & day. The white hair is slightly greying

The girl: hair long, silvery-white in chlorine toilet; face. Eyebrows the same. Skin, pinky-white; eyes, dim, blue but pale.

The parents are named Orizaba Zanco and Lucy Granados. They fallin is dead. The others 750
as of another man living near both
now away whose face is half white
half black along a median line of
division. His hair is white & the beard
is gray. The wife of the Statianer
here is also albinic. The total popula-
tion here is possibly 2000.

albinic

Dec. 4th journey to Moria from Tolucu.
Specimens from near Zintzmancan in col-
tection of H. P. McCombick. Photographed.

Note I: Pipes of pottery. (a) of gray ware, with
decoration in patterns composed of 0000 ap-
parently pressed on: the stem is transversely
elliptical in cross section; where it joins
the bowl are two little supporting lips or
lateral; the base part of the bowl is
expanded, then contracts, then flares to a
top, which is broader than any other
part of the bowl. The ware is quite fine
grained and where broken displays a
rather dark brown color; the end of the
stem appears to be square cut; the
upper rim is not horizontal but con-
cave. The border is quite wide. The up-
per rim is not horizontal but concave.
(2) diameter of bowl 42 x 46. near bottom.

q bowl to top win 72. dia. abt. top. abct.

50: sixth q win 15: length y stem for

foot to mouth piece 90: l. max. 121.

breadth y bowl hole 22: diameter y stem

max. 32 x 25.
Par part of the tube — the mouth end of the älume are plain; the rest of the pipe is covered with the decoration. At the constriction of the tube is a double horizontal line of decoration; on the expanded lower part were four spirals or motles of the same; a band of four lines around the end of the älume near the bruit and is succeeded by two spirals on the upper — one at the lower side of the älume; on the edges of the älume between there are two zigzags; beyond this comes a band of five lines; then the plain mouth end. Three diagonal lines on each side run from this band at the base of the älume, to the little lips to fill otherwise unoccupied space.

(3.) were brown to black, with black matte coating. Badly broken; älume large, corrugated with relatively small perforations. Had two rests at base: the back of the pipe is an expanded body with 13 expanded comb-like crests running diagonally up the sides: the top expends diam. Here max. 40 x 40. Some 98.4
No. of bowl, incomplete st.
(c) Fine & complete except the rest of the bowl edge of tumuih, preserving base: black on the polished concave bowl rim: mouth, piece plain, transversely elliptical with small base. The rest of the rim & the sides of the bowl are
ruined by five gilled crest: four additional ones occur on the bowl either absolutely independent or as
offshoots from the main important.
The lip of the bowl is deeply concave
reduced, black: Total greatest c. 12
max. width 52, diam. bowl top 33.
Diam. of bowl hole 20.

The transversely elliptical stem, expands at its end into a little swelled ring or
ornamented with diagonal or crocketed
lines; from the attic bowl plate rises gently
upward & outward. Dunevasti, polished plate,
externally: legs roots both broken. The bowl
ruin is concave abroad and smooth.

Diam. 56: Diam. 48; bowl hole 20.
max. of bowl: 29.7 in. 29.7. 29.7. Does the bowl represent a creature, the perfection of Cups? dua. top. bun. 33. dua. bowler 19.

(d) pipe: plain, gray brown, polished; rest, green; stem, elliptic; handle, broad, flat, planform; top of bowl concave. 1. ear. to tip of bowl base 63: ht. of bowl incl. 28;
dia. bowl at loc. 26. dia. hole 21.

c. curved tube of pottery: pipe? broad, expands at one end to a somewhat flat bowl with concave upper side; mouth end not complete; a little bowl open on one side near rim. Of rather fine grain, burnished with an originally brown red active coating. l. straight, 112.
dia. side bowl: 23.

(f) "Canell" or lat. obliudian: near 1.128. m. 43.

(g) triangular.

(h) annular "ornament" form a flake rectangular.

(i) string of malacca: ornamental hats, no are spherical with line designs.

(1) three double circles with dots.
(2) Rather complicated arrangement.
Small human figure: compact, opaque, yellowish-brown material; pierced through.
ht. 23.

Bird figure in whitish frieze, green material, faintly retouched. Eye hole in prof. before wings. ht. 20. l. 20.

l.m.r.s. Pieces of stone polished at perforated pendant: frieze green.
l.m. are of a purple grayish mottled stone: p.a. reddish purple: s. a green stone, poor jadeite: m. white gray.
l.m. somewhat crescentic, crenate, hole at each side. 54.
m. somewhat, crescentic; one hole fine,
plain: Squared at ends. 51 incum. 
r. badly broken: may have been crescentic, elliptical; crenate; with mark the prominence near each end.
s. Can be human head: hole moderately bad.
p. crescentic to semi-human; notched along lower edge: prof. near ends. 57.
s. perforated tablet: bore from both sides.
brown frieze ground. l. 73.
u. faint g. outlined. Along are like concave, continuous, on the other
ornaments over openings. 6 of mean
a. Small figure in porous black-brown clay. ht. 72. w. 57.

b. Large heart-shaped head of pottery with frilled band about neck. ht. 91. w. 77.

c. Female figure: base potting: one leg gone.

ht. 78.

d. Rubber of dark stone: shape of heel bone top but bottom darker than rest. Bottom has encircling lines. c. 63. There are no special signs of use.

e. Rubber of white-gray: pretty rushch use shown at laps end.

f. Small cup of fine granized grayish stone: cup hole at top. ht. 32.

g. Shell beads: badly weathered not white.

h. Rim: thin flake below; bird head at end; bowl also developed into bird beak, horn, eyes. c. bone 207. ht. 58.

i. Bowl dia. 38 x 42.

j. Figure in dark brown pottery: Entirely but head of head and one eye only. Height of 7 cm. 3 cm. a pendant. Eyes double rings.
had sleeves with triangular decoration back:
earthworks: hands in mask: wrist: waist:
band and apron: very wide at hips: Ht. 51/2.
Part of third and pipe stem: red outside
spire grains grey brown: wax:
small axe of fine grained green marble:
a cell ni from this well ground: c. 73.
epigraph: points of brown amber like
colour: quartz: flecks: well made
shape: c. 232. w. 60.

10. head of pottery: a dark greenish
black with some yellowish stain: almost
almost glazed ware: decoration broken
from some vessel(? hollow: back: one
of head simply quite plain: a set
of wreath or crown of plaiting about
the forehead with a central piece:
the decoration consisting of two plaits or
bands with two balls at their centre:
The features are well defined: the
nose, partly broken is large: the
mouth fairly well shown: though it was
obviously an ornamental bear with
Mexican Herald: 1896

Account of Good Friday at Corijácar.

Mr. Gray Dallam used the cedulograph
and secured series of views for the cedulograph
used 300 yards of film & took 20,000 views.

Carnalina: the beautiful purple

branched and really colored leaves.
The flowers are small, rim-petalled
with yellow border.
end. The ears protrude like flaps and have ornamental plumes behind them. A. P. These and in Knots in front. The mouth is open and the upper and lower set of teeth are displayed. Upright hives on upper lip and chin may indicate moustache and beard. Ht. 76. Max. W. 89.

Plate V. A. Small bowl cup of pure dark lava: with a double border of knobs about top, eighteen in each. Ht. 74. Dia. 112.

A small tripod of fine grayish brown ware: nine little drum painting projecting adjacent with the legs. Legs hollow & rattle balls. Ht. 37. Dia. 104.

Plate VI. A. & B. Obsidian mirrors: small, round, coarsely chipped on underside, retouching around edges, are side finely polished. Nearly flat. Dep. 60-62. 46-47.

C. & D. E. & F. G. Little cuss or bean shaped objects of obsidian like embers from diamond drill borings. Two & Three are...
inner as middle than elsewhere, the others inner at one end than the other.
c. l. 36. dia. 17. smooth at smaller end, chipped at larger.
d. l. 24. dia. 20. smooth at both ends: cell-marks: horizontally grooved on surface, e. like two cases of inward semi-identical, which together at larger ends. Smaller ends may be.
c. l. 29. dia. 21.
d. like a barrel backbone middle, all but the ends are smooth: one of spine is chipped, the other very thin, sign of beginning to polish and
at ends. c. 21. w. 23.
g. h. objects of metal said to have come from are mound. g. olive-plummet shaped object: hollow: hole below or preparation through wall near base. Two vertical lines near each other, with diagonal connecting on each side.
c. l. 37. dia. 22.
h. belenmites matrix hollow draft of coffin, stone planis but most of surface losing ribs. form longitudinal ridge going running at equal distances along.

2. Little whistle of black ware, with quinsiae human face in front. Hair distinguished by minute head, bear at side of mouth, chin, &c. in the same way. Lower face brown; ears close & head well developed; all features admirably brought out. "Negro face." W. 48. Ht. 25. L. 38.

Plate. vii

4. Connock considers neolithic.

5. Pottery stamp. 95 x 46.
6. Hopi hand print of grayish yellow. Ht. from quantity of fine flint. well made 240 x 87.
rectangular base is 77 x 39. A quadruped crawls upon it: (another crocodilian but probably mammalian) h. 35.

C. *Macassian or Timurich shape. Very plain burnished unpolished. Modestly coarse ware, mostly made and with modest/modern look—body l. 92, w. 78, total l. 121. mult.
Dia. 42, 30.

Series of very curvy and interesting little bowls of pottery: while all are plainly one thing. Three subgroups may be made.

(a) Mostly rounded bowls with flaring edge, flat at top: tripod, the three legs being near together below: fine grade ware: reddish below; polished above and in red and white decoration: the rim is divided into segments some of which are clean red; others red and white; others white.

The bowls are divided by into bands: the bottom may be plain or with a pretty conventional bird figure.

(b) Of the same general bowl shape but rim not flat: principle body sloping out downward & generally...
cremâ€”bowls may be plain red or white (or perhaps black?) within. Tri-
pods with the three legs usually near
together.

c. like last but smaller edge. with
legs separated widely and twining. a
with two bars, flat, extending out from
the edge.

none except one of last style retained
the cup. the two which are photographed
belong to the first. they measure 53 x 22;
and 47 x 19.

Chasmolli: in black lava, stained yellow.
An usual attitude but without dish
between hands. Face to the right; rectangular
base 390 x 170. About 260 high.
List of herbs and other popular medicinal goods sold in markets:

1. Sangre de Venado; heart failure; dissolved in warm water and drunk.
2. Chacuaquil; stomachache and colic; steeped and taken as a tea.
3. Anacaguíta; cough; steeped.
4. Collote; to induce pregnancy; steeped.
5. Hor nopallilo; steeped - a refreshing drink.
6. Berro; for the lungs; cooked and drank; also a sauce for food.
7. Silanchillo; stomachache; steeped.
8. Margarita; "
9. Verbena; fever; cooked and drank.
10. Hinchazón; inflammation of stomach in children; root ground.
11. Sacale del Pastor; stomachache; cooks and drunk.
12. Ventridera; paria; for cold in head, inhaled.
13. Oreja de raton; to restrain wrath; steeped and sweetened.
14. Palo copache; for sores; as a wash; for toothache, steeped.
15. Raiz de granado; Taper-worm; Steeped.

16. Temporal; stomach-ache; Steeped.
17. Estafiate; indigestion; Steeped.
18. Sanguiñaria; stomach-ache; Steeped.
19. Pareleña; aches of upper and lower stomach; Steeped.

20. Hitame real; cough; Steeped for wine; ground and mixed with flour and water.

21. Eucaliptos; headache; leaves plastered over the temples.

22. Flor de althea; boils; Wash.
   Also for stomach-ache.

23. Pedro anfoni; stomach-ache; Steeped.

24. Rosa de castilla; Steeped and sweet.
   Used, one glassful as a purge.

25. Alfilerillo; stomach-ache; Steeped.

26. Tehugria del Monte.

27. Raiz de althea; blood purifier; Steeped.

28. Mariguana; internal disorders; seeds
   Leaves smokcd as intoxicant.

29. Cancer; cancer, sores of; plastering herb.

30. Sedron; colic, etc; Steeped.
Wood carving: *Morlía* - purely decorative or not real sculpture like that of *Tres Guerras* or his school.

San José: a ceremonial chair.
San Diego: organ case.
Cathedral: chancel screen.
Inner door of patio, generally

\[ E. Q. \text{Guarneri} \]

Chairs in *Mil. de Ávila* church, caves by pupils:

\[ \text{Quedalajara:} \]
*Tres Guerras*’s group. San José in colors under the niche church of D. J.
Cathedral: group by Arellano.
a relief of *Tres Guerras*. An
Ascension of the Virgin.

\[ \text{Leretaro:} \]
An old man does exquisite sculpture of the Virgin.

32. Santa maría, boil, wash. Stomach-aches.

33. Perro, diarreia and flux.

34. Babosa, sore, plaster.

35. Corriente, stomach-ache, cooked.

36. Queso lobo, boil and sore, wash.

37. Uva dulce, bruises, apply juice. Stomach-ache, steeped.

38. Espasme de comer, indigestion, steeped.


40. Grama, stomach ache, steeped.

41. San marcos, sores, wash. Stomach-ache, steeped.

42. Ortiguilla, irritation of urine, cook. Stomach-ache.

43. Pimpinella, nausea, and stomach ground, put into water with sugar.

44. Mejorada, stomach-ache, cooked.

45. San Nicolás, diarreia and colic, steeped with coco and achucate.
46. Ruda: dizziness and earache; herb put in the ear.
47. Fabandillo: fever; steeped.
48. Laurel: dizziness; cooked with chocolate; used as greens with meat.
49. Gobernadora: stomach-ache; heated while green and placed over stomach.
50. Injerto de manzanilla: stomach-ache; steeped.
51. Raj del oso: bruises; used as bandage.
52. Raj de Tejocota: stomach-ache; steeped.
53. Carretera: purge; eaten raw or steeped.
54. Mayo de Texas: used for tortillas and, when parched and steeped as drink.
55. Amapola del campo: stomach-ache; cooked.
56. Ponilla: dizziness, headache, earache; steeped.
57. Frijol iguerrilla: purge; ground.
58. Amapola: heats and fevers; steeped.
59. Malvas clyestre: wound, cut, or wash.
60. Gallina: stomach-ache; steeped.
61. Polvo: to refresh stomach; eaten for
breakfast on steeped.
63. Romero cedro: rheumatism: internal
made by quenching and melting
with fat.
64. Elmeria: stomach-ache; steeped.
65. Ojós: indigestion; steeped.
68. Ojos de nogal: stomach-ache; cooked.
69. Salvia: steeped; burns in temples; embol.
70. Espiga de canten: children's stomach
ache: plasters.
71. Lanten: stomach-ache; plaster.
72. Ray minabilla blanca: lungs; steeped.
73. Canamo: irritation from urine; ground
and drank with water.
74. Flor de nopal: stomach-ache; steeped.
75. Romero: female troubles; steeped.
76. Fierro encino: stomach ache;
also as plaster for children.
77. Caña firlula: lung troubles; steeped.
78. Senilla cidra: stomach-ache.
79. Descar de cantina; to avoid pregnancy.
80. Agallas cypres; ulcers, syphilis, &c.; with nogal, etc.
81. Flor de retama; stomach-ache; steeped.
82. Debada; lightness in chest or stomach; ground and taken.
83. Marx; colic; pain in head and temples.
84. Semilla de melon; ground and with water gives a refreshing drink.
85. Flor de sabine; stomach-ache; steeped.
86. Flor de granado; cough, dysentery.
87. Borrego ensino; galls and rash spots in children; ground.
88. Raiz pegasopa; stomach-ache; cooked.
89. Vellotó ensino; beverage.
90. Concha circo; excessive menstruation, also for scurvy urine; powder.
91. Cacalote; throbbing pains; leaves pasted on temples.
92. Nues morcada; stomach-ache; steeped.
93. Venado; stomach-ache; steeped.
94. Abilla; purge; eaten.
95. Sangrego; ulcers, pain in the side, biliousness, hemmorrhage; ground.
96. Conchan; cuts and bruises; bruised on ground.
97. Flor de San Juan: instigation; stupef.
98. Semillas de chirimoya: to kill lice, etc; ground and applied.
99. Cascarao granado chino:
100. Hachij.: cooked and taken for barrenness.
101. Barba coco; dysentery, cramps; piles.
102. Braz alcaparro:
103. Sebollito: stomach troubles; cooked.
104. Hueso mango: cough; help.
    also as a plaster; burned.
    also rheumatism; wash.
106. H. de maney; biliousness, colic, for hair; removes freckles; wash.
107. Nuez cascara: hemorrhage; with royal.
108. Hueso de duranjo: nervous and neuralgic pains and to settle water.
110. Quina: boils; wash.
    blood purifier; cooked.
111. Lemones: for lemonade, etc.
112. Hueso de chavacan: neuralgia; pain, little water, etc.
113. Huaso de ciruelo: stomach-ache; cooks.
114. Gallaguante: dysentery; flux.
115. Rizo de gato: gato; stomach-ache; cooks.

117.

118. Lirio de campo: purge.
swelling, boils; boil and add oil
to make an ointment.

119. Alusena: stomach-ache; steeped.

120. Palo guaco: pain in face and head; from
air. bilious colic.
side ache; eaten.

121. Bretonica blanca; gravel; cooked.
clap; wash.

122. Apio: poxtico.

123. Lengua de vaca.

124. Faray: female troubles; steeped and
milk with root of yellow haw.

125. Costomate: plaster; ground.

126. Gato (olivillo): colic; steeped.


128. Sangre de grado: to make hair grow.
129. Tomatillo: heart trouble; cooked.
130. Golondrina; boils, sores, irritated parts; cooked to make a wash.
131. Raíz de valeriana; poultices: bilious colic; eczema.
132. Agar de naranja; cooked and eaten while stomach is weak after dinner.
133. Oregano: flavor for food.
134. Inmortal; plaster to relieve acute pain; stomach: ground and used as plaster.
136. Manrubio; purge: urinate on and then steeped.
137. Órgano del cerio; bruises: fomented and applied hot.
138. Ojón de ahueate; appetite; green leaf eaten.
139. Goma de nopal.
140. Huevo de venado; stomach: bum and powder.
141. Palo cantrisco; rheumatism; used as a cane in walking; the virtue goes to the hand.
142. Panae de la virgen: heartburn; cooked
sulphur with balm; ground to powder.
143. Huevos de gigante: ab mensus; powdered
and Father unwante.
144. Racca vieja; bad omen; blood; made into a wine.
145. Sandia; ground and mixed with water
for a refreshing drink.
146. Comerje; female troubles; cooked.
147. Vibora; sore hands; eaten
boiled, etc.; ground or baked on food.
148. Cuero de vibora; throbbing temples;
pur and temples with leaves over.
149. Raiz de amar; stomach-ache; cooked
150. Amiga; wound; wash.
151. Rosella; cataract, cold; stuffed.
152. Cardo santo; stomach-ache; steeped.

All the above except no. 1, came
originally from Aquas Calientes. No. 1,
and 160 – 175 are from Querétaro.
As the Latin place probably the whole
list and more, might have been re-
cured.
160. Olamaría: irritation, headache, fever; with nopal (walnut) and 107. Cf. 64.
161. Comojo: hiccup, neuralgia troubles, nausea;

forain passage; burns and what?
what? (Parrot drug?) Cf. 146.

162. Flor de San Antonio: (nopal); cough; stupes. Cf. 74.

163. Nopal de mar; (coral); extirpated hearths suspension, etc.; burned.

164. Estrella de mar: "

165. Flor de mar: " WITH QUIN.

166. Sperma de mar: "

167. Tierra de Valladolid: " ground.

168. Cuero de orbos; nervous pains;
cut and stick on temples; " four
picks necessary, fino on face and
fino on back of neck." Cf. 148.

169. Paña de venado; failing eyesight;
and eye troubles; hoof rubbed in part.

170. Guaca syphal; cough, burning.
side rp; cough and bone Fellowship.

171. Cocha nacer; to renew scars;
ground with lemon juice to paste.
172. Muela de gigante: haemorrhage; burned and powdered.
173. Muela de mula: toothache; gran; mixed with tallow and put in tooth.
174. Pluma de báicano: neuralgia; pains; burned and fumes inhaled under a cut of hoof.
175. Concha de armadillo: cough; chills; fumes; burned and fumes inhaled.
Santa Clara del Cobre: is a town where copper has been beaten into dishes and vessels, so these many years. We have a little basin given us by Mr. McConmick from there—— as all Saints' Day comes as here little skeletons in pottery, skulls in candies, groups of skeleton figures &c. are made and sold—— wooden combs for the hair are made instead of razors. They are made of two splints of some cane between which are placed two end pieces of wood and the stem—all being glued together; the teeth are like slivers with pieces sharpened at both ends.

Leon celebrated Sept. 28. 29. by a fiesta in which three dances take place: by Dansa de los apaches, de palmas, de los panaderos. Finally the plaza del Rey was played but is now prohibited as it led to much disorder. (Done at H.P. M.C.)—— A little drama, Don Juan Tenorio is widely played on Halloween——
At St. John's Church, Morelia, the image has periodical beard growth and needs shaving at stated intervals.

Carnival: Morelia: group of dancers with music: both are masked and mâle. There is always a woman who wears a charquihan (manic); there is always a foro, who is covered with a framework with paper covering. These bands go from house to house. Cascarones are much used: they are made of empty eggshells which are variously colored, gilt, silvered, &c. Some are made with ugly faces: some have sun-faces with rays. These are filled with cut paper bits or very nice ones, with cologne. They are broken over the heads of ladies and children in the streets; so many are sometimes broken that the streets need special sweeping the next day. The bits of paper are of great use when in the harem. The
dealers carry great stocks large baskets full. At night the different bands meet and parade down to the Calgada. She bulls behave pleasantly everywhere. Greatness. Here the performance is more respectable. The groups are of young men from the best families. They are dressed in black and red as Spain.

Watching: They go together to the Calgada and "open" the Carnival. Each wears a large wooden spoon on the side of their great Cavalcade coat. They go about with singing and dancing. They have music with them. Mrs. Connick did not see any of the course groups.

She insists that the variety, beauty and use of the cascade was much greater in Zacatecas than in Mexico. Ask Wednesday: very general; the people go to the church where the priest makes an entrance.
crosses of ashes on charcoal. In some
cases this is done neatly and prettily
with a core stamps. It is often
kept on until it is actually worn off.

Palm Sunday: People buy palms in
the market: they may be simple or
elaborate; they may weave them or
buy them woven. On the Sunday they
take them to the priest for blessing.
They are then fastened to the table
or. They may be twisted to resemble
protection against lightning strokes
washes off by bad spirits.

Black Thursday: The churches are
beautifully decorated and persons
in fine garments go from one to an-
other through the towns. In some
churches the figure of Christ on
the Cross is laid upon the floor. The
Virgin kneels down upon him
through the day bells ring. But on
Good Friday every bell is silenced:
"the spirits of the bells have gone
to Rome." There is all breasts of bea-
our formerly named Matriceas are
however we entered and much used
up until
Saturday on 11th. Then the Judases
are fired off and the bells come to
life.

Blessing of the water: on Saturday after

Judass burning. All the aquaducts, also
men, women and children take their
jars and vessels of water pretty deep
and with flowers. They kneel in the
yard before the Church.
Three priests come and walk up
and down these men. The first drops
a pinch of salt and prays as he goes;
the second sprinkles truly water; the
third coming to the door prays a
pronounce a benediction. They go
then rise and leave.

The same thing is done a second time the
next week later.

Mes de Mayo. At any time during
This month flowers are presented to the
Virgin. Little girls carry baskets of flowers
Jan. 6.
Carnival - Fed.
(Lent Week)
(Palm Sunday)
Holy Week
Easter

Eastertide
Maundy
Easter
Vacant
to the church. Children of the wealthy used to be dressed as princesses while children of the poor were dressed prettily as little GBwers with garlands in which (instead of flowers) they carried little green olives, wigs, etc. Now the poor try to dress their children as best, while the rich think it cute to dress theirs as Indians, or as monjes, at least. The church has afternoon services through the whole month.


Jan. 6th. The three kings: boys dressed and painted up, supplied with beards, etc. Come through the town, go to one church where are Mary, Joseph, and the Child. They offer their gifts. There is singing, reciting, praying, etc.

June 24th. St. John's Day. Everyone gets up early. Picnics are called. Breakfast is fashionable in the Alameda. All go to bathe in the common baths.
Animal de la Virgen =

Three holy Thursdays in the year:

Thursday of holy week.

Corpus Christi.

Ascension Thursday.
Nov. 2d: As a church (Morada) in the Cemetery a line of Fables is set along the wall. On each is a chalice and a bowl of holy water. On the Fables worshippers place their relics to secure prayer. The priest walks along from Fable to Fable, takes his branch of myrrh on his finger and says a prayer. Then passes on. Lights (candle or lamps) are kept burning above graves all day. Decorations are placed. In graves of priests are put the clothing of the dead or his photo.

Servants vary in the morning "Will you to Sevem" and expect a "dead" unless they are caught first.

Dec. Popadas = tornadas. A group of friends arrange for the celebrations. The festivities are held in a hired place. Each taking his turn as entertainer. There are chances of songs, who leads through the time. On some occasions the two parties exist, are asking admission for a long time (refused). Finally admitted, usually inside are prepared
of many. In this, the Candles are carried prayer are made. After that the QuinJOB. Pinata's go are broken. Usually full of cacahuate, tejoco, etc. or in wealthier families bonbons sometimes water or arroz. Dances of the same place and nine and other drinks furnished. Ladies wear different dresses when possible, each night Keps up nine days.

Next, Mr. McConnell and little Hugh were at station to meet us and took us right up to their house as guest. No. 33 Calle Real. We had a pleasant visit in the evening. The McConnell is not at all well. He has just got back from the town caliche where he has been on a three weeks trip and has the "ague" again. In the morning he was quite ill. He was up to breakfast and got over his antiguities for me. When at such time collapsed, was taken
with chills and fever and weak to bed, staying there the rest of our visit. We photographed his things and described them. The town is in a few days fiesta in honor of the inauguration of Porfirio Diaz as president of the Republic. The plaza near the cathedral is full of all sorts of gambling schemes and a steam merry-go-round has full occupation. The market is fairly busy at night more or less. Illumination takes place. McCormick has all his old dishes of alacranes and more. He insists that in the tierra caliente they are awfully poisonous, sometimes fatally so. He describes the people of the region as living in constant and nervous fear of them. He has seen rare or no cases of the fearful results of their bites. Mr. Har-
is bright. She has quite a lot of pupils studying English. Miss McCor-
mick is getting ready to return to the States. She has been here several years. The return may be permanent. She is very deplorable.

6th. Was Sunday and went very quiet. In the evening the garden behind the Cathedral open space was pretty illuminated. Great tulip-shaped flowers of all colors in tissue paper, fastened on points. Fifty of them were thrust into the grand everywhere. When lighted made a pretty effect. Both afternoon and evening gambling tables and merry-go-round did a big business. In the late afternoon many rockets were let off, which on exploding ate 90 long strips of crinkled paper, natural colors which opened out prettily as they fell & attracted a mob.
Patzcuaro; Parroquia: San José Fej de
Garcynskij ideas upon it.
of us-clinic to grab for them. In
the evening the firearms were scheduled
for S. were set off at 10. They were
rather indifferent. The crowd was
a large one but quick as could be.
Hundreds sat on the stones in the
road between waiting for the train.

That morning finishing up my work and errands. All McEn-
which was still too ill to think of
going on with us to Patagonia and
with him for just twice in
those days. His strength was quite
gone. At dinner table, at the last
moment, the young ladies decided
to go on with us to Patagonia. So
we all hustled to get to the train
due to leave at 2. It was late in
starting. It was absolutely jammed
with people going up to the dance.
Three extra third-class coaches were
put on, but all cars were absolute
by full regardless of class of ticket.
all but Miss Florence stood up
for nearly half the way. Even then
the room was crowded. The journey is
through a pretty but commonplace
country, until we approach the lake.
These mountains begin to close in
and at last the lake appears. We
reached the station just at dusk
and walked down to the ybarra.
This is on the lake shore, and is an
hacienda. We pass through a banyan
to reach the house. The parties of
the second story are lovely and wide
and from them we get a prettiefi
out over the little lake, with its beau-
tiful island and surrounding mountain.
We could see some of the quaint canoes
drawn up as we shore. The nights
were cold and after a good supper
we ch averaged until we went early
to bed. At dark all the hands of
the hacienda passed by us in their
way to evening prayer in the Chapel. We took a look in upon the simple service. We went down to the lake looking for the Indians. Indians were coming in from various parts of the lake. They were busy making their canoes. Many of them bring something to sell at the fish. The canoes are dugouts, larp affairs. They are from 10 to 40 feet long. The bow is narrowed & projects blunt-like above. The upper part is developed into a narrow seat. Man is fastened to the boat's upper edge, on the left (the right of the man who sits there) is a loop made of a bush or crooked branch on root. Through this, the man who sits in the little boat thing a paddle handle. The paddle he then uses as a real one, apparently to give the boat to the wind. The number of paddlers varies with the size of the boat. The paddles are curved, bladed, slender handled. They are often
carried by the paddler right up to Paguana. The stream of the cape is broad and square cut; the bottom is flat and much wider than the open space above, so the sides expand or diverge downward; in the larger canoes, the cutting within is so managed as to leave uncut solid block trunks at the bottom at two or three places. Little canoes of similar shape and character may be small enough for a single man and used for hunting. The skin of the men is not particularly signifi-
cant. Women wear enaguas made in a long strip of cloth, heavy and gen-
erally dark in color, which is folded into many vertical pleats and tied with a long girdle. These girdles are animal and bird patterns, woven into them. We found the arrows and spears as almost every-
fan apparently. As all went, Mr. 
McCormick paid Small for one of his 
shinners & sheep and 4 for the other 
we had officially no receiving a 
shinners (or) and 10 sheep for 72. 
we hired the man to go over to a 
carac and pot, which he did very 
awkwardly. The artab here is a 
simple cut stick about 18 inches 
long.

There is a groove with a peg at the 
end for the spear rest. Two finger holes 
are in the broader part. There is a 
hook at the lower end for hooking in 
the floating sheep to the canoeing 
h Umb. Their spears are of a length 
of ten feet or more. Their shaft is 3 
come from the hot country. From 
these Omequas nine points, either 
simply pointed or backed are used. 
To vie are end, which is then wrapped 
firmer and neatly with cord. The shep 
end is like, free & open to fish one.
the cup at the end of the grove.
the peg at the end of the grove.
There are two positions assumed
by the deer Indians when about
the camp the spear, one with the
spear shaft supported over the arm
the other where it rests on his head.

By this time everyone was
in the way to the dance. The lady
took burro; Lucy and I walked. The
distance is perhaps two miles long
much of the road is up a stiff hill
and it seems longer. The road was alive
with people. Palenque is not a large
town, nor did I particularly admire
it. There are two plazas in both
of which there was none or less of life.
The larger one in the heart of town
was crowded and all sorts of booths
with fancy things, trinkets, dollars,
fibra, etc. for sale were there. We
looked everywhere for the dance, but
no one seemed to know anything about
it. We went to one of the churches
which was crowded with unshapen o
They waited for a long time, thinking they might dance there. A priest told us the dance would take place at 3 o'clock. We then took a walk out to Calvaris to see the Lake. There are only a few points in the town itself where glimpses can be gained. The road to Calvaris used to be a favorite pleasure pilgrimage and there are shrines along the way. Calvaris itself is a hill near a dilapidated little church. A great beehive of cement is here from which a lovely view of the lake, islands, village and mountains. Iginsuruzgar can now be seen. We took a panoramic view of the lake and then returned to town, finding dinner at the hotel. We then went down to the great plaza where we found the crowd again. Among them were a nice young Indian and his wife from a town Salabumari. They were much interested.
Petronillo Ortega: Nahmatgen.
ni us and she particularly was delighted and astonished, telling me quite naive-ly that she had never seen real Estan-
Jeros before. When I suggested that some-
time I might bring up at Nahmatzin
she quite openly expressed a warm
invitation to come right to their house.
It was plain that she considered that
the visit of strangers to the town
would be an epoch-marking event
which would cash much when upon
their return. She assured us
there would be a dance. He told us
also that Juntunjun was not the
best Pasacan town and that Sebina
and Pichikaro were much better.
Sebina is reached from Ohian, that
town celebrates the 16th of Dec. and the
1st of January. I think it is there
that the dance begins. It is black and masked.
As Nahmatzin itself they celebrate
San Franciscos, Oct. 4. They also
Dolores Montes de Oca: Hotel de la Concordia
Plyemac, Mich.
celebrate the Passion Play. Nathorst
according to him means "much rain."
While we were following with him, we
suddenly heard the sound of approach-
ing music coming down one of the
two roads from the hill behind us.
There were three chirimiyas and a
tambora. Coming down they walked
cross the Plaza, passing us, and then
back up the other road. Shortly be-
hind them came a band of dancers,
ten men. They however stopped at the
corner of the Plaza, where they were
immediately surrounded by a mob.
With them was a band of music.
At the corner they danced. The crowd
was not yet near them. Lang mounted
a table and took a shot but with
doubtful results: probably only a
man of embroils. The ladies went
off to the Hotel to get permission
for a "reunion" suite. This lasted
we hurried over there and waited
for their appearance. This passed
messenger after messenger was sent to hurry the dancers. They must dance at all four corners of the plaza pink after time enough for fifty corners a band appeared. It was not the band. It consisted of children only. They danced for us la danza de las plur-
mas. It was pretty but not fine. There were two children: they were in full facing. They raised, then wheeled.
The two chief dancers, a boy and one girl stood on the ends near us. They danced together as a pair in front of the lines, then scrambled up and down the file: a second couple did the same, and so on. One dancer wore a black mask. Paying them 50 cents, we waited for the grand dan-
cers. Finally when light was getting bad they came. They were ten men. They wore capes; black silk upper trousers finished; red under-tours-
er; veils. All but the four leaders
One vector: their carries silver-headed canes; head-dresses of most were of silver & stuff, with ring of feathers around; one wore a curious large white Turkish-like headdress in tiers with a silver crescent atop; he is called the Captain. The whole Dance is called La Danza de los Moros. All wear black veils; all—nearly all—are spurred. The Captain dances up and down between the facing files. A pair dances in the center with backs upraised; all circle and whirl; at points all rise on tip-toe, while raised heels outward; then inward with a resounding clack together of the spurs...

After the uffted sword work, all circle & dance. The Captain walks upon the line, rais his riptoe, claps spurs. He advances to different ones in this way. There is then a quick dance step and running around by all; they then whirl and bite up and down.
Felipe Martínez: 1ª Calle Fernán,
Ingambato, Mich.
Music leader.
in a double line. This is done up it
down several times. The most
rapid step of all. Three advance
to the front, with Captain in middle
all circle. To this dance there
was music by quite an extensive
orchestra. The leader turns a pic-
ture as an advertisement. We
paid the dancer 1.00 and let them
go. Meanwhile the Hotel
had been in an uproar and pre-
paring an allegorical ear. It was
quite elaborately decorated. First a
third ornament abounded. Overmont
agreed good cars from our mod were away
the element. The figures were all chil-
dren. Among them were a truly nippy,
an archibishop, agnes, spanish cavalier
&c. the little actors gathered in the
departs as they got ready. Then
cars was m_CHO. When they
were all ready. The figures were put
in place, a cleavage formed in the
crowd & we made a photograph.
The scene represented was:

The car was then dragged by human beings of bundle down the street, while a drunken negro carried on the musical instruments, a lute, on the back of an ox (or cow) going to a neighboring village. It was covered over with loaves of bread or some other material which was easily picked up by the people. It was now getting well on toward night. We went up to the Plaza for the ladies to get something for the children. Here we found a lively time. The street was paraded by two great giant figures, one representing a man and the other a woman, carried by men. These were dancing through the streets and winding in every one of lively and funny action. About twenty ragged boys, were each carrying a great bundle frame over themselves. This flock of white (chiefly) birds with tiny bills, chipped and scammed, played, picked up food from the ground or ran by.
Their load slept quietly. It was now
mainly dusk and we embarked on our
all at the station. So the whole-
party set out on foot for the lake.
Dreams of persons were going in
both directions, but more up the hill
to come for the evening friends.
We met the crowd from the station
and were in the midst of many cows.
Cows going home. Mrs. McConnell had
her best shoes with her for fear her
old ones would give out. Mrs. Harriman
was carrying the plug. Just as we
got between the fraud and the yard,
we found that one horse had been taken.
There was panic for a little, but when
we reached the hotel, we found it there
ahead of us, joined by an Indian. Mrs.
Harriman in her sudden rush of
joy gave the woman from times what
she ought or the poor creature had
dreamed of. The evening was a fine
one. We sang and talked and made
notes of the celebrations of Morelia:
we took early coffee & go to the
Train in time for seats. There was a crow going back but we had fair comfort. We left at 6:30, the train passed at the blue chimney of Merida after bidding the ladies goodbye. We crawled to Acambaro.

Mr. Andrews traveled with the national got onto the train. We had met him at Campeche as Mr. McCornick's horse. He is very young but has been a considerable traveler in the States, Europe, and the Philippines. We reached Acambaro about 6:40, and had six hours to wait for our train. The town is dead this now. We found little of interest. We walked up these twice during the afternoon and once at night. There is a fine churchyard, walled and wooded. One of the church-buildings in it has a fine cascade some feet. The hills in the plaza has a cascade basin of olive. The olives are white and cucumbers. Finally at 9:15 we left.
in the Aggie old. Leaving at half we went half an hour before Polk's place where we arrived at 4 a.m. We went around to Powell's. He has not yet returned and no one knows when to expect him. Mrs. P. had a room waiting for us and we went to sleep not getting up until nearly 10 o'clock. We sent around for the bay and let him be with us nearly all day. He was not quite satisfied with the orphanage. That is not very surprising as he probably has been used to greater freedom of movement. He is however a good boy and I believe will do well after he gets used to things. He had fever just after we went away, but is now quite well. We took him around on some errands and for a bath and got him a few little things he needed. He and another of the boys went to the station with others to see us off. We opened
The orphanage on our way to see how they are fixed there. The train came in a few minutes late but took a full hour in the yard. When they backed to make up the train a car got off the track. Still the boy was waiting to wave us a fare well when we were at last ready to pull out. On the train was the German Jew Klein, who had been McConnell since we did and who wanted to secure the little Chocmoo. He talked in such a way of its value as to make my blood run cold. He is here chiefly for pictures. He has traveled widely over the Republic and according to this story has had many adventures which he told us in some first person. Then he fell on some pictures in Chicago for which he paid $200 then he later sold for $6,000 gold. He has bought some acres of land and depends upon his success.
two pictures he much wants. He
says Raphael and Rubens are his
chief recourse. He had a pain in
five dwelling guilt:clock pistols
with him. He tells curious stories
of saints here of convents & monasteries
in full operation. He tells of a cave
dolmen altars and a great sacrificial
knife of flint in this priests house
at Zamora (3 miles by horse from
La Piedad Station). This he says he
was ordered to secure if possible. He
claims that German Museum of
guns warrants his offering the Feb
15,000. gold which was refused. He
says at that price he would forget
his money. He praises Zamora
which he says has 150 priests
in it and is wonderfully wealthy.
He says there are many good things
in his line as Dolma Kidalgo
but that they are not to be
had. There are also fine things
still in Mexico but in private hands of wealthy owners. I considered Mexico a pretty nearly enchanted paradise and planned how to go to Guatemala. We were an hour and a half late in reaching Mexico.

On the morning went in letter-writing and errands. Ruse to secure Duran an Abadias but only vacation there in morning and again at 3 p.m. we went to the Museum for a little look around. In the afternoon we went out to Queretaro to get our bearings. The Cord is there. Schools in the Cord College

In many parts, many in typical dress. The yard of the church & the pavements outside were crowded with Indians. Some

families have petates, some have the bare feet. The whole place is a crowded camp. A dark mother with a pretty albino child is one feature noticed. The combinations
quinquagesima 21
T.P. lawyer 21
Saphirinos 22-24
Quintero 25
Thanksgiving 25
J. Wallace 24
Guadalupe 24, 26, 26, 27, 95
Dancing 26, 36, 65, 73, 86, 87
Stationary 26
William Rice 27-28
bull fight 29
Forty-one 29-30, 30-31
Mauricio Arce 29-34, 35
Enrique Adam 29
Forty-two 30-31
Indian Wells 32
Temascal 32
Passion play 32-36
Albinos 33-39, 40-93
work grace 34-35
no canine teeth 35-38
Pilgrimage of celebrations 36, 38
Pastors 36
Harvest customs 37
Pulque 37, 37-38
Toluca 40
Medina 40, 66, 65, 66, 72, 75
Carolina 40-48
Wood carved 45
Boothe 46, 47, 92
Shadecover 45
all sub 55-71