There was the water and some thin money thrown. The band played there sometimes several days and danced and sat on the shore. They also threw in grapes and pears as offerings.

Don Antonio Zapata told us that they planted grain as the water's edge that it might grow and supply food for the lake; also that the fruit, clothing, etc., were sometimes buried at the water's edge. We were comfortably housed for the night; Ramon and I having beds and the boys being put up on a comfortable bed on the floor made upon a good thick mattress. We had planned to leave quite early, but Don Pablo had arranged differently. He planned for us to leave at 9; to reach San Bartolo at 12; to drive there (he having telephoned ahead) and start again at 1; to arrive at Huaynetta between 5 and 6. We did not even get away at 9, as the mules were late but at 9:15 we notified the jeep himself being about to see us off. We had an uneventful journey; there was a slight rise, then we saw the somewhat long, gradual descent and San Bartolo situated on the similar opposite slope. It looked very near but between us and it was a gash gully which really made up the real task.

Sta. Maria is a little insignificant town on the near side of the gully. When there and before we saw a great cave up above and behind San Bartolo which Ramon and I thought to explore later as a fine place for bijerica. We reached San Barto...
Hexolactylie Series

18.
19.
20.
Pazo was full of Indians chiefly Atamis, many of
the women being dressed in the frocks which are
characteristic here. The camerinos are white,
with a broad band of red, or more frequently maroon
or purple near the border. While this is almost
universal, many have patterns in color, chiefly black,
blue, or more rarely red or purple. These designs,
geometrical, animal, etc. are usually quite delicate,
and, though numerous leave a good deal of the white
groundwork visible. We were impressed by the

as the Presidente, our horses were set to walking
to. But we sat and sat and sat waiting the dinner.
At last the hour arrived—1:30! And we climbed
up a steep hill to a little terraza, kept by the
father of the Presidente: in the house behind we
ate a really comfortable meal, being compelled to take
some wine beforehand with the young clerch who had
taken us in hand and been afterward with an Italian
who came in with his companion to dinner before.
We were through: for this meal no payment would
be taken. On our way home we tried to get a garmen

two nice ones could not be secured; a third one did not
suit me as well, being in light blue instead of black
and purple. The girl agreed to receive 2½ for it,
but when the money appeared refused to pack with
it. We had quite a battle and finally had to give
it away for 5. There were then delays at
The Presidente over our final mozo and it was...
Negative list: Continued: Tehuacan and Huachula

254. Antonio Quiro. *24
256.
260.
262.
263.
265.
266. Cecilia Maria. *15.
267. Prof. Measuring.
268.
269. Woman and daughter: Mrs. Lucia *5.
272. View of Huachula.
275. Group of women.
276.
2:05 am we finally started. The road was really a pretty long one. It followed down a long a fine gorge. We had magnificent tropical mountain vegetation everywhere. The trees were heavily grown with lianas, ferns, parasitic firs, hugging nothing, etc., etc. The whole country was limestone. The descent into this ravine was steep but not as all dreadful. There were hundreds of pieces of the road in the ravine where we were over chink and jagged edges of limestone and other points near the river where we had to make quite steep climbs up the cliff-side and follow along them for some distances. We saw several flocks of parrots.

The stream is a handsome clear one of considerable depth. We crossed and recrossed many times. The foot paths rarely crossed keeping many times along the cliff in a little narrow trail, sometimes curving, sometimes built along on a log or otherwise. A noticeable feature was the thin silver lines of falling water here and there. There were a good many which must have been some hundreds of feet high but which had no amount of water. These were all heavily lime impregnated acid constructed rather than destroyed the beds; a long trail of tufa marked their spots and then we often conner fan-like affairs from the lower edge of which at the base the water trickled, slipped, or fell. Where there was not sufficient water to produce a stream and fall, but enough to keep the tufa deposit soaked the growth of ferns and other delicate green matter was beautiful.
278. Men haulin log: Muchetta.
279. School boys as Muchetta.
280. "
281. José, Andrés y Lupe: Muchetta.
and striking—we passed several coffee and sugar plantations and are still where we left a drunken fellow who had been quite a nuisance to us all day.

The road and the land, or pretends to have several properties for sale. Fortunately though cloudy, we had a moon and thus could see our road every step. Finally, at 7:35 we reached Machuca.

A few minutes, saw us pleasantly received at Don Pablo's home after leaving our letter as the President. Before supper the President called me a "man and true little fellow who is a "business". He is a great friend of Don Pablo and his successor in office.

We took dinner with us and stayed some time to talk over business. While we were talking, the American Engineer came in. His name is Culic and he is from Philadelphia. He has been in this country a good many years. We were comfortably bedded in the large reception room in three good sets and one bed and were all tired beyond reason.

It was hard getting the party out at 6 a.m. but we did so. We were early as usual. Fortunately there is public work and the men were called together to arrange for it. The result was that I got a good start and measured sixteen before coffee at 9.

Then there came a long walk with nothing done so we felt the heat terribly. I was never more thirsty in my life than at this hour. No more work until 4 and after when the men came dragging in timbers from the mountains. Then I was kept
busy until dark when I had come fifty-four persons buried. As the horse Don Pablo's adopted daughter, who is in charge, has with little or no room in which she is bringing up the horse - two boys of six each, bright little fellows named Jos and Andres and a little girl. They are full of life and happy as the day is long. Little Jos is beginning to learn Spanish and they say that he is making great headway. The school here is held at present in the village church, which has a long flight of steps leading up to it. The little fellows come on by two with heads joined and make an imposing array as they come down the steps and walk across the plaza. As they pass the measuring man all give him many with their hats off. We were indeed but and only after getting through the day and we all went down to take a swim in the river before eating our rather late supper. We began work again at the 7th hour of six o'clock. We start at half past six, and it looked as if it must be no trick at all to furnish this lacking men. Still we came to an absolute halt before a late hour. Alto we were assured that there were operations making for the women we had some difficulty in believing it. Still just before dinner time we got a first installment of four. The measure them by request in the schoolhouse. As soon as dinner was through we were back and there they came with the rich, more than twenty all dressed in their good clothes, came filing in. We divided them into two groups and filled. Graphed them. The two boys, despised. Robert, and I were busy the next two hours and by
List of Bustos: continued.

64. Tepehua:     Agustin Santiago  #14
65.    "         Juan Nicolas  #2
66.    "         Luis Ponce  #20
67.    "         Juan Salazar  #27
68.    "         Nicolas Santiago #39
69. Totolaco:    Juan Santiago  #9
70.    "         Diego Lucas  #20
71.    "         Jose Rodriguez  #37
72.    "         Miguel Francisco  #48
73.    "         Juan Francisco  #52
your o'clock had really done with all. We then waited
listlessly for men, who never came. Really after
ten o'clock in the morning I think we had become
male subjects and he ought not to have been
taken on account of age (youth).
In the even-
ning we had taken streets of measures and furnished.
At night I went down to see what Ramon and Manuel
had reported in glancing color from the night before. A
tall human was in progress and the time lacked its prey
are gaily. It was a mode of fishing in the river.
Only four hours were out. They carried blazing branches
of bushes or leaves in one hand and in the other a
short machete; they made a burning clout among the others
at the bottom for fish. When me is caught a sudden dash in wile
with the knife and the prey grabbed. Last night the worms
were the fishes and there were some fifteen or twenty
out. — Tonight Ramon and Manuel were at the ball
and came back quite enthusiastic over the fishing,
which the boy insisted was in the idoma, and for a
game of gicote. This was played in the dance and
another he had before described as I had forgotten it. Three
persons play, arranging themselves in a line: the
middle one is "it": joining his hands before his mouth
he makes a humming sound and waves his body
from side to side and forward. As he does so he
watches his chance to strike one or another of
his neighbors with his hand and dodge to avoid the
return blow. In case he is struck the person who
strikes runs because it and takes the central
place. So the play goes on — in the money.
a little after 6 until 9 when my last meal was made. As about the same time Remember his last meal. We made our various arrangements of packing and business and after some thought, changed our plans again.

The American says, that much paper of jute is made at San Bartolo where he usually lives. He has had a good many of them left at his house. He says they shot the place of the heart with blood and when spirits move them. He says that there are sometimes heads of them left in the city at San Bartolo which is usually, as we thought, likely a place of much mischief. He tells us that the celebrations here are interesting. The two most popular dances being the Pastor and the Snake Dance. These take place simultaneously. The two sets of dancers occupying different parts of the plaza. In the Pastor they carry little tambourines made of hard wood, being on the fingers, and they swing them as they dance. These tambourines are quite large and are decorated with tissue paper. White curtains are fan-like affairs of colored paper, which are fastened upright near the eaves. In both dances there are songs in the chorus.

In the Snake Dance there are two leaders and a malinche: The snake is large, with a head of wood and a body of cloth which is painted with native gathered colors. Chiefly, I believe, yellow and white. In this dance the object is to kill the snake and are after another.
For Huaxteca.

Sampeio: take weekly cleaver for.
Tempoal: 4 hours time to great town
Taxtpec: 5000 Huaxteca.

Encarnacion C. Ruiz: Huehueila - Tenango.
the dancers takes his turn unsuccessfully in the attempt. I notice the Malinche gives the fatal blow. At the house in the afternoon was a very little baby whose hand has a broad thumb with two little nails upon it; the mother is quite Indian and a sister of Don Pablo: the hand is the left hand; the little creature has the custom of folding the wide thumb under the first finger, a funny custom which cannot be due to modesty or dislike as the little being is very young. It does not hold its hand still at all and so we waited until it was as dark before making the reproduction.

We conclude as we are assured by the only man who is sure he knows, nor to try to go to Tamaranchale which is asserted to be eight days journey at least. We will go only to Pautepec, to Totonaco and leave the Huastecos for another trip. The same man suggested a mode for the Huastecan trip which will bear investigation.

In the evening the Presidente had some stuff brought in for my inspection. I bought a belt, two quishquenils and three tepastiles. The belts here are double roven, in white cotton foundation and black carved figures; they are close and fine work and worth the pesos they regularly cost or even the two I paid. Of the little kernels there are two classes: meandul, is made of light cotton stuff, with ribbons
served on, with one or two bands of embroidery and with a few figures—quite generally of birds or girls—woven through, also of geometrical designs. The pre-

vailing color used in the embroidery is red, though others may occur: the dye is fugitive and washing

removes. The older style is worn by older women and contains much more and heavier embroidery within a band of unique color running parallel to the edge of the garment. The women here use much of the run-in-line black patterning which we have already seen at Taxcalen Fronz, in their canastas.

The men, many of them, wear garments made entirely of native women's cotton, but presenting no especially incut or make up. The men of Dan Pedro (or San Lorenzo?) are said to have embroidered designs representing animals, birds, etc. on the legs of their loincloths.

—I bought three tepemates; there were four brought around and played for me. They are really more musical and capable of more expression than I realized. Two played well together are really not bad. —My general impression regarding the Tepemate type is: color unusually definite and for

vaccine at 24; faces broad — in some cases, with a

nose, heavily and angular lower jaw; hair inclines to thin on top rather early; eyes while generally

well-separated are not often oblique—very

rarely noticeably so: the nose is moderately high.
List of Ethnographic Objects:

Flower neckring, crown, wand, Sta. Maria.

Package of ocotes wrapped in banana.

Paper of Jorote: 17 dz. S. B. San Pablo.

Flower wand, wooden spoon, ocotes, etc. Cuca. Alta.

Zom: Mexican.

Beth:  "

Keshkenil:  "

"  "

Sack: Cotone.

Cut paper figures, etc. Oratino, San Pablo.

Camisa with black decoration. Huchestia.

Keshkenil:  "

"  "

Beth.

Tepomastres: Nieve.

Keshkenils: Totmaceo. (2 $10) (1 $6)

Totmaceo.  $4.55.  $9.

Tecneccillos: Totmaceo.

Tepomastres.

"  "

Papel y tabla of piedad.

Keshkenil: San.


11 Pantaleon Cu. Ten.
at the rock, but moderately broad there, and in the majority of cases aguline the not large or notably prominent; usually the crest is rather long and the tips rather thick and far; often the aguline ridge is somewhat sinuous. Almost everyone has a more incision tooth lacking; this they attribute to being too "quick sake." The women present no notable peculiarity but are in general much more alike and much nearer the male type in color, feature, etc. than is common. They are as a whole rather well-behaved in measurement though they did not like to come and when they did come were all together and marshaled in by the regidors. They wear plain white nurses, black sashes, white umbrellas, and Keshkemits such as already described. They are considerate in the way of necklaces of bright beads and wear their hair in two braids, which end with tassels of various colors, brown, red, green, maroon, black. The braids are brought together above the head and braided there. The central hair parting descends over the back of the head very clearly defined.

Towards evening it began to rain and just poured all night. It was still damp and cold in the morning. We wanted to leave at 6; were promised departure at 8; and really got away at 9. We were not badly outfitted though there was but one line
negative list: Totomec and Pantepec.

282. Group of Totomec near river.
283. Totomec man fishing.
284. 
286. 
287. Juan Santiago: 
288. 
289. Diego Lucas: 
290. 
291. Jose Rodriguez: 
292. 
293. Miguel Francisco: 
294. 
295. Juan Francisco: 
296. 
297. Luisa Maria: 
298. 
299. Ley Catarina: 
300. 
301. Lucia Maria: 
302. 
303. Juana Dominga: 
304. 
305. Two women with babies: §15 and 16. 5x8.
307. View of valley and level ridge: 8x10.
308. Horses at Pantepec: 8x10.
309. Group of women: Totomec: 8x10.
in the company. Manuel, I and the baggage animals pushed on ahead. Lourie and Ramus delayed somewhere to shoot birds. We had really one of the most interesting tropical rides we have ever made. The road ran for some four hours through the barrancas. There were a few fine cliffs of lime stone and many wonderfully fine examples of the tropical fauna with the lianas. There were good cliff faces with tufts of the long and narrow leaves plants. There are cliff walls between two rock layers. There were hundreds of round pebbles wedged in between the layers at a height of five or six feet above the water. It is hard to think that it was done by the stream though the Indians insist it was. As we or three places we saw them fishing with little nets set into high brooks of a branch. As one place there were six or eight men or boys, set with their net and all wading as up to their mid-knees dipping and struggling in the water. At 12 T.E. we stopped at a little seaside clump and waited for our companions. They were forty minutes in appearing and we were rather restless and uneasy though enduring these feelings as well as we could by eating bananas. We crossed the stream thirty nine times by count but may have missed some as the Engineer claims 44 besides 18 back of Ostrichetta. After a last crossing we struck up a clitch.
310. Group of women: Atacama. 8x10.
311. Market Scene: Patape. 8x10.
312. Botanical view: Atacama. 8x10.
313. Lodged stones: between Huchuella and Patape. 8x10.
314. Trip shot: between Huchuella and Patape. 4x5.
315. "
316. Tools for worship: Huchuella. "
317. "
318. Boy and Burro: Las Tortugas. "
319. Women washing at river: Huchuella. 4x5.
320. Tropical Forest. "
pretty bad ascent to the little town of which by the way is the trouble where authorities insist much supper is made. From here we make another descent and then an ascent to Pátzcuaro. Had we not had some shooting on the way up we would have got in an hour or so of clock notwithstanding our delays. As it was we got in at 2 o'clock.

It took some two hours and more to receive an audience with the President, and I was in a huffy mood. Till they mollified me somewhat and Don Emilianos pleaded a physical suffering as excuse for his non-appearance. It began to rain hard toward evening. Four good cats were brought in and arranged for us on the dressing room we ate dinner and supper as a miserable little streak in the Plaza.

10 ½ we were mean enough to say that we would try another fonda in the morning. This we had said to the Secretario who at once declared that since we would breakfast together. This we did not exactly understand and I was in some doubt. We waited pretty late about going for it but finally - at about 8 o'clock - we went to the more elegant fonda. After we had taken coffee and bread and were beginning on our eggs the Secretario appeared with profuse apologies for his delay and sat down with us. When we were through we made our apologies and left him at his coffee. When we asked air for cooled - the must weigh 400 lbs. how much that
meal was she grandly replied that it was paid and indicated the secretaries as the payer. We had promised, if we could begin work at 8 oclock and might have subjects without interruption we would measure the whole town in one day. This promise was called out by Don Emiliano saying that we were fortunate in our time of coming as the Town was to be gathered in masas for the public building work. But 9 oclock came and no subjects. In fact it was 9:30 before we could begin work. Nor then could we proceed uninterruptedly. There was considerable lost time. Still by hard work, and by going without dinner, while the boys went, I got to 98 by six p.m. and the others were measured before dark. Not only so but Don Emiliano made his full day's expenses and Ramon made and filled his five busts. The people, notwith-standing Don Emiliano's doubt and headache- ing are among the most amenable I have ever dealt with. They were most admirable in behavior for photographers and busts. The boys ate dinner and we all ate supper at the fast woman's and when I asked her the cost of the meals I received with forbidding the reply that we would settle tomorrow. She was particularly unsatisfactory as we had de-
Don Antonio
Días: Huchueta
Don Emiliano Vázquez: Pantepec
decided by a unanimous vote to go back to the shack for breakfast; we had more or less mbling during the day with some showers and at eve-
ning it rained quite hard. The impression most people make on me differs more from the
Teppetians than I had expected. Eyes are widely
spaced but rarely oblique, even in a small
degree. The nose is often aquiline but usually
low; it has however often a rather narrow ridge
which extends down as a real projecting beak
between and beyond the alae. There are often so
much reduced or undeveloped as to present
more or less of an opening outward. The lips
are quite often thick and the cleft is very
retreating. This was so notable as to render
the measurement of the face height really
difficult; the nose projecting so far as to
prevent the placing of the rule. The prope
thrust, facility due to this, is quite a frequent
character. The cheek bones are high and broad
and the face takes notably forward. Broad
heavy
toe and faces and angled jaws are unusual. The
hair on top of the head is rarely thin and men
really grow to considerable ages. A head
will sometimes remain really black after
the beard has become white and a fairly grey
or white head would probably evidence such
We were early for the women from an early hour on but none were ready for us until after 9 o'clock. Then there was great difficulty. Not but what there were a great plenty of them near by. The plaza was early filled. The Tomacos could be easily distinguished from the Toscasos by their small, red and black, solidly worked bush caps. The Toscasos wore larger bush caps with a great variety of gay colors worked into them. Both wear euques of white bought manta of cotton, perfectly plain, wrapped tightly about the figure. They also wear white mantas carried with the black or blue work like the scalp. They also wear the closely woven belts of cotton and dark red like those of the men. But the Tochkenidos are the brilliant and characteristic part of their outfit. They are often practically a solid mass of embroidered work as above described.

The matter of bringing in the women was a drains one. I had looked pegging at everyone of the officials from the Presidente and Secretarios down. They did not care to come and in most cases that ended it. Those who were brought were poor old bags or ugly younger beings with whom something was plainly the matter. Not until fully half the number were measured and I had made pretty vigorous representation with they brought a more varied lot. In the last
half of the work. There were a number of mothers who came with their little ones on their backs. They pile them onto one side or astride and then sit on firmly in an apron of cotton. This leaves their hands absolutely free for any work. There were no especial features about the women which attracted my especial attention. Some of them were very small creatures; also the tip of the hair on all who had any at all was a distinct brown, a reddish brown and not a black at all. This tendency to a red brown was also noticeable in the men's beard though to a less extent. The hair of both classes of women was done up much as among the Tepelues but with a more distinct tendency to use bright colored ribbons in the hair. There was one Otoee girl in this party who was actually gay with bright ribbons; she and many others had necklaces of beads and coral. Finally, after much labour we were through with the women at a little after one. We then made known our wishes as to groups and went to dinner. When we got back there was no more to prepare women. In desperation over the flight of time Louie and I walked off to a height where a fair view of the town was to be gained. It is not a very fine place. The houses are pale pink and daubed with mud. This makes an untidy external finish for the walls.
is laid very firmly and solidly; it projects nearly on all sides and the corners are rounded. This gives a deceptive appearance of circular form to many of the houses. There are many colonnades in bloom just now in the landscape. The trees irregularly distributed over the slope near the top; the Plaza slopes down from the Municipal house and is rather irregularly and unevenly paved; in the center is an ugly Rioblo the lower part of which is of stone. Not far from the municipal house outside the center of the Plaza is a curious circular tower-like structure of stone with steps up the side which is a well. The attic large though unattractive church lies on a plat from below the Plaza. The sides of the Plaza are badly filled; part of one side is occupied by a Spanish-Mex. building, an patio garden for billiards and baraja. Opposite this on the right side of the Plaza retired from the house is a lane of shacks for jondas and one more primitive structure all occupying but part of the space available. — We also took a view across the valley to that valley, stream and the level topped ridge opposite. When we got back we found the women rapidly disappearing and no arrangement for agray. Absolutely desperate now with a flying cloud. To don Evariano, as there was absolutely anything need
of real authority around. When he came we saw that we had gained little but by a vigorous use of our own industry we succeeded in getting the thing pushed through. We took a group of Tobacco squatters, some selling; also a group of women who to my surprise were far more among the people. We were told during the day that a doctor had been summoned; when he came to extreme was her dislike of an examination that she had to be held by fair persons and with violence could be examined at all. There came a lively market of ethnographic objects: I bought hawk-remills of both kinds, a fine old trumpet at a high price, drawers, a net for fishing, a table Piedra and paper of Nigeria. The net is rather large and one of the kind already described. The bow is painted at the end for thrusting in the whole is placed in front of a stone under which fish are likely to lie. This is often disturbed. The fish in trying to escape are likely to be caught.

Don Emiliano told me of the old repenimacle as Xico: it is property of the people it is said they have refused 800 pesos for it. It is large, carved at one end with a cat's head; it is of costly finely made. The cylinder of silver. They dance here a good deal.

The following list is perhaps complete:
Carnival: Los Tres: a maiticha takes part and a pito is used, made of cane.

June 24. Santiago:
ribra: much or quite same as
an arriberta; one snake is painted with colors from backs
+ c.

Oct. 26 Monarca:
Tocotin:
Esparadoles:
More:
Las Inditas: these men are dressed up with keshkemils, etc.

Dec. 25th Los Pastores: in this the Tezontles.

The use of cotton trousers with the lower part of the ride. Trouser legs made in open drain work is deeply a thing of the past. One pair was bought which are probably old and were marvelously fine. I was asked 1.5 pesos for them and offered $8. Finally, after buying a coarse and relatively modern pair at 4, the others were offered me at $8! I had however gone too deeply to buy more. The paper was from the oficina of Xocolotlaq (wrong spelling) a league and a half away. The streets are larger and more nearly square than in that of San Pablo. The table was more carefully made than the one we already have and was wider: it has a handle each at one end. The other was of similar material to an
specimen from San Pablo's but more crudely made in a rectangular form. We had some fun with the old Spanish (commonly measured 6 centavos) don Francisco over the use they made of it. After many assurances me that I knew as much about it as he did - more probably, he finally said they cut a maguey or ir to use in curing disease. Anyone who has a disease receives a maguey cut from this acid and applies it to the diseased part. I use it.

Don Emilianos insisted that this is not made of jicotea but of ule and says that formerly they used the paper (?) to make strong and durable fajas. We tried to get some of these but so far without success.

I learned my vocabularies from Edward Rodriguez, who was disappointed with the fifty cents I paid and wanted a dollar. This I gave with bad grace because the regular price is plenty. When he later wished to sell me some horses for 50 pesos I refused 45 and refused to meet his long demands for the tried to sell donie a pair of dechimos, but failing finally presented them to me. It was after dark by the time we had finished up with all this and I went down to his house to have a glass of beer with the Presidente.

12:15. Colores bright and clear; we packed, tried to hurry our 7:30 breakfast which was really served after 8. and looked for our animals. They were absolute-
Los Negritos: 14 are dressed in short black velvet pantaloons (to knees) with white camises; on the head is a black hat with the front of the brim turned up and decorated with a Viv Eagle and with rosettes of yellow, red and green. In the Santiago a little low crown round hat of black (broad like the other with red) is turned up in threefold and has similar rosettes. The dress consists of red sack reaching much less than the waist & little horses both with silver foil decoration.

Residents of Los Negritos and the Santiagoos just before leaving our woman to make paper and an man to cut it with of them appeared. We did not go as a town by way of Tenasco as we had entered it, but went eight down to the River and followed it around the long ridges. In this way we got our five river crossings which we had missed in coming and thus made up the whole forty-four which the Ingeniero had promised us. We struck our old trail at the three crosses and the little shed where we bought bananas coming but could not get any. This was a disappointment as I had counted on some. We took things seriously, photographing and hunting still made this hereda at 12. which was the same time we had reached in coming and at the same rate for the sectional trip. We took more time for the balance and did not reach Don Pablo until 4.30. We produced somewhat as the set alined, but were assured by a rancher who lived close by men it is waste work done at the time of the "cyclone". The poodle are so many;
a gap here?
that it is not easy to remove them. A drift of pebbles of all sizes up to good sized boulders lies across the beds of the stream; there is no such drift upstream or downstream: nor are any lodged pebbles in the first of the two ledges of the cliff. The drift of pebbles reaches some feet above the river level and the best lodged pebbles are perhaps six feet above it (the drift as it lies against the base of the cliff) the same occur at three or four different levels. At the best point however they are so thickly set that they form a practically continuous line. They are so firmly lodged that a good deal of force is required to dislodge them. Many are banded, which suggested a first human placement. I believe however men mine were belied by those who have tried to displace, not to place them. —

we were fairly welcomed as the town. After 5 o'c I went with the boys for a swim in the ocean. Louis and Ramon took a dip up the road between the 12¾ station and the place stones. The place was a deep pool from the further side of which rose the rock mass in this only a few feet above the water was a near little cave. The place was not well adapted for to witches on account of the difficulty of reaching it. The boys found little of interest; the walls of rock were more or less marked with curves; on the floor were hundreds of little sticks cut to various length but with no other signs of work. —

the arranged early for our animals; they go through with us to Lago Tahuapu: Price 22 pesos. We get
from the same men as before. Just before dinner, Dona Panchita greatly amused our curiosity, she de- 
vised the plan to a certain miguez living in the Barrio across the river to bring his marionettes over for us to see. He 
then told us that he was the keeper of certain marionettes 
made of piña, which were dyed and used in 
ornamentations. To her request he gave the very proper 
reply that "he would not do so; that he was afraid 
of offending them." That they were not flags to be 
carried around as everyone's deck and mast. Things 
were now distinctly interesting and we bent the 
man's word that we would come to his house to 
see them and asked the messenger to remain 
there so that Miguel could not hide them. 
As soon as we had eaten we made up a party; Dona 
Panchita, the woman of the Americans, the American, 
our party and a couple of men from the house. We 
then walked up the hill, across the slipping stone 
and the foot bridge, up a trail through coffee, 
and near a snaking brook. We were not long in 
reaching the house and after a little hesitation 
Miguel took us into the Holy of Holies. The saints 
were in an orthisal: there is an altar built 
or board, with some flimsy decorations. At the 
level are three points of Christian Saints. On 
the altar shelf are some candles and a bundle 
(open) of copal. Two wooden boxes were on the shelf 
(facing facing altar) end against the wall. These 
contain the marionettes. Miguel was quite ready to 
take them on. He finally humorously produced an 
ideal apparently of a greyish brown stone pillar.
fine granite: the head was large and infantile with quite a Chinese cast of features. Its badly shaped and sweepy arms were raised so as to bring the hands together on the chest. The body was practically unshaped. This interesting being was clad in a suit of unbleached cotton, much too long and slender for it, and the empty arms and legs hung light. After due admiration of this a second was produced: This was a female pottery figure with the head moderately shaped but no body to speak of. The only dressing of this one was with some blue glass earrings which were fastened in the ears. Next a little headless figure was produced which white ancient is probably post-conquest was universally approved by us as a Greek. The next was a pottery head. Lastly, a figure with a small head and a pointed cap. This, I think, was pottery. The body had been fixed and to determine length with wood and ended in a pair of wooden feet. This mongrel being was decked in black velvet and finally a black hat to fit it was produced. Then we were assured—though falsely—that there was no more. Having expressed our delight and satisfaction with them, and asked that I had not better known what I was coming to see to that I might have brought some white Copal, I set the jaws up in a line near the south edge of the Alps and drove made noble lights or them. We left two miles in
his safety, apparently to his good satisfaction and left: we were assured that he has some pieces made of fine black stone, which he does not red but we were quite content with what we had seen. The great day for using these is San Agueda's Day 16th Sept. They are also used on the occasion of the mg, on the time of harvest and on the first cutting of cane. On all these occasions incense and candles are burned: the idols are taken in the hands to the sound of music the worshipers dance and move the figures which are mine said to dance themselves. These pleased they will give good remedy when there is too much rain the worshipers go in procession to the river playing and dancing the idols: around them they throw little ayala and cuitales especially made for the occasion into the water against the flow as dances to stay it. On the other hand when there is droughts the procession goes with the idols to the cave: there is a feast of tamales, atole, ce and dancing with guitars, enflamados and music, ce. We had made a bargain with the arriero that in case we were not ready to start at 6 o'clock, we would pay only 20 pesos instead of 22. Still at 6 o'clock there was no sign what ever of the man or animals. It was after 7 before Dona Panchita got ready our promised breakfast. It was 8 o'clock before we had our animals and then we had to leave the whole matter of pack changing in the air as we had no pack animals. We made fairly good time to Guatapé where we
called an the Presidencia: as they said enough of the mule and mules on paper making we concluded. One had been done in a farm and left at 12.30 after fifteen minutes stay. From there on our animals played and it was decrepitable. The mule was 
Our mule and Manuel's horse. I got in at 3.45. The rest about 4.15 we were all tired and now on account of the troublesome beast we were damp with rain and chilled with the rising nebulae. We rested a few minutes and then went down to dinner and called upon the guide on the way. Then I wrote up my notes and watched the weather changes. At 7.15 the nebulae had settled down into white cloud banks in the valley and the sky was clear and bright and the moon out. At that time no sign of the mules but a telephone report that they had left at 9. was somewhat reassuring. — At San Bartolo I had a chance to speak with the Padre of Chichuella. He is a nice old gentleman with a full, white beard who looked extremely unlike a priest. He says that there are no bands in the region but there are in Otomi and Mexico. He knows of no one having made a study of the idiom but proposed making a little booklet of terms and phrases for me if I liked - getting the help of some of the better informed of the village. This offer I was glad to accept. — San Alipio, where informa-
is not always the best, says the Tefelani, as unlike the Ottawa in respect of the tending ponies. For the former do not care to go out to other horses. If they go at all it is for only a few days and is made a perusal farm. When they do go they will not eat at the employer’s but carry the food home with them. They do, the Ottawa do not eat a large meal or grub: This is described as being several inches long and of a brown color. Rather like values in exterior shell. Can safely be eaten. Talking of wombs, the belief here is the cocaluca appears general. It is a plant, which grows from a worm in the ground. According to one account it sends up a single stalk which is crowned with a most beautiful flower: it is in capable of producing seed and only propagates from the guanaco. Some skeptics were expressed by another person in the home who said were the Thing true every one would have been growing in their yards all would be hunting guana. This Par. oh! oh! however, has inflexible confidence in the matter and this morning as breakfast showed us the plants triumphantly. It was a slender and graceful somewhat branched stalk with no display of leaves; the worm
null
was unfortunately not attached to the stalls so the demonstration was not complete.

14 1/2. We had all sorts of reports about bed time last night regarding our cargo. The man had started at 9. with five mules and had left part of the stuff. He had been seen in the river near San Bartolo with five mules heavily loaded, unable to proceed. He had concluded to stop at San Bartolo for the night to push on to Tacurango today and to Los Toldos tomorrow. We went to bed in considerable uncertainty and dissatisfaction. We decided to leave at 5 and so gave orders for the mogo. I routed the party over at 4:15 and the horses were ready before 5. We heard all sorts of stories. Our man had passed at 3. He had not yet come. He was at San Blasico where he had spent the night. I called the mogo and finally I sent the rest ahead while I waited for him. Hardly had they got started when Ramon came galloping back to announce that the man was in town, had three mules and was almost ready to start. As he knew already had told me that he would need to leave Tacurango at 3 to make the train which was too running. I told Ramon to go on with the party. We mogo appeared at 6 and we started at once. At 6:00 we found our arms packing but not yet ready to start. I spoke to him but did not wait for him. Some minutes had still in the late night but they were now rising so
was able to see the beautiful scenery which is wildness and beauty was little before aught we have ever seen in Mexico, this with a character quite its own. Our trail was running along from the village and on the side of a precipice. To our left were great cliffs, often presenting great faces of nearly smooth vertical rocks: The summits were jagged and the veins fine that of stratified masses set on end. There were curious peaks of wear, just as we left from there we saw narrow but lofty rock columns, parallel and near each other, that suggested a gateway. At a point further down a quaint rock mass rose up into a sharp column and little separate in distance from the rock mass behind. On our right was the descent which at times was abrupt or even the almost vertical bank of a yawning chasm. After some hour and a half of little up and down over a road not very bad we came to the great expanse. It was really magnificent the not a good road or easy travel. It was muddy, a lot of spots, rough stone steps at others, and pure gorge bed at yet others. There were side gorges, wonderful little cascades, a curious erosion with cascade, wonderful moss colonies, great quantity of ferns completely blighted by the recent headages, cliff and from face of rocks in wonderful variety. At each the summits was
reached and here I overtook poor Manuel whom I
was pretty sure played out. For a little time we saw
the other ahead but they were soon gone and we
saw no more of them until near Las Tortugas.
we made quite a deep descent and then a
final rise not difficult. From here on
we were on a practically level road which grew
constantly better until near Metepe and by
it was really a carreta road. We got a fine
view after a little, down and the plains and the
plains, brown, typically Nicaljan plains,
swept as we soon found by the typically Nicaljan
winds. We rode rapidly from the Herrera of the
Gomera Santa Cruz, 15 Metepe and then by
an unnecessarily long and curved road to Las Tor-
tugas, where we arrived an 11.45 having been
just 5 hours and a half on the way.

To our surprise Sara and Raman were not there.
I had a backward view of the carreto just as I
began the great ascent and believed then that
they would get in on time. When however I reached
the summit, I made up my mind that he,
could not possibly do so. After waiting a little
we ordered dinner for two before we had really
eaten the soap. The other boys appeared. They
had taken a shelter road which did not pass
by Metepe and came slowly to let us catch
up with them. We ate a really good dinner together in the carriage attendant upon the arrival of the train and the train force. Then we waited. Of course our man came not; so arranging with Ramon we took him on and then settled down. It was only 2.30 when our man really did appear, one hour after train, and two hours sooner than I had decided to expect him. No use crying over spilt milk. I labeled a ship the stuff and then we all went down to a little creek in hope of a swim. The wind was pretty cold but we could have stood it, if we could have found water! As it was however it did not reach Ramon's nerves as the deeper part, so we contented ourselves with seeing him wade across, get a bed and a mattress made upon the floor in a little house for the night, which was really better than I had expected and made a comfortable enough night of it. With morning we had time on our hands for abundance of work and meditation. The air, sky, railroad, gray-brown plains and mountains all reminded me strongly of New Mexico rather than of Mexico. We waited along until 1.30 when the train started punctually on time. There was so heavy a crowd that I really felt uneasy lest we might be blown from the track and expected delay. We were behind seven minutes as we went but we pulled into Oaxaca two minutes ahead. The Mexican
Train came along only a few minutes after we got to its platform and we reached Artesrays almost so. We found that Ramon had got our stuff over and was ready to leave tomorrow for Jalapa, leaving Lure to begin his de-
veloping Manuel and I took the 5:40 train to Mexi-
co. I was late and he was later. I wished to the
station alone and he got there only at the last
moment. We had some excitement over a poor fel-
low who tried to steal a ride in the closet. He locked
himself in but three men, conductor, and
brakeman were too much for him and dragged
him out finally in triumph. The weather was
so nice and it was ten o'clock before we
pulled into the station. I tried first to see Mr.
Robinson, Mr. Wendry, Mr. L. Caceres, Mr. Week-
ton and Mr. Lewis at the Central and Mr. Van
Antwerp at the Mexican. The only one I found
was Mr. Lewis. I missed Mr. Robinson by less
than a day; he only went up the road last night.
Mr. Lewis was good enough to fill me out with
passes for Ramon. We then got our mail and
called on Dr. Butter. He is getting ready to go
away Tuesday or Wednesday. He has been ill
for five months and his Dr. orders him to the
States by a sea voyage. Mrs. B. has secured
the Cascarenoes I needed for the English lecture
we then called an illinois deal. I was ab
Dichos = anecdot = refrain.
Ahui = merry, jovial; Patol = saying.

1. Campana pajina; donde brota el agua
donde comienza a correr. On festal occasion,
There is always one person whose duty it is
to distribute and give the queues. It is
called camatiachca = causa = goal:
Rachca = food, sustento. It is proper
to refuse for a time but he urges—using
this expression.

Panita

2. Pani Hapepeflaca quech = a myne;
Flani Haquvaytaca
outwardly very fine; inwardly (naturally)
stuff crying with hunger. Cf. absolutely.
All is not gold that glitters.

3. Ichcan ahucate = myne - double.
Teichan malacate
En casa propia como unahuacate.
En casa ajena como un malacate.
En casa ajena he is neglectful
Our tales are care of this own things;
our tales are care of those of another.
ahuacate signifies neglect - abandonment.
malacate signifies industry, energy, push.

4. Nuna Haquyaotl; una bufonada = unblemish.
a clown is likened to the oporacon for liveliness,
aclutenes = falseness. for in after a joke usually says
**Déchqua petetjótica**

**Wán Fech qua Fetejilótica.**

Nos festa a cariciando la cabeza
para envolvermosla. **Fech = us.**

pepetzote = to caress as a cow her calf
petetjítica = to crop up, or envelope, or to
wind as not thread.

The joke is considered to be blameworthy - flattering & caressing in order to blind the person to his own false and selfish end.

5. **Tla echauxiucoi:**

**Yo ahniloyivic (ahniloyiaca).**

Chauvinítl = wind that blows hot and destroys
the plants. Metaphorically an "ill wind."

Ahniloyiaca - "it has become a bad luck:" =
Echarse de pesar. Ahnil = yijete - a thing
of no importance. The verbal suggests the
becoming of no importance. The verbal suggests the
becoming of no importance. It has no real or
exact equivalent in English. Tla = if. Yo =
If he already has bad luck he has no future,
no importance.

6. **Cuenta don Kashítl:**

(miarse) a fuería del cajeté. The verb is not
used in the Mexican but it is clearly under
stood. The expression refers to a person who speaks 'side of the mark.'
Flaxcals Place Names: see also note below.

Flaxcals + Flaxcals = a.
pan: ługarde

Cuau-Tezcolpan: Cuauhli-tezolpa
madera: donde se recoge.
where they gather wood.
mitle: mitl: tepec.

Acu-Tlapileo: "Acu i Tlapileo"
acu: ar = agua
Cuau-Tlapileo: tail.
The tail of the lake.

Acutapa:

Tepetlchae: above the mountain.

Ocotlan:
Ponotla: pan upon
probably not aquatic word for
the & is long v not short as in
ochlata

Tijahlan: Tiyat yes.

Teotlalpan: Teotl = diosco.
Teotl = Teotl = dominus.
Place where are laws belonging to
the culto of the gods.

Tepetla: Tepetl = pointed; Fole = ted; pointed rock.
Zinacantlan = where there is rain.
Huilopa = place of huilo.
    apa = tampopo.

Tenezontla: tenetz = ordinary maguary or maguary silty (like clay)
    metzontla = old maguary, with
    roots showing above the ground.

Totolac: Totol = quajolote
    ac = place of water.
    where the huilts drink.

Tequiquiapa: Tequiqui = apa.
    Tequiqui = clayey earth.

Tequina pantanosas.

Tejacuitla: [cuica = polvo tan]
    ricua = white
    when the wind...

Tenexycac: yecac = narij = pine
    a mountain.
    tenex = cal

Tequiquicutla: Tequiqui = (Tequiqui)
    = toca.

Nopalaca: nopaloca = place of nopal,
    oca = toto parle.

Xocoycua: cocoyoca = xocoy = durazno.
    oca = toto parle.
Ayece: orilla del agua.
Art: yerba. Ar piens gualtir.
Pepechita: where are many colinas.
Pepechitl = hill.
Xiloxochicactl: xilotl
Xochitl.
Dchitl Ochti.
Road bordered by the xiloxochitl.

Xochitpecatitl: Xochitl.
Jecatitl.

Tecatl = to uphold

Where they other flowers.

Tenaycaca:

Michac: Michin = fish.
Where there are water for fish.

Xochita: Xochitl. 3
Where there are opened flowers.

Michacapectl: Michacaeth a fish of the
from y. a rich.

Tetlatlayca: Tetlatlaya.

Tetl
Hablete greenada.
Burn well.
Zacualpan:

perhaps... where it is cerrado

Zacual = an enclosure, fence.

Cuamilpan: where trees like corn - i.e. planted regularly.

Tezolot-

Tenango: Tenanco,

? Where was the primacámara

tenancle = maternidad

lugar of much fertilidad.

Tepeyanco: en el nizco de los cerros.

Tepeyco:

Yanco = nizco.

Huaxteco:

Xiloxozta; xiloxochtla. Of above

originally the flower filote

but also a flower of the hossand

which has a cup from which

pulse, and drop many flowers;

much used for altar decoration.

Fandango. Hacochale; flococh
Ha. verbal sign of action.
Coch. domini
Cal. Casa
Originally the house of the Jefe but
later a camping place.

Zacatele: Zacate = not maize.
File = montaño.
Res. of Zacate.

Acocomanininta:

Xicoténcs: Where the grandparent live.
Xicoche or Xicotzi = abuelito.

Xicoch = bee and lark.

Ayometl: Ayometl = a large plant like
the ocote yielding beans.

Contiotéc: Where they make ollas.
Contra = fábarea de ollas.

Tenantéc: See above.

Papalotl: Papalotl = butterfly.

Mazaticos: Mazateco-cheo.
Where is the cave of the deer.
Mazat = venado.
Flor = cueva.
Teolochile: many small stones.

Teolalil = small ones.

Acuamana: 
apothuale = plant-like
manaltic = arranged in order
where this is in orderly arrangement.

Agotla:

Agfama: agfa = grose
mait = hand
where there is a grose fact,
a sign - Perhaps of field.

Chuantepeha: lugar pantanoso.

Teplanca: TePlanca (San Francisco)
many mud story or pans.

Hualeapa: Hualeatha = land snakes - ducks,
living in holes in ground.

Cuachkimalta: (San Bartolo).

Apetafllo: Apetafllo = habitat of an iguana.
also part near a river.
(San Pablo)

Halempa: Halempa: Halle
Tentli.

as the edge or brink.
Contra: allas.

Haero: see above.

Anaxac: where the water makes a curve.

Act.

MAXAC = PIERMA = CUNA.

Tepehmatelte; tepehmatal = a fruit like

the priest of titmzap.

Taco-calpe: Tacoth = dry branches.

Calpe = house.

houses made of dry branches.

Yankquemecan:

Atehuetia = catacata.

ATL = water

hueytia = chiwa.

Jimitepec.

Tlacuilcan: where there are many chile

how to make. Tlacuilque

Tlacuylaya: where they make a public

banquet.

Tlacuyl = they are cooking.

Shiiloce; cf. Shiiloapa. = 3

Xaltocan: Xaltol = little annual like
Logartía.
Huskauquitepee : montana colnado. - a if
truido.
Huiscolotepee : huiscoloth. - a kind of
flour.
Acemicacatepee.

Teopile :

Huayothpan : En el camino real.
huayoth = grande
Otl. - road.

mtepee = nite.

Xipezinoe:

(? Xipehua = despojar la gente.
t to play. Place where they play
people.

Excotha: See note 61.

Huamantia : Cuamanoes :
Lugar arreglado.
many trees arranged.
Zitlatepee = Cistaltepee
Cuspiantia.
Tomatlacue = Tomatli = Tomatla = A tree with no fruit. Its leaves are green on one side, the other blanched. A "muy buena" tree. The natives do not care to sit in its shade. Has a bad odor.

Cf. also the original.

Aztecapan: place of the fell-bush.
Tocatta: place of the fire = tocato.
Nacatpec: Nacotl = branches without leaves.
Xolotac: Ozotl = curls.
Kal = arena.
Cave in the sand.

Ahuashuathpec = Ahuashuathl = eagle.
Cuaxomulco:

Tasco: Where they play pelota.

Astangatepec:

Teeta = muchachita.
Tepcalac = Tepcall = rill, quellings in earth.
Apilza = agua muy respirable. Very narrow water.
The mestigas place little sacks about children's necks to ward off disease and harm. These are filled with ashes of palma, and other relics. Among the Indians such charms to keep off disease are little sacks containing chapapote; these may be one sack worn on a cord about the neck, or there may be two tied at the wrist. This chapapote or bitumen is sold by botanías. These, when Indians, rarely have a settled place for selling, but drift about from farm to farm. While there are local differences in their stocks of wares, there are a few remedies which are always in demand, chiefly herbs, and among these is the chapapote. These charm bags among the Indians are called pilas or quals.

Once received and had a delightful interview. I gave him a brief report of my work and told him of my trip for next year. He expressed interest and promised assistance. He agreed to secure a copy of Lehrs' big map for me. He says the Government will exhibit at Buffalo and will grant me space and supply cases for my exhibits. We then hurried around to Abbeville, where we ar.
fired at about noon. He had the permission to ride for the Tarascans on his horse. I also finally took the copper painting at Oaxaca. From there we hurried to the Zacatecas; he took me over to his home in a coach and drank a glass of wine over my purchase of Molina's Catedrines and the Castilla at 15 pesos. It was late when we got back to town and we had to hurry through dinner at Charlie's. We found Mr. Vandenburgh and arranged with him to write the Agent as did not to allow delay with our freight. He and Mr. Vandenburgh have really been reading my folks' book and to some profit. He asked my idea of their writing up the Mexican street-cries and I readily approved. We pulled our as & had a good run through to Tecuella. Rather an interesting young man on board, who looked with interest at my album. He is a lawyer, has a portrait picture for sale, is a mountain climber (has been up Popocatepetl, to height reaches an Ixtanca, to top of Malinche & Tolucu. He is an amateur photographer & an acute lover of botany and fine scenery. He declares he will climb to the summit of Ixtlanca or perish in the attempt. It is rather rare to meet so much enthusiasm here in people of good class. — Louie was 17½ busy all day as his plates. I wrote a
loz of letters and Manuel and I did some errands about town. Across the valley has my first hard model grown done and it is more satisfactory than I believed it would be. I think I shall go on with the development of the series. We called at Romwallis and heard him play the flaxculturca more vigorously and unrecognizingly. He came around to supper and I would have pretty bad afterward until 10:30 am “flicker” and flaxculturca place named. He states that the forms of names sometimes given in print as some of those of Aztec of Beria- never be used by the Indians. Thus- the final m of a pan or of a span names is usually dropped; Acuislapilco would never be so, but Acuislapilc or. He criticizes some of the vowel sounds in Aztec and appears to think it these would be practically unchangeable; he insists upon the importance of long o as being distinguished in spelling and words where it occurs we have no right to deduce it from the other. He saw Governor Caldwell the other day and says the old man views all about our having been in the State of this inquiry somewhat. I caught up with correspondence and notes and did some reading, while Louise put in a half day’s work and I told her he mustn’t be
It is Sunday. Señora Guadalupe Vasquez found us with a call. The poor woman is in distress over Lola. The girl has served in an American house where they like her and the food. They are horribly easy with their servants, and let them go and come outside of hours very freely. The result is that Lola is on the street a good deal and all night. The mother tells me the matter and then said she was resolved to take her away and keep her at home. She also said she could place her at Mrs. O'Flencer's, but did not think much of it. She saw plainly when Mrs. O'Flencer proposed the matter that the servant was very jealous and she feared the result.

A catastrophe came this afternoon. Lola was in the street walking, and the mother—who was selling fruit in the street, met her and with bitter words chided the girl, who finally called a gendarme. The next day the mother took her girl from service, to her home.

I intended putting in part of the afternoon with the boys and arranged to meet them in the Plaza. They failed to find me and so I was from 2:30 to 5:30 there. I was not at all well and felt listless and unenergetic. The firm is full of American Tommies (Gable & Raymond, Whitcomb Together) and there was considerable fun watching them in the
Idol: wdl stone. well made. W. Hauxala.
portals, which presented an unusually gay appearance. — In the evening the boys went to the music in the Parc, while I dropped into service to encourage the Spencian work. I was well paid for my sin, as neither Mr. nor Mrs. Spencis were in attendance. Of course the school children were present but the church did not seem to fill to me as it did the evening I spoke there for Craver in 1894. Really I cannot see any encourage-
ment in the Evangelical work here. 2013 was in every way busy. We packed and nailed up boxes and closed package and packed the boxes. Hiring an expressman I left two packages at Spencis, two boxes at the Well Fargo and two boxes of plates at Breechell. I shipped my expressage prepaid through and sold my plate for $40. Breechell is dead but his assistant and the union continue the business. When we got through with all things it was pretty near noon and after dinner we took train for the City arriving a little late as about 7. We went to the Hopkins House.

I see the boys footloose while I went to hear Blake's lecture on the Calendar Stone. Stan operated the lantern with acetylene gas. It was
bad and is not very effective. There was but one picture, of the actor itself: it was quite indistinct, and was left on the screen the whole time. The lecture apparently follows Chaucer pretty closely, though he made no direct mention of anyone's views at any time. Look up — the intercalation of nineteen days and forty days alternately and calculate the year length. Thus compensated with our own: also the word meanings and relations of the year leaders — acath, calli, foche, Fochi, Foch — colon, etc., etc., etc., etc. There could be a great lecture prepared with a little care; with 30 or 50 slides to illustrate it. Thus — The Three:

The Central Face.
Pack of cards — acath, Letch, Calli, Foche.

The day signs:

The Coxcox picture.
" whilst sticking picture

The Agos

\[
\begin{align*}
& a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z
\end{align*}
\]

The face: emblem: varying.

In the morning we first cared for packing the folklife stuff at Dr. Butler. The ship left at 7 for Vera Cruz, whereas he, all to-
morning I went to the Central to say goodbye and see whether there was any last mail and to the National for transportation. Then to Abadiano and to my bookstore—where I got two comic books. Called at the Museum to see Herrera with whom I had a pleasant call. I took a copy of his life as high attitude in exchange for my album which I showed him. I also told him that I would probably be in on Sunday to attend the morning of Antonio Belgrano at 11 o'clock. We went down to the office of the Museum Director to arrange an exchange of the album for the last two volumes of the Anales. They appeared to like the album and agreed at once to the exchange, but a little feebly over my proposal to take the volumes with me that I might pack them with my other books, that I quietly resolved to buy volume VI—which is really what I lack and let them buy the album if they ever care to do so! at $15. I hope. Pedafieli was there, as usual, knew nothing of me; in a little talk of this and remarked when asked if I had never been—so he should hear me—oh yet, I have never been several times but he
never known me."

I went over to El Triunfo
and had a pleasant visit with Agüero who
really took more interest in the album
than almost anyone who has seen it. He
joined some other noting to give me a notice.
After dinner I took a walk with the boys to
the Plaja, where we finally took care for our
station. Leaving at 4:15 we had a pleasant
trip except for Polonia where we arrived
at 7:30 and, after registering at the other hotel,
picked up at the Loma de Oro.

In the
22nd morning we became keen to see what I could
find about my things. I found where the Bap-

tist Mission was. Warner told me Powell had
sold his horse and that there was nothing at
the Mission. He said he knew some things. We

with old Teodora—his servant, we went to know
her up and found there a big basket full of
stuff and two boxes of things—pottery.
There was plainly nothing else. We promised
to have the basket stuff packed and mailed
up to wait my order. She then went with
me around to the watch to be informed of
my Pallone wants—which he kindly agreed to
attend to as the proprietor. He told me
quite freely of our mutual friend. His own
bodiliness must have been pretty taut.
He came some deluded to follow Powell and at first inclined to emphasize his success with some little pride. He soon concluded that he was making a mistake and had he says, knights of it. He was amazed to find no people here as Toluca where he supposed there was a flourishing church. He found Powell’s “helpers” - upshot priests - as have done far more harm than good. He tried to secure from Powell an idea of what and where there was work, but in vain: he found air by accident of the little work at Cultee (Diigo Santiago) and was here almost a year before learning of the existence of one of his best organizations out away - another denominational enterpriser finally calling his attention to it. He is a Trustee of the New B. B. and was able to tell me something of it, which did not surprise me. He went there on a salary of $800 - with all in his farm, he failed to secure any real subscriptions. He is now quite timid, and is pastor of a small country church with preaching at some others. While Maker was still there Doctor Powell came by himself in and after M. left, became quite conspicuous. He has a good dental practice and teaches English in two or three schools. He
saw Powell tried to do "him in a ruse days and that she refused to be done; that Willie came out to collect and threatened to sue him. That he told him to go ahead and then he would make public the whole transaction in a way that would make his father useless than people already knew him to be. Then nothing more came of the matter. He says Powell had to leave Police; that too many people knew him. He declares that he took the pocket money of the boys he took from Texas to Galveston for his Cuban trip; that all the parents gave him money for the boys; that the first week he gave them twenty-five cents each; that he then went to Cuba, and that the boys never heard one of their allowances. All of which is interesting. The probably colored. — I went up to the palace to see Governor Villada; he was not in his office some half of time. I was ushered into the "official mayor's" presence. He gave me a copy of the last almanac and a good letter of introduction to Magistrados Alguibel, who I suppose is a son of the old Governor. If I had not had a string letter I imagine I should have had a chilly reception. The gentlemen
is a large and pompous man, with a heavy
manner and an unimpressing face. He
said he would give me his horse, where
he could show me the books ordered in my letter of introduction.

At 2:30 I was at the magistrates. He read
me generally enough, gave me his monastic
gift, his hymnary and his later library.

He is very proud of belonging to the British
Institute, a diploma of which hung on his
wall. He showed me several relics, the best
being a neat spindle-whale with three warrior
heads carefully united one upon it. We
were at the train at 4:15 and had a rainy
ride all the way to Puebla. It was still rain-
ning when we got to the Restaurant but clair
after supper. The boys went to bed but I went
out to Lemon's. Hunshead amid in the mud to
get there! He claims to have written me
as Puebla; the Öpina paper is in the x i Cyg.
Amr. proceedings; the eszale late Calloqui
can't get; he proposes an exchange
for my Album. He gave me his portrait
for Toledo. He says the firm of Biefield (sic)
made his magnez paper; they fumbled it too.
an enormous and unexpected amount of fish, so that before the job was completed they had to mix some cotton with the marigold, the later pages in the book being of this mixture. The man in charge of the Cuban paper mill at Cholula says several years ago a Cuban was at Cholula and made some marigold paper from the cuticle of the fish. He dried the skin down and removed the thin skin. He twice washed and then beat with a stone. Then a picture was made of him with a piece of the paper, which picture he sold. The skin of the paper was then coated with yellow. He says the cuticle of marigold does not swell with wetting but shrinks. Just the relation of paper and skin are not very clear to me. We spent in Forn. The boys went first to Queretaro and then to the Museum. I went to see Father H. I found him teaching a class of boys in English. He is not a bad teacher but gives a good deal in his teaching as in his ordinary conversation. He has changed his mind about his boys and no longer plans to train them for work as trades. They are to be only for office. His scheme is right, a man at trades is due to be taught to find
his money for drink, the temptation of all office work to live up to a false standard beyond the income appears not to have prevented itself to him. However that may be, the trader's idea is now entirely discarded. I tried to pin the facts down to my personal detail with a good deal of difficulty. I succeeded in securing a few data. He became a priest in Sep. 1873. His life at Tacuba, where he founded the Academy, preceded his clerical career. He taught from in 1875 at Zacate during his studies at San Joaquin. Tacuba later. Then one year in the Seminaries at Mexico, where he was successor of Chenalhópopoca. He was parish priest at Toluca, then at Mexico. In 1896 he organized the school and has been buried with it since. — I went to the observatories and his bronze reproduction of the Calendar Stone: This is in the National Museum. Pio where he placed it four years ago for 80 pesos. He claims that it cost him 250 pesos to have it found. It is a little smaller than I had thought but is a carefully made piece of work. Of course, it shows the personal opinion of the artist, but usually there will be little question of the accuracy. He wants 500 pesos for it. The ticket is made out to Rodrigues —
Counting money: Two units, pesos and dollars.

ee toni
one toni
yee toni
kabui toni
macuil toni
chiwuza
chiwme
chiwme or ce peso

2.71 = 000.11

chiec nabui toni
matzehli toni
ce wan yee = one and three
ce wan nabui = one and four

one = sixteen reales = 2 pesos.
one wan ce = 2 ce.

Yeyi peso = 2 ce. 20.

Medicine of the Aztecs.
The commonest plants used among the Aztecs, probably native to this country and probably first used medicinally by the Aztecs are:

Isotayalli: a metre or so high, with long and narrow leaves which, when bruised, give out a bad odour, used for airs and the eyes.
Lotonita: small bush, with many white flowers: with bad odor: used as a purge.

Ibarra: large herb: the downy leaves are sticky to a crushing hand: used against aire and ear troubles: also for calamine. It is crushed and put into the ears and sniffs with the nose.

Iclochelchel: the leaf is cordate: at first green it becomes red at the centre: it is used for wounds: it is applied moistened with saline and it dries and cures.

Tojochchel: small plant, with bad odor: mode of use and virtue forgotten.

Altamexa: planta de Santa M.: for ear troubles due to aire: leaves are ground and put into the ears. More used by mestizos.

Tzichcatzi: very small and pretty with little leaves: produces a sort of oil: placed on the flesh it acts quickly like a caustic: cures granos, erupting, etc.

All the above are herbs. Of the following the fruit or seed is used:

Atecomatl: like a calabaza but not edible: the pepitas are used, infused, for stomach trouble. Pieces of the hard shell are said to be used in broken skulls as substitutes for bone bits.

Cueztocmatl: round and smaller seed. Maybe the infusion is used for headache and child diarrhea.
chickell: like a red bean: generally found in prisons: the infusion is much used in dressing and producing injuries. The seeds are also roasted and powdered.

Going out to my backmen I found that he really had his promised cicilia or. and a really good look too. There was one set of five bands—two for the arms, two for the legs and one for the waist; there was the iron frame, which was one of the most savage and dreadful things ever seen; two frames of end, one from the Convent of Quebla with spikes set in the lashes and stained with blood; a cross of wood with spikes and a heart-shaped cross for the breast; two pairs of spiked poles for the feet. I paid 12.50 for the lot—more than my work but I am anxious to finish up this whole project—cicilia business. I returned to Abadias who had also been out cicilia hunting. He had three rather poor specimens, which I bought to encourage him, for 350 which was very high. After dinner the boys and I walked a while and at 4 were in the train. The rains had laid the dust and we had a pleasant ride: the only bad pass was between Santa Cruz and Ponce. We got in my good season and found Mr. Vangsuy resolved at the station. There is a princin
going on at the church and there was a good
crowd of people and some pretty nice Illu-
sination. The streets too were bright with
electric lights, of course, while women were frying
bunuelas of white and red colors. I caught
lots of firecrackers were already for firing. We
went to the hotel and supper. I found a letter
and a telegram from Ramon which decided
me to go at once to Galapagos, by midnight train,
we walked back to the crowd. It was a pretty site
to see the making a bunuelas. The women had
a wooden plate full of little cakes or biscuits made
of dough of wheat flour and milk, then they
take and speak between the hands a little like
tabletas and then stretch them into long
thin rubbery sheets, on the fire. They are
then dropped into a frying pan of lard, by the
side of which sits a boy with a stick with
This he lifts the finished cakes and lets the extra
lard drip from them. The finished cakes are
stacked up in piles, red and white. They
sell for 3 for 6 cents and a little cautina plat-
toval is supplied with the purchase. Blackeyes
is poured over them after they are placed on
the dish. They are greasy, crisp but tender,
and not very tasty. The firecrackers were set off
at ten o'clock. There was no slip in the pro-
grame and the show was really not bad. The