Feb. 3d. Zamora is to my mind one of the most attractive towns I have seen. It is clean, well built, and has a general air of comfort. I saw no beggars there. When we were through supper, while Mr. Monck went to find horses I took a walk. The main plaza is fine and large, beautifully planted with palms, orange trees, etc., and with comfortable seats of stone, cement, or iron, along the curving walk and intersecting paths. The town is electric lighted and has a fine system of water works. The central with two fluted towers, fills up one side of the plaza. Opposite it are stores now undergoing repairs; on the other two are pavilions, one of which was our Hotel, Colon. The flowers in the Plaza are in full bloom and heavily scent the air. The most surprising thing was the great amount of life in town. Even until after ten o'clock there were many not and the德尔 stalls, cafe tent, and lotto hall were at full blast. Mr. Wilson says there is much wealth here and that, notwithstanding the priestly domination, the town is prosperous, progressive, and well-behaved. The houses are fine and of two well-marked types—the older is the newer, legal type. The former has the low-sloped, fan projecting, heavily tiled roof, supported below by projecting timbers, which are cut off at the eaves, so as to give a pleasing finish. These roofs project to form an awning to sidewalk, to show the water far out and to project much of the sidewalk below. The new type is...
Los Once Pueblos.

Helucuaro
Chilchota
Uzen
Tanaquille
Achaluen
Santa Tomas
Ipocho
Huancito
Ichalin
Tacuro
Carapan

Sr. Agosto
Santiago
San Bartolo
San Miguel
San Francisco
Santa Maria Tacuro
San Juan
nearly flat, and vigorously at the sidewalk and street—by law—long thin pipes to blow the water up. In the morning Mr. Wilson and I took a walk about town. We also looked diligently for horses. We finally completed arrangements but we waited long for the horseman to appear. It was in fact "high noon" when Don Haban appeared with his five beasts and we got off. In leaving town we made a long detour, much more than twice the really necessary distance. This was due to two reasons—(1) to flee in the little town of Jacoma, famous for its fruits and (2) to avoid the great James. After making a great loop, ascending quite steadily after passing the curve of Jacoma, we finally stood opposite our starting point at a considerable height and looked down upon a magnificent green, spreading valley, with Ta-mora in its midst. We made a continuous ascent for a long way and then descended into the valley in which lies Tampico. It is quite a town, with a plaza full of fine great trees. We all at a little mesa and then turned into the Chilculata where we proposed making our headquarters and which is the Cabecera of the Ojo Peublo. From a crest just before the town we looked down upon a lovely valley, very flat and very green with the new wheat. We rode into the town at 5 ½, going at once to the mean
Ignacio Morfin Alvariz. Chilchota.
Hermundo Herrera Alvariz.
José Mª. Morfin.
Primer.
de San Francisco, near the little Inferred Plaza garden. There was nothing to eat and, during our stay, there was but one bed and one mattress, and no petates. I was given the bed and Mattress, from Mr. Wilson, two are petates and Haberdashery, and Ramon took the other. We went out to the Plaza and got atole and bread of the women who were filling fourteen cents for four dollars. We found the Presidente, a rather pleasant, elderly young fellow, sitting on the Plaza. He agreed to help us, assuring us that the people would present no difficulty and advised our going to the Alcancito, where the population is preeminently and purely Indian, and where the schoolteacher, to whom he wrote a letter for us, would be of great help.

The next morning in good season cantidad, cattle, departed for Alcancito. We had a chance to see the way in which the once pueblos were located. They lie mostly in a long line along one side of the little valley, nestled at the foot of the hills. In some cases there are squares of some extent between them; in others case they are so close together that there is only an arbitrary line of separation. They consist entirely of adobe houses with tile roofs. The adobe is a dark brown. There are Churches of some size in these, but almost all of these are also of adobe. In those towns where much pottery is made nearly every house contains its little pottery oven in it. There are many mis
The valley is abundantly watered and everywhere we saw or crossed pretty streams, perfect clearness.
At the end of about an hour’s ride we were in Huis-
citos. It is as they said quite purely Indian. We went up to the schoolhouse and delivered our letter to the Maestros. He was rather an elegant young man (this in latinos garments) and despises the Indians vastly. We caught according young man whose I considered a good type and got him in almost before he understood what it was that we wanted. Before we really got under weigh the Jefe de Policía, Jefy, or.J. Came along and were at first somewhat interested in our halt.
As we got under way in was plain that Florencio rejected his bargain. However we urged and finally got the bank piece of the most upon him when it was left and we were getting near for the next. Florencito’s wife appeared weeping.
Rushing up to him she said: “Lágrimas, lágrimas, lágrimas!” With this she dragged him away and as I stood in the doorway they escaped through the windows! I insisted that he should be got back and Jefe, Maestros & Jefy all went after him. It looked as though to get him back, very sheepish indeed, with the excuse that he had gone home for his breakfast! The Jefe’s interest was now entirely cool. When we got through with Florencito, he would do nothing.
The declared that the people did not want to be 
made and that he cared not for them. In vain 
I tried again to go out and round up a dozen for 
us to fall to. He would not budge. The leach 
fretted and fumed and declared that nothing would 
make him come to terms. He had al-
ready answered my question whether he had many 
says the school by saying "No—very few—They are 
all afraid of me." Finding that we had not only the 
non-activity of the Jefe to contend with directly but 
also its influence upon others, I decided to have 
a little "flair" so I let loose. As he remained obsti-
inate I declared I should send the messenger Don 
Pedro to see the President and carry my report to 
which the Jefe simply replied that he was also 
going to see the Presidente. As soon as possible 
our messenger, having hurriedly eaten, left. So did 
the Jefe. We waited. We succeed in getting a 
seemabtish and got a somewhat better meal 
than before. We ate with the leach as a little 
shes with the school paying 50 cents for our 
six meals. Nine passed, we got finally a third 
Course and while we were the messengers return-
to a polite note helping letters from the Presidente 
the quiet announcement by the Jefe that it 
was not a thing for done, our free will. It was 
now late and hopeless to get more; moreover, as 
quite natural no one "caid" or made and we 
started home. We could not even thing 
carry for our brooks and so lead to carry these
The text on this page appears to be handwritten and is not clearly legible. It seems to contain a continuous flow of text, possibly a letter or a diary entry, but the specific content cannot be accurately transcribed due to the handwriting style and quality.
ourselves as late as we could at home. It was quite late when we got in. We had succeeded in getting the old lady to get us a pretty good breakfast in the morning and she got up even a little earlier. We went around then and called on the Curr... got the loan of another matter, which laid upon the floor form'd my bed. The next day was Sunday and we did not try to accomplish much. We were in chips of the wasteland from the third of our trust—this not having been cleared yesterday. While waiting here two or three ladies boys looked on with much interest. Among them was our fourteen year old named Ignacio who became infatuated and offered the rest of the day quite my companion. He was a pretty nice churls and not fool and he took much interest in our walk, inspite to all sorts of subject that they offered be be made. We prepared to take me to the must of the aquas and we took a nice walk out to those beautiful aquas and to the weir. We also visited the mainenance on the weir. There we saw something new to use: long irregularity water, brown objects looking like their...dumplings, being assured that they were edible. I thought as certain until getting an awfully liberal supply. They had been apparently allowed in larger but were both bitter and foul-smelling, I tried to turn them quite to like them, but with no success: they are really not to touch. The boy, in whom accumen I really sought them does not like them; these curious products can called Ucuarez. Later on he wanted to know what
fruit was my favorite and on my dad's advice, we decided to take a break! In the afternoon, I thought it would be a good idea to go riding among the Pueblos. The President who had called to see me during the day had stated that he would send an escort with me. Mr. Wilson did not care to go, so I took Ignacio with me. We had Don Pedro and another squaw, Manuel, mounted and armed. We took a nice ride as far as Alcalá and turned back to see the three other pueblos. They are separate communities and lie rather higher up and in a side turning running quite valley. I stopped a good deal along the way to ask questions and thus our interest for I knew that the people were somewhat afraid of us. During the day we had asked a good many Indians to come in towns and promises were easily got. We found that for the greatest number of types, we were pleased with came from Santa Fe. The two characteristic potters of the Pueblos here are both very pretty. Bowls, plates, mugs, pitchers are made of a pretty black and green ware: the green glaze comes from a white earth; the clay is local and is an unusually dirty brown. At Santa Fe and some other pueblos they make little Cantilas with a red ground and pretty designs in black and white that are beautiful very like some N.M. ware. In general effect, characteristic. In the evening Ignacio invited himself to dinner telling me he much preferred to eat with me to going home. Later on we went to the theater. I thought we would have a pastime but in was a play pepper...
was by local talent and was quite pleasant. The music was by the Paragonio Band; the entrance fee was paid in Latin. The spectators brought their own chairs. The stage was set in the middle of a patio. The boy was afraid of our being late and so we went as 7:15 arrive I was told 7:30 was the hour. Practically no one came until 9 and the players had had little getting ready. It was finally 10:30 before the curtain raised. When about half the President politely invited me to sit with his party. After three acts some one of the party declared we were to have eleven acts. This gave the President an opportunity to relate an experience. Once on a similar occasion after the stage grew dull the management apologized but neglected particularly the audience as there were still some twenty acts — however our play time out to have been seven acts and one of these — the sixth — was omitted. The whole troop appearing on the stage.

The manager regretted the necessary omission of the act but promised that the next Sunday another act would be played to make up for it. It was 12:45 before we were through. Then I hurried home.

It took nearly an hour to get into the house. Ignacio, while we were waiting, reported that the house I would give their a regale to remember me by. I assured him I would do so as I left. We decided to try to look up our remaining subjects in Childkhot. So we played in town and looked around. We finally found
one man living in town who consented to be made. He came and did nicely. Then we looked for our last case and at last got a man from Carapan. He had his father with him to look on. They were both a good deal scared but were finally won over. Our boy Ignacio did not come around much; it was not a case of cooling off weekly duty and Sunday leisure were different things. However he came to see our first case made and also to bring me a gift of oranges and limes. His mother came in while we were there and formally donated him to me—"Sir, I give you this boy as a gift."

We came in to be photographed in the afternoon and I gave him his "regalito" $1.00. We had heavy work to get off as all our finally afternoon rush we were ready to leave at 4:30 p.m.

We find that we have created a great fear through the pueblo. Saturday evening Don Pedro told us that the people were arming to protect themselves. During the day stories about us were—that we had armies for cutting off ears, that we cut off heads square at the shoulder line, having Negroes with upside down, and that we had an instrument which we inserted in the nose with which we ripped off strips of flesh and all. The people of Carapan were especially alarmed and on Sunday twenty men from there came to market armed and with plans laid for united action in case we assaulted them.

Leaving at 4:30 we struck off from among the pebbles at about Tamaquillo and went down up a hillside. Up and up we went to a pass in sight. The wind came down upon us with icy wind and icy cold and I was forced to take off my overcoat and throw it in a corner.
colonel. We had eight leagues to go and had the

6th to do it in six hours. We were headed for Cheren

for the night. Everyone we met and we met many on

first warned us that the road would be very late in arriving

one or two called the camino very dangerous (narrow). We

were to inquire regarding the road when we got to Rancho

Rico but we missed it somehow. We came to one place

where we took a cornmeal where a field but got quite

lost up on a rocky hill covered with woods. Retracing we

had a lovely moonlight the rest of our way. At 9:30

we met the first persons we had seen for a long time

and got ridiculous replies, but probably correct enough

in saying we were not on the way to Cheren. Just af-

ter, quite by accident, we found ourselves on the edge

of a slope on which lay a little Indian town. It was, in

rease, a good four leagues from Cheren and forming

that of Ranchos a triangle. We found a house, where

they agreed to shelter us for the night and brought

some hard bread and cheese in the teinta. The people

we saw were all pure Indians. We were put into the

sleeping room and were much interested to find some

books (including a large dictionary) and a doctrine the

part of the men to learn our words for common things.

We were lucky to be Indians for the night was

bitter cold outside. I slept on a wooden bed, W.H.

and Remm together - to keep warm - on a pallet, &

Nabor on another pallet. Nabor claims that

when he was alone outside the men attacked him, if

we were the party who were detaining live people

at the once pounds. We were

7th on the road early (6:30) the next morning with a

guide to pilot us over the very indistinct v bottom

bridle path, four leagues long, to Cheren. It takes

who was rem at some screen with a...
almost four hours to go, it was an interesting and beautiful ride. There are many little mountains, almost artificially regular, which rise from our other wise plain country. We passed within short yards of and could see the yet more distant Church of Panache. The approach to Cheneau was just as hospital as long as the sun shone, but at last we pulled up at the little mission, a triple before six o'clock. Here we ate and waited and fed our horses. The people treated us well enough and objected to taking photographs more than any we have met. While in the mission I asked a kid to get me a drink. He brought it in a green and black cup. On my asking hide where it was made he replied, "Sin, where you have come from - the Once Rob.

Lo", Yes we came in one of Panache's - "!!

We were hungry but had eaten and became impatient long before the horses got through. As it was we finally hurried them away and got off at 12.30. It took a little discouraging. It is a long fourteen leagues to Patzcuaro. We went over the old road which seemed very familiar though there were whole stretches which I had forgotten. At Pichatara we had quite a heavy rainfall. It is also the town whence the Patzcuaro Lake people get their canoe or paddle. As we went through we particularly noticed the many old apple trees which supply the wood for the prigs material for the navigators at Nanaches. It seems true that Debina is the place for the canoes. Nabor had shown some signs of revolt and we allun expected to be compelled to spend the night at Pichatara. However we got through with our aughts more than a little trembling.
a long and tired ride to Ajuno. It was dark before we got there and the last part of the ride was very bad. Our porch became broken and skipped and stumbled and I began to fear that I had made some mistake and that we were off track. Finally however we came up to the mine and the protectingmen who make up the town. A council was held and all but I were quite in favor of staying for the night. They submitted to my idea however and we went on. We had moonlight from there but our way was very slow. It took three full hours to get to the village and then the town seemed insensible. It was close to 11 o'clock when we finally got to the 49th Street Mercado. Then my hopes fell for they declared the house full. On pleading however they cleaned out Room 28 next the Green and we up four beds. There, they got us a good supper. I had not known I was so hungry for I got off the train myself a little so. My last supper had been good. We turned in early after. 9th. We planned to package the morning and to spend the afternoon at the lake visiting Maritsko, then in the afternoon we would leave for Uruinac and stop over a train with Mr. McCormick. We got up quite betimes and to work but our job was truly a considerable one. We worked hard until about one o'clock and then had to hurry through dinner. At 1:30 we took the coach for the station. After the train went I attended to shipping our trunks and getting transportation which was waiting there for me. Meanwhile Mr. C and Ramon had gone to the Harris and were getting a new film in. I went to interview old Felipe to get ready his carole. But everything seemed against us. The film would not be. Finally it was who had come home was asleep. However
nearly four o'clock when we could start. Then we found the wind contrary and buffeted against it for a long time. Our crew gave up finally and we ran into chine at the miserable time of small and man; purely agricultural and with no
thing of interest. We did see the swamp-coop irriga-
tion and reddled it; but that was all. Getting
home an d uncle Mr. Wilson and Ramon went to
Com to the 80. While I wrote, we then all took a late
supper. We decided to try our Hamitcho trip
10th another time and make an early start. We
had the same crew as yesterday—the old man, the
old woman, the young woman and the baby. We
left at 6:30 and had a very easy ride out to the little
island town. We had a gay time there too tramp-
ing way down to the summit, scrambling down a
steep trail on the hind slope, walking about among
all the houses. A crowd of wild beak, noisy little
gulls accompanied us all the while. We got
a lot of oyster sauce, a few oysters, some wetting
needles, and caches. We ate some fish and tortils
in the house where the woman wanted me to
buy large cod heads next time I came.
She agreed to pay $6. an ounce for them, at least.
We looked at the net making, fishing, etc.
Finally we re-loaded at about 4:30 and
had a pretty heavy water to struggle against.
It was well after one o'clock when we got
to our landing. We saw a man near by who
was spearfishing. Mr. Wilson took quite a lot
of pictures of life in the river—also the spear-
fishing and our crew. All in all we had a fine
day and come home in good shape. [Success]
Manuel González.
Calle de Jerusalem.
Cholula.
time. We had to hurry come to make the 10:35 train. Mr. McNamara and Mr. Stewart were at the Columbia station to see us as we passed through. We reached the City quite on time at 12:00 and put up in a very busy day. Mr. Wilson attended to plastics, to freight and to getting our trucks across the City. We left at 4:00 for Pueblo arriving late—about 5:45. We went at once to the plastic man with our lists and then to S. Baca's with Mary's estimate. We stopped for the night at an old hotel de las Estaciones.

12:45. Leaving Mr. Wilson we went to attend to various little errands I went out to Choluteca to buy a scapular at the Church of the pyramid. Manuel was there of course and accompanied me. We went up the pyramid, visiting the Church. He tells me there are 38 Churches in Choluteca, a fact of school instruction. We then went to Van Miguel which has a grand front and then through the Capilla Real and the Convent. The way kneels a lot about the priests and monks in the former and I found the latter growing even more beautiful as I got more acquainted with it. Taking the 10:35 car I got back to town at 11:45 and went to the plastic man stopping a moment at Padre's to invite him to go on our pan de azúcar. Mr. Wilson had been pretty successful. He had arranged about the plastic man's receipts. The little Confederate we met at the mail has had him come home with us again. The second
5. Florencio Cruz: Huanco: Taracan. 57.
6. Santiago Alejo: " " 56
7. Juan Margaña: " " 55
8. Jesús Atahualpa: Chilchota: " 64
10. José Flores: Huiquileco: Otomi
11. Juan Martín: " "
12. José Antonio: " "
13. Juan de la Cruz: " "
14. Antonio Martín: " "
15.

For medals:
Office of Salasacú Brothers
Estanque de Mujeres,
Puebla.
and went after a rather hurried dinner at the train. Mr. Spencer and Dr. Hyde were there to see us off. They found no spearthrowers on their recent trip, but Hyde felt sure from information received that they are used on the Decolinta River and on the Nankinta River. Pope Hyde was with us as far as Holloway. He says that I misunderstood him regarding spear-throwers in Guatemala. What he meant to tell me was that in the clubs are used in Columbia as in Yucatan in the Dept. of Chiquins. They are from 2 - 2½ ft. long, nearly round in broad as are red; sometimes they are carved or painted. They are of heavy oak wood, when colored the colors are black, red, yellow. He made a plea for Ernest and told a strange story regarding the anxiety of Consul Sheehe and the new Consul McMinn to have Ernest pose some use for 5 a day. He says they both of the minister (Hanson) hate me because I complained of Carpenter of Comoco. In our sash we found the upright curved of course. Padre Hyde and I sandwiched with Dr. Butler. The 5 and I had a fine talk together, rather the best we ever had. He told me a good many things about the Mission, Cartwright and Queen Creme. We were at the hotel and were in getting home. Pijios and little Samuel were at the station to meet us and we rode down together. When I who had just come home was arrive, at success
got off the bus the little fellow go with me. On the St. Francis there was not a room, so I went to Hopkins' house. Tarapoto. At last however, they cleared out a little room in the rear for me. I slept the sleep of the just, and got up for a busy Sunday. I did not accomplish all of my day's list but did considerable. I finally got off my N. M. Copyright pictures & checked to Mr. Miller, I wrote various letters. We are at 10 to the Mess Hall; visiting the Arch. & other Collections. Called on Dr. Butler's to see Mr. Evans. Evans was there and told me of a place where the Indians had a place of secret worship on the hills; it was a slight construction with a thatched roof; within were many wrappings of paper & all sorts upon which had been offered gifts; his friend came up the hill & found this spot by accident; when he returned he told his fellows about it. The Chief replied that it was not useless, that the time was coming when Washington would return & the whites would be driven even, or, out. We came to this place Evans to take me; I got a few estampas of pueblos at Abadania's. I tried once to see the San Antonio algate; got some pretty cascames in the market; our Valstraining who has never seen champagne has still look for him on who had just come home was name. Incessant
his present trip: second trip. Building a new to walk out for cascades - so cant hardly say that I was idle. At night I look a walk and walked a little line with Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Messrs. Roberts and Reed. It was late when I went to bed notwithstanding I was to get up early on Valentine's Day. Mr. Wilson and Ramon met me at the station and at 6:30 we left for Guadalajara to get brushes. Getting there on time we hired centres to take up the plaster and Ignacio for general help and walked right up to the tin. It was about 9 o'clock when we began to try to start work. We secured Agustín's help and sent him out after subjects abúes he doubted whether he could get any. He came back presently with one good case. We agreed to pay one peso and up and we at once began work. We had a good deal of trouble adjusting the different parts. When we came to remove the mold I wore a good deal of hair and caused him a lot of pain. Our Guadalajara plaster was bad - being too coarse but this is to think that it takes in everything. When we got through and I paid him this peso, he was much relieved and demanded 5.00. One of his companions did with him and became much excited. When we refused to advance him declare they would break the treaty. I then told them to do so and we appealed our case to the President who had just come home to his home. He decided...
of course for us and we paid the peso and we
the subject an extra carretilla for pulque.
we feared that this episode would spoil our
work - but no. Augustine had another case
ready and we fell too. It was so late when we
got done with him that we cied a half an
hour at the little fiesta. Just before leaving we
discovered that Mr. Wilson's camera was gone.
It was undoubtedly stolen during the excited
moment and we suspect by our disaffected
subject; with it went all our Kavanagh pictures!
Our third subject waited while we
ate and our fourth was got with no great
difficulty. He was a young fellow but a good
type - married and with three children an
eighteen years old. Cases one to two suffered
seriously from pulled hair, but from four on
about of all - the teeth poured from his eyes
with the pain. It was now late and we had
to stop. I walked down park way with Spanish
just for exercise, though my feet are bad
again. After supper I made up my mind
to date for the first time since Jan. 29 with
Mr. W. and Rameau "cured" the molds.

154 On Dec. 31st the April foolers. Dec. 4
go around secretly from house to house telling
a awful tale about the death of a very
old man and beg for money to assist in bur-
ning him. Sometimes more solicited are taken in.
and really contribute. On such cases the joker may rather utilize the money or may keep silent, etc. with it and donate to the queen. Of course the old man is the dying queen. -

Jamb: A camel is made in all drafts which is a beard. The person to whom the piece containing the beard comes has to give a general treat. -

Cascarnos sometimes contain bits of paper, sometimes ashes, sometimes perfume (Miss Batten).

Consule, Gabriel Revilla y Pacheco, residing a Cave of Yaquihua, said is contain idols, etc. -

The Indians of Nacapa are said to be peculiarly primitive and conservative: There is a church there, which is believed to shelter native worship and to which strangers are not admitted (Alem, Roberto v. Wempel.)

After breakfast they filled the four molds that were done. We looked in vain for a suitable subject for almost the whole hour seemed to be gone somewhere. Even Agneta was not to be seen. Finally however after 11 o'clock a man presented himself voluntarily to be retrated and though not a perfect type we took him. We had a good deal of beard much of which we cut off. While Ramon was cutting and filling it, Mr. Wilson chipped clean the breasts and forearms and I went hunting crates and packing. At 4 o'clock all was ready for packing and forearms and I with a young man
Send photo of Congress to
as guide went and after moulacs. We at first found some difficulty in reaching any but after we got a start we simply sat still in one horse, while the woman and all her neighbors rushed each other to see who should get the next one ready. In her house when I began there must have been six or ten. Some of them were in use spinning wool: most were empty and hung up against the wall. I only required this spinning to be begun and a half of wool left on each one. It was great fun: I gave the women of the house usually 12¢ for their—and to outsiders 10¢ to 12¢. We had a baker's dozen and were back at about 5. We left as soon as we could get the horses. Mr. Wilson came as a little behind. We took a short cut down the hill and across the brook on a bridge made of a single log. — we found moulacs, while we were out at the bluets. They are rectangular with flat floor: they are composed of mud and stones, or of adobes. The roof is of boards on which is just dirt. There is a pallet laid at one place: the better
El pie de Venus: Shoe Shop. Léon
Takes in a vessel of water: the fire is built in a corner and a slab or slabs of stone, is placed before it, where it is hot; the water is thrown in and vapor formed. While used by men it is chiefly for women, especially after a birth or at menstrual periods.

We got home quite promptly at 8% of the time. Worked over mail, wrote letters, got books, etc. Mr. Robinson found new passengers, got binding at Hosch's, etc., etc. Went to the Two Republics and consulted files for information regarding the nickel note, and at 5 p.m. to Sociedad Antonio Alzate to see the Secretary Rafael Aguilar. The Society publishes Memorias, a number each two months, with separate pagination. This method of publication began with the second volume. Before that it was simply Memorias. The eleventh volume is now in progress. The library numbers 11,999 vols. at the end of 1897. This means volumes, not merely pamphlets. We reached Leon at 7:40 and went directly up town.

Apart from our necessary work we visited during the day several places. At the Cathedral we saw a somewhat interesting notice—ladies' nails must be allowed admittance who were not dressed.
Arrangement about busts:

Ramon: 2 pesos apiece for镁妹 bust.
Pablo: 5 " " for finished "

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Ramon:

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22.64
Already pd.: 6.00
in church yard or who were "en corps" or with hats on. — As the Calvario we found an image of our Lady of Condes in a wee side chapel, the walls of which were actually covered with veils. There were wax veils by thousands in great bunches, which must have contained hundreds each. There were relatively few silver offerings. There were a good many small silver statues carefully made, which were offered by matters to decr. trade. There were also many little baskets, perhaps for a similar idea: a little bunch of wood and a walking stick were suggestive of Our Lammessa and the two paintings numbered hundreds and being thinly. Here we got such as we wanted. We also got inside the Church a oanay with a bit of pascal candle in a little cloth pouch attached. — — — We visited the little Chapel of the Nine Perdidos. It is very plain and simple and there were no offerings: nor did I find any candles tied about the little child哪怕 we had a lot of solid wax figures made: the real mummies are so fragile that they will not carry. The list numbered fifteen and included man, woman, head, arm, leg, heart, eyes, dog, cat, cock, burro, sheep, lamb, cow. They are made in molds and of white wax. — Stopping in a tannery we saw the great skins that were being tanned, full of with ball, to and laid out like carcasses.
There is a great place for leather work and we stop
into two saddlery shops to see the work. Billings
are done on the leather, then cut or clamped into
shape, or molded in a mold, silver or gold. The
best grades of silver instead are true silver wire
about a fine thread. Fine saddles with elaborate
patterns cost $100, $150.

The impression made upon me by the people
of Lima was a sad one. They are mongrel and
bad and I am sure there were very few attractive
faces even among children. The town is spread
over a great area and the houses are mostly
of a single story. They are variously and
haphazardly built and even more so than in Agram, Cubra.
The population before the inundation of 1888
was more than 100,000, being the second in the
Republic. It may have dropped then even to
60,000 but is now again gaining. The Plaza is
nicely planted though the old row of fine great ash trees is gone and a
lot of small trees have been put in their place. The black birds at evening make
noisy music among the trees. The portals
are not bad but the City building is not
what might justly be expected of the town.
Just now they are sinking an artesian well
between the Plaza and the Municipal Bldg.
—Pablo and Ramon began work at once on
the busts. Ramon charged $2.
They charge $5. apiece for finishing. 10th: Going the night out I reached the albergue at 2:10. I put in the afternoon at various errands and work. In the evening went to service with Mr. M. Irizar. A little incident connected with Prof. Herrera called up the whole matter of the Conde de Orgaz. Going to see him the other day at the Museo they told me plainly that he was ill and had not come. A half hour later I met him in the streets looking very uncom- fortable and melancholy. On my asking him:

"I have sickness. A child was born at my house." Victor says it is quite common from this time the woman is pregnant until the birth, for the man to be sick. He gives the explanation that it is believed that one or the other must suffer and that while the woman does not the man must. As the birth therefore he becomes well.

The Tarotones figures have come round Victor of a common practice. In case of sickness on an other occasion a person makes a manda. This is a promise to do something or suffer something later on, usually upon a given day and for a given thing. Thus a common manda is the promise to go on Oct. 5 53a.
popan and dance before the Virgin. A very common manda, curiously named, is the promise Santiago gives the full number himself to the unfortunate representative of Santiago in the performance. The little silver shoes or rather sandals for offering to the ninosanto are finished. They are very badly done and might better have paid the bigger price for a large and better pair in Puebla. They are put on the little gods feet as a fulfillment of vow or as an offering. The getting of them is called up another somewhat similar offering — namely a little silver crown, which is in the same way vowed and given to a Cristo. Tomorrow is the first day of the Carnival and women in front of the Cathedral are selling "Carneces." So far I have found here only the simple eggo-shells, quietly colored and containing bits of candy, "Colacs" and a few bits of paper — "amores." — Sunday was a quiet day.

20th. I went to Sunday School in the mornings and English service in the afternoon. Mr. Dunphie, (once of Pensia) who rode in the train with us this morning, and pumped me for all I was worth was present and hadjust announced his lecture for tomorrow night at Mrs. Wilson's School. He has been among
the words. Recently an account of health he has been in H.M. and has lectured there—not apparently to make expenses. He lectured as Chirnside in his way down being interpreted. He is now comfortable. His name is still his title. His lectures are got out good for all places etc.

The lecture is announced as by A.M. Humphry.

A.M. — in the morning we visited and I called on Padre de la Rosa. The old man is older and even more dilly than usual. His boys are as numerous but are growing. The last sign of a parlor has disappeared in a workshop, where they are pulling together again. The old man has only gotten out his disputed last will. He has also got a new edition of his climatologia, with a few additional notes. He gave us both copies of these of his philosophia. He gave me a copy of his Defense of Archbishop of Derry and suggested that he might be glad if it were printed in English in case his grace should decide.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the little Eugenia and I then all went over to San Pedro. Our reward was to get the rest of our Tastacares. Velasco is not attending business and our interview was little satisfactory: he promises all for day after tomorrow but his promises are naught. We found a few figures of Polesa, which we bought, and a few decapitated figures which we considered and human forms. At noon Mr. Wilson and I went to visit Wilson, to see some quinones.
The lecture was enthusiastic and we began our list and described several which we played for. Victor was around in the afternoon and I got some notes — in the evening I went to Mr. A.M.'s lecture. It was a cramming affair. He began by saying that of course it was impossible for them to use such arrangements to give such a lecture as he would if he had a large audience and planned arrangements! He went into great detail in describing his observations. He tried to combine three lectures into one — gave the first on Japan nearly in full. He talked for two hours three days ago, and was going to leave town early in the morning. He had several countries: Japan he was primarily. He decided men in China, Australia, Turkey & Russia. His Russian was a Dr. Semyon of Chicago, who was present with his son, a boy of 17 or 18. After the lecture lunch time. The lecture is near to me. The boy asked him in an aside, if that were not Prof. Davis of the University of Chicago. Lumpkin hastily looked at me again & then said — "I don't know what this name is but I am sure it is not the!" Therefore I was mean enough to speak up and draw "did I hear you mention my name?" He is a H.P. High School boy, gladly gives me. As for the lecture, it wasn't fair to see how he was taken aback. Theodore had sold tickets. He was 15 when his tickets for five cold and 5c. apiece for all others. He told me
Quadrofana: Remedies:
2. Cascarilla: put into a violin or other musical instrument. .25  
3. Springs of saltwater: dip in water three times to the water used as a wash when have toothache or are ready to erupt wisdom teeth. .12  
4. Buprestis beetle: Cantharid is. Carried by pestilence to draw pox. Opium & taken in eggs; buy smoking. .12  
5. Peramuturate: bones, ground, mixed with sand & used as an antiseptic: Cardamillo .06  
6. Colmillo de Cojimba: teeth of grayman. For heart trouble or for rattlesnake bites: dip into boiling water and drink the water. .12  
7. Etila de San Ignacio: in water with salt: Take off hull, grind, & mixed with water with salt or sugar. Use only a little; it is their inner part is the most dangerous; a powerful purge. .03  
8. Pietra de sirma:lodovico. Bought by persons who do business. .25  
9. Brasil: dark wood. Steep it in water. Good for the stomach .01  
10. Cardamilla: Campanilla very bitter. Bark chips. For sore: boil with mulga, wash one with the water. Dry the & apply powder of vines mulga.  
11. Rasca vieja: Boil & drink tea: purify blood .02
12. Espuma del man: Used for paresis or tons or firm white dyspepsy in women: pounded & taken circular.
13. Jalea: bitter. Make a tea of it & milk before eating for indigestion. .01
15. Flor de guayacan: for cough. Taken with pulmonaria.
17. Ojo de burro: worn on a cord & kept inside when they have had the evil eye. azure in the urine: symptoms.

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{Brother has the evil eye; one eye began to shrink & he had diarhoea. The Dr. could not tell what was the matter; an old woman told.}
\end{array}
\]

18. Pulmonaria: cooked & taken the tea for cough.
19. Pulmonaria: cooked & taken the tea for cough & lung trouble.
20. Inmortal o raíz de amoni: powder with tequila for catarrh, mumps: .06
21. Same rash.
Remedios.

1. Concha fría del mar: drieved into lemon juice and flower of romero and rubbed upon scars to remove them.
2. Guanaco del mar: ground, put in vino Carlom: for women with too profuse flow, oncertility or an childbirth.

23. Peonía: root. Taken with nutmeg (muy manco) tomonjil, asar. When you have fits due to aire. all boil & drink. 01


25. Asar: Taken after spleen, drink strewed. 01

26. Flór de plata (conection pluck) Make a tea & rash face to remove blackheads. 02

27. Marihuana. 01


29. Caña pistola: diarreae: Taken with manzanilla. blood: injected analy. 25

30. Limpeh shell: Concha de castellon: burn & grind. Take dust in wine. Flow of blood in women. 3r 3

31. Concha navaja: Superdust mixed with salt used for sprain over the eye. 12

32. Campeje (Crabs) Fever: ground-cooked. Taken

33. Arrobillo: Bring out cockroaches. Burn it the odor drives worms out with chili. 12
Manuel Rojo
Calle de la Mercèdi del
22, frente Alqueria Pauan
34. = 28.
35. Burn the feathers, inhale the smoke, for sick headache. Carried whole or in piece to attract the fever. Thus one woman bought a leg for another.

36. Taguache (opossum) drawing one species (tail)
For enfermed as gallice (infelix). Flesh is eaten cooked on ground + nine as remedy.

37. Pejos espada (spearfish). Phthisically poisoning, is cooked in water 24 taken.

2r. 6s
than twenty, fully his third of the pay list, and Mr. Nott, who was handling the matter, was going to pay him his fair portion, but no—the gentleman, A. M. Rich, and others all he could chew the pay out of. As he is a Methodist Clergyman I suppose he was hardly responsible in the matter.

22nd In memory of the Immediate George M. Nott's school has a holiday and Theodore and I went around more or less together. We went to be offered to buy some of the blessed corn (Feb. 3rd) which we did at 3c each. We then had some Carensines made to order in the Potatoes. This is the last day and all prices have gone up! We walked home with amours only and got a half dozen at 1c each.

At noon I went to Mr. Wilson's school for games. In the afternoon Mr. Wilson, Theodore and I went around to the Alumets to see the mascaras. It was late before they got there and then they were not worth having waited for. There was a large crowd to see them. There were less than a dozen persons clothed and veiled in various colors who simply walked through the place with a crowd following along behind. I had never seen the gardens, which Mr. Wilson considers the finest place here, so we went to it. It is in front of the Hospital and the Chief planting is done there. It did not impress me much. We found a great crowd there waiting for a balloon and parachute drop. We waited until dark and then (6.30) it disappeared

shortly away. A few minutes later the explosion took
took place and we read both, though at a distance.

23° Making a short call on Miss Hale Mr. Whaler
for past and to solicit future help. I found
her teaching a young man theology. She tells
me that she is also teaching English. He
plains to be a preacher and is now Secretary
of the Sunday school. Matters between her
and Mr. Vanson's interests have now reached a
point of crisis and there have been some plain words.
She holds that they ought to get an entirely new
mission house and mission in, on the point
of moving now. In the afternoon Mr. and
Mrs. W. & I went to visit Mr. Ortega's public school
and the Escuela de Tecnicos y Oficios. Being
Wednesday the former was closed. The boys of the
latter were parading and we went to the field
to see them. Only about seven or eight of
my barraca boys are left. They were very glad
to see me and to see the photos.

In the morning we went to the market which
is fine and interesting to buy vegetables. A
boy of fourteen waited on us. He was a good
one to and knew his business. The herds lie
behind a great display of baskets & cage. The
boys' aunt is proprietor. We sat in there for
nearly three hours and got some news and in-
teresting things. In the matter of marijuana
he told us that a neighbor used it and I agree
to come around to-night to see them. The boy's
name is Manuel Rojo.
Everywhere we saw the ash crosses on the foreheads. Some were simple smears, others were made by two intersecting drawn lines, others were neat, matrice curves or Greek or St. Andrew's Crosses with a stamp of cask. The two latter kinds are really black grounds with white crosses. Some of the people call these marks "jesucristo." In the markets we noticed mass for pigeon sauce; also great quantities of chopped cut nopal leaves; these are much used today and in much of Kent. The pigeon sauce is made of ground peanuts, calabaza seed, and maíz chile to flavor. It is made up in little balls by rolling between the fingers. When cooked up it makes a handsome rich red brown sauce. When in mass it looks a little like ground cinnamon mixed with a little card. The leaves are cut up into square-like blocks or cooked in the leaves. It is a dish quite characteristic of Kent.

Among many quaint and interesting things in the market were wee little white fishes from Lake Chapala. They were close together on slender sticks which were initially concealed by the little head close together. It looked like a quaint new sort of frigate.

In the evening when I went up to the Church of la iglesia to take my car to see several of his smoking friends I had an interesting thing at the corner. A number of women were there with each full of little mugs of tea in large earthen vessels they had hot cacao made from the shell of the cacao bean. None of these
tonght manyfud at 12. or 3. according to dig
and walked off with them. It is characteristic of
this season and especially of tonight. — On the
same car with me and alighting only at the Com-
mon before where I did, was an excellent alice:
it was a young lady of perhaps twenty, fully
characteristics; with her was an adiyiary woman.
a little older than she, of the Middle Class.
I found Emanuel at home and arrayed in all his
glory of white object: his dress monopolized the
conversation dwelling upon her great ambition to
make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and all
the sights and the places where our Lord was.
She has read astonishing statements regarding
the difficulty and danger of the way and as-
sumed me that a certain noble lady and also
a Mexican General, whose pilgrimage was de-
scribed in the book, each required three years
for the journey one way. As for Don Juan,
man maritana smoked, he had gone out
before they got home from the market. —
2x1. I made a day's trip to Zapopan; it is a
really interesting ride. Beyond the aguacán we
make a rapid descent through a true decli-
way to Atamejau, where is a curious and
ruined great colomn factory. Beyond here we are
convention and finally come out at Zapopan
a mariable town. There are pretty monu-
ments, lions, etc., in the distance all along and
from several points we see truly the streets
Send Second Reader to this class, as soon as
it is ask.
Then we left the great barricade. I found it unexpectedly large and grand, with a richly carved facade of stone. There is a group of the Holy Family of five—Jesucristo, Ana Maria, Jose and the Niños—figures that are unusually fine and which are magnificently clad. Of course the chief object is the little figure of the Virgen, not much more than a foot high from the central altar. Mr. Wilson meantime went to see Pandero in San Pedro about printing my incomplete set ofFacsimiles. I made pilgrimage to Mr. Wilson's school to get games. In the afternoon Mr. Wilson and I went to visit the Public School of which J. Chávez has principalship and found it very good. It runs from kindergarten to high school. The building is far too small for it. We are now the only one where Indians there were eighty children. My little Carpentín, eight year old, who made me an excellent miniature car a few days ago is in the second grade. The grades are thus: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th. They were reciting—Arith, Arith, Readin the Nine lower grades. We called for Mexican Geography in the 4th and English in the 5th. The English Class has only been at work two months and have done much better than I could expect.

1) They made crosses on the ground with ashes.
2) With ceremony holy water was sprinkled around it.
3) Finally, the cross was brought out and waved around it.
A ranchero then stepped forth with a machete and told them to stand aside: he handed it to the cloud, finally disappeared. (Victor Gómez)

Santo Niño Perdido: Leon. Many years ago thieves robbed a temple; being pursued they hid the treasure and fled. The treasure was finally found. This was attributed to El Santo Niño Perdido and a chapel was built and a vase made. Each year the image is bathed and the water is sold as a remedy for five diseases: stomach troubles, etc.

Nothing else is remembered of El Niño Perdido.

Religiosa: Ten. After Rev. Zollans's death, his handkerchiefs, used clothes, etc. were sought by wearing them during—especially if fever, mumps, or were cured (St. Encarnación de Ortiz).

Payer: God: In a sermon to Mary struck off as a head-till and pasted on the house door in Guadalajara are the following lines:

"Por eso el Dios visible, el Gran Pistono,
Por celestial saber iluminado,
A pesar del heraje y fiero encono,
Tu purísima concepción ha declarado."


witchcraft:

A woman who sold green corn went to San On-
was to buy a supply. She failed to communicate her
fears: the people of the town were much offended. On
making love she became awfully dark. She
was repeatedly lifted from her bed and let fall again,
on the hard boards. Mattresses were placed under her
but they were always removed and the trampling
remained. Every few minutes she would be taken out
and plunged into a cold bath. All these rituals were
ignorant then, where, or by whom these tortures were
inflicted. She suffered day and night. It was decided
that her San Andres enemies had bewitched her. A
poison of superior magic power was sought in
various
Then a brad was brought with fire
in it: also red pepper, an egg, salt, etc. A guad
was placed on every door and windows with weap-
on to kill the witch, if it tried to escape. The
egg was put into the fire: the pepper was con-
trolled were laid on. The egg burst, the pepper gave
no signs, no witch's presence. Reality
out rushed a great dog: all jumped in to kill it. It
ran down a gully on the road to San Andres.
shifty the woman died. (Chama Vera) Oct. 96.
1) In Guadalupe lived an old woman with her grand-
daughter: she was a washerwoman. One day the child
carried a nice doll to a neighbor's house; she told the
little girl at the house, named Gracienda, that her
aunt 2) had many large dolls and that some
day she would show them to her. Later in the
visit was made and G. saw the dolls. They were
in a large room, in the cooking place, under
a large stone. Her and see if your grandma
is coming said the visitor and taking the
absence hid one of the dolls in her clothing. She asked by her playmates where she got the doll the reply was, her mother made it. One day a lady came to have this mother make a doll like it for her little girl. The woman refused nothing at all of it. The child after months had been made produced the doll and told its story. When examined it was found to have in its legs curious bends, to be full of veins, & otherwise plainly interwoven. The legs were straightened out, the veins drawn, the clothing removed & the doll thrown (with only its clothes on) on to the bed. Soon a neighbor who had long been terribly afflicted in his legs and unable to walk came in and told how he had been miraculously cured. On comparing dolls they found that it was when they removed the veins & straightened the legs of the doll. The man told that at his cave his son had disappeared & he was left with only the caves on. On examining the doll it was found to be the image of the man. Good words of the people were written on the wall of the cave: 

The people of the Coast County often raise a considerable sum - $50. - $200. - and engage a priest to conjure the spirit, & weapons to use to reduce the danger.
The Day of the Dead. Coyote: Venite Romos, spread a table with calabaza on All Souls' Day, for his dead father. A little dog slipped in and gnawed on the calabaza from the shell. Venite when he saw the marks of teeth called his wife and said, "See, father has come and taken of the calabaza: here are the prints of his teeth." The children of the house had seen the thief. However, Senor Benito de Palermo: Do not pray to him but ill with him to force blessing. He is buried in the church, his arms were eyes and mouth are closed according to the order desired: buried with his feet down in the word they have done: he is addressed with ugly language to: (Juan C. Flores: Eusebio Rodriguez) Senor de Esquipule: how it became black. A man and woman alone are mourning with the house. While she made tortilla, the wind is very mete. She met a man in the street selling pictures of Christ crucified. This he bought for his money. The angry woman threw the picture under the Corral, where it was blackened (to the Maternity). When one dies a cove is made of the length of the corpse: the body is laid upon it with an adobe for a pillow. This December, under the open air, when the corpse is taken up from the earth.
Candles were lighted and laid down when the body was. These candles are the three necessities — hunger, thirst, or death.

Virgin of Zapopán:

1541: brought from Spain by Franciscan friar
1537: Image brought into Cuzcatlán because of a threatening tempest.
1551-1552 — given title of General.

Measure of Mary's Foot.

Glorious Virgin Mary, Mother of God.

Exact measure of the foot of the Virgin Mary, mother of God, taken from her arm while she was unshod with the deepest devotion in a Church in Loreto, in the Kingdom of Italy, in which city is preserved the most holy house, miraculously brought there from Jerusalem by the hand of angels. Pope John XXII granted 300 years of indulgence to the person who kisses this measure three times and repeats three hail Marys. These indulgences were approved by Pope Clement VIII in the year of our redemption 1603. These indulgences, limitless in number, may be obtained as many times a day as may be wished by those devoted to the Holy Virgin Mary. They may also be applied to each in perpetuity. For the greater glory of the Queen of Heaven and Earth, permission is given to make copies of this.
measures, each of which will grant the same
indulgences. This feast is celebrated in Italy on
the 26th of Dec. It is requested that for charity's
sake, one Mass may be repeated for the intention
of those who consecrate these indulgences.

Shorn Names

La vuelta al Mundo.
El Senor de Oro.
La Cruz Verde.
El Caballo de Troya.
Los Reyes del Norte.
Los Pueblos del Norte.
La Estrella del Norte.
Sagrado Corazon de Jesus (Pandemia).
Casa de Caridad de Jesus, M? y Jose.
Pandemia de la Santisima Trinidad.
El Silencio.
La Torre de Babel.
(Las Cantuarias). Opposite each other.
El Gallo.
El Tormento de la Vida. (Cantuaria).
El Mundo por dentro.
Las Hijas de Eva. (Smith Chap). A painting
over the front door shows a family built.
An angry man holds a battle-axe in his left
hand: with his right he holds off another
man: the wife stands with upturned head
and the children weep.

El Cabo Cano. (Smith Chap.) They fall all
the same. Painting over door: A large
barrel on end, is raised a foot above the
floor. A man is filling a glass at the
fountain.
The government compelled it to change name. La reforma de los Estados Unidos. Very little of
miserable drunk-shop on a back street.
Las Memorias del Diablo. (Cantina)
The above are presumably all in Guadalajara.
Maristany. Our Lady of the Conception, our lady of mercy, our lady of solitude, our lady of the Rosary, our lady of grief, etc., etc.

Sec. 124 "The windows of every house where lived a
good Catholic, and doubts. None of many others
carried an open the current of popular feeling, one
anchor with white curtain hung on the outside,
with a picture of the Virgin attached, and also a tried
and slip of paper some note wider, broad and fifteen
long with the device printed in large letters, "Ysen and
honor to the mother of Jesus Christ."

Ash Wednesday: the old palm leaves, images, sacred pic-
tures, or are quilled and trimmed. After the morning Mass
the people approach the altar rail, kneel, and are marked
the priest says— "Memento hominum, quia pulvis es et in
pulverem reverti esse."

First Thursday in Lent: At church of Delicatelas, in
Guadalajara an image of Christ (El Señor de la Penitencia)
is washed; crowds flock to the Church and receive a small
vessel of the water which is medicinal—rather literally
or originally used. One year as the image was in best
condition, sickly and worn-eaten, it was decided to
make a new one & burn the old for each Wednesday
week: it was found to be however miraculously
retored. On every
Friday in Lent: a piece of the True Cross is borne between
the ranks of kneeling worshippers in the Cathedral and
each worshipper is permitted to kiss it.
Holy Thursday. Early morning mass. The gloria is sung. The bells are rung long and loud for the last time.

Then there is marked a great fastness in the Catholic Church. During Thursday and Friday the business hours generally are closed. Schools have holidays. During this day the holy oil is blessed — the oil of the catechumens. Twelve priests and seven clergy attend the ceremonies. The priest, bishop, and priests breathe three times on the oil and the chalice, meaning by this action with the power of the holy spirit to descend on the oils: and after the consecration is completed they salute the oils with the words — "Hail holy oil, hail holy chalice."

Passion Play: San Andros near Guadalajara. In open lot directly in front of the Church, about 100 x 200 yards enclosed by a low wall. On either side and at the farthest end is an elevated platform and in the center a pole with a cross beam tied near the top and allowed to swing low at the end. About 12 o'clock the players begin to arrive, in costumes and masks: they are the members of the Jewish council, with Annas, Caiphas, Herod, and Pilate. The Roman Centurion in splashy robes, a breastplate, a bearing a large shield back and front, on horse: Judas in long scaly gown, passes stealthily among the crowd, making much of his villainy present. The judges have taken their seats on the platform. A - truly a scene opens. X soldiers and officers come leading Jesus by a chain. He wears a purple garment of clean view of fatigue and weariness. His hair is long. He is led first to Annas, then to Caiphas, then to Pilate, to Herod, and back to Pilate. Finally and amid great clamor, is condemned. He is taken stripped to the wind but each scourger falls helpless to the floor. Jesus come in and offers back the money: then, to the Elect.