Mr. R. arriving at 10.25 p.m. There were no events of any consequence on the journey. Mr. and Mrs. Pickover and party—Mr. Thompson, Mr. Becker, in their private car were put on at Teaneck on Thursday. He saw me looking out of the window and re-introduced himself. At his invitation we went back and made a visit; we had in a new and bittersweet scent engine. The wind was too of time in the dead of reaching Zacatecas at 7.15 p.m. It was 8.20. We left most of our baggage at the station and an arrival of the Agent went to the Hotel Colonial. As we entered the 24½ tramcar a runner named Leo representing the Hotel Zacatecas tried to win us from our allegiance by declares than we had selected the most hotel in town. An American circus was in blast on a summit overlooking the station. Our ride to the Hotel by the tram was almost entirely down hill.
past the fountain. After setting down we took a little walk about the town going out under patios to the market which is quite a pretentious building, past the Teatro Calderon where the Cinema-topograph was exhibiting and to the Cathedral which has an astonishing amount of carving on its façade.

25th. We were moving far too early to accomplish anything. The post office was not open; no one knew anything of B. F. Müller whom Powell had forwarded us. We dropped into the Church of Santos Domingo where a service was in progress with a pretty wild Churrigueresque. We saw here some curious torches or boxes made of a part of the bull. Sheep's heads had were also on sale. Here quite by accident we found the Baptist Mission and inquiry showed me what I had begun to expect that B. F. Müller was a native pastor. We got
a girl to show us the way to his home which is on the Calle de San Antonio. It is a miserable place; a narrow passage goes up stairs and on either side are narrow, winding passageways onto each of which faces several single rooms or suites of rooms. Mr. D. Benjamin was at home in one of these rooms. He is son of a German father and a U.S. mother but was born in Mexico. He speaks excellent English having been educated at Waco College, Texas. His wife speaks English also. Mr. Talledo, a new man, was best to do regarding the touching... concluding to go on tomorrow; diligencia leaving at 5 to get off at the nearest point with the moco and to camp out at the ranchito which might be nearest. He then went with us to the brain from Guadalupe. It is a delightful
El Borrachó Mexicano.
Comedia en dos actos.

Personajes.
Alfredo, Pepeito, un guitarrero,
Dos mujeres, un borracho.

Acto Primero.

Borracho.

El periódico Republicano; el correo
del Lunes, del Martes, del Miércoles,
del Jueves y de toda la Semana
pues Señor la luz eléctrica tiene
tres cualidades, la primera y
principal que lo aculumbran
desde alegua sus acádorez, la
segunda que la luna ya no sale
de puritita verguenza, y la tercer
es que las cucarachas ya no
salen por eso mi mujer y mi
suegra ya no salen del rincon.
Ya los papeluchos ya se acaban y el dinero no parece El Lepinto de a centavo, El Liberal, la voz del pueblo, El gato, La Fuente, La bínde, El rasca tiipas y toda el arca de Noe. Calendarios del latadero y augaz para el año entrante del mas antiguo Galvan. Y esta doló de estuengamos ya te voy a dar tu te. Y en la pulquería del pozo entre hacen la inyección, me tome mi ral de pulque y junte a la reunión. Y así, como los curros cargan para agua así yo cargo para purérito pulque. Acaban esta es un bino enreda patas, noticia interesante y al mismo tiempo alarmante de un hijo que mató á su hermosa madre en el horroroso callejón del horroroso cinco de mayo y al
Hace que lo paris y no crujo más que la puritita quallava, no me agar bola. El tiempo, la voj de eléctico, horrorosa mano negra buscando la plata blanca. Pues señores ande saber ellos, que andan, do por esos mundos de Dios y bendiendo mis papeluchos. Pues francamente me llegó una de esas necesidades corporales y quije que no me metí a un sanguan y en eso salió un ran-
cherito y me dijo —hoyga amigo ay no se puede, pero yo le contesté pues amigo yo ya se puede y luego me dijo hora veré como te doy parte al amo le dije oyga amigo no le de parte dese la toda ahora que esta calientito. No me puedo detener y aquí me miento para poder ver pasar mi casa. Una señora en los Foros le dió un
fuerte viento por que al ver salir al toro pensó que era su marido. Sejida de nanantín en la plaza Dacareli (Iluxico). Chocho que riendo es ese a si parece un maestro filántropico avez aparecer valedor de donde vienes.

Git. De un gusito.

Don. Pues serájs perroff.

Git. La verdad es que vengo de un popote y ando buscando mi vida.

Don. Entonces puedes acompanarnome unas endechas.

Git. Con mucho gusto.

Don. Tu porque tocas?

Git. Yo toco por dinero.

Don. Pues yo canto por porque haber un rejirrito.

Git. (tocado). Ya, ve su merce.

Don. Chocho callesco amigo parece que está llamando a misa.
En día de todos santos, pues
en fin acompañeme una ender-
cha y cuando no pueda
me ajusta con chufídis y
en cuanto me la acompaña

Git: En vezte y miso nicos.
Bor: Aste una bajita.
Git: Baja en miso firocha.
Bor: Convenido Fonito de ire mayor
con sus sostitidos (canta)
Esta Ud. mal servido.
Git: Pagueme mis cines firocha.
Bor: Pues pagueme lo que te cante.
Git: Pagueme lo que le toque.
Bor: De que le pago.
Git: Ahora vera como me rajo.
Bor: Balgame amigo le disque tan
grandoté y tan razonel.
Git: (gritando) Gendarmeria, gend-
- armeria.
Bor: No te lo comas todo dejame
la mitad Hoyes bale levant-
tate ya no duermes tanto ya
no te agobies tanto en la pit-flor de la calabaza.

Gend. Aber amigo acompáñeme.

Bor. Pero porque.

Gend. Porque tú eres malado de este hombre.

Bor. Yo no sería abus quien lo dice (salen las dos mujeres)

Gend. las dos. /Bamones hijito batante

Bor. Chocho que se callen esas guacamallitas.

Gend. Aber señora silencios siguela tu

Bor. Estás amigo no me golpee ni me abuse ni siquiera en el Ho-tel de Buenos Aires se puede estar siquiera lo vengan a mo-

Gend. Líese la siga y después se aborígñana que la siga.

Mujs. Déjelo déjelo no lo golpe.

audale hijito vente.

Bor. Ayga amigo poco a poco no ve
que puedo tray un fierro entre mis curiosidades y se le acostó.

Jenu. Ya me canso de decirle que la siga andele camine.

Don. Si para llevar un muerto se necesitan cuatro pueg para llevar un vivo un regimiento de Caballería.

Jenu. Andeles pues camine.

Don. Ahora que me acuerdo no camino y entre la padre guardian.

(Se pelean y fin del acto)

Acto Segundo.

Dicha del juzgado. Aparecen el juez, el escribiente, y el defensor, y gensarme.


Esc. Ya puede Ud. emperar.

Juez. A noche a las once de la noche fue aprendido en el
Callémonos quede un individuo que se sospecha haber matado a otro por cuya razón la ley dispone el que se agan las investigaciones necesarias.

Esc. Ya está.

Juez. El gendarme noturno número 1500 aprendió a este individuo.

Esc. Que más.

Juez. Señor gendarme contésca Ud. álrez.

Gend. Pase Ud. a la comisaría.

Borr. (canto) ¡Y y que tengo que ver en la carnicería?

Juez. Abner amigo promete Ud. decir verdad en todo lo que de la pregunta.

Borr. Según y conforme.

Juez. Dígame abner sido tu el malechón por aberte encontrado in- to el cadáver y sobre ti re- cay todas las sospechas.
Dor. Y si yo me agu un lado caen en el puriturito suelo.

Juez. Que oficio tienes tú.

Dor. Yo señor el de garrotazo.

Juez. En que vía trabajas, en la central o en la internacional?

En qual de las dos?

Dor. No señor es que yo trabajo de las seis en lo adelante.

Juez. Luego eres ratero.

Dor. Mire su merced que comió que le adivino.

Juez. Te conociste al muerto.

Dor. A si señor era una persona muy cargada pues la trate después de muerto.

Juez. Y quien le mató.

Dor. Pues el cachillo

Juez. Bas á decir la declaración

Dor. Declaración las vi ens aventure.

Las son cañone vien aventure.
José: los manos de corazón porque en salman á los que no lo son.

Juez: Eso no te digo es que digas la verdad de la muerte.

Bor.: Oiga aparezca pues de que era la muerte.

Juez: Era de carne pues de que queríamos que fueran.

Bor.: Mire aparezca y creía que era de cartón.

Juez: Pues te voy á echar á la cuerda para que se te quité lo raquero.

Bor.: Mire su merece no me eche en la cuerda subame mejor al columpio.

Juez: De quien eres hijo?

Bor.: Yo soy hijo de Dios y creador de su gloria.

Juez: Cual es tu patria?

Bor.: Baledoreito atlema mas en castillano porque no entiendo.

Juez: Que en donde nacíste tu.

Bor.: Yo según dicen naci en una sala prieta y me bautizaron
Juez. Quién es tu padre?

Bor. Míre mire como se ase pues Ud. me está regañando luego

Ud. es mi padre.

Juez. Quién es tu madre?

Bor. En la alcáicería donde yo vivo dicen que mi madre tengo.

Juez. ¿Cómo te llamas?

Bor. Yo no me llamo soy muy hombrecito.

Juez. Y como te apellidos.

Bor. Yo nunca me he peido.

Juez. Cuántos años tienes?

Bor. Pues si adivinándas vamos cuántos dientes tiene un chivo.

Juez. Sentáte en el Banquillo del acusado.

Bor. Y yo que tengo que ver en el banco del escusado.

Juez. Señor gendarme condúscate Ud. á las reos (y comentusan) los carros.

Bor. Yo con quien voy á cacaraz.
Juez. Paseen Ud. señoras.

Juez. Aver señoras prometen decirver-
das en cuanto a les pregunte.

Las dos. Sí señor, sí señor.

Juez. Silencio: una sola es la que
ha de hablar.

Las dos. Señor vimos que ————

Bor. ¡Chocó aber, si se van callan-
do ó las metemos á la carcel.

Juez. Silencio: habla tu Chonitonía
para———

Las dos. Señor, señor.———

Juez. Silencio: una sola hable que
vieron anoché el el callejón
del garrote.

Las dos. Pues, pues.———

Juez. Silencio: digo que una sola
hable: aber tu y donde vives.

Bor. Pues señor yo vivo en dos par-
tes la primera y principal es
la Bicicleta y la segunda
en el calabozo número 1
de la vecindad del diputado.
Juez. ¿Y quién te conoce?

Por. En mi casa conoce todo el mundo.

Juez. Conoces tú a esas mujeres.

Por. Pero como no la primera es la cruz que Dios me dio y la segunda es mi comadrita, hija del tuento jaulero.

Juez. Y que estás guardada.

Por. Pues señor hablame claro.

Juez. Te quiero decir que si estas casado a lo civil o a lo eclesiástico?

Por. No señor estoy casado a lo jurídito criminal.

Juez. Pues por no abraziado provado nada nombra tu defensor para que te haga la defensa.

Por. Ayga Ud. Señor licenciado

tanqueras Ud. que tiene más lenguas que un perro y un pensamiento de
...cundo le repuse el que aga
empeno para salir que no
me daré por bien servido.

Pidenos juez pido a su
respetable atencion y apeg
...domo al articulo 1846 del
codigo de procedimientos
sibiles el cual atiende el
estado de embriaguez y no
encontrando la a mi defensa
prueba justificada de al-
gun delito pido se sobre-
ceda la causa formada
a mi defensa y pido
se asuelva de los cargos
que se le imieron por no
encontrarle delito de nin-
gun especie he dicho.

Juez. Pues por ebrio y escandaloso
le sentencio ochos dias o
vinte sentarios de multa.
Dor. Agále una tapita y ve que somos marchantitos.

Juez. Y sobre todo ya no te endorraches.

Dor. ¿Y si el sobretodo está en panado luego es sobre nada.

Juez. Por ahora que das libre y da las gracias a tu definser.

Dor. Con que pague una tanta posferamentación de su afamado talento pero déjese estar el año que viene de Frayxo una carga de alfalfa para que la disfrute con su desgraciada familia.

Publico amigo y señor dispensa a este Dorraabot que es de grande corazon.
ride down by gravity. The country is
quietly mountainous clean and bare.
The sky was blue & the air fine.
We first coasted through the narrow
and ill-smelling streets, at times
through deep cuts. We got fine
views of house tops terracing up a
behind one another on the steep
top slopes. Back of several of these
were the fine cut cutters of La-
Buena. Out of the town we found
our course lying through a fine
clean country with scattered pepper
trees and clumps of nopal. There
were dozens of mine openings, deep
drums, and mining reduction
rolls. Number of these latter men
true enclosed huts, kept
up in great style. At last we
drew up in Guadalupe. There
were several most picturesque
loads of pilgrims upon country
They were in carts drawn by oxen, with two great wheels, a shade covering above made of matting. Within were men, women, and children packed in a mass, sloping forward and backward. We went then to the Church, which we found exceedingly clean and where we saw little of particular interest. At its back, however, we found matters of much interest. We walked about through corridors hung with pictures. A most curious series represented scenes in the life of San Francisco; all were interesting but one struck me particularly. These were where San Francisco gained her eloquent speech from the beneficial valley. The other was where the Pope hesitating whether he should recognize the miracle.
in a dream he saw the blood splash from his chest in a fountain-like stream and fill a vessel on a table. Of other pictures there was a quite extensive series representing past natures in local produce. Among these one of a man scaring himself, a scene of a missionary assailed and abused by Indians, and a third preaching to the Indians interested me the most for one reason or another.

We were afterward shown the "chapel" with its handsome decorations and modern paintings — from where we went next door to call on D. Elias Amador. He is in charge of the Hospicio para Ninos. He was most polite. He showed us a local series of La Guernada photographs, six of them in number. There were 8 x 10
in use and really much better than I supposed existed. He had also some photographs of relics, part of which belongs to some are in Zacatecas and the rest to the owner of La Encantada. D. Elías is now writing a little book upon the geographic names of Zacatecas. It is being pressed as present. He showed us through the institution and then had us write in the official visitor book. The school is of the usual type of Escuelas de las Artes y Oficios. He promised to send us letters to the Jefe Politico of Villa Nueva and to the owner of the hacienda of La Encantada. On the Can Track we spent sometime first at the Monte Piedad, which is run for the benefit of the Holy Piedad and then in the canals. Here we saw fine things of
trust I join a leper of the most pro-
ounced type with the leprosy face
fully developed and begging quite
openly and — secondly a man who
in front of the Monte Ro took off
his arm which from his back
to take in for hanging —
we got back to town after having pulled
by our miles in time for dinner.
not much more. After dinner Don
Benjamin called on us and went about
with us. We went through the market
which is as I have already said quite
a pretentious structure. The Cathedral
is of a reddish granite stone which
is carved upon its façade with a richness,
complexity and crowdiness which
suggest Maya decoration. We mailed
our letters and visited the State Library
here they were very proud of all sorts
of old books relating to the antiquity
of Italy and the collection at Versailles
but ruins little or nothing of local ap
faces and interest. They have practically nothing in Mexican language and little in antiquities. Despite they have an old edition. They have a wonderful lot of old parchments out of the libraries of the monasteries. They are mostly clamped upon the copper edges with the old library seals. We finally found the man who conduct the puppet shows. They are interesting. He lives in the building of the State (Casas del Trat). His name is Alejandro Aguirre. He makes his own puppets and has 180 different ones. They are eighteen inches in height and are made of wood joints. They are dressed in character. The scenes run from ladies to dancing girls and from drunken mendicants to priests, matadors, and officials. Threads are attached to the different articles of clothing and manipulate the characters. These threads are gathered together at the top into a man wind about a
Closely written text about theatrical practices, mentioning a character named "Landoù à Rosette" and a scene involving a platform with characters performing. The text discusses the manipulation of characters on stage, their movements, and the importance of careful study of life. It also mentions the role of the leader in the performance and the publication of plays. The language and context suggest a detailed account of theatrical techniques and performances.
can I copies and bought the outfit for $2. This because there are only six characters. Regular theaters are engaged and travel with a roll of performances for all. The admission varies from $1 to $3 and seats according to seat. The cast travels like any theatrical Co. from place to place. The aim is largely announcement. In the play copies their acting was execrable, the worst kind of the genteel and the jokes broad.

Leaving Son Benjamin after some_ errors, we went to the station where we had our awful train opening. Our baggage and Tallying our such things as we needed. Everything was in confusion and the hemp had both open. We were almost in despair before we got through. We got home about 80:00 I looked up Son Benjamin. He had arranged for our diligence as 50:00 common & for
our mozo Simon (the Presbyterian). He also dictated a letter for me to send. We dined with us. Dined until midnight at various writings. We were routed at 4:30 a.m. but it was 5:45 before we got away. Our driver was mad over our being outside passage instead of inside. The outside passage is 1½; inside 1½. Mozo behind 7½ (50). We rode our horses through quite a new part of town, for a time up and up. Finally we had a magnificent prospect. From the crest we had a continuous down journey following a fine valley along for miles. While on the crest Mr. Pataneu observed everything. As we descended we saw men simply digging up the road to take out a few pieces of ore. We went through a valley full of evidence of fertility but our way to the ranches where we were to break fast seemed woefully long. Finally, we drew up at a dirty hotel of one
at the noon, full of smoke and dark.
men—our longed for dining place. We got a cup of milk and bread @ 6k, and then looked around over the place while our soups were being prepared. The prevailing rock is amygdaloid with amygdules of curiously bovineidal chat-
redamy. In the wall near the eating
place these were small and nearly sphinx
al but on all the fields around they were large, varnished, smooth, and lying thinly and lovely as the result of
degradation. I saw the
Censo de los Edificios long before we got to the eating place but instructed
myself as Don Benjamin had said we
would see it after leaving there. We
were consequently in some doubt until quite a time afterward when we got
to the nearest point to it on the road.
then we said that I had been right. We
a little later passed in sight of the Sta.
Cecilia de la Quebrada and I thought
how simple it would be to stop off
instead of going on to Villa Nueva.
World that we had done so. I felt however obliged to use Don Elias’ letter to the Jefe as well as to the dueño del hacienda. So on we went. It was fully one o’clock when we drew up in front of a mission. The town straggles on both sides of a creek and is largely Campano of single story vinkle adobe houses. On the rising bank beyond the stream two of these were sitting nearly naked in colas. In general however the town had little of excitement and it had a deserted air that was truly painful. Fully half the houses were deserted and empty. We ordered a dinner at the mission and waited. During our wait the driver came demanding 4.00 instead of his 2.00 or 2.75 to which he was by rights entitled. We had a fuss during which we went to the representative of the line. There we blustered some what to their accord by a crew
of some boys who appreciated the fun we went to see the Jefe. He first presented our letters and he urged us to wait until mañana when he would arrange matters for us. We then stated our diligence grievance and were promised regulatation again. Returning we found dinner ready. As we sat down the driver demanded his money which I refused to pay until I was through eating. Of course when the time came he accepted his 2.75 gladly. A large boy named Nicolas pilot me to barber shop and church. The Jefe called in the afternoon saying mañana but finally agreed to resume homes & a mozo to help Seems today. Time passed. No "arreglado" materialized. When nearly dark we became distinctly restless and made vain efforts to find mozos. Finally went again to see the Jefe and...
Views of La Guemaada

1. Taken from N.W. Cor. of room of 11 columns; from top of wall; looking N.W. Shows near wall (at corner column enclosure) field of cacti; on extreme left walls terrace; then second terrace rectangular in form; third terrace with large building; background terracing and top of hill. Chief pyramids to the extreme right near very clear for lack of pronounced background.

2. Same point; different lighting.

3. Hall of columns: to show construction: Simon and-Tunas.

4. Pyramid on level of hall of columns from S. Men gathering King.

5. Pyramid from N. to show construction.

6. Curved wall with ruins above it: truncated attached pyramids at base to E. + distant view of hall of columns. View looks nearly South.

found him apologetic - no possible before midday. On presentation of case somewhat strongly he made a last appeal of an attempt to satisfy my request, and for a few minutes kept me on running about with no success. He however arranged for 10 horses and a mule as 7.30 a.m.

He also, at my request, took at his own non-recommendation took us to another mess where I made arrangement for the night. Taking the deck off my bed with regard to the other, we had dinner train - for us. Our new quarters were less pretentious but more care was taken off us than before. We had real beds brought in; a good dinner cooked, etc. Also for our bed. They were full of fleas and I was not at all long after we 6 o'clock. At 7 we were waked. At 7.15 had coffee as 7.30 were ready to start. At 7.40
8. View of end of N. wall on E. side of greatest buildings: to show double construction.

9. View of pyramid on B. planks of sloping layer, N. of the great court, to show construction in sections.

10. View from S. E. Cor. of great court N.

General view


13. View from W. showing battlements.

14. 

15. View down on Altar Court Terrace N. 1.


17. View of pyramid at N. end of Altar Ch. 2.

18. View from near E. pyramid: from Hincaeus pyramid.

19. View up grand staircase at N. end.

20. From grand staircase down.

21. General view: from 20 (3)

22-23. Relics in order of list.

29. Salle: prophet shrine.

30. Salle.

31-34 in order or list: paintings & sculptures.
then promptly the map appeared
27th, who was to return with the
horses. He claimed not to know that
he was to carry anything as I had
to agree to pay him something. We
and Simeon get out on foot with the
baggage and Mr. Tatman and I left
an 5.45 on our horses. It was a fine
morning for a ride and we had no
particular incident. The diligencia
passed us just a little before we reached
the hacienda and we and our team
got there just at the same time.
I had a second letter to Don Horacio
Fuentes, dueño del Hacienda de la
Lucenada, from the Jefe. He gentle
man was in Villa Nueva last night
and knew we were coming. He second
us graciously, expressed his pleasure
at our desire to stay a few days,
said he could supply horses, food
on trips, showed us Garcia y Cubas
art and some of his own previous

Altitudes at La Guernada.
Nov. 28 '97.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ther.</th>
<th>Bar.</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21°</td>
<td>24.75</td>
<td>6400</td>
<td>Plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>24.10</td>
<td>6600</td>
<td>Base of pyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.07</td>
<td>6630</td>
<td>Top of a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23.86</td>
<td>6860</td>
<td>Floor hall cols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30°</td>
<td>23.75</td>
<td>6960</td>
<td>1st altitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23°</td>
<td>23.28</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>2nd altitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26°</td>
<td>23.67</td>
<td>7060</td>
<td>3rd altitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>23.60</td>
<td>7150</td>
<td>Top of Butte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distance 44 Kil. 5° 28' 30" 30 from Zacatecan.

\[
\begin{align*}
7.50 & \div 12 \quad \frac{39.4}{9000} & \underline{238} \quad \frac{228}{2177.}\text{ m.}
\end{align*}
\]
noria de La Gueruada.
Causeway; Pyramid near low end;
"once probably square: about 50'
feet high. 54 x 57 ft. at base.
Made of stone, set with clay.
Spans as a red mound at distance.
Appears to have been fairly built
at opposite the N. end of the bridge.
Level with the platform of the great
buildings — on the W. slope of
The Cerroto is a sloping dip surface
of rock facing the E. as a series
of more or less to some depth.
The are represented as going
toward the W. climbing up the
rock. Heads W. Their bodies are
represented as thrown into a
series of curves. The heads are
eclipseal in oval depressions.
Four are particularly plain.
Six appear to be in pairs. To
the extreme left is a well-
made head, behind which
is a motal depression.
The entrance is on the right. The usual altar back is after the altar back, which is in the usual altar back. The altar back is in the usual altar back. The altar back is in the usual altar back. The altar back is in the usual altar back. The altar back is in the usual altar back.
higher than the pyramid itself, not backing up again the great supporting building of the second altar-unica. So the left (W) in the court lies a series of minor rooms quite adequately represented in Maitte's diagram. Counting one solid rectangular somewhat pyramidal structure. Here are perhaps seven of these. Another small pyramid occupies the extreme angle of the left wall. Back of the solid pyramid mentioned running up the abrupt rock containing well quite near Unica is an abrupt stairway. So the right on an abrupt aperture of rock but behind sharply lies a series of rooms filling the space well. Not quite of the regularly or proportion shown by Maitte Miss Applebee appears to be in number as he represents.

Hall of the columns. Certainly eleven now and originally are well built of cemented stones.
Circum. 18.9 in. To left of arch
18.10
18.11
18.10
18.3 broken
18.9½
17.1
18.6½
18.7½
18.7

Thickener quay all at left of arch 9ft. 3 in.

The wall was well built with the outer 3 inner faces coming flush and even, while the centre was less carefully made. The court attached on the W. is still enclosed this with mostly modern walls on this old foundation. The terraces on the two sides of it can still be made and this.

The six pillars have gone completely. The breadth apertures to be about 20 ft. on the Eliza.
The direction of the wall adjoining here is straight N. by the compass. The causeway is in fair condition; the arrangement at its upper end is well shown in Matuta. The pyramids are in bad shape, looking a little W. of N. from the S. E. E. of the court we see meaning behind and above the others. To the left the pyramid at end of causeway: then somewhat further behind a levelled platform. Back of it altera terrace 1: then altera terrace 2: behind it embankment: then an 
Top the crest, irregular rounded. Separated to the right of E. the great pyramid 
Matuta's representation between here? The great pyramid may be 
cones but is not full. On the point indicated by Leper S.
E. of the pyramids is the
circle of stones which means
left to the diameter.
The pyramid itself is well made. The base is badly encumbered but the sides are sharp.

Nearer N. E. S. are several remanent features, now gone, but builtly outside the citadel proper. This is situated on a truncated pyramid fairly preserved. Nearly due S from it (it is oriented) is a pair of lines of stones. These run N. E. S. W. and are parallel. One S. W. from here begins a grand staircase that runs from S. E. up to the citadel. This most important feature is not represented in either of the plans. Sitting on it and looking directly through between these parallel banks of stones one sees beyond the pyramid a small mist, while off the line 0 to the right some distance a heap of stones marks another ruin.

The length of the staircase is not less than 1200 ft. Its width is
Not far from the N. end of the ridge in the uppermost natural rock face facing nearly W. is the mouth of a cave. A second occurs near the S. end, near the pyramids. A double small cave opens in the N. 3rd end of the second ridge beyond, not far from the high road from Jere to Villa Juana.

Taking Maltête's plan as a basis and working from the South I can add the following explanatory notes. The grand cave mouth is still fairly defined. The pyramid (a) is described above in the notes. The extreme end is as he gives it, n, being an irregular rock face in appearance - at least not now as well defined transversely. The court 2d. is as above described at present. The dotted line details next following are not very satisfactory. The pyramids
as g is in bad condition and low. It is so far as I can see very like it was in Lyon's time. The fire embankment on the W. side and outlined by a double embankt line is not done justice to by the diagram. It is really a fire

burner fully worthy to lie in front of the altar urnaces. Near the fire

pyramid (b) is the little circle gallery described by Lyon. The first altar urnae

is handsomely backed up and is fairly good by statute. The lower square in the

northeast angle is well preserved but the circular depression is badly defaced.

The second altar urnae is of course, the most impressive in magnitude

g of the constructions. The position of the

stairways in the altar court are up

protected by statute by projections while they should be recessed. Nebel's pic

ture is still accurate. Bugherty's

name is not as defective as mine

appear from Bancroft. He certainly
locale, the second pyramid rising behind, above & to the right of the true pyramid of this terrace. It is not an entirely \footnote{split structure but backs up against the old rock mass. The stairway here abuts are notably defective and reduced. The little pyramids reproduce by nature via the 45° angle of the butressing of the terrace is not as high as the terrace and fits it, being supported by the buttressing on its inner sides. A striking feature are the parallel walls running from the altar court to the stairway. This stairway though steep must have been impressed and is now practically gone, having fallen forward as is common from the front face of its supports. There are curious details in the construction of one of these walls, the E. of the 2nd. Due east, vertical, of adobe or mud over up in its mass. They suggest small first with then plastered with mud & a later wall built against it. The wall here will vary deeply and are change}
tintie in various ways. They were built to full height in sections. They were finished at the end before the next sections were constructed. This is very plain. As corners one wall was fully and squarely built. The second was then built flush against it. The walls were bricks of flat, thin pieces, forming small flags. They must be but two or three inches thick upon eight to twenty inches long. They were set with mud cement and this still remains in perfect place. This mud was mixed with hay or straw and it is not difficult to find pieces. The N. wall of room 2 is like these others a double wall and in an end this thickness is easily made out. The pyramid overlooking the altar crane is still plainly there but when it comes to counting there is difficulty. Two colors of slabs are used in alternating bands.
drawings, all this while we waited for some breakfast before going out to the fields. When we were through the horses were waiting and starting along on foot with the baggage we were conducted by majo in line back up to the ruin. We approached from the N. by the great wall. We found the mass of ruin far greater than I had expected. The place is hot & we became obliterated. There is a heavy mind there constantly, at its height perhaps in the afternoon. We took some vines, got a general idea of the ruins and then rode back to the hacienda arriving after dark. We were hot, tired, very hungry. Supper was long in coming but when it was ready was a good one with the majo quite hearty and jovial just as attentive as in the morning. La Encuesta is a good country place. There is an ordinary dormay & an extraordinary
are. We enter the ordinary into a large room with little pretension to beauty. Many cases of books hang in the corridors. A little door opens off the office. This opens into the gate passage. Opposite is the deceased private office, a next is the parlor. Then among them is the dining room. Seven Francis people have had the hacienda since 1844. A row of pairs of mules runs along the wall. Great rolls of fine white cloths are stored in one corridor near us. There are five children. Two girls, three boys from 16 yrs. — 5 yrs. The oldest boy is studying at Zacatecas in the State College for Ingenieros Agronomicos. The place is largely a fine cattle range, the must have some hundreds of head of cattle. He is planting a good deal of maguey as provisions with intention of making wine or a
primary and pulque as a secondary product. He further introduced vine
cultivation here. He was educated at the Instituto Veterinario in Mexico.

We return a good many things. He insists he is a jack of all trades
a master of none. We met all the
family but the mother and eldest
son during the day—we
were kept up until after 1230
by the developing which was a
dramatic affair everywhere.

The awakens at 6. I left all sleep
20th until after 7. We breakfasted
quietly with the family (except the
oldest son) meeting the señora for
the first time. We set out rather
late arriving at the mina at 10.
It was a high wind to contend against
Hot 105—between 81 and 90. on the
very top at noonday. Made a set
of altitudes observing and a
series of shots. I fear unsatisfactory
negatives. Also some notes.
careful comparison of the two plans as about 4 3/4 started for the hacienda, and met Mr. S., & his eleven boys from the nearest to the younger, mounted & riding forth to return with us. The young fellow appears a nice boy & a little proud I think in his black suit, with some very fine, a great pair of easter pantois, somewhat handsome drawn up over his knees. We rode around to see some old palisades or the city of caving old trees, whence the town has a considerable number of relics. There are two great faults in this place, one of which we have circled each trip. At its end in the morning we pass through a great line of cattle & on its surface we always see a lot of wild ducks while along its edge hum ships. The lower end has a great retaining wall, which resembles a handsome edge...
which we were taken down to try:

we had not long to wait for dinner
and ate in the same state as last
night with the same as dower
kinds as waiter — were at
loading &c. until 9 O'clock when I was
free to write and for the first time
caught up with my notes and made
some on Francis' collection of relics.

There was no great desire of these
but as little has appeared regarding
Zacatecan relics that I felt it
ought to be described.

29 Oct. Working until midnight was long
enough for me to witness an asthmatic
attack. Mr. Tatarian finally had begun
up a sit in a chair the last part of the
night. The morning we spent in pho-
tographing the Sir. Collection until 10.30
then was to go with us to the ruins.
Then about to start we yielded unmerly
to an invitation to wait until 11.30 fam-
ily dinner and not to go hungry.
the dinner really appeared late. It
was nearly 2 when we started! This
Relics belonging to Señor D. J. Belgrano. 

Franco and found on the hacienda de La Quemada: mainly at old house sites.

(2) The most common series is that of ground stone axes which are strictly comparable to those of the US. There is some range in size, material, and form.

1) A beautiful type: nearly rectangular at the upper broad end; presenting a perfect, narrowing, rectangular section almost to the lower end (edge). Gently narrowing symmetrically downward. Cleared ground on three sides, the section absolutely unground. Edge well ground from both sides. One of the most perfectly symmetrical axes I know. Rather compact green crystalline rock of greenish-grey color. 1 8\% in. or 5 cm. to 6 in. 2 1/2. 2-
Requisition of flints at La Isla.

1. Sherds of mica ground axe.
2. Sherds of stone adzes: ground.
4. 2 slate knives.
5. Rubbing stones.
7. Pipes & whistles.
1 | Rare and beautiful form, carefully made. Material crystalline, light, grayish green, mattish well. Flat top, tapers almost symmetrically and gradually downward to well-defined, handsomely defined, narrowly shaped edge. Top a rounded rectangular form somewhere worn polished.

On one edge is handsomely double ground. The upper groove surrounds the whole implement: the lower one is somewhat shallower on the two sides and passes around only one edge. The whole piece is beautifully recked, sharply outlined, symmetrically located.

l. 7 w. 3+ Ht. 3.

2 | Somewhat less asymmetrical, careful in workmanship. Somewhat Coarse, dark. Crystalline well. One edge somewhere broaden & flatten than
The cinctus. The groove is straight and simple with broad and somewhat steep edges. It passes entirely around the specimen. The upper end unlike those before described is rounded. The groove is placed rather lower. The section was originally good but the edge is badly chipped and somewhat broken.

l. 8"  w. 3 + th. 2 1/2.

4f. The cinctus. Four holes, of the kind, quite compact. It is made from a roundish pebble of gray-blue-black color. The top is large, rounded. The blade vallum rapidly narrows. The edge is not particularly good. The groove encircles the whole specimen a little above the middle. l. 6 1/2, w. 4 1/2, th. 1 1/2.
5. Perhaps an angulate troche.
Minutely alive in color, fairly friable.
Multilaminae through pretty well
made. Broad, flat, arc with an
arcuate running around three sides;
groove unground side is straighter
than the opposite arc. Groove well
developed though somewhat broad,
varying in this respect, and not
very deep. On one side a shallow
decrease groove has been somewhat
developed parallel with valve
the principal. The upper end is some
what raised; the lower blade is
rather broad. A slight longitudinal
depression in the flax, back edge
for wedge insertion.

L. 4 1/2, w. 2 1/2 + Th. 1 1/2

6. Broad, relatively thin, symmetrical,
rectangular section arc wide, simple, defined, nearly central
meltin deep groove entirely encirclet
in. Square across top, indent just belon groove. Edge sharp, broad.
a fine specimen in a dark gray somwhat speckled rock. Polished over all surface below groove.
L. 4 1/2 & W. 2 1/2 & H. 1 1/2.

Groove along three sides. Uneven side a little more concave than opposite, suggesting an edge? A
so the blade is higher or thicker in upper part than mid. Uniform.
chip fair. Under side shows some wear polish. Vertical section above groove an upright rectangle;Below groove a horizontal rectangle.

side. upper surf. L. 4 in.
W. 13/4. W. belonqg. 1 1/2.
8. Small, dark material; not very well made, though the lower part of the blade is somewhat polished. The surface is nearly flat, the upper quite convex. One side is nearly straight; the other somewhat convex. The groove is quite high, well made, running in circles the whole blade.

L. 4 in. —
W. 2 in. +
Th. 1½.

9. The extreme development of the last: Short, narrow, high, square or rectangular in section; of fine grain; almost black (green?) material. Top triangular; cutting edge good. Grooves around four sides. While the top is left in large degree unmoved and in regular line, the four surfaces below the grooves are polished more or less. L. 3. Th. 1½. W. 1.
10) Of a fine grain, black material, finely polished over the whole surface and most carefully made. Upper rid triangle-circular; somewhat convex. No great distance between it and the groove, which encircles three sides and is deep, wide, carefully cut. The two sides are median crests that on the outer (ground) are being a little more plainly so. A gem in idea and execution and in perfect condition.

C. 3 +. w. 1½. Flh. 1½.


C. 6. w. 2½. Flh. 1½.
12) Handsome example of the type with marked shape. 20% of head a little more than breadth across. 2/3 of head a vertical rectangle. Groove at 1/3 distance down. Finely marked, deep, rounded, encircle whole specimen. Symmetrical form. Either point of view this top not really flat. P. 4 1/2. W. 1 3/4 Ht. 2.

Mottled, greenish gray, crystalline, fairly compact.

13) Comparable with last in general form and size. But ground only about three sides. The unground side is so convex as to suggest an adze rather than an axe. The material is more compact, more of an olive tint. Faint almost l. 4 3/4. Exactly like W. 2. Ht. 2.
Polishing stones are common and vary in material, size, and form. There is usually one face that is smooth, but it is wonderfully so. Favorite materials are white quartz, and other quartzose materials. The commonest form is nearly rectangular and good specimen of this type was a fine red color. All must be of fine grain or amorphous.

Of fine white quartz, nearly worn or pecked to form of a nearly rectangle block. The edges are clearly seen.

D. The upper surface has been ground nearly flat (slightly curved). The lower is wonderfully smooth, polished grey & slightly worn at all the edges. L. 3 in. W. 2. H. 1.

2) Astonishingly fine. Almost true circle: flat on lower face. All the rest carefully pecked. Upper makes a little smaller than lower to that side faces slightly downward.
slightServers peeling above edge below. 
lower face absolutely glossy and polished. appears to lie a bit more of dark colour with lighter cloudings. dia. 4 1/2 in. th. 1/2 in.
3 slate Scarping Rubies. May be
common two but few specimens in
collection. There are plenty fine
and selected specimens. They con-
sist of considerable pieces of dark
rock of good texture. Of no great
thickens, they are of a type to
proof conveniently. The scarping
edge is straight, square and full
breath of the piece. 
1) bluish gray; nearly rectangular:
broader than high, might be used with both
leaves for scarping toward oneself.
芯片 with some care. Edge joined
from both sides.
W. 7 1/2 in. L. 4 1/2 in. Th. 1/2 in. ?
2) reddish gray; broader an cutting
edge: thickest near top. Opposite

Just E. of the crossing of the road from Salto to Zacatecas, where it crosses the Arroyo del Coyotes.
une or less squarely ground. Edge ground from both sides.

(1/2) 5 1/2. W. S. P. R. 12 in. (?

(a) Calculite or ovoid-shaped crystals made of flint or chert or angellite. Common at one locality. Reminiscent of some bristle roots. Under side a smooth surface of fracture, often a simple concave or a concave-concave of fracture. The common parting is nearly round; from it runs a slight curve or less narrowed. Both of these are fairly chipped like one is a low conoidal, the other to a wedge form.

Pumplis. Chert 8 in. long.

Dull brownish.
Pumplis. Chert 3 1/2 in. long.

3 in. angellite or felsite or chertlike.
(e) Melate grinders. Present mostly of special interest.
1) Flat, broad, thin stone on lower face only. Might be of any age from cliff dwelling. Blackish, irregular. L. 9 in. W. 4½ in. H. 1 in?
3) Rectangular brick like block of light gray rather hard gritty material. Very heavy. Has been used some in both sides but not much on either. L. 11 in. W. 4½ in. H (at ha) 3½ in.
(9) Molar of stone. Carefully worked out. Turned upside down, the lesser part of a cone or sugar-loaf. Near to very gently curve bottom. The hollow is nearly bowl shaped & centrally placed. The base of some...
Por is flaky, nearly wood.
Día at top: 7 in.
Día of bowl: 5 in.
Día of base: 5 in.
A fine reddish grained material
Of grayish medium hardness.
Pipes are found made either of stone
Or clay. Two specimens are here, both
Of stone, while one still at present,
Is made of clay. Both are strictly
Tarascan types — i.e. two are of
All are Northern.
Made of a compact white porcelain-like material like some specimens of Pima-Siouxia serpentinite. The under side
Of the stone is flat and straight. The
Bowl rises, sloping backward near
Near its lower end and upper surface.
The extreme lower end of the base,
Beyond the bowl has been carved
Into some device now broken off.
This was apparently the only stick.
[Handwritten text not legible]
-ly intentional mammalian feature

The whole exterior is smoothly fash-
ioned. The bowl is flattened from
side to side, together with adjacent
continuation of the stem.

2. 4 3/4 in.

1 1/2 from bowl
top along straight
edge down: 2 in.

The base is broadest just below
the bowl and tapers gradually
to the mouthpiece.

Of a compactish, finely granular
quaritch stone. The base is somewhat
blatish, but a human figure is
depicted on three via this illusiation.
The croucher with arms and legs bent. The pipe bowl rides from his back. His head projects. The face is round and broad with curving prominences upon the cheeks. The upper part of the head is covered with a closely-fitting cap checked with intersecting lines. The bowl is grooved around with two parallel lines also parallel to the upper edge. The costume which is gay. The type is purely Tuscan. The piece should be compared in many ways with the ax of pine near Grazalema. This piece when placed so that the figure is sitting, while the back is badly shaped the face assumes the sloping position. A curious feature present in both is a slanting narrow notching from the mouth piece on the upper side, extending something over a quarter inch. L. 4 1/2. W. 1 3/4. H. 1 in.
No. 3

(c) Whistles of pottery. I think distinctly

Persian. The specimens are in bird
forms. Besides the mouth opening there
are promiscuous apertures. The mouth
opening is a narrow transverse slit.
The mouthpiece itself is the developed
bulb. The three apertures on the back
are round, quite large, the largest
being at the base of the bulb nearest
of the base to the monthpiece. The
other two, smaller, are at the place
of the shoulders.

A broad, flat, round, body. On middle
part a pattern on incline line. Runs

[Diagram]

Head is raised & consists of a two and,
shaped round or beaked one with a flat
mound but turn at the top at base to
beak or in front of rear. Two knobs
from under side serve as feet &
with the tip of the tail support the
Miss. Nearly Tuscan features.

1 4 in. w. about 2 1/2. h. from base.

2 in. Small hole below.

2) Longer & more slender in form; with outspread crudely made wings. With head crudely formed: eyes projecting add to ribs set on active side of head. The mouth tube is rather long. Legs are rather near together and are mere knobs. They are the tip of the mouth tube act as support just raise the swollen body from the ground.

1 3/4. w. tip 6 1/2. h. 1 +.

(f). Pottery. Not many vessels, this time. The most interesting is a bowl. cut. in parts. Of dark black grey color. Latter fine paste. About the outer side, is a band at top bearing slight raised fret design. Inside the vessel narrow raised line is a curious series of incomprehensible design.
suggesting hieroglyphics.

A number of small objects made of shell or bone are beads or little pieces of ornaments.

Mr. E. G. Little wrote: We took a few pictures only. With Juan’s help I took measurements and notes as the Hall of the Columns, the Pyramid and the unplanned buildings on the Northern extremity. We started back at 5 and later getting home as it was nearly dark. It was an evening chat with Señor Francisco who gave me several of the spoon-shaped scrapers. Mr. Fawcett offered a late supper— an 9—going rather to bed.

impressive. Whichever may be the fact it is true that each terrace consists of two parts, one vertical the other, above is, with slanting face. I think I can make my five either wholly are partly represented now.

search for Tepuy’s cave revealed nothing nor did much come from his expeditions.
One place was found where two walls, nearly separated ran parallel for a little distance, probably nearly E. or W. The great ruts, causing the large roads were astonishing wide in magnitude and grandeur but I had some difficulty in applying Malte's plan. There are here at least three massive buttresses one above the other, retreating from each other with fairly level spaces upon them.

A fairly well made path, apparently intentional lies between the uppermost and the rock mass. Of extreme interest are the terraced aprons several in number rising one behind the other and inadequately represented in Mo. 9999. They must have presented a grandly imposing effect in their prime, at least the two lower are included in a great apron of ideal amplitude and lower position. That a stairway ran from here up to the buildings on the dip between the ridges is like eleven
The upper facade is finely glazed with red tile, varying in texture and height. The upper part is a deep, cut-off, rock-like castle. The upper facade has an upper part.

There have been a lour, or something of

a sort of beauty, always to be admired.

As usual, I have been a lour, or something of a
great sort of beauty, always to be admired,

but I am not sure that this could

be clearly said. They are car
ter and muddled, which is adequate.
Citadel's E. wall is represented by a nearly straight line that descends a fine stair-step, the best preserved now existing. It does not change the build-
ing to turn from S. to N. in a N.E. direction. From it are looms between two parallel walls is a building about 221 feet further on to the right (S.E.) this the remains of another pyramid. The great wall and in height and thickness but everywhere presents similarity in construction. It is always built in sections as before described. At two places it is peculiarly developed as indicated sufficiency in the plan. Don Junc-
so called my attention to the fact that the N. end of the Cerro is the easier open to attack. Here is the great wall. The slope once carried the be-
siegers would have to ascend the ra-
fter narrow (32 ft.) staircase that I have described. Before they could carry
the Citadel, he says there are three
parts in it that converge to a single
are on the narrow end marked in Maltese diagram. Here all narrow r units w one single narrow path between rock masses. These are Curious and remain to be described. There are four heaps - one to the S.E. the other to the N.W. of this narrow path. These are flat tops of same level: they do not end as M. does in point, but squarely. To the N. N. there is a peak appearing below the first or a third below the second well plastered and square erected, this otherwise as M. gives. I have quite carefully over Mr. plan item by item. I think I have mentioned every point of importance there indicated. There are many minor points that he does not give & which would be difficult either to mark or describe. A comparison of other bulwarks & minarets will discuss the same way. I am incapable. I believe Budge's plan is accurate for them and traces of them still exist. D. Budge says each and all of them used to run to pyramids or other constructions and that direct
Three or four are still plain for certain distances to the west of the Cerro. One at least is fairly plain to the East. This one runs across the creek & there is near the time described in Bancroft. It still exists, with three depressions in it - one a hand, one a foot, one a head." The quote says that here Montezuma was born & left impressions. — Add to all this two three or four Cueva mentioned in my notes. The results of my work are named.

As for me I sat up until midnight writing up my notes & finishing my packing. Mr. Stansell again all set up nearly all night and was in very bad shape in the morning. He refused all food and drink. As for me I took some coffee and bread. Dr. Barnes got up early to Cape with me but I was through. He took some hot milk while I was away. Several of the family were up to see us off. The diligencia came to the door itself and we left quite exactly at 7.
The ride was long and tiresome as we were inside. Mr. Tatianian got some hot milk and ate a little bread at the midway house. We also ate some sugar near the town. I gave me last night for this purpose. We finally reached Zacatecas close to 2% and our driver got his wages by refusing to stop at the hotel. So we rode key to the diligencia station. The walk back pretty well did Mr. Tatianian up and he was now able to do anything the rest of the day. When I had eaten dinner I put on Benjamin in our room. Also for dinner pleasant and with Evelyn. I put on Benjamin and I went out on some errands, among others getting a ticket for Mr. Tatianian. I then went down to the R.R. station. The puppets came in the afternoon. I did a lot of letter writing re. At 7 Mr. Tatianian felt so much better as to go to supper with me. Writing until 9. 7 I went to bed early for the first time in Dec. 1. The sick and left well. In the
morning we attended to various details of packing mailing shipping. Mr. Patania quite recovered went to the station to overhaul his trunk we got photo ready at 11 a.m. The boy from the puppet man came to summon us. We found the doll displayed upon a wall rising from the roof top all ready for us. After leaving them we met Don Benjamin who took me to see Sr. Bonelli who made the photos in La Decennada. He is a Prof. in the State College & not a professional photographer. He agreed to have a set of prints made for me. After dinner we went over to Guadalupe Church for Mass. We were pleasantly greeted and had a fairly successful talk with Eliaz sent out for the lamp, when we took. He is a decent fellow with a scowl on his face, combed forehead, turned up nose, and a voice that whispers as if his lungs was eaten away. After that we drove
El V. P. Fr. Augustín Patrón Natural de Compostela, en la Nueva Galicia, Hijo del Colegio Apostólico de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de Zacatecas, Predicador Apostólico, Ex-Guardián de dicho Colegio, 3 legítimos misioneros de profundoísimos silencios, de paciencia invencible, y de un ánimo inalterable. Muere a 12 de Junio de 1737 años.

Santo (scomuqui).  

V. R. de 1.º P. Fr. Antonio Barja, Natural de la Ciudad de Valencia, Mission Apostol de los Tres Cílios de Zacatecas, Guatemala y Zacatecas. P. de la Bor. de Zacatecas. Muere en el Convento de N. P. J. Fr. de México, el día 6 de agosto, el año de 1726, de edad de 70 años.

El V. P. Fr. Mariano Lesesma, Natural del Pueblo de Guanajuato, en la Nueva España, Hijo de este Apo. y Colegio de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de Zacatecas, de alta Contemplación, llevando en Virtudes, probado en Trabajos Místicos.  

[Signature]
En el año de 1796, el V.E.P. Padre y Missionero Apóstol, Fr. San Xavin de Silva, natural de la Ciudad de Guadalaxara, hijo de este Ap. en Colégio de N. Sra. de Guadalupe de Zacatecas, entrando a propagar la Fe entre los Indios de Cons. Mexí- canos, los Barbaros Apaches le diez

y comieron el 5 de julio de 1749 años.

tras quitáme a long delay about getting
our permission to photograph Mr. Collet's pictures as the train was

gone to the train. While waiting
we were referred with some jolly
water. We got our dinner permit.

Unfortunately the St. Francis
pictures were so situated that
we could not face them. We got
the others however, as also an
additional one that Don Pías,
wanted - and Mergit de Jones. The other one he wanted - José de Castro we could not find. We just missed the 4:40, because we had to wait nearly an hour for the 5:40. It was close to 6 when we got to the hotel after quite a rain. Dan Benjamin was there. He has been very busy and at 6:30 took a crowded car for the station. The train was on time and we pulled out at 7:15. Reached Aguas Calientes at 9:55 and went with Kelpe, who met us, to his house. There he talked to us most interestingly until nearly midnight. Mr. Kelpe was away most of the day and could not get my details personally, but tawever got his girl to get me some. She complained of the hardness of the notification. She the words have got much more. As it was there was a false pull. They are very queer. There are faile skeletons in clay.
baked; they may be plain white, or 
orange, gilt, or silver. They are in all 
sorts of positions, of mass, strange, 
tall. They are usually festooned with 
square bases. They may wear paper 
caps. Many of them are freighted 
with carry or are surrounded by flags. 
Several of them lie by magnets—very 
suggestively. Coffins of paper or wood 
are made in which the dead lie, 
and are made to pop out by pulled 
strings. Again an open coffin may 
be made in pottery, a skeleton big 
standing in it. A masterpiece is a fun 
teral car with tongue for drawing 
the coffin lying in place. In the 
top of the coffin is a round hole: on 
pulling a string a shell pops up. 
Shells are made in plastic, which 
open a their lower pins. Others 
are hollow candy into gilt eggs, spots. 
Two elaborate candy enclosures, 
very frail, contain candy coffin 
boxes as where covers are invented, 
and all where heads are mor
ments. Carden plagues on which are represented Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, or of the Remedio, or any other person so long as they were dead. Cakes on bread are made in human form. The, to use quite well known picture of children sitting under an umbrella producing when properly fixed a death's head is a new thing and favorite this year. All of these were in the collection.

One other piece was a very curious procession of some seven or eight persons are carrying a coffin. These were dressed in paper and were stuck upon sticks, which were attached to each other crosswise so as to open or fold. On the day of celebration they will cut out shreds of one piece of cloth, attach them to another piece, square, about the size of the hand. This may then be used as a stamp with chalk or flour for stamping an upper most victim on the middle of the back of his coat. It may be pinned down also. It is customary to ask for
ones death" in the way children call "Christmas gift" and it is quite in
common for one to give the claim.
Mr. Sharp spent the day out of town
and had no supply on hand; so he had
to make it good by centavos to buy
them with. The people at whose house
he stopped had bread made up —
The people on this day go to Church
early in the morning carrying Candles
for their dead. Each Candle is named a
lighted. While they turn prayers are
repeated. This must be kept up until
the last one is burned out. The last one
to disappear naturally indicates the
one who needed the most prayer! —
At home of there has been a death
in the house during this year an open
coffin is placed and the deceased tell
of his losses, which are then made
much of no matter how little may
have been made of them before. Ac-
cording to law here the dead must be
burned within twenty-four hours.
One man, I think a native preacher,
— when Sharp knew, even his wife within a month he was happily married.
Yet on the day of his death, he quite certain that he must have made a great
melodramas over her coffin. —
The priest who died of cholera in 1833
is visited by great numbers who appear
to really worship him.

Sharp told us of some personal experiences.
At one time the church property was
attacked during Holy Week. The government
took prompt steps to guard it and Mr.
Sharp. This really became very trying
after a time. It was impossible to do any
thing without attendance. Guard in front
behind, sometimes mounted, sometimes
on foot. Attracted by such attendance,
unsuspected attention. It was impossible
to call on anyone without being
in some cases, unpleasant notice to
the recipient. Finally one day when
guarded by four mounted soldiers he
made up his mind to escape them;
just as he succeeded in getting them
the slip, he fell into the hands of a
policeman. On his return home, Mr. D. A. when he had declared his intention of escape laughingly said she could only see that he had escaped. The policeman, when told that his help was not needed, had declared that he was under arrest at no time to lose him from sight. All this brought matters to a head and the next day he waited upon the jefe and

successfully. Having established a little mission at Cozío he found himself little work much troubled by local theft. The don was burned once or twice; the windows broken; on one occasion the murderer climbed down through the roof and set heavy tolel against the door from which it was useless to complain to the local authorities: no relief was to be obtained. At last he said to his chief standing I am a lawyer. I will see you through. The thing to do is to swear out a complaint against
the priest. The man did so and next day with whom the priest was at the
beginning ordered him to appear with his complaint at 10 o'clock the
next morning. The judge by then, as there was only one watch, took
the period. Arrived the found the priest
laughing and smoking together
as soon as he appeared. The judge demanded
why he was so late at the same
time asking the priest to show the
time. The showed 10:10 whereas
the judge sharply reproached the
man and sentenced him to jail
for contempt of court. There he lay for
fifteen days as the end of the time
he disappeared before short. Well
how did it come out? "Come out!
I have just come out of jail." When
he had heard this story, Shark said
"well, we'll have to try it again."
"If we try it again, you must lend me your watch!" Time passed
but no improvement. Complaint after complaint fell unheard. Finally patience was gone and I told the American Consul that something must be done. He saw the Jeff of the district—Mr. Allen—most of him strongly stating that the matter was in a fair way to become international. The property must be protected. The District Officer sent peremptory letter to the Casis Jeff saying if the matter were not dealt with he would come (to appoint another officer, the only object of a visit). The effect was instantaneous. The jail and three other places were filled with prisoners. Possibly 200 were arrested. The priests fled at the beginning of trouble. When I came again his man was de-lighted. I was in a quandary.
The Jefe waited till command
To keep themacked up was to gain
A heap of enmity. To actually let
Them go would be bad in its ef
fect. He told the Jefe the matter
was as bad as before. On the one
hand his men urged leave—
them alone. I speak 15 days.
On the other the Jefe said "What
shall I do?" Finally he looked
the crowd over. There said he is
are you might-let so. Great
delight of Jefe: The released his
his great friend. There is another
I hardly think he can be guilty.
He was let go. Powell and his men
withdrew to distant. Sudden
message from the Jefe: "Sir: we
leave at last found the guilty
man." Sharp appears. Every man
steps up and declares that less men only were guilty, the two who had been let go! Unanimous agreement: quite priests. Not poor all. The priest and the two (who had slipped away before the Confession) never returned. The Church property however was never again disturbed. One year during Holy Week the priests were especially denunciative. They declared that the houses of Protestants & their Church would sink into the ground on Good Friday. Not only so but any Catholic house opened to receive the fugitives would suffer the same fate. Crowds flocked by during the day to see the thing happen as predicted. The next Sunday the clergy declared...
That the thing failed to happen only through lack of faith. We got up next morning much refreshed and took a bath at the warm spring, right after breakfast. We then went on various errands and called on Dr. Biggleton. He was glad to see us & we had a pleasant talk. He presented me various of his books on the whole surprised me more pleasantly than anything before. He had quite a little collection from near Rochestlan. They are the same as Dr. Hyde's from the same place. The two new lighters were (a) a stone figurine, with hair plaited or head-dress bands down the back, comparable to some of the metal figures from the Mixteca by a straight line, swollen at one
end and decorated over their faces by circumscribings. He gave me my choice of any piece and I was bad enough to select the largest clay idol, a figure of a female, blurriness of Dr. Hyde's Paris. — We went to a store where seeing a woman buying we examined the silver & gilt thread used in decorative work. It is very beautiful. It is very slender & fluid. The silver is real; the gilt not gold. The silver costs 16 a piece; the gilt 12; there are three notably different kinds of the gilt.

Sharp's table is totally Mexican: very nice. Among new things there were that maize is used in raising certain bread & gives a peculiar flavor: that tamales are made up into honey, cheese, nice, made malade. The honey is the buds
juice: the chef of the president left after the juice has been squeezed out, the wine is the fruit juice. The yellow tawny are called *Tejocotes*. There is a town, where a miraculous image was found in a *tejocote* tree. The remnant of the tree is still pointed out. Sharp claims it is not old enough to be the tree that it was never big enough to hold the image. However, that may be the image is much older. There is a Casa de Ejercito in Aguas Calientes and Sharp thinks Goold have been there last season: he tried to get a great strapping American, who knows no Spanish & who is a Trust Society's Agent, to send the wine days. Every arrangement was made but the piano fell
through all the last month, the
man's courage failing. We spent some time packing to
have a visit from the boy with the
cuttie basket and some of the material to the hog bristles. A
woman at Kepler's declares they
made there (and) of horsehair.

Where are we at?

Sharp went with us to the train,
where I had a burst with the Con-
den where we should last night,
agreeing to let c. and d. who rejoice
my 10 with them!

We had no incident until Dido
where Mr. Hyde happened to be.
at the train 15 see Turners off
for Mexico. He tells me of a poor
child of 4 mo. with a dark
brown hair on the forehead.

Reached Durango in three
were put into a new horse,
of two weeks ago once which
<table>
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<td>Medals</td>
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has been built in the garden—it is very pretty. We were very much pleased with the place—more than the last time I was there. 3rd. Left at 7 a.m. for Guada-
cajado. Were much impressed by the corn stalks up in the trees. Ar-
rived at G. on time as 2:10 to
west to the Cosmopolitan. Going from there to our room (as they are full) we then went to see
Wilson. He was not at home. He is one of the worst; too liberal!
Mrs. M. was at home and talked
with us. We went down over
their at his office, talk to Mr.
Leigh, Mrs. Cornwall here. Got there
before 3.0 it was really 5 before
he got armed. Called on Barrion
(fotografos) for advice. Got
ready for work. After supper I
made up my notes and read at the
At 9.30 I went around to see Wilson staying until after 10.—He has some new and good things from Lake Chapala: one is a carved stone that presents problems: another is a figure from the lake, perforated, with upthrust tail developed into a cup, behind the back. He has also an excellent figure of woman with baby in her arms. Just now — preceding the sun's disc — a congreagation is celebrating. Many of the houses are handsomely decorated with paper lanterns hung on the door. Lagos is getting ready also. A great fair is held there among other things and people from all parts of the surrounding state go. Two of Wilson's people are going up in hope of finding a man, who disappeared some eight years ago, of whom they have various strange traces. Lagos is a second place where they spend
cases of sacred white earth for medicine similar to that of Guadalupe. They bear the quipul of Santa de San Juan de Lagos. There is also a miraculous spring here quite to la Guadalupeana.

Zamora is reached by a stage from Vegueta as well as la Piedad. About half way is a little town where one can stay over night if he wishes. There are quipus here in considerable number. They are periodical, but break out to a height of 15 ft. perhaps. The people how often sprinkles stones into the hot water makes it angry and produces an eruption. Whatever liquid may once have been in their idea they have now heaped up so many as absolutely to cover the spring.

At the edge of Zamora itself is a seminary (Theological) and not far away is a little monastery. There is a physician at Z. who has a good collection of antiques.
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<tr>
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<td>&quot; packing</td>
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At 10.30 I got time to fix the developments making good progress. Stayed out for it until 11.

Our old Costumes have moved to the College. There we found them and overhauling a lot of old tailcoats, masks we placed an offer for me again in good shape. The ker- mitian's mask had just been got up in good shape and I got two fine ones. Also saw a new great leather mask - a diablo for the Pastors. These represent a hideous face, with gleaming mouth & long protruding tongue - just mimic the cars for Don Pedro at 12 m. and 20 weeks at the 3%. We ordered a duplicate set of the Tarasus figures. At 5.30 went with Mr. Talman to see the masks that Mr. Hale has made. It is a large collection. At 8.30 to the American Association meet a rather stupid and uninteresting program till 10.30.
Figure he clay from near Tegula
Hollow. Head extremely high of the fine
Jalics cylindrical type; a curiously
developed crown of black hairs. The
face horizontally & incline to the eyes. They
are well defined and have the well-cared
white in color of the black pupils. Three
narrow crinkled fillets pass one from the
ear one the top of the head to the other
ear. A second and one side as forehead
level over the forehead to where the real
fillet crosses it: the third diagonal,
corresponds exactly to the last. All the
back quite head, the top of the space within
the fillets is painted black. Nose & ear
are carefully developed & pian to
shorts for nonhills & ears. The open mouth
shows the double rows of teeth. Some of these
look as if they had been filed with
notchings. There are a number of black
spots on the alas of the nose and Which
of the ears. The lips which are rather thin,
are carefully developed and open. The
upper one is painted black and the black
band extend horizontally out to the lower
end of the ears. The lower lip also is
The claws are three design in black, the middle one a vertical line with small projections putting out on the two sides ultimately. The two on the sides are broader & peculiarly form, similar compared in position with the middle one. The shoulders are small & developed. The left arm is of proper length & its hand rests on the corresponding knee. A black band surrounds on arm below the shoulder. A narrower black band at the wrist. A broad black band beyond this toward the hand. This is like a paw with 5 parallel included claws rather than a true hand. The right arm is short & stubby. The elbow is almost at the shoulder. The arm is joined 5 claws & 1 thumb make up the digits. The hand clamps or closes. The black band at shoulder compared to that on the other arm. Both shoulders & both bands are knobbed. At back of left shoulder: 13 on left shoulder band: 63. On right shoulder: 11 on its band. The breasts are nearly axillary.
are quite flattened. Movements of considerable black paint are on the upper part of the body. From the wrist to a bone, the knees the body is encased in a wrapping or garment. This is slightly rolled as in the upper margin. From behind hangs a somewhat tattered apron. The garment seems to develop into a cap at about the leg just below the knees. A black band bearing blood. The leg is bent as the knees do as to bring the feet together in front of legs to legs. The garment is vertically divided into right and left halves, the right one being while the other is. The feet do not plainly show the feet but the left one has either 6 or 4 in a raw theatre. The other cannot be made out. 12 knots on left leg. 11 on right. 

[Signature: Jose Maria Padilla; Calle del Jeneanias]