Frederick Starr Papers
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15 of 23 notebooks
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Two children with babies.

1897-1898.5

to

1898 Jan. 2

Money: 4.73

Date: 12th

H. Allin.

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2000 deals.
Dec. 5th. I sat writing and reading until it was after 10 o'clock. When I remembered my promise to be at Wilson's Sunday School. It was rather a long distance, lasting from 10 until after 12. There were about forty present and they took a good interest in me. At about 12:30 Mr. Hult called for me to take me to dinner. He is a Yale graduate and is here conducting a private American school. He was a good deal interested in my work, having read of my New Mexican and other trips in the papers. Mr. Tatarian was at the bull-fights and at 4:30 I went down to the barranca for an hour or so. It retains all its interest. I picked up some fruits and a lot of Queretaro Corks; also some quite unique native Mexican necklets and a medal of Pte. Sr. de Zapopan. In the evening I made a pleasant call on Sr. Matute. I find his wife was born in Philadelphia. She is the daughter of a Spanish-Mex. father and an American mother, or vice versa. We were quite a party and two daughters of a Mr. being also present. The gentleman told me of his trials in trying to keep a Museum up. He gave several
gentleman in town has some obsidians of the same character as his own but none of them larger. He tells me that the death rate in Guadalajara with its beautiful climate is just double that of London being 3%. We were busy in the morning going to Wilson's we cleared M. St. Hélis' collection of mummies out into the study for packing. We then went across the road to photograph a magnificent great pottery figure from Tequila. It is the property of a well-known lawyer and of a literary family. He was extremely polite in the matter. Then we took the train.

Wilson was down to see us off. When I was settling with H. D. H. I saw some little Chapalita ethno-
critical vessels with unusual faces on them. One had the eyes and mouth raised and slit, like a rounded hook. The other had a sharp chisel nose and depressed slits for eyes and mouth. We had an uneventful ride to Ixtla where we met Mr. Morgan and Edward who were to meet us as the D. S. arrived at the station. So we went to the Hotel de Julien and got more 0 supper. Afterward just as we were starting for the Doctor's house, he himself on his bicycle...
Petra Navarra, wife of Montellem Hernandez. This little one, Pererias, is the twin child; it is between three and four months old. The rest quite body is covered with fine, straight and peculiar facial outgrowths. The most notable is the one simulating a little leg. This is attached by a small pedicle which is united to the forehead on the right-hand side, just above and outside the root of the nose. It is developed forward, resting against the cheek into a roundish soft mass about the size of a black walnut. This is separated by a deep, nearly horizontal crease from a considerably larger soft mass forming the lower, larger part of a pears-shaped growth. The upper part somewhat creased from in front the first part of a more slender kind like a cone. It gives rise to a bony to a little exostosis which has a fairly ball-like surface and simulates a foot. This ends in eight-like projections five in number. The one next like the great toe is the largest, most separate, a roundish knob followed a fatty long and defined through a little irregular in thickness second toe. The third, fourth, and fifth are grown together nearly to the end. The fifth is a little smooth swelling on the outer border of nearly the same thickness as the rest. In this largest swelling is a bone which appears articulated for bone.
passing into the more slender part. From here on there are bones, even to the little digits which show such signs of fair articulation. The lower wound mass is blemish. On the greatest swelling there are patches of hair on the inner part fairly continuous, on the arm a little with limits. — Secundly the eye (on the right side) is affected. Apparently there is a tumor or some growth underneath it which has pushed it and it lies erect on the face and below the little leg.

As sides: three photographs were made: in the first we took the little leg alone: in the second the head and leg, from the outer side; third the face and leg from in front to show position and attachment.

came along and took us home, where we spent the evening. Dr. Morgan of Highland Park and Dr. Rush of Toronto were at the horse. There is nothing particularly new. We saw the case of the little girl with the leg on her face and arranged for taking her in the morning. — I wrote late (12:30) and Early 6:30 got my 3rd Times-Herald article off. After breakfast we went to St. Hydes'. They had not had breakfast. Sent off mail; by 10:30 were through with the work.
The balance of the day rather quietly: talked over various matters of business. The Doctor and all the rest of the household were going to San Juan de Tangos to spend two days at the fiesta and street fair. This last has been of decreasing importance lately but this year is particularly great as this is the Centennial of its royal establishment.

In the market we got a few copies of San Luis Grandazara; the Dr. gave me others and Chibchacum. With the old red woman I purchased cake of the white earth of San Juan de Tangos and bought half a dozen of lilies. They are taken by women for Lecchochera and hemorrhage. It is broken and taken with water. We found also near little packets in corn husks of an animal's which she called iñapë. I think it the age of the universe and Chupas as people. It is as all eating quite close to the cochinal. It is used for headaches or is taken in chocolate water. ——The Dr. says there is no distinct herbatus to compare with that of PampaLa in Peru.

The tails of a gigantic eagle figure of a wood which lies not remotely from Pachacurco. For in formation he is indebted to S. Mercado, a native M.E. preacher. A stream runs into the head of the young men were at Station before we arrived and the country was a fine sight.
every hamlet and village that we passed was celebration by means of trumpets. I set up some little time just to see it. ———- We got to the City of Mexico on time and took coach for the Colonia Station where we left our baggage. Thence to the Chinese Restaurants for breakfast; it has lately moved to what nearly opposite Dr. Butler. I got my mail, called on Dr. Butler. Found them just putting some breakfast. Mr. Butler was with them. Went then to the Central Office, where I got some letters to hear Pres. Robbins and Mr. Matthews, who showed me a fine carved slate from Toluca. Then to the Mexican, but Mr. van Andrup was out of town. Filled up time by going to the National, where I had a chat with Mr. Morton. Was around Hazen & Cuming. On return went to the City Office, Office of Central found that Mr. Powell was in town looking for me. So I returned to the Co's office (where I had been early) and saw him at the Chinese Restaurant. He was invited to dine with a Virginian, Mr. Nowell, & extended the invite. We went to the Inniside Restaurant. As we entered Mr. P recognized a lady who was sitting alone at a neighboring table. It was Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright. We sat down with her & had quite a lively and jolly meal. Spent nearly an hour at it. She is a high woman. The of the great
Cabrère and has a host of important experiences not only here but in the States. Her new book is just off the press and is apparently quite an extensive affair —— At 2 p.m. Mr. Totarian and left him at Restaurant, Letter writing and council kept all busy until half past 4. We had a rush to make the train. Left at 4.30. Judge Minna and a friend were on board and we had a pleasant trip —— Mrs. Powell was to have been notified by wire of our coming. She was not, but had a beautiful sleeper. We talked over various matters for some time. He has a great variety of muscles and tall lank temperament affairs. He says the markets begin to increase in August. In the Canaries there is used a special kind of Cacales not used at any other time. —— He has a considerable lot of carved stone pieces, good, bad, and indifferent; perhaps a hundred in all. ——

got we left, awkward in a hurry, forgetting our passes and neglecting some minor personal Tottarian, got on board. The usual line of freight in full blast. Many are found for Guadalupj. Say one woman carrying a great picture of the Guadalupie Virgin on her back. It was carefully wrapped. She was
Takes us to the holy hill to hear its blend.
Probably the result of a view. Where we were
she had fully 50 miles yet to go. —
Saw nothing as we rode along. It is a hill, with a
fine church on it. All our things from there were
taken up in a single cutting made for a wide
near the base of the hill. — Its magnificence
there is still preserved as a public property used
to cover the same, a feather cloak of the older
times. — When we had made most our
heavy climb and were coming along fairly
from almost down
hill top, there came a sudden check and a
stop. I was sitting against the arm of the seat
felt myself thrown heavily against it with my
left side behind chest. Our baggage was robbed.
Traveller's money was taken from his pocket
on the floor; his cap was broken for. Powell's
first question was: Are you hurt? as he started
up. I said, no, though I was a lady had her
mouth filled with blood. Driver and we
found a head to head collision. The two engines
were both taken down. The points of both
were badly crushed: water was running out
from our tank. The platform of the rear
coach was torn badly. The assiduous was
simply an engine. Valetta, who was
in another car, had his hand cut. Just
and, no need. I were taken.
on this stage I was sitting in the engine box, back toward us, a man whose unmovable I made me believe to be dead. Walking there I could see him, I saw he was in horrible shape. His face was covered with blood, one side of his head was mangled in, one eye protruded somewhat, wounds of other kinds were on the now fallen face. Then he ran almost without movement. Just then they urged him to go into the express car, damaged as he was, almost without help he climbed back and down from the engine. Then he had to be helped to the car. The other fireman (and) was also quite badly hurt, about the head, but not so compare with him. A little bandaging soon made him look at least presentable.

The blame unquestionably was with the other Engineer, an American. He had been on continuous duty for forty hours and was so tired, worn than he could not remember his path stopping place or what beyond it. We all advised him to flee, and I think he did so. An agrari ran was waiting for him after a few minutes. At Powell's suggestion we took two negatives and he made a weary car business of taking each order.
The other train came along after a line and we all transferred to it. Finally at something after 10.30 all was ready and we backed down to make our destination. There we arrived at perhaps 17C. We found at Salamanca that the fugitive engineer had gone there to lie down to rest. We then took off to the mountains, before we left we saw a band of mounted police galloping off in pursuit. They were well gone when we were ready to leave and just as we put off we saw the four fellows wandering alone across the barren stretch toward the town again. Why or what idea he had in mind in purposely returning to danger, who can know? Arrived at Dodri we found no particular plan of work in our mind but began to take anyone we could find for measurement and photographing. Of course there were chiefly women. We pay 3° each for measurement and 3° beyond for photography. We got some bakers dozen of each sex. After taking time coffee and bread we walked up to the village. It was nearly dark when we got there. We went at once to the President's where we were well received. Coffee was a little late but got along. We slept in the parlor. I on the best bed on account of my wounded and the other two on a good bed upon the floor. The old gentleman put a hot medicine of some kind in my back.
We got to work in front of the store and got a fair number though we were behind with an stump at noon. We called at the Palace calling there at man time and waiting. He showed some interest in our work & gave us several subjects. We must have been awfully hungry however before we left and wished we were elsewhere. We went to the stores thinking we might find some cases there, but no cases were in session. We ate dinner with the President at 12 and got some cases in the afternoon. They came kind of slow however and we still had sixty eight men to be taken out that evening. Powell and I took a walk to the Church, while Mr. Galanis mixed up his solutions. Not finding either Cina or Dacustan, we stepped out onto the heights to see the view. There Mr. Pawells desire to return home, to attend to arranging the payment of laborers, came uppermost. After turning over duties & balancing and he decided that he must go and fell insensitively down the hill. Of course it absolutely blocked all now, we were unable even to develop we went to bed in our old places and the old man fixed up his invalid again.
Huasquecan. The town itself contains about 3000 people; the Presidency some 11,000. The number is so notably Otomi that any other elements may be discarded. There is no real poverty. Every man has his piece of woodland, his piece of farmland and his house. As cur- rent is the Otomi tongue that even all the half-breeds must talk it. The Spanish is execrable. The women are truly little. They all dress in the native style: the huipilli consists of two joined horizontally. They are made of wool, though often a piece of plain manta is sewed to it. Thus we may have two of one kind or two of different kinds. Red, white, dark blue and white, blue and red, brownish red, brownish and blue. The colored goods are usually striped with black. The belt is wide, long, in figures or patterns; many colors may be used in the belt. It is long enough to go several times around the figure. The huipilli is usually of manta; it has a head stick and is widely opened at the shoulders for the passage of the arms being sewed to gather below. The huipilli is usually decorated with embroidered patterns in colored wools. The designs are characteristic and copied both in geometrical patterns and animals. This is...
Two oldest Abúmen are born in 1812 and 1813 respectively. Both are well and nearly capable of doing a full day's work. The second of the two came in to see us at order of the Presidente. He wears the simplest kind of sandals made of a single piece of sole leather; the lacing goes between the first & second toes and is tied in the simplest way over his ankle. He always wears the old-fashioned leather pants. These come a little below the knees, are wide-legged slit at the outer sides: they are sewed along the sides with a sort of lock-stitch; his upper garment is of dark blue stuff with parallel lines of white; it has wide sleeves which are fastened transversely to the upper part; the garment is open at the sides from the armpits down; the yoke is wide in front, red & green; the central broder band is white; the bounding one is in various colors. — The skin is a fine mahogany brown; the hair nearly white--at least fully grayish gray. It is always worn in braids. One of these is of the back hair, in a long braid down the back. The other is done up in the top lying flat. The rest is worn over the whole of the head, diagonally down the sides. The hair behind the eyes goes back & forms into the back braid: that about & before goes up into the top braid.
human figures. The most attractive and com-
mmons have but little decoration. They have a
band of pattern along the side of the neck slit,
or one or two patterns in the corners. Often, how-
ever, they are quite loaded with pattern. Occas-
ionally they are of cintas. The veils which is
not only worn as a veils but is used as a car-
rier for any and everything is of cintas and gen-
erally is woven in two pieces which are then
utilized with a line of embroidered material. on
the body of the garment are simple patterns in
embroidery. Men wear the same garments for
both its purposes. The women carry their babies
outside their hips, done up in this carrier which
is tightly curved and tied in front. Little girls are
perfeet baby carriers at an early age. The men
are several shades lighter than the women and
much taller. They usually wear cotton shirts
and trousers. The carefully made fajas: the cinta
five veils. They all wear shawls, which often, thin
in softy carriers is milder and approximately
sugar-loaf shaped. These are not made here but
bought in Tonaca or Mexico. A very common
shirt is wearing one sandal only. The sandals
are simple and differ somewhat in their design.
The men have their hair cut while their
hair on the upper head ⅔ is left longer giving a
curious impression which might be an affect
already given by the skull shape. The women
part their hair in the middle from the front,
way down behind and then braid it. This drizzles
into two braids which hang down behind. They
are interlaced with bits of red or green ribbons or
cloth. Rarely a woman will have a braided
part about ⅓ the way back. The hair in front
of it will be gathered up into a knot on the front
part of the head. — The little fields which are
long and narrow are separated from each other
by lines of magpie. The corn is gathered into
tracks neatly made and often mounted on
supports; after the ears are taken out of the fields
they are stood away in the tall square grampans
made of poles. — There appear to be two
types of men: one larger; lighter; with green flesh,
wide noses which still present a somewhat
aquiline outline; they have the nose quite run
across, flatter convex or lop-eared; their eyes
are widely spaced and often mongoloid.
The face hair is always black. The most obvious
is above: as the middle part it occurs chiefly
well out on the cheeks. The head is absolutely
of astonishing length. The other type is little.
quite often darker. The nose is narrower and the whole better shaped of the broad noses there are two forms—the are slightly broad and pudgy as it’s lip; the other is curiously defined into a central body & wings.

As to the women they are all little with flat faces: actually long head: broad, flat noses: wide cheek bones: they are on the average notably darker than the men. They go barefoot: almost always they have a handkerchief tied firmly thrown over the left shoulder & carried down across the back & hitched in near the waist. They spin as they walk.

We picked up a few cases by ourselves in the morning before Mr. Powell got around which he did not do until some time about noon. After dinner too the work went pretty slow. So our best man & I was disappointed in his energy—we still had fifty to be taken when night came. Tomorrow is the fiesta here-San Martin's day. As evening came we started preparations making for Illumination. A tree had been cut down and was planted in the midst of the Plaza: bundles of dry stubble were packed in its branches: similar trees were arranged in a line leading up the slope to the Church all of these were set up by men. The boys...
Otomi Negatives

1. (43) Maria Mesa
2. (45)
3. (46) Maria Ignacia
4. (47)
5. (48) Maria Magida
6. (49) José Antonio (14)
7. (50)
8. (49) Maria Guadalupe
9. (50)
10. (51) José Hilario Romero
11. (52)
12. (53) Maria Ignacia
13. (54)
14. (55) José Augustine Gutierrez
15. (56)
16. (57) Fabian Mesa
17. (58)
18. (59) Antonio Callisto
19. (60)
20. (61)
21. (63) Francisco Diego
22. (64)
23. (65) Lorenzo Santios
24. (66)
planted a little rise of their own in the Plaza.
Mr. Powell became greatly interested and was
with vast energy at constructing one or
two of them. On some of the coping and
more important thrones little heaps of
brush were being piled up along the
ege of the roof. When it was dark we
walked up to the Church yard. The fires had
been kindled in every direction and
on every slope of the beautiful valley. Even
to the very crests bounding it there were
playings. I counted more than 50 in a
single quadrant. The Churches within
sight, were few fairly large important
houses, presented straight lines of faced
fries. The bells of all were jangling. Each
our own bush into illumination and
our bellies peaked forth. We started down then
and found the heaps being lighted. They
made a great illumination and the
boys of the town set off their rockets
& played around the heaps, with great
gusto.

12th at 9.30 Dr. Powell left us at 9.30 to go to
Toledo as he must attend service. farewell
25. (67) María Pasqual. xxvii
26. (68) "
27. (69) "
28. (70) "
29. (71) "
30. (72) "
31. (73) Antonio Cruz. 36.
32. (74) "
33. (75) Juan Augustine Manuel. 40.
34. (76) "

35. (77) Family group.
36. (78) María Encarnación de la Cruz v. Tomás.
37. (79) Lucas Mendoza. 44.
38. (80) "
39. (81) Andrés Menjíliá. 44.
40. (82) Woman carrying corn.

81. Magahua group: San Felipe.
82. House of Presidente; group outside.
83. " group in patio.
few cases before the week. We found that
some where we had taken were illegible,
and got a few kinds of magnesium, which is
really an Ohmic delector. We took our
all uncertain and unsatisfactory cases,
and replaced them with others. We then
got to work with a vengeance and at
last, nearly 50%, had the satisfaction
finishing our even hundred males. We
had many funny experiences. Our local
enrich got pretty drunk before the after-
noon ended; a young fellow of 16 or 18 was
a great help. Before I got through I made
come use of the Governor's letters if an
assumed offendedness to drive in one or
two cases. The girl at the house, who
 acted Foul change in the kitchen
during the President's absence (he or
his daughter went to Guadalupe on
Saturday) was a great help: she was
a regular tongue-lasher and made re-
factory cases stand around. In only
one case was she really defeated. It
then we were after two and Casiel,
my case stand around. So only
Mayaphua Numerals:

1. dī
2. i-ē
3. ēⁿ
4. dī-ō
5. ti-tcā
6. nī-ūⁿ-tō
7. ē-ĉn-teō
8. ēⁿ-teō
9. dīn-teō
10. dī-ē-teā

Hand = dī-ēⁿ.

Urapam ware

baleas, jicaras, huajis, mesas, etc.

Obispo don Vasco de Zuñiga siglos
axe
Tepintxultā
Limācatā
Señor lic. Melchor Ocampo Manço
da Libertad: Morlía, Jueves, dec. 21.
whose woman however set themselves
squarely against the matter; then the
field: it was woman against woman then,
but when woman against man it always
came the way. One stubborn little fellow
with a gun, insolently laughed at our
price. I subdued him quickly by telling
them the name of the man who paid the
feit price of the Governor was too little.
He came in instantly. One fellow I may
used with his shoes on because his
feet were hot; he then refused to let me
measure the heels. I asked him up some
the back and told him all right, he'd be very
where I reported it to the Gov.; he then pro-
tended to be very brave, but as I knew he
would come around later and begged to
have it done. One old Magalena was a
very poor. He insisted on being with me his
troubles; kissed my hand; was so acc-
tuned to accommodate himself to my
minds that he talked and flopped like a
bag of jelly every sign I made. Of course all
were out pretty drunk before the after-
noon was over. Finally we were packed
ready to leave, Pack. had been s-
Ayala's for Hristelouros

Bought on first trip — are @
- secret trip charge
  - Coarse
  - Fine
  - Small
  - Handwritten
  - Canecas —

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Total: $14.25

2 other belts:

Tells: belts. 2. Tibaj - Guatemala.

Mayabna Dorn.

$6.00

Couple of Campbell
First as we had made negatives at the house. We secured a car-guider and started down the hill. Of course the 5 o'clock train was on time, and we saw it pull out. Shortly after we began the ascent. We had to wait until about eleven o'clock. We met the old President and his party just coming down. We ate bread, cheese, and carrots in a little shop.sent Powell a telegram which he had not read. Twenty-four hours later, that we would be in on the midnight train. The train came in nearly an hour late. Oh, but it was endeavored. By rare good luck we were recognized by the conductor, who was so good as to insist on putting us into the smoking compartment of the Pullman, where we rode very comfortably. It was after one o'clock when we got to Solaca. we unfortunately walked up. Got to Powell's nearly an hour and found everyone in. All is excitement over the coming of Mr. Bryan. Two telegrams were delivered immediately on my arrival regarding the movements of the party and local arrangements have been
left to Mr. Powell. There was to be a reception by prominent citizens and the Governor at 9 o'clock at the railroad station. A banquet at the Governor's to which Dr. and Mrs. Powell are invited to be present, and imitation of the objects of interest. I arrived around and got shaved and dined at 9 o'clock. I was at the station, a duly appointed member of the Reception Committee. There were six lad-
ners Dr. Powell and myself. We waited in the waiting room; the band gathered aside. The Governor was somewhat late about coming. Mr. Powell was busy oscillating back and forth between the private car and the train. Presently, on the Governor's arrival we moved out to the car and received by the party. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Dum-
lerick (Birmingham, Ala.) and Capt. Crittenden made the party. Mr. Shaw (Mexico) had gone up to meet them and was acting as a master of arrangements. Crittenden and Shaw I had met before; the rest were new. After exchange of speeches between Dr. Bryan and Gov. Villada, we were individually graciously received. Bryan is a tall man more than I expected, clean-shaven, fairly strong-featured, slightly bald at top, dark hair, rather strong face. I could not but feel everywhere that he was pressed. Mrs. Bryan is very bright, not large, dark; she is not at all
a strolling woman been just a plain being
with a somewhat strained manner. Mr. Toulmin
en is large, like our overgrown boy, in appear-
ance is rather a fat boy as that. He must
be considerably over six feet in height.
His wife is rather pleasing in appearance
but of no particular depth. I should think
she being to like pretty things. Leave Chris-
tucker out and add Scharn and accord-
ise of the whole party — respectable county
folk of fair intelligence. A number of
Carriages had been put at our disposal
and we now set out for an investigation
first to the General Hospital, which was
a typical Mexican Institution. Practically
all is there even to the lack of corners where
microbes might dwell; a fine room for
X-ray outfit; fine instruments; fine au-
topsy room. To what degree it is made
use of, I wonder. The building is by no
means complete: much remains to
be added: it is however good and sub-
stantial. — From here we went to the
Girls Normal School, which we looked
A group picture was here made. There
was at first no attention whatever
to the bottom of the party and I saw it was going to be simply dreadful. So I begged some to pour them and did so, not perfectly but better than before. We then rode to the public laundry where washwomen have free use of their machines: and here also is a kindergarten and day nursery where the babies are cared for while their mothers work. From here we walked across to the Pilsen Brewery where the party were first seated on very nice cheese sandwiches, and plenty of delicacies and wines and beers.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are apparently united.

From here the party, Mr. & Miss Powell, went to the Governor's to the banquet. Mr. McKinley and myself in Mr. Gray's carriage rode to the place where we dined. I did not care to go around after the banquet, but Mr. Stimson, who represents the Mexican Herald, did. Mr. Powell expects to bring the party around to the house for some sherbet & to see his family, but that got crowded out. Mr. Tatnall and I have never tried the sherbet and found
In prime. At 4.15 we took coach and before
the train was in I had baggage checked on.
Going to bid good bye to the Governor and to
thank him for his letter. Mr. Bryan saw
me and asked me to be one of their party
in the private car to the city. I told him
I would gladly do so back way. As the train
was about to start off we stood on the
rear of the platform judge McKean and
with whom Bryan was speaking said (both
had their hats off) "Please sir put on your
hat, for I am bald-headed." Bryan bent
his head so as to clear his little bald spot
and said "Well sir, I am bald too. This
bald spot in the U.S. Constitution was the
only two things that could satisfy some
people in the U.S. That I am old enough
to be President." It was a pleasant
quiet look upon the judge, I am sure. Mr. Bry-
an's original jokes are not very striking.
Thus one can bad said "There are now
two great men in Mexico: Mazzantini
and Bryan." This being repeated to Mr. Bryan
with the explanation that Mr. was a bull-
fighter, William said "We are both bull-
fighters, I fight John Bull, Mazzantini oft.
bulls." Expounding on this Latin, for it seemed to please him, he said "Bullion, you see is made up of two parts Bull - and you now you is Scandinavian for John and Bullion would be John Bull." Which does not seem to me to be a very striking piece of wit. I had a very nice time however with the party and while I don’t think much of this original wit, I do think he is a good story-teller. He tells many and some of them good; all are however a little cloyed. He, his manager, and his newspaper man all falled over this mitre up. It is fun to see an ovation "made with labor" blossom out "spontaneously." To make up the Centurions "ovation" note was made even of places where a single person had shown curiosity. I saw however two points: at Solvang, he was called "an Engineer who voted for him in California wanted to shake his hand." At Nipomo, a town officer came on board and made a little speech, while a rather motley party of adobe stood outside with the Mexican flag and sent off some rockets. I went into the other car with 0 did not see the Tachona
motion. There was a party of a hundred perhaps at Colorado Station and five band. A Committee headed by Judge Spalding met
him & there was a good deal of turmoil. The coaches of state were waiting for use whole party — As for us — we
three with Mr. Broyer went to the
Hopkins House. In the morning Mr. Pawne
left for Texas. We occupied the
day with various new friends of no
particular note. In the evening Mr.
Tatarain developed his negatives.
15th. Yesterday I went to see the Doctor,
my presence and he stated that I had re-
ained some cartilages from the ribs. He pla-
ted me up and made me quiet for a few
days. Between him and waiting for my
freight, etc., that is just what we are
doing: waiting too, to hear from Ithaca.
16th. Waiting quite helplessly. As
17th. 4.15 p.m. Powell got back from Queens.
loaded down with stuff much of which was
almost worthless and but few pieces of which
were really interesting. There came a half
dozon of the calf figures, none of them so good
"A que hora se dominan las flores."

= when will the birds stop.

La estrella del pasto = muchigalá

El mantar de la noche = moontijas.

El sueño de la noche = a calma.

quietness of the night.

Ranchero expresiones.
San Nicolas: Dec. 6th, 1840 - near Manzatias.

Dance similar to some held all through the tierra caliente. Two holes like small grove are dug in the ground and a board put over them. They were five such places around. Outside an altar upon these pans danced. Trumpets and tambourines were used; also a guitar and a flute. In front of the music are men singing who sit on the ground and sing in a high falsetto. They come & go as they please. The singing is in Spanish & very penetrating. Sometimes song and reply. Plenty of drinking in between.

In dancing the blanket is wound over the waist and rotated; it is lateral, the legs in the hand like a skirt. Sometimes two men dance together, or two women, or a couple. No imitation was really necessary but if a man wanted any special words for a partner he would go over & put his hat on the ground in front of her; if she accepted him well; otherwise she paid no attention & he woke up his hat put it in the opposite hole to his & danced opposite it. These are worn to increase the move, which of course is great. All is done very seriously. Many different steps and movements.
Acambars: Nov. 3rd (when Mrs. M. E. was there) kept up for a month. Temples del Pobjieo: Altar made of pasteboard - like a theatre scene - represents the moment of purgatory: pope, priests, men, women, children, all mingling in flames above all a grating above which an angel descends: all lament and look up to it. In front are figures in bath tubs - perhaps in hot lead? Heavens in front life like figures of men chains heads downward. In front of all red tissue paper to add to the glare: this an 포스 트 - in front of the altar a line of great candles with black tissue paper attached: before these were skulls, one between each adjoining two candles. From the altar along the two walls were two large large pictures representing the good and the damned. They are are side the death of a minor also a scene the cure, white devils, green monsters
Gabriel Álvarez
Com. de la Palma
Uruapan
reach for him and his money bag: a
right hand upper comes and a blow
of light slams a curb on a death of
Chirst, thinking lightning as the
Dying Man. — On other side a death
d of a friend. Men, Chirst, a blackhead
& twitching bandit, in a cloud, seals
with angels around. Pope, vultures & god
surround the dying man. A figure un
der the bed looks up at Chirst —
day of judgment. Chirst on a black
cap, and clouds; a black umbrella
wings yellow monster; true angels
with long horns summon to judgment
"levante vos y muertes venid
a juergia." Another angle did brilliance
of green robes was stirred up the
people from their long sleep and
Satan with long green wings and a
pitchfork stands grinning. Skeletons
nic form coffins. Around surrounds
of Chirst are two old men — father,
& holy ghost. —
Torments of the damned.
Potatoes: cake, made of dough, pulled up and flattened and fried. Eaten on Christmas.

Guagolote molle: Day of dead.

Guagolote: St. John's Day.
An angel is midnight up the door; inside are persons labeled; gambler, miser, etc. Miser has a great green monster eating a hole in his body: gladiators, centipedes, etc. Crawlers before: great green worms wrap about the bodies; some trails covered with alecrans: some of them are caught by receive up and wheels of torture: others are spiked to blocks, the spikes driven through ears while flames devour their bodies: green devils thrust spears through others; Satan sits at one side content.

All the above are in the Indian Chapel.

The arrangement is for them.

Corpus Christi Day: in the great yard they set our figures of San Sebastian, Pedro, Lucas, The Virgin and Christ: before them they hang all sorts of animals by strings. Mephit, with wcute things, neck and strings through, outs with strings through wings, alecrans, centipedes, with strings about bodies of, etc. The usual procession takes place - priests and 4 acolytes.
Joseph is almost always clad in green and yellow. Mary in blue and pink.
Wax figures sold at Christmas and used in
adorning the Rosary altar, &c. Among them
seen last year but one Tree of Life. Many
little devils, with fat bodies, like men or ani-
mals, with long tails, four hands. Many
took down into a little corridor below
from where apertures cast its flames—
Spanish Caravels were common.

Some few figures were movable: E.g. a little
man pours a little wine and drinks it: his
wife performs cutting one: a man took
a baby in his hand & kissed it. Then all
mimicked by pulling strings.

Jars are sometimes filled with water
and ashes. At the archbishop's door one
was full of black poppies and these were
adjusted upon garments of men wearing
shielders alike, who resembled for the
unknown content.

Waxpries (96)
Marriage of Joseph and Mary. Mary was
in white & blue dress in Traje with some
flowers with blue blossoms: Joseph in a long
yellow and green gown, in Traje, with
green pants profusely trimmed with gold.
Hands holding Mary's hand while a priest
dressed in white and red & a golden crown

Mary in red & bears a cross. Angels in blue & flight to Egypt wear a red cape. Angel in blue

Hers colors lead - purple & yellow. Flaming

robes, staff in hands, chicken feathers in hat

with garments flapping as they bare knees

lead the bears by a rope. Joseph in purple & green follows: Copperplate hat & a long white veil.

not infrequently Joseph wears a long white veil.

Baptism, in which John wears a white or silver crown; uses a peel of the palm, stream of cologne placed over Christ's shoulder.

Dec. 24th: The last of the Frasas, La Misa de Gallo. Among other things they make an image of Christ on the midnight hour.

perhaps at midnight.

At Salavatina a woman sits with a baby

by side of the altar & when the image is

lifted she prunes the child who cries & people think the image cries.

The image of the Christ baby is laid on its side as if asleep and allowed to rest so for some time perhaps for several weeks. Finally it is raised as if awakening and the occasion is made one of festivity: It is called the levantimiento del
Rsv.
Ignacio M. Torres.
Cura de Patiquín
€3 Hótel Mercado.

Rsv.
Francisco Ponce de León.
Cura de Santa Fe de La Fama.
€3 Hótel Mercado

Fernanda Tzintzin: advance hotel.
as my selected series from this same geographic district before. There were plenty of stone beads. Out of some dozens of cells, two were interesting from form presenting gracefully curved flaring disks. The other was of white quartz. There was one fine large head of stone, apparently a Taloc, with a head or quite suggestive of a crocodile or alligator mouth, about the base of which ran a band with disks upon it. The more appeared to be made of two intertwined fillets. There were two open bells, of approximately the usual form, but with nearly smooth surface externally. There was one fine round flaring ring of green stone. Among a lot of rather uninteresting and curiously varied spindles, there were two small glass convex specimens with impressed pattern of a doubleheaded lizard. But on the whole the collection was not a very encouraging one.

Mr. Powell and I went around to the general reception to the Bryan party. It was given in the patio of the Minoria. The place was really quite ideal. The columns and balconies were draped with alternating groups of Mexican and Mexican and U.S. flags. The platform was canopied and backed with red.
pings of American and Mexican flags and bunting. Over the centre of the whole space on the level of the roof was a magnificent great line of sixteen long rows and 32 slender ones interspaced all bearing incandescent electric lights. There was no need of other lighting, though for part of the time there was such, and the effect was charming.

On the platform was the party and a local reception committee. Among the latter were Grimes, Green, G. Martin, etc. There was first music and then Mr. Bryan made a speech. It was entirely without fire or animation or oratory. It seemed as if he did not know just what to say or just when to stop. In fact it seemed to me a dismal failure. There was a fair crowd present, composed of both people pretty fairly sprinkled. After the speech people went up onto the platform to shake hands with Mrs. Bryan as they came down the front steps with Mr. B. This part of the reception appeared the most successful. As I shook hands with Mrs. B. and gave her from Mr. Powell, who was obliged to leave being sick, a specimen of silver on from the first mine worked by the Spaniards. Mr. Martin laughingly said to me—'I suppose in Chicago you wouldn't be allowed by the University to attend a reception of this kind.' I assured him that I was fully
18th. Last night Powell went to bed quite sick but he got up quite well this morning and we all three took the early train - he for Toluna and we for Thirsklewee. We had our final photographing to care for. We found a little mozo at the station called Ignacio. We first took a picture at the Station of three little girls one of whom carried a baby; then one of the Station itself. On our way up the hill two young men joined themselves to us and took an interest in our work. We took one picture near the Church of the Thieves on the left, then the Valley with its fields, then the little town & church of San Francisco below and opposite. When at the crest we relaxed along it to near a little tree where we took a good general view of the town itself. Thence to our hanging or constable and concholote or crib both of which we took.

As we passed José Aquino's place we took in as fair for showing roof construction and pegs - also a queer little roof apparently over a comit. From here as the earliest solicitation of our young men we went quite a ways to the little hamlet of Agua Binda to see the church. It is a little cluster of houses in the narrow valley, close to the base of the slope. At the foot of the slope is a fence of the clearest 

pristine white at the bottom of which we could...
see two pretty azaleas. The water in the tank seems to come right out of the rocks but we followed up the little stream. At one place we found three women laundring in the water a little naked lad playing around. It was a little opening in the bushes with a lovely screen of flowering salvia's, other herbage brushing it below. It was too pretty to miss and our picture was no great success. Following the little tumbling brook a little further up we found the rock wall from which it burst. A girl was here making her ford, and one or two women came as we sat there to get their vessels full of water. An Indian just below us in the brook was washing and scraping his atlatl for judgure. We tried in vain to get him to stand for photographing. He finally exchanged hope with a boy and let him be Father. Before he would allow him to touch the picture to the boy he made him wash his face! We just took a downward look onto the women at the other spring and then walked back to town. It was a considerable walk and we were all pretty hot, tired and hungry when we got back to the President's. We had left this photo on our way out. Here we bought bread, cheese, preserves and ate lunch. We also had fresh a nice
of the Church on our way. Our place was now all exposed and leaving them in charge of Ignacio, who was tired we walked off with Agustina Aguino, who was as drunk and as beggarly as usual, to buy agalets and articles of clothing. It was not long, after, we bought a few and refused some and went to buy the same more. Finally they declared that by going down into the valley and up the opposite slope we should find plenty of what we wanted.

It was declared however too long a journey for the time unless made on foot. So we got a horse for one from José Aguino, and then Agustina Emilia's little José accompanied me on foot. We got some few pieces as we went along, but never got further than the bottom of the valley. It was more attractive however. The houses were here that and no farmhouses rather than clusters. The people were plenty more primitive and lived. The last house we got to was the lowest in the valley. Here the man, his wife, one or two other women, two boys and wild boys appeared to make up the household. They were anxious to help the padrecito whose hand they kissed. The girl was told to come and cry out across the valley to the distant neighbors. The blood flowed and lifted her shrill voice in curries rising and falling, interjection, but with never a quaver in quality to the very end. In a moment there came back
from the opposite hillside in the same clear fresh girl voice a long reply: back of the hill, they had it, but there was no immediate possibility of meeting the Padrefo's wishes. It was now far too late to advance although the opposite slope looked very attractive with its scatting farmhouses and though especial attraction was given to the dome slope over the crest by the warning of Emilio's that they had Indians there, who looked like strangers and whom it would be dangerous to visit even in daytime: who were not afraid of revolvers either. So though with regret I gave up and went back. Augustine was now too drunk to be of any help whatever and we had no incident on our way home. When I got back to Tafí, and Ignacio was not there. I hurriedly got some things brought to the President's for me and gave them a word of greeting leaving with him some of the pictures we had not given to the inmates. Then we started for station. Half way there, little Jose, Emilio and his companion both as good as dead we walked along along most of Fabian Mesa and another.
pulque gatherer, who accompanied us to the station. We had time to eat something as the tienda and take the train, which arrived about half an hour late at 9.

**Chocolates:** Four sturdy posts are set firmly in the ground; they are fastened down by ropes to prevent movement. At the bottom five cup logs are placed supported on stones; transverse to these are heavy boards forming a floor. There are narrow slots or holes in pairs placed above these forming a cobweb. At the top is a flat roof of containers and boards protecting against the rain. Shingles may cover this. When wet, they are in units multiple of the width, but are still built in square cobweb.

**Aqua Benita:** Two fine springs come rushing out of the rocks along and within a little ravine. They and the stream rushing from them furnish favorite spots for washing, with a water supply to women and for washing and scraping pulque skins by men. A little dam is a piece of rock in which the water appears to rush forth from the stone-paved bottom, upon which...
it stands pure and clean. Four years ago the water was blessed by Archibishop Alan.

The little Shandalhere lies on the upper narrower part of the valley. Remains of several houses showing ordinary construction, granaries & stacks. Also the little field separated by magrey lines.

The Orontic type: men of two statues—-are tall, the other short. The tall ones are lighter than the others. Their complexion may be a light yellow, or a white Cen-

trally reddish and blotched with red, purple or blue. The head are long in ac-

tral length, the faces are flat, noses flat, full, thick; the eyes are spaced; oc-

canually mongoloid. The little type ap-

pears darker, better planes and face; the hair of the eyebrows often meeting; the

eyes not so deeply separated. The roof of the nose flat, depressed, often sphen.

The women are little, dark, with

eyebrows often meeting; hair low on for-

head & scarce prehensile hair. The head of

women is little, men show the peculiarly

long measures already mentioned.
Minister Neal had kindly given me invitations to the giving out of the award of the Chicago and Atlantic Exposition. Filled with interest, I attended the affair. The affair took place in the Central Tabernacle of the Alamo, and was replete with the spirit of the Alamo.

The opening palm and artificial flowers in a revolving design at the back of the stage was fine. A magnificent great Mexican flag formed a canopy over the whole space. Floral decorations were arranged about the entrance. On the background behind the audience were two massive good trophies, comprising all implements.

On the platform were President Díaz and Cabrioles in the Central Line of seats, the President being in a gorsa chain of gold and crimson. To the left were the representatives of States, to the other various guests, among them Mrs. and Mr. Bryan, and Gov. Culverwell, and the U.S. Minister. A speaker said to me near the front edge of the platform. At 11 o'clock precisely the President and his party came and the music began. The music was made...

...
significant. An excellent address was made appropriate to the occasion by Mr. T. The names of the exhibitors who occupied one half the audience were called out together with the exhibitors in the case of the Atlantic award, the nature of the award. The claimants presented themselves to herself in the calling of the name and received the award from the hand of President. There were many awards for various exhibits; many were given to ladies. Taken all in all the occasion was a fine one. Mr. Bryan lingered on the stage after the Presidential party left, to give an impromptu reception. It was an once a melancholy failure and a piece of doubtful taste.

We left on the night 26th train for Mollina, met Mr. Connealy at Acandaroa, Mrs. M. C. and thought the station in Mollina and gave us hearty welcome. During the day I inspected my muelas, made up letters, called on the Governor (with Miguel Lopez) and got a lot of notes from Miss McC. In the after
Now we called at the potter's to see the table full of Christmas and forada things. There are many different Rued. They are made chiefly gay: little cabbage plants, magpies, figures of the infant Christ, usually swaddled in red; the virgins, usually in blue & pink; people always in green & yellow; birds; animals; groups of astonishing things—women with pottery for sale, men irrigating fields, John the Baptist baptizing Jesus with a broom for sprinkling; a dog having a tree; the temptation in the Garden with Adam and Eve. The vegetables all in full force; the driving air from the Garden, were among the many things on sale. These are grouped together in making of manioc films in green ways. Besides these there were men selling the whistles, tambourines, & tambourine notebooks. These are used at this time in paradas. The whistles are shaped a little like oil cans & are filled with water, for being blown, they give a clear, pretty bird whistle. The little tambourine
and tambourine rattles are used by little girls. There are also whistles giving the note made of two disks of tin, pounded and joined by a strip of tin above the edge. Orinatas were plentiful: we saw some like pineapples, pig, conchepia, lyre, a wheel on a bicycle, fish, boats, etc., etc. Very common to are the little baskets made of tissue paper which are filled with candies, etc. and given to guests as presents. In richer houses they fill very pretty odd little vessels of china or glass and have some ornaments fill of pretty little things of this kind. One papada is described in the city of Mexico on which $5000-10,000 pesos were spent in it the little baskets given as gifts had bottoms made of 20 gold pieces.

Governor Aristio Allende is not well spoken of at the house. He is seldom at his office as he suffers from lameness and we went to his house. He is a large man with curly thin gray hair. He was polite to us and promised letters. He spoke of his finding three skulls.
Paroscau negatives:

105. Ena. Bunsas:
106. "
107. "
108. Viejo
109. Camille Lobel
110. "
111. Estan. Sibitzum.
112. "
113. Reyes Morses
114. "
115. Sibitzum
116. "
117. Malo Fabran
118. "
119. Juliana Morena
120. "
121. Andres Bunos
122. "
123. Natalida Barachas.
124. "
125. Carlos Fermus.
126. "
127. Second Cook — No. 1. or 2. Ferm.
128. First Cook. Sibitzum.
of interest as Cheran. His sister is but
dead & he was receiving calls of condolence
and blackened his paper on which his letter
were written. The letter I got when I call
22d alone when he was also so good as
to make a suggestion or two regarding
our trip. Through a misunderstanding
regarding its time we missed the train
and had to stay over. Mr. McC. and Mrs
Cabinus came as 10. 45. Our train left
at 1:30 instead of 2 as we supposed. I
visited, packed luncheon, etc. At 5 we
took a brisk walk about town. Just
after supper I saw a bit of a procession
the neighboring church. The place was
curved, I could only look in. It was
oveted within with many paper lanterns
all alight. There were fountains of gray
snow also. Then in the church were
mostly Receiving & there were church
prayers. Now & then there was the
blowing of the bugle by the boys
& the singing of the two harmonious
by the girls, with a remarkably pretty
effect.
129. Juan Martín
130.
131. Head Cook: Zerízun
132. Doc. "
133. José Carmina?
134. "
135. José Redondo
136. "
137. Damién Gabriel
138. 
139. M. Dörpfeld
140. Zúñi Family group
141.
142. M. Dörpfeld
143. M. Agustina Barakab
144. "
145. Víctorio Esperú
146. "
147. Gil — see blank 
148. "
149. Padreños
150. 20 women with bundles
151. Santa Fe
152. Vicús
153. trés of ladies from Hotel Darras
154. Sheea Boree
155. "
Niños. It takes place at any time but is chiefly on the day of the Three Kings. Children bring out all the gifts to their parents at once, and these are distributed among children.

— They are supplied with gifts at Christmas, and the gifts are numbered. The gifts are given numbers, and the children receive the corresponding present. This can sometimes be done.

— Scenery: In one side of the road: landscape, hills, valleys, etc. On the other side, overlooking the valley, drains of water, miles: a bandits attack: By side of it, a gray horse, guide, guiding, with Adam and Eve being driven all into the desert. On the other side a similar driving act of Eve into a perfect paradise. Farms, cows being milked, crops gathering, old women sitting smoking, a band plays and young people dance. Into such a scene of festivity were the first pain being driven. The central figure is always Joseph and Mary.

— Finials: clocks, pendulums, banquettes, doors, with animal heads, horns, and long tails, Mexican women dancing, lions struck with baserilles, a bull fighters, knives, with a baserilla, ships, walrus, whale, devil on bicycle, Gyres, pig, etc., etc.

— As Zaachilo's map it seems they do not have pinałoles for sale in the streets.
156. Bridge at Ursapau.
157. General view "
158. Construction "
159. Titian.
161. Canoa.
162. Spear Thrower.
163. "
164. Nebukaden: Karlteko.

165.
166.
167.
168.
169.
170. Qofre: Ursapau.
171.
172.
173.
174. Spout water at Ursapau.
175. Qofre: Ursapau.
23rd. We filled up the morning with various works. At 10:25 took the train for Patzcuaro. We reached Beach at the Depot. He nominally lives at Uriapa where he spends a good deal of his time. As Mexico and other places. He is from Oaxaca and has been in the Republic a good many years. Mr. Isham was on the train and concurred in a letter to the too pleasant. We reached Patzcuaro at 12:50 and leaving Mr. Tolar to arrange our hotel we took a coach for town. Went at once to see the Jeff. Politics. He heard and to have no authority over Tijuicuayoc and Saheh they being parts of the State. Morelia. We got however some advice: Tlaxtalt is an actual place: if we get into any trouble Quinoya is easy walking distance; afternoon trips are promised — either morning or night will be all right. I ate dinner at the Hotel Heredia & then walked down to the Hotel Inbarra. We looked at the Canoves and Canovas and wrote an article II of the first. We were glad getherings which shrank one as good not understanding the woman at the Hopkins House & visited against it. I was writing until nearly ten o'clock. 24th. We were called promptly at 5 a.m. and...
after breakfast started out at 5:15 with an old man named Felipe & his wife and a young fellow named Juan as boatmen. The Jefe had said three hours and Felipe fige for the voyage. It was a pleasant one. The lake is very irregular in form. It goes first as a narrow body in one direction and then things a narrow neck makes a bend almost back upon itself. The two parts are totally clear off from each other by ridges between. While we can see from Patzcuaro the summits of the great mountain at whose base Santa de los Arcos was never thought that the lake washed its feet. In the first half of the lake are several pretty islands and an one of them lies a good long James. We saw the dawn on the water & at first met many canoes coming in to Patzcuaro. There was great variety in size, colors, position and handling, ores, etc. We saw single lot settlements, fishermen with nets, nets alight out to dry, terraced garden patches, nets and drying clothes for making them and many other things of interest. Felice was pretty nearly correct in his estimate of time needed for the trip and it was 10:30 when we reached Santa Fe. We crossed the opposite bank - making the total
furniture for a cause as old Felipe has told us.

It was quite a walk up to the Curia and we
had quite a strain of curious spectators as we
grew along. We called these pies and left our
things. The Curia was as dimly and would not
return until 2%. We then went to the dread-
fully shabby little Municipal House, an a
neglected small plaza and found there of the
officials sitting at their table. They had
their state caries lying before them. The Chief
of Police could not read so I simply showed
them the Governor's letter and told him we had
been there for several days. We got some bread &
water as a tintado. Also walked several times
about town looking at houses & getting an
impression of town & people. We visited two
poets, one of whom warned his works
were putting on a shop. Visited an man
who had lived in Marilia and disliked this
place. He claims to have been in the fam-
ily of Govt. Mercado when he was young
and was much affected when he learned of the
death of the Governor's sister. He had a picture
of the Governor pinned up on his wall. We
went twice to the Curia and without getting in.
The second time a old man answered
us & refused to let us in until the Curia returned.
Felicarpo Morales: Secretario de Cabañas.
Crescencio Salmerón.
Finally at about 2:30 we found the door open. The Padre was polite to us. We showed him the Governor's letter and he promised us his aid and shelter in his house. He said it was necessary to speak to the officials about our enterprise and as our suggesting that he should explain the matter and for them. When they came he first read them the Governor's letter and then explained our need. They promised the matter, having as they soon to leave asked the Padre in an aside if he thought it all right. I suggested that the women we were at must blue better. The padre told us to walk in his upper corner if we liked. The result was that we soon had our first cases and by two hours, when it became dark, we had twenty six sets of measurements. This all looked very fine. We had a pretty good sup. Then, the Padre having out for meat, even though it was Friday. He himself however took nothing but a glass of milk. Finally we went to bed with high hopes. We gave up. We went to bed with two beds to us. We stayed upon midnight mass. — we must have gone to bed before 9. but were awakened by the 26th service — singing, music, bells, and guns. I dropped in to the last part of the
early morning man. We got to work about
after and by 11 o'clock had thirty-eight sets of
measures altogether. The Padre had gone
to Guiroga to attend to arranging a carre
time and after 11 am Chief Policefield
to operate. No cases came in and we lost
shuffle constantly until mid-afternoon. Then
on my sallying out we came desperation
to see if I could find some cases. I found a
first lot of the negros. These were photographed.
The rest of dayshift was devoted to watching
the Negros and taking refreshments with
the crowd. It was dark before we came
home and we went to bed almost as soon
after supper.

26th appeared for early (Sunday) Mass. He was
somewhat sympathetic, probably for more
than one reason when he found how abruptly
our work ended yesterday and he turned
things up. He left however again for Gui-
roga quite early and did not come up again
all day. Again we got on until 11 by
which time we had 59 cases. Then our faith-
ful Chief of Police disappeared. We waited
waiting. Finally, after dinner Mr. Talalay
took a walk. Juey & Jep were both drunk
as I was sitting in front of the fire, he brought the letter back with him. He asked me to "keep the capital." I went out with him but had to get his capital to take care of it. Then just as I was getting it, the judge demanded our return. Again we had to take a half-hour walk into town.

I felt not only so hot but also a bit dizzy and felt a cigar. Then I could hardly trust myself away. The negro came back with me. I had some trouble in getting him away. Finally, successful, after a few minutes wait, I went to the gate to see some approaching negroes. I said that the negro had been in town and was bringing them here. Quickly they cleared the gate. In a moment they were snarling and pandering but we were deaf. Finally they went away.

I then concluded to secure some female measures. We first got the two old women of the house. Enlisted by my wife, even her having they secured me four men. Then a bell rung "no callers." I picked up however three more men, making a total of...
to date of sixty two men and six women. We also have fourteen men and four women.

The vijacs: These bands of masked figures were some six in number. The first one I saw consisted of five chino persons. One only represented a woman. She probably was really so and was dressed quite in the usual fashion through of somewhat unusual height. She was bare-foot and had her robe so gathered about her face as to completely cover it. The rest were dressed in long dresses or robes of bright color, red, purple, green. These were buttoned down the front. The head was covered with a white cloth over which was fitted a little clay mask. These little masks were painted and rotating and made the head look remarkably like a microcephalic dwarf. About the next passed a woman's faja so drawn together in front as to suggest a rosary. The legs were stockinged with long white stockings and at the feet were shoes with high and violet heel. One or two of the party had common gueritas of local and native construction. They strolled through the street playing and dancing. The dancing was true Clog dancing with considerable gusto and was either by the simple dancers in turn or else by one of the males and the female as once, in the manner of the jarocho. We soon heard that this a
tress centered in the yard and home connected with the little temples behind the church. Going in there we found the town gathering. Men came in and sat down on benches or against walls; women came in one or two at once, all carrying something. The crowd continued to gather until the place was full. Then women with little children all squatted down in the open and laid their burdens down by them. These proved to be great pots full of tortillas, breads of large, small, sweet, tortillas, masses, tamales or great sacks full of little earthen vessels. When the place was well filled, the bands of vended began to appear. They would dance and sing as they came up the central path to the Temple, would then look into the great building and then move out into the crowd. Presently the officials came in all their grandeur: first who should with canes. They seated themselves in two reserve benches at the upper end of the Temple. The dancing parties coming in paid their respects to these and then walked about through the crowd carrying fun. Everywhere they made jokes, kept food and carried on generally. No food however was being eaten but a lot of women were bringing carrying it. The officials who had a table unfurled before them on which it was placed — then to the next. When nearly all were supplied — including the strangers, we fell to and while the mass were eating the parties kept up their lively and funny time. Two of these were such as we
have already described. The others were far more quaintly and antiquely got up. They wore in general extremely large and old wooden masks of most comic form. Some of these are so old as to show long continued signs of use and abuse: one represented a long, wrinkled, bearded face and was painted purple; some others were painted brown; most human were plain and uncolored. With them were wings of cardboard or matting. The clothing was ragged and tattered. In most cases an attempt was made at the ancient slit-tunics and in some the material was well worn and in some the material was well worn and in some the material was well worn and in some the material was well worn and in some the material was well worn and in some the material was well worn and in some the material was well worn. We next saw one of the leaders or actors of the scene present in his hand as if it were a book of directions or a play book. He had in open much of the lines but also read it to slap his hands with and to make a great noise and flourishing. He called our the individual dancers, who are to perform and seems to lead in the procession. The movements of the dance bands—time with the most gaily—were particularly vigorous and lively. At times two would leap at a time as each other, then leap apart in a very funny way. Again the whole party would get into a little ring and would dance antural with very vigorous leaps. The jokes appear to be impromptu and we could not well make them out. Among the rest one was composed of little fellows in rough mantles and distinctive companions of dress, who had long
-tsë-pë-Kwëi = asterl = sparrow knower.
Kwë-nëg. = duck.
mëc-Kwë-të = pë-keö-li = mixture of com o bëm.

Urbans Juvari: Patgam: feather work.
Monic Gregman:
ever most of their wooden masks, ornate and tattered, made probably by the last offspring of some former time when they were used by the six Augustine dancers in some much larger party than any of these. The party of harm, guests, and dancers dispersed with darkness, though the dancers were aroused from house to house during the night.

Pastors. A painfully poor little band of pastors came over on the 27th from San Geromino. There were two or three musicians; a boy of about fifteen carried aloft on a cushion a little Christ figure; a half dozen or light--other boys dressed in white satin hats, with long staffs in hand--performed the singing and marching. The staffs ended in a loop and from this streamed strips of variously colored tissue paper. They were alms for their church. They went from house to house. First the boy with the figure went around allowing the spectators to kiss the cask and deposit gifts of flowers, or money. Then the music clinched up. The leader began a song and the little pastors made their march singing. There appears to be little of any dramatic element in the performance.

Pottery. The whole town is interested in pottery making and tiles occur at many houses. These are built of stone and mud and are circular in all directions. They may be four feet or more across and perhaps nearly three feet high. The vases are built in quite solid masonry to the top and covered with a thick layer of broken pots. The fire is put in
Santa Fe, Pottery.

Where's the green glaze?
  "  " rich black?

Get samples of clay & glazes a. b.
Get little buckets @ $2.50 per 1 c.
  3  " 1 c.
Through a little aperture below and at first only a little as a truce until the whole man is healed or
brain breaksage results. Over the furnace there is
built a little covering and protecting roof. The ves-
sels as far as we saw them were little cups and
mugs, with or without handles. The clay is got here.
The forms are pressed in two piece molds, apparently
with the fingers. Some are of green clay and many
are complete in shape. The larger forms are mostly
in brown with black cloudings. Some are of the
rich black lustred ware. Most characteristic of
all perhaps are the little vessels with rich green-
metalllic lustre, are a large part of their body.
We saw a lot of these being finished. A white wash
looking like white clay mixed with water is applied
over the surface and allowed to dry. On burning
this becomes a brilliant green. This white wash
comes from a distance.

Dress. There is little characteristic of the dress of the
men. Scrape, cotton shiekia, jafa, cotton trousers, and
are worn. The hat is of straw and is always high
and triple crowned. The shirt sometimes has open
work patterns near shoulders and upper part. Sometimes
it is pleated. Red or blue appear a favorite color
in the jafa. The woman's dress is characteristic.
The enagua is usually quite plain and dark blue
nearly black woolen stuff. It is gathered in repeats
pleats behind remarkably numerously. These usually
project above the jafa and form a stuff heavy man
Santa Fe de Laguna.
San Gerónimo = Purincheucuaro.
San Andrés = Cerundaro.
Pucuaros
Erongaricuaro
San Francisco = Uricho.
Arocuteín
San Andrés = Tocuaros.
San Miguel = Nogútséps.
San Bartolo = Pares (Napel)
San Pedro = Pares.
Santana = Chapiteiro.
Tgintzinguaro
San Jose = Huecorio.
San Pedro = Xurumutaró
San Francisco = Jmátskó (Coyote)
Tgintzingutzan
Zunogas
Có-có-Chu-Chui (Pamica)
Salandino, Pacanda Xa-rá-umá-ñó
It is probable that under it is worn a white blanket, which is similarly pleated. At all events, the dark mantle of upper end of pleating is usually ornamented by a circular mass of white plush ends. The mantle is made at Durango.

The fajas are made here and are long and narrow. Made in red, blue, green, purple—they are long enough to go around the body several times. Women often wear three—to six in even rows wound one over the other around and around. They are always of different shades. They make a broad, quite strong and firm band about the waist. The canes are of manta and are usually quite loose. They may sometimes be decorated either with embroidered designs, geometrical in form and usually in a dull or pale red—or else with open work patterns. This decoration is usually confined to the border of the read, which runs to the margins of sleeve holes. There is nothing to mention regarding hair dressing. The women part the hair in the middle from the front to the back and braid it in two braids down the back. These are interwoven with red or green ribbons. Formerly, we are told, that men wore the frazada, but since the Revolution they have discarded it.

**Construction.** The houses at Santa Fé are built of a dark red clay adobe. The bricks are of rather large size. The walls are frequently left unplastered, though in a minority of cases they are plastered white. The roofs are all tiled.
Gregorio Anciano
Manicho.
Juan Pampliega Mattoz
Zoilo Grymbergen.
the joisted timbering supporting the roof are carried out quite far beyond the front wall of the house and are cut on trenched not from below into an ornamented, narrowed termination. As these timbers are numerous these similarly turned ends give an impression of continuity that is not unpleasant. The whole roof v. supports give an appearance of firmness and solidity. The little properties are all enclosed by walls. In them are gateways giving entrance to the yards. These gateways are usually protected by little roofs, double sloped, the ridge pole being above and parallel to the gate, while the little roofs project well on each side. These little protectors are tiled like the house itself. The gates themselves are interesting forms of the frequent roof in which they make striking use of natural tree forms. Thus the main back board, which turns on a pivot, and the top board are one continuous piece of timber cut from one tree. The form are frequently gaunt and ingenious. In the yard we have the small pot-tany furrows and great quantity of fruit trees. Oranges, lemons, limes, almonds.
As to the human types, it is not so easy to be decided. I think the men and women present more nearly one type than the Otomis. The chin is small; the head smaller than Otomis; the face is longer and narrower; the nose is quite often narrowed well shaped. At the same time, broad noses are not uncommon. These may be perhaps the types recognized - one more juvenile, dark, large faces, broad nose; the nostrils being carried by placed so that behind them is a narrow ridge of flesh before the lip level is reached. 

The eye is often almost mongoloid - a form in my notes called half mongoloid; forehead then is not very noticeable even in children. As to lips, they are very thick and are of their thickness, protrude somewhat. The other type is slender and develops out of this juvenile type. With the nose lengthened, the nose becomes more leptorrhine, the eyes lose part of their mongoloid aspect, the nostrils freed early and more backward to the abolition of the ridge above mentioned. While I think the two type ideals are real as related as suggested it is true that many adults present the juvenile type persistently. The face hair
is remarkably uniform in character and distribution. The growth on the upper cheeks is beauty of moderate length: on the lower cheeks there is little or none at which is there, is well out on the cheek itself, not at the margin; on the upper it is chiefly on the lower lip part that it grows, medium or scarcely any quantity of no very great length: the upper lip has a scarcity to medium growth, of moderate length. where, as in some cases happening the beard is fairly full, the same distribution rules would hold. As for the causes: they are cut from single tree-trunks and are square: at one end they are cut nearly square off; at the other trimmed to a slope. They are flat bottomed and wider at bottom than at top. They are trimmed to fairly thin walls. There are buttress pieces left at the bottom at two or three points, which serve as squatting places in case the bottom of the cause is wet and no doubt act as strengtheners besides. The forward end narrows as well as slopes upward to a buttress piece which serves as a footrest for the steersman. He has a paddle lashed to a longer handle, which passes through a loop of wood attached to one side of the cause. The rowers sometimes paddle from one side only in other cases from both. When they row...
a picture of a woman as she walks along a bridge over a stream. She is wearing a white dress and carrying a basket. She appears to be enjoying the scenery as she walks. The bridge is made of stone and the stream flows beneath it. The weather is sunny and the sky is blue.
1) 50 yrs old; born in Barrio de San Pedro; has had
quinte about 30 yrs; father not; not mother; one brother
without; no sisters. Deaf: The development is on
both sides but not notably speech; Early on the right.
Life with quinte: Has one boy; not goitrous; not
deaf; healthy. (Man)

2) 45 yrs old; Barrio de San Pedro born; 12 yrs ago joins
appears: a little to the right of the middle; quite
well developed and of some size; Rebecca. Father not
goitrous; mother yes. Mother is larger than here;
but otherwise alike it; she was not deaf. One brother
not goitrous; healthy; hears. Husband none. Two
girls. No quinte; have a healthy (Woman). Also:

3) 50 yrs. Woman. Barrio de San Pedro. 15 years.
Small; not noticeable; on right side. Felt no;
mother no. Two sisters: no quinte. Stupid very
parently deaf. Unmarried.

4) Man. 40 yrs. Barrio de San Pedro. Mother had
quinte; was large & healthy; hearing well. Father not
Transverse: size of large egg. Knobby. Stupid almost
to imbecility.

5) Woman; boys. Barrio de San Pedro; At about 20
yrs; goitrous; swelling on left very small; on the
right larger though not large. Both vertical and
cranial. No parastral quinte. Two boys. No children.

6) Woman; 60 yrs. In Urupampa. From childhood. It
is notably developed. The whole right side is well
swollen; from the middle in front it is developed into
a projecting round mass; is very deaf. Mother but
her farther goiters; two brothers, one male, the other
goiters; no sisters. Unmarried.
over the one side only they give an oblique stroke which maintains a steady course for the canoe. The paddles are made of fine even grained light wood and are made in the same way. They are cut handle and blade from a single piece of wood and are light and neat. The handle is simple; the blade is a neat circle of some eight or ten inches diameter. Handle passes into blade by neat ridings. Whenever and at the place of manufacture they are said to cost eighteen centavos each. Some canoes are large enough for ten or twelve persons or five or eight may ride at once. Some are so small that they are convenient for a single paddler. Such are simple in construction.

Pine pitch or gum is used to caulk cracks, etc.
The canoes come from Commerce. Santa Fe makes indigent black and green wares in pottery. Surioga makes the bugles. Surioga makes bangle-ground, work like that of Uramaan and Chica. Peanacho makes the jell baskets, peatin-cord like, rebozos. Pichatas makes paddles. Sebina makes canoes. Yanitcho is one of the best for spear-thowers and spears. To in anyone of these take longs and may find wares from all these points, evidence of a real commerce. As to the plant the Kuri plants flowers. Their abundance varies.
We were somewhat desperate. We begged along slowly, however, one man brought his woman and daughter to be with their photographs. We got their measure. I also got a second official, who happened to be sober to work. We made some headway then. On in the afternoon for the first time, I got sight of the Jefe Policia and two fellow officials and presented the matter of our delay as strongly as to distinctly move them. The result was that the ball began to move merri ly and cases were brought as rapidly as we could work on them. Toward evening Padre Romeo appeared at the scene with Padre Tomas y de la Granda and Padre's servant. We kept singing even until after dark and finally at about 9 o'clock, wounded our own even hymns. We had had pretty good food and not the least of the blessings connected with the appearance of the Padreitos was a good meal, which we really enjoyed. Before we ate we had entertainment. San Jeronimo pastors first and then the different bands of negros came to display themselves. They were even more given to lively antics than before. Padre Tomas, who was formerly Curia here gave them orders to appear tomorrow for photographs and in other ways showed himself interested.
Pottery: Porcelain plates, small: $1 for 12.
   larger 2 for 12.
   China plates, saucers, small $1 per gross.

Enaques: Spears - 14 according to quality.

Fajas: 3 - 4 for narrow.
   12 for narrow.
   12 or 14 for best women.

Canales: 10 reals.

Old fashion: 18z.

 Spears: 2 2/4 1 1/4 50 c. is a fair regular
   price.

10 c. - 25 for special.

Carman: 1 1/2 r.

Parachos: Bells 2.

Men's bells, white 12 reals

Women's bells (11 lines)

2 netting needles.

Enaques.

Spears throwers

Spears:

Pottery

Worapowan ware.
and helpful. We went to bed feeling that our work was in fair way of completion.

In the morning both priests were strongly in our favor and we stayed along eight miles.

The supply arrived and we were photographed. We also took our little girl types and one or two men who had been missed when married.

The women, though several were quite timid, were marched up as rapidly as we could at all care for them. Our desire for garments was forwarded by the padres and we soon had a much livelier trade. Things came pouring in and we had to call a halt before the stock ended. In pottery however we were unfortunate. Padre Tom says this town was a make town: drains were bought by edict to compose its original population. We were busy as bees until on in the afternoon when we asked for canoes for San Juan. Padre Tom refused to receive any payment from us, finally as something after 9:00 a.m. he started off. Fifty minutes thence as a curs we called a boy to carry some of our stuff. Went to the church and took a long walk there back to the Camino Real. We found him away and
his part of the house shrank up. We succeeded in getting something to eat and some candles, paying for all from the store. The old woman cooks up the drifts in a doleful dole room of large cupboards chiefly for lodging, on a broad bed with plates laid on. We limed the young man, who usually slept thereon, and he and José (the hick of all wall) slept together as a lumber pile in the same room. Mr. Tatarian changed plates under many difficulties. Then we went to bed. He slept some things badly. As for me I could not sleep at all on account of the extreme cold. I found my escape all too small and could not but suffer all the night.

29th. The President for whom I sent last night returned me answer that he was busy in his store and could not come. I felt that was an improper answer and gave him a little of a talking over the coals when I went to the store. I told him to send people with spears, whistles, or a spears around to see me in the morning and to come himself. Quite early he did so. I was summoned to see the supply. Going outside the door there were eight supply carts with an outfit of horses and two or three oxen. I looked over the whole lot

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but prices were so high that I could not
think of touching them. Five reals for a
monkey and three reals apiece for grapes was the
best they would do. So I left the whole article
packing. The President came in with the
Secretary, who read my letter and pronounced
it all right. Then I stated our desire to
visit the Church with photograph the picture
he demanded somewhat over this as the Ca
ra was not on hand and begged us to wait his
return. We assured him that we could not
wait as we must leave at the early hour.
He sent off to get a $10 bill changed, sending
the Secretary and telling us he would come
as security until the Secretary returned. This
he did making us therefore a painfully long
visit. By the time he was gone we were
severely hungry, but no preparations being
made we at last moved the powers and said
mass under weigh. It was nine o'clock be-
fore we had eaten and we then hurried up
to the Church where we saw the Titian. It
is unquestionably fine. Seating the Secretary
we found him more suited than the President
under which cases, not to permit photo-
graphing we urged Padre Ponce's letter to
gave a little money so he walked off at least
oblivious to our activity. We returned quickly to our machine in position up on the
pulpit - as Padre Price had advised - and made a seven minute exposure which I
think was far too short. By the time we got back, packed up, and ready to leave
it was after 10 p.m. We had had the President's
awake for our camera at 10. It may wait
and we got off at 10:25. We had three lusty
young fellows, by all odds the best crew
we have yet had. They wanted payment in
advance to supply the family for the day's
"gaben" we stopped at the bush a little after
embarkation, to give it. I suggested the buying
of one can to the man who came to receive
it, but he wanted 50 cents for one. He told
me they cost 18 c., where they are made
and that by the time he had been there 6
gos back, they were worth 50 c. Little easter
brought tortillas etc. for the crew. Then
lightened and weighted we started off. All
went well. It was a beautiful day & the
ride was ideal. We passed many pretty
scenery - enchanting, hills, scared children,
pretty bits of garden. The hills around the
lake are continuous & some of them along
The narrowest connecting neck are abrupt. The islands differ greatly from one another and the long, flat-topped, low-lying one struck me as unusually nice. Our boys tried to squirm out of their agreement to stop for an hour at Hanitera, but I held them to their word. We got there at 11 a.m., and I found it unexpectedly delightful. It is a rocky little island. The town lies on one flank close to the water's edge and is built picturesquely over the rough rocks. The church lies a little high on a flat space that looks as if chiseled out from the rock which rises squarely behind. Scarcely 1/3-1/2 the height of the island is occupied by the town. A thousand quaint and odd sights are there. Such ladder-like steps up the rocks as the houses: scenes of drying little fish on pebbles; horses clustering upright as in old Buda; men tilling nets and dragging them as they walk or stand talking together; long lines of nets and stretched for many yards in all directions, along water's edge and with terriers sadly when one wants to pass into yards. I would have been two days were instead of two horses. Their time
we did spend despite the impatient boys
but at the end had more than a dozen each
of the spears and their owners. As we was
about to embark we took pictures of
the women, fishing, and a man telling
a net. Finally, after three o'clock, by
considerable, we got off again. On our way
our roser clipped took great delight in tak-
ing us how well he could throw his spear.
There was still enough light for us to take
two pictures of the landing. I took the boys
off happy and we got up to the platform before
the train— which was half an hour late— got
in. We rode up to the Hotel del Mercado in
the coach and I hurried around to the P.O.
where I mailed my Times-Herald article No.2.
we found Mrs. M. Connick and Miss Caranis
at the Hotel. After supper, which we ate with
relish, we looked for feather mosaic. Urbano
was around: Minico not. He had been two—
to my mind indifferent pieces. He asked $10
cock, which I refused, unfortunately as my
bidding me set my price. I said $10 for the
10, a price he refused at. I regretted. A
Dr. Edw. Cross, was about while we were—
getting these we then made his acquain-
tance. We saw a pretty elaborate raciq
ents here also. We made arrangements for
horses, mugs, mantles, and mops à pied and charged plate before going to bed. We pay 2.00 a day (two days) for horses & a mounted mope.
1.25 + 2.00 (food) for the boy the foot for the Chinese
2.00 each. We kept for horses & mounted boy.
--- we were a little delayed
30'th we started off, but were away at 6:
For fully 12 miles we suffered with the
--- cold. Then the sun grew warmer. The ride
was a lovely mountain ride. At first we
seemed absolutely to leave the Lake all
behind us. After mounting for some time
out of sight of it, we finally made more
a less of a descent, during which it lay
in full view. We rose into a region of magnif.
cent woods & mountaining, with the vegetation
prevalently pines. We passed through a
picturesque little Indian town, where the
horses were all on a slope. We overtook
here a band of mounted police, who were
marching some prisoners to Uruapan.
They stopped to rest a eat. Through another
little town Escambray, we were impressed
with the mercantile instinct. The horses
there were totally new to us—Canvased,
heavy timber or logs, yet into are another.
family with ends projecting curiously picturesque. The roofs of these were all
slanted with narrow and long slanted and
the roofs were all made with formal pitch
ditches slopes. These were however of uneven
shape and there was a line of straight ridge
holes left. But the mercantile feature
was that at every house they sold some
little food or drink & everyone was made
with a little square window opening into
the highway. This when no business was
open were filled with a solid wooden win-
dow. At several places along the way
we passed places where in front of and be-
low little brush shelters were women with
food, fruit or drinks for sale. Usually several
of these would be together. In some cases
there were little fires burning there. In
others quite carefully set pavements of
stone lined nine or less permanence
of occupancy. At about 12 o'clock we stopped
as a roadside meal and had a pretty
good dinner. At 1 1/2 we rode into the
heart of Minasquirahis. The descent is
so much astonishing. Repeatedly we—
felt that it was better to find other
descend before us. I do not think that we
absolutely reached the bottom of this col-
tomless pit then. It is a striking view
as we came into it really a bit of the
tropics. Banana plantations along the
houses, arable trees, lofty, high, full of gol-
den fruit, manes with their mushroom
massive products and coffee loaded to
breaking. The trees are scattered amid
this range of tropical vegetation. When we
had crossed a stream and begun again
to climb, we passed for sometime through
a mass of sugar cane fields. Then again
into the mountains. Passing a green
little scattered settlements of rude huts
on a bare reddish expanses, we went
by a most circuiting quite across
up a up a up. Finally striking into a
mowed trail suggestive of new spaces
after a steep little climb we reach the
summit and came out at last and the
edge of the valley. Beyond, as it further
side x to within a mass of cruds from
factories of mantle shear the site of Urupapan.

The descent was a rapid one. Then we crossed one of the characteristic bridges of the district, with steep arches and sloping sides that of a horse and with benches for resting. Soon here and there naked tree trunks along a level road between dense wild fruit, of blackberry, wild rose, wild strawberry. It is a long hour's ride but just before six we entered the alkameed and were in Urupapan. The electric lights of the town were just lighting up and at our mule's urging we took the Hotel Orienta, where we found comfortable, clean, barely ascended room, with electric lights at 1.00 for two beds. No meals at Urupapan Hotel, so we went over to the Casino de la Comercio, where we got a fine clean at 50¢. with a decoy of quaffa calculating to make one's mouth water for all time. Then we looked up St. Beach. He keeps a boardinghouse and though we would as rather have stayed at the Casino we arranged to be with him for meals. He agreed to make me some cedrella...
In the afternoon, if I could get the Serdius, we could see as much as possible after 3 o'clock. I went to see the Prefect. He is Dr. Mercader's son-in-law and received me politely when he came in, which he did after I had waited a half-hour or so. He sent a messenger to Clemen to have some thrills done; sent another to San Lzenco to get Irakais for both impressing; and put us in charge of the Commandante of police to visit prisons, cells, and dungeons. He ordered a policeman to follow us all the way. Tatarian and I, the Prefect with instruments, the Commandant of police. When we arrived, the scene was so delightful that I had a picture made of stream, wooded ridge, pretty group of lavenders, and horse-washers. We passed the Prefect's mill. We visited some places, where pictures are made. They decorate grounds, make pianos, and table tops. The ground is first; the ground the color is rubbed on with care; the process is multitudinous; the one which is like that of Creme is applied to them in
polish is wrought on white cotton. There is no white earth used for adhesion as in China. For the same forms in wood foundation, there is prism—a ground color first and then a less polished; the design is then painted on; then soaked and with a little cutting tool. The colors are then laid in with the prizm and the polish given. The grade of unnecessarily clear is clear in clear. A delicate counterpoint, in shading, in the final lining and retouching little grounds in neat colors carb. 6¢: good black from Sr. to Sr. a pair; table tops of the best musicians from 1. to 2. according to size. The work is rarely made up to any extent in advance and it is not easy to get good specimens in quantity or take notice. The barrier where the picture is made is also that of the brickline. The disease does not occur in the rest of the town. There it is frequent. We had cases marked in 15 to 20 for photographic and describing as two quite distinct places made somewhat detailed notes at the time place we visited we found two women at work photographic
By this time it was about 12 o'clock, and we hurried to dinner. We crossed the stream as a lower bridge, with a lovely cypress domed below. This magnificent mountain stream is deep and rushing with clear and lovely blue water. We could see the little artificial fall that gives the power for the electric light. From one end of this town to the other apparently there is a fall. But the beauty of the town does not consist only of this lovely stream; the green vegetation is magnificent, the place is bosomed in verdancy. Coffee, chirimoya, orange, banana, all make fresh growth. There the horses are free.
brought me and on the third a movement to a military hero of the Maximilian episode. There are children that look like
fracture but none exactly so much that I had little time for objects of general interest. In the afternoon, we waited in
vain for an absence from Darkenroth for words, impressions. As 5% however, women came with my painting stuff
and I got mine, seen, fire, pains of hands,
plaques & three of unfinished. I also
bought a parachute which I was to buy. They
have four shades: The correct & cheapest,
at times is dark blue; the finest also
is primary, green or black. All have the
wonderful finish in bright white silk, which
not only looks like fearlessness but is con-
structed like that of the skirt of the ladies.
At least as this last, the finest grade
only was made up in birds and animal
designs. I bought one as & with geomet-
cal patterns only. In the evening I finished
up all details; got letter to Capaegans,
transfer scraps; sent off mass with print,
write up note to date.
Road:

from n' Apalche.

shank's: sec. scene

Quan 7'quik b. madulis.

prit.

Pine Indians. drense.

Do yacates.

Arias. Lord for Panchos.

Pamplin on Psh.

Pritam of Panchas

Fonda,

Constitution.

Feb ros: 14 r. 6 p.

arage.

Enters way to Chemos.

Reception: bluff

deputy.

Town: Constitution.

2sama. Bros.

1/2 league to Tehuantepee.

Accommodation.
Jan. 14th. 1898.— We start off with a new fresh hupply, who knew the way, for Cheran, via Capacuaco at 5½. This way home was at the advice of the Governor. It was a pretty bite for starting and we saw the New Year's sun rise behind the hills back of Uruapan as we mounted the hill at the edge of town. The suburban part of Uruapan is fully up to all we have been before in picturesque, Japanese-green and greenness. We had taken a cup of coffee & bread in the Plaza before starting: first class & sixc. for the fare. The road was an unusually level and good one. Though constantly through valleys and among mountains we got to Capacuaco before 12. We arrived there at 10. It is a long town set in a flat, table-land area, between good mountains. Here the Gov. has mounted a monument of antiquity for us to look into. Behind this town rises boldly a fine mountain — (mt. of Parachos?). Two roads run from Uruapan to Cheran. One goes via Parachos &2 hours around this mountain on the N.W. The other longer goes via Capacuaco and Aranzaga to whither we went to Cheran. The two enclose the great mountain. We were going over the latter road though we would have to retrieve our way from Cheran.
to Chihuahua, as to take in Guadalupe. We found drunkenness supreme. The town is purely Tarascan. All the houses are of logs or heavy planks, laid cobblewise and projecting picturesquely; the roofs were four slanted and long shingled; the houses all had the little balconies out on the road. The people present almost exclusively Indian types and the women reed without exception here the Canarlas with pink nearly dark blue - or red embroidery. The men nearly all had goitres: many of them were of large size. After some wandering we brought up at the Jefe de Policía. The Secretary was very drunk and stumbled fearfully over the rather magnificent letter from the Prefect. He was a laughable sight. He first declared we were "griegos." Then said "we live here three years before." Then "who can make anything of this letter? it is in their idioma." On my pointing to the signature and sturdily telling him the letter was from the Prefect and signed by him the helplessly shook his head and said "Oh yes, the genius is that of Silvestre Martínez, but the letter is in your idioma." I therefore read the whole crowd now gathered a nervous letter in drunkenness and the failure of official..."
cials to carry out the orders of their higher officers, both their names and acts as if about to leave. Realizing that the case was becoming desperate and finally having a glimmering we wanted to see a yacata or mogolet, they got ready to accompany us. The jefe as leader, three policemen buckled their great sand or machetes at their sides, two others added themselves and with an escort of six all but the jefe drunk, wrapped in their brown serapes we started. We traveled all day a long way, stricken across a field, began to climb. Presently we struck into a good highway and went on and on. One of the men with us, one of the three besewed and very drunken officers, would step up to me and say confidentially - cêpis. I could make nothing of this and repeated in cêpis. As soon as a gleam of intelligence he said têpis, on my repeating it dêpis, we very quite a series of initial change. The thing occurred repeatedly until it became a joke & I could at any time begin the series by saying any one of them when the rest would follow cêpis, osipis, cêpis, kêpis, at the time we reached the mogolet it was very
disappointing. It presented an undiscovered artificial heap of stones connected with which were some outcropping lines like the low foundations of walls. A similar heap lay on the opposite side of the road. Certainly whatever interest they might have for a careful and prolonged investigation, they were very uninteresting for a brief inspection like ours. And when I had begun to suspect, that we were on the Parnacas road, we bade our drunken driver a farewell and gave them half a dollar for copitas. The road to Parnacas was from the summit with the quebradas almost a continuous descent. It was among forests and glades: some of the pricks were very pretty. In one pretty prick sprinkled glade we saw great masses of the pretty creamy flowered butter-tackle like parasite: I had never before seen in an prick trees. A little beyond this we saw Parnacas, lying at the further end of a long, dry looking, flat plain, at the base of some mountains: it spread a good deal in this verse direction. Our map a pie is a funny fellow & says some bright things. He has not great love for these immovable Indians & said we could find very poor tarida, very
small and mean, not like the hotels of Warrapam. The place was small enough but the woman was sufficiently aware of that, having seen four costers in La Caba. The huts of Parrascho are all little, of the type already described, all with chippin-dors and are set quite closely. The effect is squared. The town appears to have many latrines. This is the place of rebozo making; Gabrie says prices there range from 4c to 50c. We could not find any for sale. Several makers had gone with work for tomorrow to one or another market town. As we left Parrascho we could just see its nearest neighbor, Araya, through which we passed shortly after. On the way we overtook a vendor of "fruta del horno" and bought some molasses cake figs. By the time we were at Araya we could already see Cheyan, high up, as the base of a still higher little cloud rising behind it. Before we began our ascent we passed through an area subject to flooding from the mountain torrents to the right. These are now absolutely nothing, but from their mouths, great fans, many rods in length and diameter of essential debris; gigantic webs weighing tons of tree trunks, 2ft in diameter were carried far like in awful Emerson. We could see the falling ash of the fan man into smaller
gravel and sand at the edges or margin. The way seemed endless to Omeam but at last we got there perhaps as 4%c. Not only did we find no dwellings gathered but were warned that the Indians would interfere with any digging we undertook. The whole mass of population gathered as the door and stood packed behind me another to the left and what we were. I talked pretty large and sitting down wrote letters - apparently of complaints to the Gov. and Prefects. Then it was claimed that no letter ever came from the Prefects! There is, of course, a chance that such is really the case as it let us all our gas rather ridiculous and uncertain flights, I finally ordered a letter drawn up, signed and sealed varying that no order had been received.

"Don Carlos" (Lombolt) The Secretary says was there got permission to open a campo vento but the "ignorante population prevents. He later got some elsewhere. As we were about to leave the negritos began a celebration before the town house. There were sixteen boys dressed in black suits, with negros masks. Elaborate dresses of colored tissue paper with streamers of the same. There was at least one girl - I think 1 - quantity gotten up and a cute boy.
besides the regattas. I saw only we had no time to see this Pocahontas celebration. Chilnualna is perhaps the best Pocahontas town we have seen. It is on the hills: the architecture is of the characteristic type already described. Almost everyone we saw was a typical and pure-blood Indian. Women wear the embroidered mantas as do men children. It would be a most interesting town for careful study. Lemehelry has been but for how long I don't know. McComick says it was here that he raised a pretty lively horse in trying to photograph some venerable object on place. It was 5 before we got away and it took just an hour to lay the league and a half to Hahntazin behind us. It was sunny on a plain all the way. It was plainly going to be cold. We met a poor chief's funeral at the edge of town. First came the Saint carefully carried, then the band playing, then the little blue coffin and men exploding rockets - we galloped ahead on horse and then the people. We got into a sort of a place for the night. Two beds were real - one of wooden planks laid on horses & pettlers were our equipment. A pretty hard supper - things with eggs were good - and we went to bed. Oh, but it was cold.
Gabino Madrigal
à Hotel Menté,
Uruapan.
It was so cold that though we were awake as late as 5 we made no effort to get away as planned but slept until 7. It was even then cold and very wet. We visited a patissier, who had slept in the patisserie. We saw children playing with ice nearly an inch thick and at the drinking fountain even at 10 a.m. We saw ice on the stones and icicles before the mists. We were about an hour passing by Sebastián. They were sending up water from the sea.
page cut in half
An Chichotà, near Zamaa, is made a hard stone and peculiar dark green glass ware with black checkering, lumpy, and pattern quite characteristic of much used in Taracan's tombs.

Patambari:
dry crackers in the churchyard. The church was crowded more than to the doors the thoroughly native appearance of the thing made me wish we could stay and see it. A long and uneventful railway ride brought us to Pichitns, which failed to impress me, tho' it repeats many of the details which have before interested me. Finally we caught our first glimpse of the lake. We passed down Juan Thumb's and by an arm right, in sight of an another road. A little before Ayuns, we came out into our old highway. At Ayuns, the nearest town to Patagonia, we got eggs, beans, bought bread. We went inside the yard and sat down under a shelter to eat. We could hear as we eat the music (quite delectable, by the way) of a little Pastor's celebration, of which we caught sight but for which we had no time. Leaving there at 1, so we were back at the Hotel at 4 p.m.

A little this last trip I have been at Uruapan before the railroad got through and isn't before sometime at Cheran.
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