In Series 1. There are little, if any more than thirty acres of open or prairie. The open land not side of lot 1. is entirely on the No side and estimated amount (not inspected) is 300 acres. Thirty-five or forty trees, and certainly many more. Zapatate is quite common. There is considerable on lots one; probably more at a distance. None of these heavy woods are likely to pay. Since visit Mr. Richard is convinced of the utility of the sawmill proposed.

15% value duty on valued timber; none on wood.

The buildings form a group on the west side of the plantation. There are

(a) Headquarters: 3 rooms - porch, corridor -\n
Match pole work, plastered (sand), Six upstairs - 4 down.

(2 outside): 8 x 8 varas; cost - 73 pesos.

(b) Kitchen; 2 rooms - (kitchen and small)

7 x 8 varas; finished except door - 78 each.

(c) Concord - cowhouse - W. of (a) - 14 x 6 varas.

(d) Foreman's house: 2 rooms - 6 x 6 varas; No. q.(a).

(e) Blacksmith, Carpenter, Stockkeeper, etc.

2 rooms: 6 x 6 varas; No. q.(b).

(f) Workmen's house: 1 room: 5 x 6 approx. in course of construction; exact account of cost is will be kept - to guide in future estimates.

Expense practically only labor. 240 nails - hinges for doors only purchased. The cost of all to date is $587. The cost of (b-c) is found by dividing the balance after cost of
a) subtracted by poss. Cost (value) of timber is not included as it comes from clearing for rubber. — To state amount of work actually done would be a mere repetition of the monthly reports already sent; there is no other source for this information; I may state that I visited the planted space; it amounts to 205 plot 1/4 acres. (See special report.) — Depending on Please labor, no more than 8 men daily - 200 days a year month, with horses & breeding accounts he could secure 50 in buying accounts great care exercised to take men of family, reserve or located. (Mostly went to Pabna to buy 0 found plenty at 200 but refused to buy for risk.) Clear from Jan. 15 April 30; prepare for planting in April (by 20th); planting season May 15 June 30 planting season (months of no fall); May - planting; Last of Nov. - Complaining; Continue to Vire Sept. and in March; Sept. - now best month for the planting; this may continue till late December. At anytime - clearing, cleaning rubber; May, July & Aug.; best for road building, bridging. Work need never be seriously interrupted by rain. Some work can be done at all times — no permanence nursery; show made of nursery planting; all now are in permanence. Perhaps 100 miles of pole fencing along the West side, erected in Feb. by error in general work.
original cost $6.00 (# days); built to protect fine cattle. Practically all road built.
Highest, about 2,500 metres of road (dotted lines not stated). Road is in excellent condition, the bridges are new and well constructed. Raised 63 pesos; bridges 3½.

In future: During Co. Carpenters' tools & supplies, car balls, hinges, screws, nails, &c. $156.12
Jesus Anla (V.C.) 2 saddles, 2 halters, 3 bridle, 2 extra bits, 2 cups, 2 whip; 2 mule bits other
64.50 (less 3%) + change 39
61.90

(Coopering long & "extra baggage": request the Co. to pay for this??) 2 machettes (5½)
and 1 shovel (9½)

Of corn, growing a ton of 50 acres gathered in cube—about 50 bushels; cattle destroyed much corn will be planted in a few days or same ground.
7 acres only, on second crop, on aces. Looks able to fence 15. Cows building pressing, 25 or 30
orange plants will be planted on horse site; the now growing; 6 unclea trees in front of house, yearlings in good shape. Two methods of clearing or planting: (a) clearing to 4 inches and planting in shade (b) clearing to 4 inches & burning (see photo or special report).
The little rice, 3-6 inches high in shade was planted seeding 5 to 6; the other pieces 1 to 4 ft. high was transplanted. This one is much better. Vitamins
hurried on to La Philippineia, where we planned to pass the nights. We rode up through some pretty good young rubber trees, a few feet high to the office, which was a single room, clearly where we found a young man Zacarias, who had just expressed regret that we had not stopped at his restio, where they could have put us up in comfort. He urged us to return there or go on to La Gloria. For the latter we were too late; for the former we had no taste. It seems that Restio is the private finca of Bedford, who is also manager here; he has just gone, probably not to return; no work is in progress here. Machines & other tools are all stacked up in the office; the cook for Zacarias and himself are the only ones—though a few men still sleep in the laborer's house. The men who did work are weeks or months behind in their pay and all seem going to the dogs.

Don F. is himself behind and leaves with December 1st. He is from Guanta Gutierrez, a laborer; owner; he was very good to us and knew us at once. The farm was night when our party were at LaCruzada; he was at his way to find a job and ate at the same table with us. He warned us of manful desi-
confused, worst of all which was my spirit; he had lost his panther. Gave us quite a decent supper; made emusids for us. Our men suffered dreadfully; so did we. Manuel and I decided to keep the emusids going; he lasted until 1.30 when I almost drove him to the hammock; as for me I was all right feeding damp Zacate to our box of pie. It was a dreary time and I waited my company at 5 and at 5.30 we were on the road. Zacate's reproofs, compensation, repelled his inability to have done more, and made us gooped. He certainly had done his best. We were given hammocks, beds, pie, supper, pineapple, guitar songs. I left the place however with a bilious heart.

Thought of the effect of all this disruption and change upon investors in the states!—we just got daylight as we reached the 6th 25th part of the road where mud, brokenscale mending, etc. once a twice caused real discomfit. It was now however for four or five we reached California before nine. Just before we arrived we met Mr. Robinson this evening going up to town. He greeted me and I asked for milk and to stop for coffee. He said he was a
said we would fare badly. We would find his woman (an Indian) sick, we press them to the horn with food; that the mayorome, with a red flannel shirt, would perhaps give coffee, but there was no food; that we were welcome to what there was. That there was no work in progress as all money had ceased to come in long since and the place was for sale now. The place never was in very good shape, I suspect, but we found several matches shelters. The woman of the mayor's house. They did their best; we got coffee, manilla, a tortilla each, and the boys are between them. A little cheese was found, too. They sold us care for our horses. For our own good nights was received with only regret that the going down of the prices involved no better treatment.

While we were here two negroes, one an oldish man and the other a young fellow of 18, meanwhile came in to ask their way to Tana. They were working there but missed their road. They took no English and with them they were ashamed. From here we were assured it was twenty leagues to Palenque - three to Escalon and ten.
from there. We made the ride in two hours and a half.

The road from California to the league in an easy one—fino campo. The campo is covered with grass and is lined by bordering mesquite. It is like a land series of deserts. Cows lazing; the cattle spread out into another in the same way as the low-grown juncadas; there are arroyos of no great depth here and there; an endless line of poles carries the telephone wire; the road much of the time absolutely accompanies the line but bends here and there to get around the head of the ravine; in general the road is along the East border of the campo and the western鲫lettes by hounds upon us from the ride; a number of a league or so were little ranchos—two or three matching horses. Escalma is the most pretentious of these and there we stopped at 11 for dinner on Monday night; our boys came up just after we arrived. We had our first taste here of javali, one having been killed last night; it's skin was peeled off on the ground in front of the horse. They were here tightening good and ready as
the back of the goldin — a good paper mater-
ial. Our division was high at 10 miles, but
we uttered no complaint and starting at 12
plodded wearily and hotly along the re-
puted ten beagles. It is no wonder that it
seems such for the hot road presents no
variation; no persons are to be met with
or in the camp; all seemed drearily un-
occupied and the labor problem weighed
upon me. We were able to travel a little
faster as the day's heat waned and with
a final long disappointing curve we found
ourselves at the first house of Palenque
at 6 o'clock or Mercantile. It chanced to
be Richard's place and we were soon
welcome: hammock & supper for me there,
& arrangements for Manuel elsewhere.
I was worn out; out of six nights in one
in an indifferent bed; the last watchful night
the mosquito bites over my whole body; the
long ride through that fearful afternoon
sun (both days have been 90°) were a com-
bination of trials. I was soon in bed under
a pavilion & in five minutes my tired
asleep; nor did I wake once until nearly
The morning passed in conversation and writing. It was only after breakfast at almost 10 o'clock that we really went out to the plantation. It is nearer than I expected, only about a mile away. Mr. Richard and I went on horse while Deavel and "Jemaro" went on foot. We looked at the lanes, the campo, and the "mansa." We rode over the 205 acres under cultivation. My first view of these was disappointing. But the lanes, fencing, road whipping pleased me. Surprising Mr. Richard's absence the cattle got into our corn. The mother planted with or near it and two dozen about 20,000 trees. We rode first over to this place where great growth these had made in the open or broad ground; the seed had been sown in June but individual trees were up to 5 ft. tall. We next visited a few native clearing where plants a month earlier in rainy were rarely more than six inches or eight in height. Many very small. Richard's view was that I should emphasize the difference between clear ground and "moderate shade." We visited the 1901 nursery where the lines were drawn in June of this year. From this the...
nursery stocks had been removed and the trees left were then planted to take this place had been headed up and laid out with poles to some drainage, under Mr. Ellsworth's direction. R. claims that the drainage is too great that the polling is no advantage, perhaps the contrary. We next visited the acreage transplanted from this nursery: the trees are in rather heavier shade than the original nursery. They were set out from three in June, and October. They show a tendency to die in part, but some put off new leaves & recover: on the whole they seem to be doing well & very few have actually died, while the greater number look healthy and vigorous. None are actually so large as the two largest in the original nursery (which were as high as Richard or myself on horseback) nor are they likely to become as large as these, being in heavier shade but they are all right. We were now close to sunset and rode rapidly to get home; we were overtaken by rain and my rubber pants proved but a partial protection. We were not when we got home from 5-10 almost every morning of rain fell. Better morning it all
continues and 4½ inches had fallen by eight o'clock. It was now however a shower
27 not a downpour. All plans for the day were however abandoned and we were in 4 days
the whole morning. — we learned now that the
tomorrow as the repairs must be abandoned as the
michel will be impossible. It is really pretty tough
to reach Palarque village and then go away with-
out seeing the ruins! In the afternoon it was
clearer and showery and we took a ramble
around the village. We found this town quite
different from any we knew. At one end, an
artificial terrace lies the church, an extremely
ugly and plain stone structure, which, on aceh
of its elevation in part, looks large. In its ugly
end or front are two The two famous carved tables
(one of the blessing shaman, the other its Confes-
son piece). While they are set in low niches they
are still more exposed than desirable to the weather.
To the right of the church is Don Francisco Lacroix's new
house and the store; to the left and a little below is
the Municipal and the jail; from the end (front) of the
church there descends a broad green street on
either side of which are the village houses: some
houses to one side or the other suggest the idea
of other streets, real or to be. The green grass and
the fine trees here o There add a special attrac-
tiveness to the scene. We went into call on
Francisco Lacroix, who is a strong o
old man with yellow skin, gray hair, & gray beard; he is rather a bright old fellow and keeps fairly in
formed of things in outside Mexico. Of his eighteen
children, the youngest, a girl, is unbecile; the
second—Cerito—is bright enough in some ways, but
not nearly so in others—he is the conservator; the
others are rather close and thread, especially those
who embark in village life. The old man wants
me to make a picture of a family of Indians who
trace their descent from Mixteca and who are
characterized by the regular presence of light hair
and eyes; of these he claims some fifty individuals
are scattered through the region.

Mays of pure blood have the racalopes and that
The current here (which he knows) is Femand. We
then started out with the village Puisente Alpich
on a baby hunt. We inspected every baby of the
age in the village. Our first subject was a
gay surprise: there was the morado spots—brown;
almost central, quite large, about two inches up
above the notches. Here we examined his next
older brother, two years old, with no spots or trace;
the mother insists he had it. We found seven cases
with the spots; though only three were really clear
and good. A pretty pair of wee twins, two months
old, both males, gave a little spot just at the
notches. Three children of mestizo blood (none) gave
no spots at all. It seems as if the spots disappeared
as from 8 minutes to one year. In no child were
a year old did we find any spot at all; in all
pure blood babies below eight months we found it
more or less marked. We had been overthrown by
showers during our search.
We next called on Don Benito and he showed us a coarse and rough
denim head and a rough body with some good detail
in decoration of clothing, both from the wrists; also
a plain, open shelf plate or basin of heavy black
gray ware: also some old cloth and a wooden
mask of some age which they used in old Carnival
celebrations. He claims that this is the last old one
here. This one, Don Pedro, phones, Fernando and Tellie and
have one; this one has been split and repaired;
it is daubed over with black gum; he gave it to me for
a "regalito" and considering that he had charged us
opera for his horse I had no compunction in ac-
cepting it. It is certain that he has a logorrhea
stuff but he was afraid probably to show it to
one who was lettered as I am. Somewhere we
would talk to the horse and rested. The day has been
cold (70) and the mosquitoes have been driven in so
we had mine when at any previous time. When
writing to mother this morning I had noticed the
date: day and mentioned it to them here. They
had forgotten it entirely through a turkey meal
Last Saturday had been paid from a Sunday
death by the arrival of my telegram. It was
immediately killed and on our return the even-
ing we found the Thanksgiving table prepare-
ing a bottle of wine for decoration. The turkey
tasteful, tender, juicy; quite many nice: sweet
pickles, prunes, with a special reason, bananas, oranges, and little swee cakes made a great celebration and we had a bottle of concord grapes wine of Richards own make opened. I did wish they would invite the boy but they did not. In the evening the foreman came around and we asked him if he knew of anyone who has preied decayed teeth. He says Sebastian Alamos of Martinez is the only one he now knows. This man has a piece on which there appears to be an ancient cemetery. Many articles have been turned out. Last himself has a half dozen figures which he dug up there. Sebastian has quite a lot of things but among them two are most interesting: (a) a skull - entile - with plugged teeth; (b) a necklace of green stone beads of graduated sizes. McKinley told me that he and his man, Teodosio Gonzales once found a fine slab in ruins beyond this best known; it has been "squeazed" by dealers, so it must be pretty good. If I can get Gonzales to take it over I may have it - giving him 25p. for his labor. We left directly after coffee for the friars of Don Francisco who went with us. The purpose was to see and tap a simon-granite g (three a) four years, to test wheen oranges and to see cacao growing in ile that. We found the tree, but our tapper was not on hand to arms aside failed. The oranges were all right, though Tameini and Sandean
are still pre-eminent. The cacao patch was interesting: it is a 4 hectare piece with ile under which were the shaded cacao. The tree is a low one with large, green foliage; the flowers are small, inconspicuous, numerous; have thin stems; grow singly on the large branches, direct from the branch or trunk. They develop into “mazocas” or we saw them of every size from wee forming things to three inches inches in length of various colors, dull crimson, yellow, white, greenish. The best month for bananas is May, though fruits are sometimes produced through the year. The ground is kept thoroughly cleaned up. The shade is quite thick. Fully developed “mazocas” are a foot or so long. Don Francisco seems to have put a good deal into this; he has oranges, cane (and anise o c. – but though he has abundance of it, he seems to have done nothing with it. The hogs is a pretty one, rolling hill land, grown with verdure o with nice shady trail all the way. We took breakfast in a leisurely way on our return and as about 1 o'clock we went out onto the plantation to take our last photographs on the property. We spent the afternoon there and got quite a lot who knows what? The boy went with the little camera to take the church and the town. He reported that the back came out & all are light struck. Infilling all were article together with humidity and also then I swept all time in the little camera into the
grounds! all in all, between falling into the sea, humidity, drop plates, falling backs, we cannot expect anything of the photographic work. I have tried to follow up my laundry and this morning urged sending out to the river. It was on the way, the boy had not gone until now—9 o'clock and brings back word that she has not done it because no soap was sent with it! I have been wearing Richard's underwear and socks but hoped to go away in my own clean ones! Truly it is a serious matter for mine are filthy & sour. However there was nothing to do but submit gracefully. This evening mail came and in it letters from Uncle telling Richard that the judge, Robert, O.B. Smith, and two capitalists would come down in January to visit the plantation and urging him to have everything in the best possible shape which gave us considerable to talk and think over during the evening. We despatched the men with the baggage and we ourselves left at 7. We had been promised a fine road but the rain of two days ago had played havoc and we found some bad spots; to save some little distance we cut across through Don Pepe Ramirez' land, acting on advice given him and we found much of this road bad. For the most part we rode over campo here and there passing through strips of monte; we were generally near the telegraph line which runs quite directly from Belenque to Monte Cristo. We passed no ranches, except Don Pepe's until we reached the Cedars, only two leagues from Monte Cristo. There were a good many soft stretches at all points but the only real tests of difficulty.
were where we ran down into little cut made by streams, the slopes of which were muddy; on the further slope of one of these my horse sunk so deeply and floundered so badly that I got off in the mud and climbed up to ease the poor beast; at a bend which was in Don Pepe's stretch of road, I failed to make the ascent the first time and the poor horse strained and limped sadly; finally we lined the log to the stair and by leaping in front and beating behind we got up. At one place we walked across a little bridge of two poles, a pole handrail and swam the animals. We saw many butterflies; these in the open being mostly white, with a few red yellow ones; those in the monte were more beautiful and varied and among them were some beautiful large blue ones with black mottlings or bands; we were much troubled in some low, damp, foggy spots where recent dropping had taken place by swarms of miserable little gnats that stung like bees.

In one such place our companion pointed out a spot where a man had been killed in falling ties for passing the telephone line. We saw much mahogany-Caoba - both as standing trees and as cut timber in one stretch of woods the great timber lay, two or three side by side, on either side of the road. Over much of Don Pepe's road we could see the signs of moving cut timber as one place saw a cart loaded with timber - apparently two wheels upon which the timber is lashed. The Cedal was a striking and attractive tree.

The mosquitoes, we rode down over a great...
slopes of green were, but lately covered with water, to the edge of the deep, sluggish body of brackish, perhaps sixty or seventy feet across. From it rose, on the other side, a gentle slope, up to a rim or ridge on which stood the little group of rancho houses. The whole is covered with clover, green grass, low fennel, and quite unlike most of the campo, we hailed the boy, unsaddled, were cantered across, surmounting the animals. As the rancho, we noticed some fruit and vines, passed two miles of our sixteen league ride. We were soon on cellardy soil and to our left caught glimpses of a lagunita, here our man saw a great serpent, by the roadside, which, glided away into the brush; he asserted that its thickness was as great as his arm and was much excited. I myself saw the movement and heard the cracking of branches under its weight, like that of a man walking through. Shortly after, we caught a glimpse of the clustering huts of the village the river, and the ridge behind which Monte Cristo lies. We arrived in the rather neat little town and clean little Tabasco junction at 3:30 and rode as once to Diego Mendoza's place.

At one point on the road, in the mahogany-lined, tarred, road roads, we heard the bellowing from big ages, which are known by the name of the tarahumara. Our men say armadillos are common in San Marcos and express the
greatest regret that we had not tried their flesh which he asserts to have an esquisita flavor— he would have got some for us had he known we had not tasted them. On my suggesting that we had tried javalí he assured us that it was nothing to boast of—and armadillos no price. He assures that the centa-bear, or sol homigüero occurs hereabouts, crawls on trees and is very gish. The danta is the tapir and occurs in the dense woods near rivers, but is timid and harmless.

Last night Mr. Richard was telling me about snakes which really appear to be abundant and of several dangerous sorts. He speaks of one kind, the mazaquaa, which seems to have an entirely peculiar and evil-sounding effect: the victim bleeds profusely from nose, eye, and ear; the bite is not necessarily fatal.

The boy at Philadelphia tells us that pecupis are found in this region—We rested, while our men went out to add breakfast and at 8.30 we all three sat down to a real good meal after it was over we called on Don Sebastian Otamuric helping to find our clothes with toothpicks. The old man has been ill and was in his hammock. He still has the necklace of greenstone beads and at his ankles: the skull he sold to Bality! His son had a pretty price—a fairly nice grind, saltish hair.
greenstone cylinders, about 3 1/2 or 4 inches long and 3/4 inch thick, perforated lengthwise; the hole at one end has been made somewhat elliptical by two borings; at the other a 2nd boring was begun but not finished. The surface of this is occupied by a conventional design of a shell - socket, D nom aperture, and the double line of teeth. We would have liked the piece but the druid did not care to sell.

Our companion was the foreman of the plantation. He has known almost all the Wolles, Mansley, Babbs, Dalle, Balles, Armon - he remembers the names well. He says an Englishman paid fearful prices - £250 for a head. He says no one else ever paid such prices but that with them the market is spotty. He is anxious to have us visit the ruins of Shin-Pa where he asserts no one has ever been except the druid. They are the ones he speaks of and he (our man) says there are six ruins there. He told us of a third place where there are ruins which he has not seen which archaeologists have not visited, from which sondiers and woodmen tore many pieces and articles of value. He believes a little more and search of money would bring together a good deal of material and is dead anxious for me to tell him and do something under his direction.
We were really disturbed over our baggage before it came to hand, but at last, at about seven o'clock our three boys came in with everything in good shape. We sat feeling mosquitos after taking chocolate, until ten o'clock when the Lumijia with its electricity came bearing down the great river. We at once boarded her and were hardly in bed when she floated off and away——we were well pleased with her! The cabins have two good beds, are well guarded against mosquitos by wire screens, have hash-basins with warm water, are well aired. The deck is ample with good chairs; the club or bath room are quite satisfactory; the table good. We made a long stop at Jo-nutla (?) for cargo, leaving there at 90. The day is Sunday and in addition it is the Captain's saint's day. On this account there was some decoration above and for dinner we had a masterpiece! There was an oyster soup, a fine turkey — with raisins, nuts, wine dressing — a roast of beef with mint, a tomato-cookfish stew that even for me was good, a ham with wine or spices that I have never tasted the equal of, prune jujubes, preserved pears and peaches, a cake, pudding, and wine and coffee.
were in luck for once, but it is said they always have a good table—The river itself is a great one; the others are less densely or continuously wooded than some of these roads, we made one stop after leaving to at a place where we were wood. It was about mid-afternoon when we reached Fontena, we had in our passenger list a young man, American, who lives at Tounoque and is in lumber; he thinks little of rubber or cacao; for cocozanita he thinks a nice thing could be done here near the coast and he has faith in tobacco in the lighter, sandy soils, like that at Monte Cristo. He thinks cattle a good thing but they ought to be guarded in hierarchy in artificial pastures where they can be kept after with plenty of help to cure the umbilical worm, from which they are then so likely to die. He has a great lumber concession on in the Belice, which he would like to handle. He claims it is virgin forest—we arrived at Fontena at about 3 p.m. and found the Mexican here: we had decided to take the first boat here whether to Coatzacoalcos for our Tehuantepec trip or to Vera Cruz for the City. When I bought tickets the agent promised that we should leave at noon tomorrow. We found Morrison here: he has been waiting all this time for a boat as he is on his way up to Vera Cruz to meet his wife, who has been in the States. We introduced me to a Mr. Smith, who with a young Mr. East is on his way up to La Gloria (which he has the hammering established. It seems that it and Philadelphial are really part of one concern. I did not care to ask questions, but I think East will be left in charge.
They had with them a funny pair of helpers: a cook and a negro boy from Alabama, who is to cook and who was resplendent in Brilliant blue hat, blue pants, blue stockings, a blue cellular collar of the most shiny, quite striped shirt and green and red necktie. He talks no Spanish, has five shillings, and already doubts whether his splendor will not be lost in the jungle. And, a short, stout, 16 yr. old Japanese Indian boy from Tucuantepee, Illinois, who talks English with the funniest little twang and has been with Smith for some time. In the morning, we met a young fellow named Kirscheberg, a Tischbock, Carolinhchen of Mexico. He is a Mexican-German Jew-American. He is a naturalised American born in Colonia. He has been sent down to work for Smith. Long and short, having lately returned to his father's business, having lately returned to his father's business, he has eight years' runaway experience of satisfaction. Smith's two helpers: Both days were hot and cool, nights were hot and mosquito. He had a long talk with Carroll Gill over a proposed plantation deal with old Plateland. Which seemed to me a great deal. Of course our boat did not leave at noon. No Latin. The Mariscal left at noon, and the terminus at 8 p.m. both for El Salto. The Tischbock left for San Juan Bautista in the afternoon. The Mexico was unloaded, loaded, and ready; but agreed to load some mahogany for Jill. So we were told we would leave at 6 am. At 2 o'clock, the whistle blew and before 6 all were
aboard: we left at 6:20 stopped to load near the river mouth: we were done at 11. On acco. of a late tide day to until 1:15. Bumped the bar surrounding no crossing but got out all right. We had no large num-
ber of passengers, with only three did I have any dealing.
— Mr. Reichenburg and an Englishman (3) whose name I don't know but has a noisy crew of young New-
Orleanians, who sung, danced, played cards, were active and we made fair progress. Our singers kept
giving until late. We slept on deck. During the night
we had some rough weather and several, including
Mr. Reichenburg were sick enough. Manuel and I both caped. I had a long talk with Reichenburg, who has
long been in mahogany and cedar business: he has
a great proportion of land. He used to be in rubber
but has no use for rubber planting: he says to tapp
the tree in good business but that he does not
believe a wild tree here will give more than three
or four yields of rubber: he insists that a tree should
be twelve to fifteen years old before it can be tapped.
He thinks cattle the best thing here in the lines of
settling developing. — We had a moderately
3½ good barge from the mouth of all the morning and ar-
rived as Vera Cruz at about 11 o'clock. We waited a
half hour or so for the doctor and were landed by a
small boat — @ 50 cents each. Leaving our things
as the Doña, we spent the day as well as we
could: it was the hottest I have ever seen in
Vera Cruz: no breath of air. Mr. Reichenburg
was in the Plaza in the afternoon: we went down
on the dock.
Havana (yard line) were in harbor and the Mexican National Line boats (Mexico, Tabasco, Pinos Díaz) were stopped for a levee made at the Hotel de Mexico and Reichshof. Capt. Hoffmann, Ernest joined us. Manuel and I ate at 6 at the Oriental and then were directed to the station. Ernest came to the train to see us off. We left at 8. and at 10.54 we arrived as long a rest as possible, we rode on to San Juan de Ostachacan, where I left Manuel to guard the baggage and walked over to the Casa Pintada. A little additional excavation had made some structural points clearer. They have built a shelter over the room with the largest design and all is in pretty good condition. My old one is dead; the one with my nice boy is at work on an hacienda; the other one still lives there and plies the trade of making the opium-like black wines. At 8:30 we left and reached Puebla at 12:30, turned as various odds and ends through the afternoon and took a bath. We developed in the late afternoon and evening and leaving Manuel 5½ to attend to various things in the morning, I left on the early train for Mexico, where I arrived on time. I saw Mr. van Antwerp first of all and took my box of Vera Cruz idols from him; then I got a long mail at the Central and left my satchel and box at Hopkins' house. Called on Aguirre and EJ.
Marcario Gallegos.
Temps and had a pleasant call; he is much pleased over the way he did me up in the Semanario Illustrado; he really did do very well by me giving me a whole page of fireworks. I would rather he had cut all some and put it all in large print; as it was he exposed the whole of my list of Mexican writings; they made some very funny diversions and sections out on the whole fees error; they changed my silver medal into gold; of course. From here I went to the Ministro de Justicia where I saw Don Chávez; he asked if I was willing to receive $1,000 gold down and the other $1,000 in July. To this I readily agreed and he said they would take the set on those terms. I then went to the Museum to congratulate Chavero on his two days old appointment as Director of the Dept. of Arch. Under the new arrangement there are three depts: (a) Natural History; (b) History; (c) Archaeology. He said he had gone home however and Leon had not yet come. On my way back I called at Abadiano's stall and bought one of the photographs of the great hall in the Museum; I also talked with him regarding his great photograph of the Calendar Stone; this was made with a camera directly in front of the Stone, well centered. The maker sold four to Abadiano for 25 pesos; three of them he has sold at $50 each and that price he asks for what he has left at first sight. The price seems a little high, but with the change in exchange it is really less than he is. Self paid and $2.75 is not a large price for a picture of that size. I have it in mind to have a really fine reproduction plate made from it to sell and d
use in class, study. I took dinner at the Spanish Restaurant, which really seems worse each time I go there. Called on plane, where I had been before, leaving my book for Motin to be done up, paid him $0.75 on account of carriage of our box. Lastly I went to see Padre Martin and found him in bed, for ten days back, with serious illness. I had quite a talk with him and agreed to take his four museum grammars. The train started promptly but broke down a little before Tottetec, where we lay more than an hour and reached Puebla about an hour late.

In the morning we went down to the Instituto Metodista, where we opened up our box, packed in the gathered stuff secured since, and closed it. While Manuel attended to its shipment, I wrote letters, made up cards, etc.

I called on Don Anselmo, who had not yet completed my bread molds and who has been making molds and copies of a greenstone piece. Manuel had aroused my curiosity by calling it a cholula quite early from Oaxaca. It was really a fine thing that he has secured in Veracruz and which the academicians here is having copied. This is a fine green and hard dark green stone, taking a fine polish, and is one arm of a finely decorated "yolte". Anselmo had in an extra reproduction with me in mind and as there were already three copies ordered a most promising others my conscience was relieved. In the afternoon Manuel and I ran over to Santa Ana to make a final attempt at the idols owned by the Presidente. We called at Ponciano's and spent a long time in talk. We got to the Presidente's by great luck just before he left home and for breakfast.
the large scaled figure, a good creature, three large objects, bladed, two vessels, and the little dark green rectangular figure which was the real object of desire, we just got to the station with the body as the train came in. On the way home I decided to run down to Xico for the little greenstone figure rather than make the trip to Pacheca as the Sunday or a great holiday was likely to delay us in dealing with the Governor. So in the morning 7th we boarded the train for Jalapa and at 4:30 (Sunday train) reached Xico. I left Manuel to go up to the Hotel and arrange about room, &c. While I walked down track to see Modesto Alarcon he was not there when I arrived and I sat and waited an hour or so. When he came he was delighted to see me. We spoke of the greenstone figure and he agreed to go early in the morning to get it. He thought 4 pesos would secure it and I left that amount with him. I found that his wife expected me to stay to supper so I did so and gave the little girl 25c as I left. They have a family of ten (8 children): the little girl is well kept and there is a good bed there. They have good coffee in platead, though their patch is little. He has his horse, eight or ten pigs, turkeys, hens & chicks. He seems a hard worker and will surely get ahead. He insisted on seeing me in safety as far as the Station, would have gone further but I had lain back. As I walked up to turn I met Manuel and Amador, who were anxiously searching me. Manuel says there have been robberies on the highroad close by two lately and that everyone refuses to go out on the Tesco road after nightfall. One man was made with machetes only a few nights ago for ten reals of money that he carried. We talked with the Colonel.
tion of the festival had begun and bands of dancers had been performing all the afternoon. With Amador we went up to the church to see the Lord. A crowd was gathered there and great torches were flaring; bunches of dates were tied together at one end, wreathed below with green leaves, and mounted at the top galloping pole. The dancers were before the church door and were performing. The chief attraction however was from below where three lions were prancing about: they were made of carton, but much more like horses than lions, and were surrounded and surrounded by a great light open framework fitted out with fireworks: after considerable with jumping and running there were set off one after another; the number and variety of the fireworks in these was astonishing: cohetes, roman candles, fire-wheels, showers of sparks, preces after another, and all the time the bears were dancing about under the sparks and exploding — in the morning I finally decided to go to Turquoise, with the Comos. I had heard of an arco floreado and a figura there for sale; I had tried in vain to find out the distance: it ranged from 3 leagues to 8½ according to the authority and from my friend's to my eye. I expected Modesto according to his promise at 8 o'clock and couldn't at his house. We were to leave at 10 exactly. But Modesto did not come until after 9 and then in good and his horse had gone to a rancho for cargo. A hasty search failed to discover any animal that could be ruled; Manuel had gone to change 100 bill; the Comos was impatient to be gone. Modesto reported the owner of the greenstone as demanding 12½ with 10 p. as his lowest price; I humbly gave Manuel 10 p. to give
Manuel Hernández Valles - Xico - "Corro".
Joaquín de la Rodriguez, Jalapa. Dos relieves.
Manuel Montes - Coatepec - 8 Reales
2° de Cuauhtémoc. (Mexico)
to modestly forgetting to tell him to collect the $4. I
had already given him last the 100 bill with him and de-
clared my intention of going to Schuacan on foot if need
be. Don Manuel assured me that I would succeed a home
before I reached there. It was just 10 a.m. when we
left and we plunged at once down a steep rain-drenched
hill to a fine brook, well bridged. The trail down rugged
but the ascent was steep and single jumpped. At the
brookside was a launey and a drying floor. I saw
long before we made this first ascent that I could
never reach Schuacan on foot, especially with a cold,
who restricted the gait of my correa. It was with more
than a sigh of relief that we met on the next down
slope a man on horseback leading a saddled white
horse while his companion drove an animal that
was dragging a piece of timber over the slippery mud
from Schuacan and his old white horse was used to
the way. We quickly voted him and I mounted and was
off without delay. My animal was not fine to look on.
She was white, thin, and bones, her hoofs were bleeding from
a fall she had coming, and she had heaves and a wheezing
cough. But though all this looked against him, I
found him strong and willing. When we were out
about a league I felt some one touch me and there
was that masterdomo, whose services for the trip
I yesterday distinctly refused. He said Manuel sees
him saying go you, and see what services you can
offer your patron, come. He kept at three paces to
his partner and told him he was going with the youth.
We then received the paternal approbation. We went
up and down over grass covered hills and in two hours
reached the midway point, where we stop a few
minutes, renting a horse for my rotten journey, either
today or tomorrow, while it was saddling Corroco asked
with some concern about the two roads "the Lima" and
the "sierra melilla". The latter while easier is longer he
says by a half league. We himself go the Lima
usually and his blood appears delightfully excited by
tales of recent trouble on the other. We agreed at his
request wish to go by the Lima. Just after leaving the house.
we struck up a nasty little slope of slippery clay where
we had to dismount. A second similar place occurred
later. It had begun to rain, while we were at the
midway house and it settled down into a steady fall
for an hour, after which it poured. At last we reached
after leaving a pretty open meadow where a light is
seen at night, the young fellow as the house lately
saw a "bull" (all Signs of buried treasure). We soon
reached the place where the foot trails swerve and
took the Lima. It went up pretty well for a time or
our horses, (for Amado had mounted the newer one) slipped
over roads that are surely bad much of the time. At
last we reached a long, sharp, slippery ascent and
were forced to dismount. It was a hard climb and there
were rocks and slippery clay before we reached the
top. A yellow, mossed, black oiled, rock (mossly the
same as the Governor's latest arco) disintegrating daily
and into decomposable irregular surfaces and slippery
clay was under us. I really went down once or
many times almost; I had to have the boys hand
sometimes hold. At last we reached a high
edge ridge and rode along it alongways. Not many
because of rain and clouds. Then we reached and
we had run less than a man the other more
and
had to go by post. Here we were really at the end of the line and from here on the rain fell in torrents. We struck some trail but our trail was worn a slippery sheeted with mud and rain up to our horses' bellies and a slope such that falls were to be expected. We kept absolutely coiling our horses legs again and again against the bushes and plants loaded with rain, on our way. It began to brighten a little at 12 o'clock and we saw our pretty village, compactly built, regularly spaced, on a pretty level plains surrounded by the rich green hills. It ought to be lovely in the sunlight, but to us it now means only the end of our disagreeable journey. We drew up to the postmaster at 2:30 and there I found the heartiest welcome and kindest treatment. I stripped off all but my undershirt, they put on my clothes under it, I rubbed myself with a towel, stockings were supplied to my shoes half dried with rage; my linens were sent to the tailor to be mended and dyed; my dressing shirt, collar, vest, coat, were all mended here until dry & my drawers lost from the time did feel comfortable. All this however was a work of time and meantime I was more or less of a prisoner, wrapped up in a serape. Before I was fully clad, I was served a pretty fair supper. When we came to look at antiquities I found that he had quite a collection and had conducted a good deal of excavation. He has sold a good many pieces to the Governor. After some examination and conversation I bought the cutting idol (granite) and the arco floresco, which I
had been told for 10. and 15. I had hoped to get them for 10. and 15. Among his smaller objects I picked out half a dozen flat malacates with designs upon them that seemed characteristic; there are more that are plain however more decorative; there are also a considerable number that have a slender projection more or less developed. The arco and idol were found together in an artificial mound: the arco was laid flat & the idol, also lying down, was with it in the curve. in the basin (apparently) upon it were of the figure had been placed a considerable number of green stone beads. he had a considerable number of malacate molds, which I did not like the looks of; they might have been made last week over some of the malacates in his collection. He had one "real" or stamp, that I means to have seen; it was oval, rectangular and the pattern, made by incision was not so finely developed as in the valley of Mexico. He had seven or eight ears of clay of which I selected three as good representatives of the specimens. He set no price on these little things leaving me to me; I finally gave him 25 as I must say they were kind to me. nor is excavation here always productive. He showed me in a tenate: the results of forty days digging by a mazo he employs for the work @ 44 cents daily. The total amount to about 20 malacates, mostly plain, some bits of obsidian, & a couple of stones and...
Joaquin Maria Rodriguez Galapa (Plagues)
head. He showed me a plaque made on a disk with a ground edge or flakeback, made of a dark-burning clay. Upon it was a curious battle scene among Indians. The work could only be the work of one who has been trained or a careful student of minute details in Mexican archaeology. The shields, the masques, the head-dress of animal heads with the bell hanging down over the shoulders of the warriors, were all minutely worked out; but the grouping of the figures over the sunken medallion, the nature of the scene interesting to archaeologists, to students rather than to nature, all make these pieces look dubious. I hardly believe gallego himself has made them, but I believe he knows them to be spurious. He insists that this one was in a pottery vessel in a mound. The work is the same as that on the pieces belonging to the Governor, over which I doubted before though they are surely very curious. The pieces the Governor has bought of Don Illarcain have cost 30 pesos for seven pieces! Don Manuel tells me there is a man here who has made a trick box with four teen doors to it, wonderfully curious, for which he has refused fifteen-hundred pesos. He is a queer, suspicious being, from the Torre's own account, and I can only connect him in my own suspicions with these marvelously curious, detailed, minute, pictures. A man who could make such a box might make these. Later in the evening I found that there are two more of these plaques, in the hands of a Jalapa party for sale. The two pieces would not be ill paid as one hundred pesos. After supper for some time I looked at Don Illarcain's few coins and trinkets and then as 8. They put me into a fine clean and comfortable bed, I slept on, while their
little hot sleep in a less pretentious bed near by. The Virgin and Saints, decked out with ornamentation for the festival day and with floating tapers before them smiled down upon us and gave me a blend of sleep. When I was half asleep both Mr. and Mrs. came to my bedside and showed me two rather crude altar idols, typical of a considerable number from here. They were made of earthen and combined appeal to me to purchase the plaque. He said give me any thing you choose, say five cents, if you will, but take it! It was with real difficulty that I got rid of them and the midst left a curiously disagreeable impression, in what otherwise has been a most pleasant experience.

We were to rise at 12:30; breakfast, and be away at 3 o'clock! I was soon asleep and when I got waked by hearing Don Manuel arrive it was 4:10!!! It was five o'clock before we were ready to leave after chocolate for me and coffee for the others. We had a bundle of oranges ready; they insisted upon lending me the scythe and a great tumbler "in case of rain"; we lighten and were away picking our way gingerly along our broken pavements.

We encountered rain shortly and from there on had it, almost constantly. It soon danced the dark, gloomy, rainy, disagreeable May day, "cereventus" indeed and it is down, down, down, down, interminably - our steep slopes of stone pavement a long steep, slippery clay. My new horse was a tormenting lazy, 2d slent, so ough. I longed for my wheezy
and "heavenly" beast of yesterday. Yet my drink of swashing & kicking on my park and beating on
Don Manuel's we made the longer distance to an
halfway house in only two minutes more time
than we had made the limita. - arriving at 7.30
just before we got there Don Manuel had to leave
us to cure his mauling his nose and called
the young man owner of the diliga to assist me
in. I was only delayed long enough for him to
put on his serape and his pistol and we were
off again. We had long since lost sight of Amado,
who had fallen behind, and I made up my mind
not to try for the train, but to take a day for
rest for letter writing and for mauling up newly delay
notes. We seemed to me to crawl on little steps
in little more than two hours, as 9.40 we
rode into the Plaza. We might have taken the
train but Amado did not get in until after
11 o'clock. My first remark to Manuel was
that we must stay. My trousers and serape
had done me some good, but the latter was a
wrack - I fear from my use, though I don't see
how. My upper body was dry enough, but my
pants, drawers, socks, and shoes were wet. I
took mine off & rubbed dry & went to bed. Leon
bought a brassers & Manuel did my things
so by dinner time I was fairly presentable &
comfortable. A chilly rain continued all day
throughout & the air was cold & penetrating.
had rather a miserable time of it. Manuel went off some with Amado and Leonardo and I made an attempt to see the cura, who was one of time, and Estevan Hernandez, owner of el lican, with reading, writing, and reciting an endless piece the time passed. I dislike the drunken and frivolous population here more and more. They are a disagreeable lot. As Leonardo and I were walking along the street a very drunken fellow staggered out from a cantina; the moment he saw me he broke forth into reproaches, which being in affect I did not understand but which was promptly translated into the worst Spanish guttering. As one time in the afternoon women and men were running by our house in great excitement. There were two Indians (?) talking with me and they showed some signs of concern. When I asked what the matter was they thought some one had been attacked in the highway and would die from his wounds; they left me then but were back in a few minutes; just then we heard a hundred and saw a crowd digging in our direction. When they saw this they were much surprised and begged permission to enter my room out of sight; I closed the door and in the other while they stood concealed as the crowd came along we saw them upon a stretcher, with a drunken man
propped up, whose face was split open and con-
tered with blood; query brought the information he
had fallen *split open hi face. But why
were my two notions so affected, while all the
rest of the town were and to see the sight? I am
cure I don’t know. today too just below
our house we heard an outcry *ear in the
street. Two persons fighting and struggling in
a fierce embrace. As the crowd gathered they
were forced into the graveyard and separated by
the policemen came! to hear the father for
the two were brothers, declared the unknown
fighter had fled from a riddle. When he
was seen to be coming Samuel Herman-
day, who is elaborately dressed, cried in a war
down, and aims to play the gentleman came
to our room on Sunday afternoon and beheld
like a child, first from me. When from Manuel,
for ten cents to get a drink; he was already
somewhat drunk, but never showed a sign of
shame! in fact, when told that I hadn’t two
cents change, he offered to change at the time
and on his honor, to return me ninety cents
— all this was part of a impression. In addition
to this is the curious suspicionless. There are
undoubtedly a dozen fine idle officers here
whose owners now only refuse to them for
deny possessing. In the case of
I presume the explanation given, that they should them aswanted was true enough; but consciousness or mistrust must be involved for the setting. — During our own time in the town we picked up several things. Our little green, action-like dub is fine; it was found near the town; a man riding on horseback saw his horse kick, strike, unearth something and examine, discovered the piece. We secured from one young fellow two good examples of the pierced handle plug-shaped pieces, which we photographed at Gordner Sebes's on our previous trip; almost immediately after, we got two others from another young fellow. These don Manuel insists are weapons to be used in a smashing kind; the handle seems to me severely suitable for that. Don Modesto insists that he remembers seeing Indians, no dances, holding them in their hands; he spoke of them as if they, like the dances themselves were a survival from ancient times; he asserts that there are now dances in which similar shapes are used, made of wood are carried. A boy who seems really to have a good deal of sense later told me the same story about these stones being carried in old dances, quoting his 85-year old grand-mother as his authority. We bought a very crude little columnar section, with a badly
Cualepce

José Zuviria: Idols.
Manuel Montes: " (8)

Mapa?
"Cat" píjica: mar af estación.
wrought little dactyl in brownish granular material. We got a heavy and clumsy round based piece, with a moderately worked head, with a sort of a mid-crest, which is quite representative of a considerable class, in its rough excellence. We refused several fragments of pieces of past only taking a single one on account of the excellent symmetry it displayed. Two pieces which we refused because broken or heavy were rather good. One was almost a cylinder, (round lower ends, however), with arms tightly appressed over the breast, with head uplifted (sketch does not show the face up enough). The back of the head was broken off here. The other was a flat-based, flat-topped stone, a foot across and ten niches high which was rather neatly wrought into the form of a frog (1?) —— I had promised Leonardo, where he was before, when he walked over to Coatepec, that I would take him to Jalapa some time. So we let him go along 10½ on the pretext of helping by carrying the yoke. We left on the 10½ train, somewhat late, and reached Jalapa half an hour behind at 12:45 A.M. as the railroad restaurant and got onto our train on time. Left practically an
hour late and lost another hour before reaching Las Vegas. Between there and Perote, we
laid out an extra track to await for a freight
train. After waiting until we were told we
were backed to Las Vegas to telegraph for further
orders & were told of course, to go back where
we were, that train had left Perote, and they
knew no more beyond that than we did. When
we got back to our original we found their
engineer with news. Two cars detailed! Manuel
and I went in to order some supper & had to
pay a Pullman fare of $2 6c each for seats
from Las Vegas to Perote and were kept waiting
for five hours for a simple meal of bread &
butter, coffee, and canned chicken. We were
given only half quantity of bread though paying
full price, as the supply would not last
for the hungry crowd. The Pullman was full
—several Americans. Among these we chatted
with a young man & his mother from Danbury
and their friend a young lawyer from Louis-
ville. Finally something over five hours late
we were able to pull back from our siding
and resume our journey over a clear track
from Perote in we made a good run and
at 12:30 a.m. were in the Puebla Depot—
archaeological specimens.

54. Greenstone seated figure. Xicó. 10.00
55. Stone Club. perforated handle. " .75
56. " .75
57. " .75
58. " .75
59. Stone (granite) seated figure. Schneade. 10. 25.
60. " .25.
63. " .25.
64. " .25.
65. " .25.
66. " .25.
68. " .25.
69. " .25.
70. Clay figure; tattooed. Cueva de Los Muertos, Guadalezár, S. L. P. (1250 B.C.)
we supposed the boy's mother was counting on going to the Villa and so decided to go to Mexico and do our illusion work. We had a hard morning packing and unpacking, shipping our Tuxedos and new Vera Cruz stuff to Blake, and trying to get hold of Anselmo's promised but delayed material; he had not begun my bread molds! We got through however well, but the boy's mother had decided not to go. We ourselves left with no luggage there usual on the 1:30 train. We had better luck for seats at Apegos train we found, and they put on a new engine (two all told) and two cars there; we had a horrid wait and the train pulled out an hour late. This was increased before we reached Mexico to two hours and a half—so we arrived at 8:30. As the night train was on the usual其实就是 we had to walk three sides of a rectangle to get out of the depot—no small matter loaded as we were. It was quite nine o'clock when we got to the Hotel Royal Palace and a few minutes later, we took chocolate and bread at the Mess.
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The dancing ab Xico: There was but one group of dancers sixteen in number; all were males and all but two were lusty young fellows; these two were little boys one of whom was dressed like a girl. Four had special names — the little boy Roque, the little girl Leopoldina; two were one with each of these small persons. There were also two negroes, "Africanos." The king of Leopoldina had red clothing, the pantaloons sheath, broad a brimmed; wore a crown of feathers, a bird, mirror, etc.; panuelo over his neck of chincilla, blue; carried a baston ralle de inagar waterwood — had a hollow top, with shot inside. The other king was entirely in red; long pantaloons ancho, open from the knee; calzetines offeecidos; panuelo rojo; sombreros al dos; four plumes around his border; baston de two mirrors on his front & one behind; baston with a large bota de plata arriba, corderas y caguillo: with many stones within; in his other hand a palito a foot or so long for indicating time & movements; his mascara de madera, painted black with eyebrows of silver and moustache of gold; to this one belonged both negroes as well as Roque. Leopoldina: coronado; pantalon muy chiquito; panuelo colorado; calzetines, negros; mascara negro; canaja.
of cane with shot inside and a cap on top; plain Leopoldina; a head cloth tied at the rear and a？”
with many ribbons at the top; canarias black and
mangas with red ribbons; rega 83 blue with white
stitched decoration; panniers in her hand; black
shoes. Negresses; sombreros a dos; mascara;
rega, estilo de lasones; rega 83 colors or orbis;
arios; plumes on hats; wide or narrow bras;
open pantaloons. The rest all but the girl bear
machetes. Two or three are much the same;
all bear wooden, clay, rattles, machetes; but,
two or three wear masks. At beginning of

dance three in front, three King in front next,
by threes begin to dance; forward and backward,
turning two or three times revolving the King
with the baston. Then two file with Kings
as a with their little company.
+       +   +

The following Leopoldina +
comparable dance, here and half here; salute
The King seated, is selected by the other +
Leopoldina, who dance between the lines to
please him; on returning the second King standing.
A negro, third down the line from rey "To the
King + retire dancing; arrive at rey." Then
join hands above the little girl in the midst
+ the three dance; the negro retire, leaving
Leopoldina with the Negro King. Rogue advances, leads Leopoldina, dancing all the time, salutes the king, & takes her to the king; he rises, & then sits down himself, while the little one goes to salute the king. Rogue retires, dancing. The king then salutes the other king and dances with the girl while Rogue occupies his throne. The king makes no noises, dancing forward, until he is with the little girl; both take the end of his staff & turn; he returns & resumes his throne. The rest all rise, then begin to dance. Impair they dance with their staffs held as the end of the king & Leopoldina had done; as the pas is pass the king he touches these paws with his hand, in two lines, before the kings all then dance to the chanting of vallen. The Negro king finally begins to sing in Spanish: His song made, all draw their machetes & lance them before their faces, horizontal; Leopoldina dances between them; they throw, opposite, cross swords across the space between lines.

12½. We were doubtful about accomplishing much on the day of the national fiesta. After a breakfast at the American Restaurant, we went around to those where I bought his great photograph of the CalendarTime. It is really the best I know; beside its size it was taken from directly in front so it escapes the up and down distortion which is so common in photos. Of this piece the maker
made four pounds for Abadians originally for
25 pesos; he has sold three of them at 8 pesos each
the price that I had to pay. Taking the price of 11
over into account this is really less than he paid.
6 @ .50 = 3.00; 8 @ .37 = 2.96. Just to take advan-
tages of a slight chance I went to the Mexican Central
to see if there was any mail. I found the man there
who gave me enough mail to keep me busy all
the rest of the morning. After dinner we went
and I went out to Guadalupia where we found an
enormous crowd from the city limit (?) to the villa
boundary there was a constant line of carts of every
degree. Fulling people up or back. Some of them had
ammuni and some presence and decoration but
all were packed full of men, women and children.
Some crowds were jolly, some drunk, some
well dressed, some in rags, but it was a lively
sight. There were crowds of people in front also,
and in part of every cantina and drinkerplace
were many groups of drunks. At one point some
pair or person had vowed to go upon his knees he
was the center of an interested crowd, chiefly wo-
men, which spread rebozos and blankets on the
road before him. As we neared the Villa the crowd
was more compact until, when we dismounted
from the car, it was not easy to penetrate.
Both sides of the street were lined with booths, or
air displays of foods and drinks for sale, fruits, pile
of cacao, etc., cane, aquas, pech, pans, all kinds
and many kinds of drinks. When we got to town
so
of the church the objects changed. Here the booths were many of them of candles; there were woven and printed also, and big piles of painted pictures (many of course of the Virgin) cheaply priced. Boys and men wandered about selling colored0103 blankets, novelties, buttons and other representations (models?) etc. From here stretched off in front of the old palace of the college all sorts of booths with boys (peeled figs, peaches, cherries, oranges, little fruit, the lacquered ground, etc., etc.) cakes, breads, sugarbrandy, pottery etc. There was a certain crude arrangement above all this, booths of a kind occurring together. There were stacks of sugar cane, heaps of yellow yepoles, etc. In front of these filling the open space around part there were larger booths where meals were served, and gambling of all kinds was in progress. Next the street, beneath the candle vendors were many go-arounds, peep shows, jugglers, etc. etc., etc., in number and variety. Everywhere in the crowd were interesting groups of individual Indians who clapped their colored picture in their arms or carried two or three candles in their hands or had a string of purchases in their baskets on their backs. Within the church enclosure there were packed groups of Indians resting, or eating their lunch, or sitting and looking as they talked. The road from the plaza to the Chapel of the Well was bordered with a compact line of women sitting.
on the ground and ballooning the little cemexes of two thirds an hour s below them: in front of each was a box with a near white, Openwork cloth upon which were displayed their roses - the little white tops, hard, pink white names of an inch or less in diameter, in piles, while the larger white crumbling took were laid out singly. Here on the ascent to the Chapel on the hill there many who were selling the cemexes of white earth with the Virgin's figure upon them; here for the first time I saw their press the most used earth in the clay moulds. Among the delicacies offered by many of the vendors were "coronas" made of very fresh flowers, in thin strips about 1/2 inches wide (high) and ten inches long, curled around until the ends joined. In the church the usual crowd was present, largely Indians. They kneel on the floor with lighted candles. Sacred water had played and many hundreds went away disappointed from the dry fonts. Manuel called my attention to the most interesting thing in the whole place. On the rear of the church, behind the altar, there are four each side. Three great rectangular spaces, where the pavement is of thick glass to let a faint light into the vaulted crypts below. Everyone of these glazed spaces was surrounded by an eager and excited group of devotees. Men, women and children were on their
Knees around them; some lay their cheeks against the smooth surface; others knelt at it; others, their
right hands resting much of their body upon it; all
rubbed their hands over it. The glass was then
rubbed with their hands; one woman rubbed
rubbing her hands. Then transferred the instruc-
tions from her hips, then rubbed the glass, rubbed
a transferred, again and again; one woman rubbed
her hands vigorously. Then rubbed them upon the
arms, breasts, back and shoulders of her husband
below the others, all plainly visible for cure to
probably all of the devotion has accrued since
the church was given its present form. We
climbed up the hill to the chapel which was so
crowded that we but entered and then went as
The chapel quite well was so crowded that we
did not even try to enter it! The struggling mass
there gave the grand scene. Their hands fell. The
dancers were here. At least three copartners were
out. Two of them were close to the Chapel of the
well, where we were there and we saw a third in
a little plaza from up on the hill. One of the bands
we saw appear to be the same as I have already
studied. The other, quite different in dress, held
not to sing, and differ also in action. And the
participants have arrows, covered with tissue
paper decorating which they wore above their
head during the dance. I did not get a very good
I was tired with the crowd and the push, so I left and turning Manuel and Joe and the men back to town and called an omnibus, who is still coming to his delight, disguised and scenting cell. I paid him 100 for his act of posting which Manuel and I happen to find the next morning. I also examined his stock and made it on my list of other desiderata. Going around to the museum, we found that the new director, Alfred Chevreon, was not there but ill; we arranged him even with the secretary and tenor Come, the concierge, to begin work that very afternoon. From here I went to the Ministry, where I found a new question—what rate of exchange would I agree upon? Would I not write it? They would write me during the next week? I wrote it, but heaven only knows where I will hear from it. We had just time to rush over to the National Library, which I had been there once before; it really is a good deal of a barn inside and gives the impression of mold and decay and chill. There are busts of literary worthies (Mexican?) at the fence or railing within and there are quite a few statues of famous men within. There were a few students—certainly not more than a half dozen scattered about among them reading tables. Señor José Martínez, who is the librarian...
was safely stored away in the most remote and out of the way part of the building amidst a lot of old books and papers. He is a nice old man, who was solicitous enough today that he had heard me and my work. He gave me the desired copy of Leo's Bibliografia del Siglo XVIII and directed me to sign in the visitor's book which I did, just below Mrs. Zelia a Miss Natalie Muttall's name. After breakfast we went directly to the Museo where we began work at about 10 o'clock in the morning on the large objects from Escalillas which are in the Hall of the Immortals. I got my first sight of the great ocelot which is really a great affair. The death's head-curiosity altar is set up here also curiously. Of the objects from the drainage works two full cycles of years are interesting; the smaller still retains some of the blue or yellow paint with which the staves were alternately painted. This is one of the interestingly interesting things of this great find. Many of the other objects are painted or contain traces of painting. There can be no doubt that many of these strange figures and objects now here suggesting any idea of such coloring were originally elaborately and thoughtfully painted. We worked until half past noon, losing much time with Manuel's changing plates in the hot sun.
time room. Dr. Eaton came to his office while we were at rail and chatted with me some time. He was delighted with New York; declares that he wishes to reside on all he has and go there to live, in whatever humble a way. He asked me squarely whether I had said that I would have done the same as Dallin did had I been him; which remark was forejudged than I anticipated and urged me now to get mixed up in the local battle, which he asserts is as yet barely begun.

14 1/2 First Sunday came another break in my work - it is too cause development of mortifying boils, developed from scratched mosquito bites - one on my neck at the collar line, the other on my left elbow, both painful and disgreeable. Manuel went to mass this morning. This week as he went also on Friday. I copied at the Renaissance articles of O. y B. As about 1:00 I went out to see Dallin and found him a good deal more anxious and fearful than before.

I have been to Lewis Hines Friday a.m. for an hour and had been entertained by young Mr. Lewis who showed me books and told us our American ethnograph. And above all has given me a published letter from Don Castellanos in Tacaca regarding Dallin. Dallin is an archaeologist. Dallin himself had not
The great figure is made of a hard and fine material, such as the work is remarkable for its simplicity and strength; it is represented crouching; the nails are clearly worked out; the mane at the back of the head, on the cheek, is a real beard; the teeth are developed with some regard to life and show i.e. 2 c. 1. above and as formula: in the back is a circular, vertical side, basic elaborately carved; the sides are decorated with three bands, horizontal; in the lower are double rows of ten double circles at regularly spaced intervals; the second band of about equal in the center of a narrow lower band, a line of 86 buttons or eyes. Two narrow upper bands: the third band which is wider than the other two together, 34 floral designs. On the bottom, left, of the beard are two kneeling, seated figures, facing 8 with bearded head-dresses touching, with speech symbols before their mouths; these figures differ notably in facial markings; the one to the left has his eye on a horizontal band which includes half the forehead and nose; the top and bottom row of a skeleton; the other figure presents the same tooth characteristics; his eye is enclosed within a circle of raised round dots, which appears developed primarily into a type of swelling upon the beak-like squared nose; very thick. This wing contains originally of 13 buttons. In other respects the two figures are much alike: both hold a stick in their right hand, which rests on the ear: both hands being clasped in the act of grasping.
are quite distinct. The right hand figures being sup-
planted with a bunch of plumes while the other is not.
in every detail. These headdresses differ. The tail
of the animal is curled up on the right hand side and
does not show in our picture. Dimensions:
total L. depth bowl. views 1, 2.

Oct. 18. Foot, sitting, is of dark basaltic rock; thumb
and four fingers of one hand and four fingers of the
other clearly defined; head dress, a flat cap with cozy
band at edge, from which a band pleated rectangular
flaps as sides of forehead; rectangular
flap as side of head for ear; two low prominences
on top of cap; breech cloth held on with plainly shown
behind; at back of head a

Oct. 31.*6. Coarse, satiny dark, gray material with face
of plant in the pendants are divided into five vertical
segments.

* 7. Same material as last.

* 5.

* 591. Bracers practically complete; bowl internally
a plain dark surface; lower face (external)
over whole surface with black-brown still browned,
and white; bowl is in open work and has
a good colored head made out: the hollow handle
is scaled on the under side, which is the upper
side of the reptile whose head makes the end of
the
other side has three eyes (3) and two staff like design between; just back of the serpent's head is a swelling sun of a bar on a tie only part of which remains. The head has open mouth, fangs, and is painted in white, black, brown, orange, and red. Now the neck is a coil which is form and its red spot marking fills entirety of the serpent's head in the calendar stone.

*574. in a high necked vase, lower part
+ top band, plain red; intermediate space decorated
  with white, orange, red, and brown in a series of
  bands which may be considered five in number.
  of these the upper band, yellow ground, white, black
line which is divided into rectangles with red
  points in middle between which are brown. The points
are red bristles are white, red, or white, at least
  of the fields are the three bold lines with central
  rill. Above this is a line of red dots varying in number
  of a line or many line between, and above, two lines
  passing from the upper edge of the band.

the next band begins and ends with narrow bands
  is yellow; next below this upper one is an equal band
  of plain yellow; next a broad band with the square
  spiral pattern in red, white, yellow combinations.
  these two bands fill the neck part of the vessel.
  the body bands are one or three, as are pattern.
  the upper one is wide, divided into eight quarters
Lateral balls alternately bear designs—red centre, white band with brown mark, orange band with red splottings, orange white water drop. The orange being red spotted. And orange ground—two interlocking bands—each with externally fine (11) spots that are white red yellow vary from one to another in color. The bands are red ground and each bear from eye spots, white, orange, white in color. Numbers of these spots of both sets vary somewhat. A red band at the very widest part of the body has large spots red-orange-red-white three palm fold between each pair. The lower band is divided into quadrangular segments which have irregularly repeated balls design.

Cream yellow seven spots varying around this on an orange ground.

White on a red ground.
Plain gray, heavy ware nearly shaped into a sharp angled well planned vessel a leaf, with an
in-fitting rectangular cover with a central hole.

Elaborately painted polychrome vessel, in orange
ground; red, pink, black, white, with a good deal of
an external gloss coating. Three elaborately defined
figures with fantastic head dress are spaced apart
from each other by elaborate plant-like designs
above which are designs which may indicate the
desired raiment. The neck is occupied by a closely
banded design with patters, tigers, scroll leaves etc.
elements.

Great censer bowl painted by a central and four
radiate crosses of equal arms but careless make;
each of these is the centre of a white disc that of
the central are being larger. This also is crowned
by a ring of white: two other white discs alternate
with the crossed pattered pairs; the rest of the in-
terior of the bowl is black painted: the dark brown
orange painting on the external surface of the
bowl is badly preserved but even once a concave-
lined face? The hollow handle is scale maked to
end in a great four clawed bird foot, the claws
are plain purplish brown and are maked at base by
red brown ring. The foot is orange with red band
lines.
spots surrounding the asymmetrical combination of figures. The outer surface is elaborately painted in orange, red, white, and dark lines. The design is highly complicated but from it, in the light forms emerge, partly in color, partly in relief, a fine halo. Among the hollow handle decorations is a band of and associated symbols in red, white, orange, etc. A small knop at the base, at the end of the handle just below the currently developed art head.

Musical instruments - 

(a) Separates - plain or simple but with two cups placed on the legs - apparently the sticks for beating. Some have a circular support or foot with a decorative carved edge. In a pair of such the sticks are rather elaborately developed - apparently cutting in carved or moulded shape.

(b) Stone drums.

hollow and below, ending in a vase-neck like ring, more or less carved or beaded.

(c) Tunna. An excellent battle shell, mounted on a supporting ring and with its cement base laid upon it. This a beautiful piece to find along the river.
(d) The mechanical part of a queer, apparently human, notched on in my own specimen, with the nothing other or base (perhaps a rabbit) tied alongside. (e) Two wood instruments. (f) Clearly enough a little pipe or whistle with four noteholes along one side, a flattened mouth piece, and a rectangular aperture above. (h) is a problematical piece, flattened in three convoluted segments. The pipe is solid but along the sides, at the

Swollen parts are three shallow grooves or hollows. It is possible this was not an instrument of music but a mace and that the grooves are for the obelisk blades. Found in a field, otherwise purely musical instruments this might be for dance purposes. (g) rattles—quite clearly copying in form the dried seed capsules of the poppy.

A most interesting pair of jaws, made in the form of human skulls: they are a little more than life size; the wound and in the socket has black center. The nose is red bordered, yellow base bordered, and white. The teeth have red gums, a double black vertical line; the base is vertically red lines: the skull itself is white with round yellow spots which in him are dotted with red. The white ground color here is thinly applied, the color added over it. The workmanship is good and realistic, the two are almost identical.
The two dried echeze are highly curious and interesting. Body & face, red; breast & tail, and upon white as also all other dress details; note the fine curly band bow on head and... 

Idols of copal—The two best only were photographed; all are badly affected and roughened by exposure. They are of a white or dark-gray color and represent seated deities with the hands placed upon the knees. The green flint knife of sacrifice is plainly enough seen in the photograph; the color is a gray, the chipping fine & well done; it is of the best Camel-leaves form.

yet seen this and I told him something of its history. He told me a good deal of the weakness of the Government in the matter of the conservation of the monuments, emphasizing its actual helplessness in the presence of individual ownership of land on which they are situated. He thinks the Government intends to relieve him; they are demanding to know where they shall move or permitting large sums for the work; he believes they merely want to get the benefit of his knowledge and then pass the actual work on other hands. He has much to say of Senito who, he claims, made so bold as to impress upon his hands in Palenque that he had to accompany him to Monte Alto at San Francisco's advice, to assure his personal safety. He says Pres. he has read a letter from the Duke of London
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